

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1961

Glimpse into the Month

"Look not a gift horse in the mouth", thus the old saw which experience in private life abundantly confirms. Today, however, it assumes a new significance when applied to peoples who obtain national independence by war of attrition, for here the horse is received with open arms (never a safe procedure with vicious horses) and such as suggest a glimpse of its teeth are cried down as traitors and misguides. Only at a later stage do circumstances compel an examination of the mouth, and the result is commonly disillusionment. The gift horse of independence will shortly be handed over to the people of Sarawak, but before they indulge in unrestrained libelation they would do well to take a quick look in the month.

One of the advantages of being ruled by others is the opportunity afforded for assuming the mantle of conscience. It is easy to cry out to declare "This is ill-conducted", "That is mismanaged", "The other goes by default", and so forth. He can be the more persistent in his criticism for knowing that he will never be called upon to provide the remedy. But with the advent of independence this pointing is obviated: for now men can no longer remain in anger "What are you going to do about it?", either they must engage with persistence "What shall we do about it?". It is easy to ask questions, but difficult to provide answers.

One factor which for many years to come will bedevil an independent Sarawak is the dichotomy of the country. Like Darulul-Islam it consists of two nations: the urban and the rural; the former progressive and progressive, the latter impoverished and backward. Yet when people speak of Sarawak they tend to speak only of the urban (and suburban) people:

tion: they speak of advancement and development, of growth and prosperity, and all with equal justice, for it is not being our very own? The advance of Kuching is there for all to see: is not its rule of road fatalities per head of population comparable with that of the most prosperous cities in America. The wealth of Sibu is manifested in the erection of gleaming buildings, so that if a man will dash out his head he has but to step from an upper floor window. The abundance of Miri is embodied in its new municipal chambers, which move the visitor to awe and astonishment. Even the smaller towns boast their splendour in ornate drinking-fountains. Urban Sarawak is indeed a happy land.

But what of the other Sarawak, that inhabited by the rural folk? This has been abundantly romanticised, indeed it is never mentioned in print save the accompaniment of descriptions of warriors, virgins, cannibals and other inevitabilities. The casual reader may be pardoned for assuming that the whole country is some sort of game reserve, wherein are accommodated specimens of the rarer types of mankind.

The reality is far otherwise and presents a grim and sombre picture of a primitive agriculture, exhausting the slender natural resources of the country. Apart from occasional pockets of affluence, such as the Pula and Sibud rivers, the standard of life is low and prospects of improvement slight. In those cases may be read the report of the Officer-in-Charge of the Lunanuk Community Development Project, wherein are some economic statistics of the harsh realities of Sarawak rural life. It must, of course, be concluded that conditions in the Lunanuk are worse than those generally obtaining throughout the country; it is indeed a particularly bad area, but it is by no means unique, and similar conditions may be found in the Ulu Sarawak, the Ilongos, Ulu Ai, and Ulu Ratan, to interest less, however, is the fact that it demonstrates the practice of shifting cultivation brings to fruition: the farmer finally produces a desert. The Lunanuk is ominously significant of the future, for over the next few decades shifting cultivation will work itself out in many parts of the country, and if the rural population increases the process will be accelerated. Thus an agrarian problem of enormous proportions will be created and the chief preoccupation of the new Government of independent Sarawak will be to wrestle with this issue.

The obvious solution for the Lunanuk problem lies in migration: by all means to a new area of virgin lands and set about joyously devastating it. This will keep everybody happy for some years to come, until a similar desert has been produced. But here the reader turns to the Ministry of the Forest Department which appears in these pages. The Conservator traces the viciousness course pursued by his Department over the years; policies proclaimed and disowned, firm lines taken and reversed, the very Department itself set and cut down. Meanwhile the forest wealth of this impoverished country was being ruthlessly destroyed, and only at the eleventh hour has it been possible to establish such adequate control as will preserve the remnants for posterity. To suggest that those who have devastated one area be accommodated with virgin lands elsewhere is to stand policy on its head.

The Japanese question yet remains as to what is to be done with the Lemauk people, and with so many others in a similar position. Measures vary with time: in the nineteenth century they were left behind the range of events was to the west. But Indians provide the best demonstration of these courses: cordoned off in reserves and left to die out, the process insisted where necessary by numerous supplies of food. In the early decades of this century the solution of the Lemauk's problems would have been sought in providing missions and schools. But the people of the Lemauk have relieved ministrations for upwards of a century, without any perceptible effect upon their inhabitants, whilst experience shows that the effect of schools is to drain away from the area the brighter boys, indeed schools are commonly regarded as channels of escape to a better life elsewhere. In the early 30's the United States of America government was paying farmers in the Middle West to mow for hay for the cattle which they did not breed. If Lemauk could be provided upon oil or other minerals, precious wealth, it may be possible to pay people as much for such work which they did not cultivate. Unfortunately this is irrelevant for both the oil and the minerals are lacking.

The most obvious relation to contemporary standards for such depressed areas as the Lemauk lies in teaching the people new methods of production. But here arises an unforeseen difficulty for, as the Report points out, the people have no desire to learn new methods: their skills are in fishing and burning and they lack both will and aptitude to acquire others.

Hard conditions of life breed hard men, provided always that a reasonably living may in the outcome be procured. But there comes a point of economic depression at which difficulty ceases to be a challenge to spur men on, and becomes an incentive to weigh them down. The most dreadful feature of the depressed areas in England in the 30's was the apathetic despair of their inhabitants. When once men are sunk in apathy they see demonstration with the eyes of the blind and hear instruction with the ears of the deaf: there is in them nothing to which appeal can be made.

The Lemauk is but one depressed area, even now there are others, but ominous indications threaten more in the years to come. They will crowd fast upon the new rulers of the country, and those who have known only the delights of Kuching and Sibu will be called upon to wrestle with agonising problems of appalling magnitude. The Lemauk Report gives a fitting glimpse into the mouth of the pit house; the impression is not reassuring.

W Bitalu

When during the last war the allied armies landed in Italy, troops were perplexed by the constantly repeated inscription "W Masaulin". It was common knowledge that the Dictator's name was Benito not William; as was correctly said, "Even in his most abusive broadcasts Churchill never called him Bill". An added difficulty, though less understood, was that Italians spell William with an initial G. How then the W? The explanation is disarmingly simple: W is the conventional abbreviation for *Evre* and "W Masaulin" translates as "Cheers for Masaulin".

Today we are justified in chaffing up "W Bitalu" in honour of the centenary of annihilation of that most charming place. Not that the mere fact of survival merits applause: Pass is also a century old, but nobody outside the madhouse will be found chaffing up "W Pass". Bitalu has several claims to distinction not least amongst which is the beauty of its site. At the mouth of the majestic Baring Kereua (the Bitalu River is but an unassuming ditch), on the sea coast, with accessible beauty spots for diversion and merry company for education, it possesses all the amenities which can be found in an overseas station. Administratively it is an interesting district, for it is inhabited by several different races, yet all are readily accessible; it possesses probably the best communications of any district in the country.

In the past Bitalu possessed the exciting attraction of inaccessibility, and on this account was the most coveted administrative appointment. The Kereua bar is a very shallow one and unlike the bars at Mahak, Sibak, Miti and on forth, lies far out to sea, whereas those wrecked on the Miti bar have some hope of swimming to the shore, a mishap on the Bitalu bar precludes any escape by swimming, and many Government officers down to the present Director of Marine have met with mischance and owe their survival to being picked up by passing vessels. It had, however, a more benevolent function, for it served as a rampart to protect the Government servants in Bitalu: secure and storm-bound behind their bar they could with difficulty be brought to book. Iron Residents have stormed the hundred-mile miles down the coast from Miti only to discover the delinquent District Officer storm-bound and out of reach: it has happened that returning boatless home they have been unable to cross the Miti bar and must spend hours of discomfort riding out a storm in the roads. Under such circumstances the ineffectiveness of the old message telegraph to convey probably were frustrating. Heads of Departments have been known to gnash their teeth in frustrated rage amidst high seas, and then depart, while their erring subordinate returns battered and heavily thanked. But isolation bred viciousity, and Bitalu doctors have been known to perform successfully operations at which a practiced surgeon would blush.

Today all is changed: the busy Pioneer wharfs to sea and fire, and Miti is but one hour distant, instead of twelve as before. The radio telephone has introduced an unending intimacy into official communications, so that the wretched District Officer now trembles at the Resident's very frown. The bonds of authority are everywhere tightened and delinquents are brought in a speedy and despatch justice. Alas! Much of the gaiety and brightness have gone out of life in Bitalu, and it is small compensation to be told that the vice and luxury of life are but an hour distant; this knows out of season the fare.

Nevertheless Bitalu is undeniably growing fast and developing apace. If only its abominable bar could be derided, it would have a considerable importance as a trading centre: its very access to the Tuar and the sea, Rajang gives it an enviable position which was in former years be exploited; meanwhile it has a well-grounded economy upon which to base its immediate development.

A feature of the centenary celebration has been the publication of a booklet on Bitalu and its life, in which are to be found articles in various languages on a wide range of subjects, three of these are by permission here reproduced. This booklet is an excellent example of local initiative and it is to be hoped that similar booklets will be produced in other towns which have occasion to celebrate anniversaries or events. Whatever the cause of celebration, the fact that people should record local lore, history and reminiscence is a thing of value, for the reluctance to put pen to paper is fully slowly overcome, and people are more readily drawn to write of their local affairs than of more general matters. Here lies the importance of such booklets at times in encouraging local talent. For this, if for nothing else, it is worth chaffing up "W Bitalu", "Cheers for Bitalu" are well merited.

ROBERT NEWSON

A Tale of Penangai

as related by Tuan Ruzak Bawang at Tanjong of Pandan

It was a very long time ago that there was a large longhouse of Tetu people in the old Penangai at Labak Sabahang. The capitan there was called Datu Mangasah for it was as level as a plank. People farmed, hunted and fished there in custom fashion.

The Raja's son, however, always sat idle in the rest-ha. His father scolded him, telling him to join the others in lively pursuits so the boy took his blowpipe and walked abroad.

At Lubok Pala Dupang he encountered a dragon eating *Kayuan* fruits and shot at him until all his *Joak* poison had been used. When he returned home he told everyone that he'd met this large snake but he did not know whether he'd killed it or not. "If you hear a loud thud you will know the *Joak* has had its effect," he said.

At about 3 a.m. they heard a crashing sound as if *nyeng* trees being felled and thought 'Ah, the sage has fallen from the overtop.' Everyone went to see and sure enough the scale monster was lying motionless on the great *nyeng* tree there. They chopped him to pieces and went back. Some doors boomed the next, others made noise.

Not long after this a woman came to the longhouse looking for her husband but no-one had seen any stranger near the house. At last, however, she found a chunk of snake-meat in a room inhabited by two sisters, 'Ta' and 'Uan. She asked whether they had eaten the snake but they said 'No. Everyone else has but we have not touched it.' The woman said 'Then go to Sungai Merah while you can.' Off they ran and the woman turned into a serpent and writhed havoc in the house, wholly destroying it. Even the *kelikang* (burial posts) and the *nyeng* were rent-flames and scorched and as few water you can still see and lying across the river at Lubok Pala Dupang.

Now living in this same longhouse were two nephews, Anak Ulik and Anak Uyan and then had some cat hunting. Before the others arrived at Lubok Pala Dupang they had found the sage lying apparently dead. Anak Ulik told his brother at the next while to wait to their rescue for more cat-poison and while Anak Uyan was waiting he noticed that the fat from the sage was oozing into the river. He collected some, cooked it and ate it. Suddenly his feet began to itch and he saw to his horror that scales were appearing on his skin in a python pattern. By daylight his brother returned the scales had spread to his neck so he implored his brother not to taste the fat. He said 'I will find a deep pool to live in now. You must go up to Sungai Ayer Merah and marry 'Ta' and 'Uan.'

Anak Ulik jumped onto his brother's back and then leaped up and down the river to look for a pool. Anak Ulik using a stick to test the depth of the river. Lubok Pala Dupang was the deepest.

Before diving into the depths Anak Uyan said to his brother 'Who knows what is below? Go up onto the high bank and watch. If you see red blood appear you will know that I have been killed. If you see white blood rise like the sap of the *plating* tree you will know I have overcome my enemies.'

He disappeared beneath the swirling and shortly after the water became troubled. Green waves and whirlpools rose the pool and below others flew out of the water, followed by rafters, mats and pillows. Anak Ulik then saw the water turn cloudy white and still the water bubbled.

But he was turned to go, the white turned to pink and then to red. He ran from the pool in tears and raised up at Sungai Ayer Merah.

'Ta' and 'Uan had also fled to this spot. And to quell his grief Anak Ulik married them both.

Their children's children's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandchildren's children still live in Tatan to this day. Tigan's son was Lidin, Lidin's son Nyipa Nyipa was Tual Ramah Keseng's father.

Almost identical stories to this one and the *Saga of Pengkalan* are told by J. R. Dumas (Taman) about the Toton people under Mirong Kaku who lived in Sa. Mung. The phenomenon of the Lubok Sarong or

'Rata Rata' in the Mung are explained in this way. He says that the descendants of these people moved to Kuala Kaku and after a small-pox epidemic fled to Sungai Sarong.

A Visitor's view of Bintala 1862

By Dr. E. BECCARI

The Rajah's government had hardly established law and order along the Bintala coast, a favourite haunt of pirates before to whom the Kadazan boy offered an ideal hiding place, when the unknown and unexplored new territory attracted the first scientific visitor, the Italian botanist and general naturalist Odoardo Beccari, who not only left us with very valuable botanical collections but also with an account of life in Sarawak in his book *Wanderings in the Great Forests of Borneo* which is as vivid as it is unassuming, objective and accurate, a distinction which cannot be awarded to many publications on Sarawak.

Beccari had visited Labuan and Brunei to meet on the *Westman*, which conveyed to Brunei the sum of 6,000 dollars which the Rajah then had to pay annually for the cession of the Malak and Bintala Districts. On the return voyage to Kuching the *Westman* called in at Bintala, anchoring outside the bar, and Beccari disembarked on the sixteenth August, 1867 together with two Malay servants, the one "a brown pigskin, a few originally one. His instincts cruel, and yet he was tame, plucky and a first-rate canoe man", the other "might well have been as the type of this race . . . of pleasing aspect and well built frame. His character was excellent, his demeanour serious, almost melancholy . . ." but unfortunately, he was not very intelligent.

Beccari's first remark on Bintala is that "the fort of Bintala, which was entirely built of wood, was in a somewhat ruinous condition". The new resident, a Mr. Houghton, is not commented on, except that he was helped to procure men, but Beccari seems to have been his guest while he stayed at the fort. Apart from the somewhat ruinous fort, Bintala consisted of the shops of a few Chinese who had recently settled in the shelter of the new fort—probably in the area of the present human settlement of the fort which must have been somewhere in the area of the present District Officer's bungalow. Beyond the Chinese shops were the houses of the Melanau on both sides of the river, where now Kampong Bintala (Dagang, Sengat and Merid) and Kampong Anak an. Before 1861 the Melanau had lived at Kuala Sepedak and Kuala Sina, where remains of the houses could still be seen in 1867. When the fort was built the people moved to the site of the present Kampong, "a thing they would never have dared to do in former days for fear of the attacks of the Chinese pirates and the incursions of the *Sau-Dagadi*". The houses "resemble those of the Dayaks, and are also disposed in long rows and divided by planks in so many places. Outside each house, projecting from the main ridge, corresponding to the entrance on the river, is a kind of shed which is used for domestic purposes and especially for sun-drying operations". Connect the present sun-drying shed by a longhouse along the bank, and you have Bintala as it was seen by Beccari almost 100 years ago.

The Melanau "are a very singular people, inhabiting the mouth of most of the rivers on the northern coast of Borneo, especially between the Rajah and the Rajah. They have also a colony at Sandabong. . . . They have all the appearance of having always been a peaceful people. Very few of them have been converted to Islamism . . . They possess wooden boats . . . outside the houses or . . . (on a special place) in the village where all can easily see them. . . . but pay not much attention to these houses, but in time of sickness and other trouble they decorate them in

various ways, often using long white slips made with young *Nipa* leaves and plaited in various fashions very much as is done in Italy with palm leaves on the Sardinia before Easter".

Becconi notes the Melanau's skill in making steeply made of *hambang* (*chironomus chironomus*) and praises their audacity as fishermen during the low-water when "the shores of this portion of Borneo are nearly inaccessible to the usual Malays—and I may even add European boats—on account of the sand". The fishermen here have had little choice as in these days the women would not admit the men to the house unless they had caught and brought back some fish, and as many will agree, a raging sea is easier to negotiate than a determined crowd of women. The Melanau at Bintulu also used to build the "tame house fish-traps which I noticed at Mukah", which are no more seen at Bintulu.

The Bintulu men, in those days as today, dressed as Malays. The women wore long tunics which reached the ground, made of dark blue or black European cotton, then the most important article of import in Bintulu. The tunics had wide sleeves open on one side with hanging flaps, "not unlike the costume of Italian ladies in the fourteenth century". The edges of the sleeves were decorated with ornamental buttons and bell-shaped pendants, often of gold. As their most-great grand-daughters of today, they wore costly bracelets. These bracelets were probably the *ketuban*, often worn high up the sleeves, made of silver, gold or even brass, an alloy of silver with a small proportion of gold, which is or was popular amongst the Melanau damsels.

On his first morning in Bintulu Becconi "called out and walked towards the beach", where he "found a lot of women busily engaged" collecting damers amongst the *Borassia*, much as it still can be seen today, only that at present the damer is deposited on the other side of the Kuala and hardly any where it was collected in Becconi's days. He went then on to Tanjung Sisi, now called Tanjung Ilir, and collected there eight unknown small palm species on the small island between Tanjung Batu and Sengat Sisi, of which he called one after Bintulu *Liviana Bintulensis*. The spot is now a pineapple garden and with the primary vegetation *Liviana bintulensis* has disappeared.

Becconi engaged three Melanau and six paddlers for the then probably exorbitant wage of sixteen cents per man and day, hired a boat which at best is nowadays leaked badly, bought Venetian glass beads and cloth in the bazaar, because the Kayan in the old did not use money, and set out for the Tuhau on the nineteenth of August. At Kuala Sepetih, anchored against the tide in three hours, they cooked breakfast in the house of a *Bukitan*, "a true stranger of the interior", who had been living there alone for some years.

A youth *Pemas* *ladang* was raised near the present Sebahi, which then did not yet exist, and Pandan was reached on the middle of the twentieth. Pandan was then a small village of Melanau, intermingled with *Pemas*, on both banks of the river. Becconi notes "two remarkable objects", one two human figures, carved out of a tree trunk, "one on top of each other". Becconi, in Victorian decency, was unable to interpret this "curious artistic reproduction", nor could he find out from others. The second was easier explained as a funeral column which may well be the same *diapang* which stands in front of the present bazaar—not yet existing in 1887—which contains the remains of T. R. Bernau's grandmother. The column was covered by an open case, containing some of the belongings of the deceased, which may have been silver, and was decorated with white-coloured, young *Nipa* leaves, some plaited, and strips of white, yellow and red cotton, and some, pots and plates.

The *Pemas* (Becconi calls them *Pemas*, but according to T. R. James, the Labang and Pandan people are *Pemas*, originally *mesado*, in the related *Pemas* in the Kakas, while only the Jelutong people are *Pemas*,

with a different language and in their own opinion of very different stock, which have never been *mesado*!) were said to be numerous in the old Pandan, where Kayan was abundant which yielded wild sago. Becconi was told that the Pandan had a tributary, the *Bligo* (Bintu) which was navigable for four days and issued from a lake "in which are fish like and whose waters during the dry seasons were salty". The origin of this story is obscure and probably a misunderstanding. There is a lake in the *Puyutan*, called *Kach*, where fish are plentiful and whose water is the tea-coloured water from peat swamps and *Kevanga* which the native often say to be seasons.

The next day Labang was reached which consisted of three or four (long) houses on piles, "like those of every other house in the Bintulu" with a large *krayan* serving as a platform. The people were "true Melanau, but they have assumed some of the customs of the *Kayan*, and have the same weapons". In the house the men wore *jamana*, but as home dressed as Malays. The women wore wide trousers, a long *batu* of the dark blue cotton then in fashion, with the long, old sleeves and *salak* ornament. Becconi mentions as a peculiarity that the river banks were cleared for about hundred years, a sign that rice was grown, an act which the Labangs may have learned from the *Kayan*.

From Labang to Tuhau village, then about four hours above Kuala Tuhau and upriver of Kuala Seng, Becconi passed no signs of human habitation, except a number of *Kayan* trails on the lower Tuhau. The most remarkable one was the tomb of Kam Luma, who had died recently, and which had been built by a *Kayan* widow for a payment of fifty *gila* of brass objects. Some lesser tombs were simple wooden boards decorated with white, yellow and red streamers. At "Tuhau village" were four longhouses, the longest 72 doors, on 14 feet high piles. The day after Becconi's arrival the chief of the Tuhau *Kayan*, Kam Nipa, "a well made and active young man of about thirty years of age, most civil and intelligent . . ." arrived with his wife Huma Nipa, "a fine young woman with a sweet and pleasing expression, and of very light complexion," so he and the foreign guests and ask for some *gila* which in those days was what *Asipin* is now.

Becconi was told that the *Kayan* women were true *Amasau*, following their husbands on their war expeditions, when they renounce their *ladang* (ricefield) by the river, and also the characteristic coat of most skin, arm themselves with the *panawa* sling, a spear and a wooden shield. At night there was a party which "was very different from the usual *Darak* dances, which consist of various contortions and ungraceful movements. The *Kayan* dance . . . was . . . was like pantomime" accompanied by the "whispering Pan's pipes (*salak*)". The next day Becconi smoothes and finds the complete tree (*Kapur*) on the shores of Gunung Sebahi. Campher was then highly prized and nine to ten pieces of common white cotton were paid for one kattle of good, hard kapur at Bintulu. Becconi later witnesses a *Kayan* burial, done much as it is today, describes the dance which also has little changed and the custom of *perjorano pepit* (*pepit*) which is today possibly practised to a smaller extent. The *Kayan* still shunned and blackened the boat teeth for which they used the sap of the dwarf *Mediodora boranensis* Cope. I heard from the *Pemas* in the Kakas that there the precipitate of the smoke from burning sticks of *Male paku* (*Asplenium boranensis*) on a *perang* was mixed with the juice of *Rhododendron* leaves for the same purpose. Becconi remarked that, contrary to the *Bosjak* and upper *Bantak* *Kayan*, the Tuhau *Kayan* did not sacrifice slaves or prisoners, and that their dogs were well fed and not "tumbled bags of bones as those of the *Darak*". The obvious prosperity of the Tuhau *Kayan* "I might say, opulence, . . . was due to their campher and *mesa perit*" which they traded for cloth, beads, cones, brass wire, deerhart ivory, and *Nipah* ash, much as they do now Bellen for radios, wrist-watches and outboard engines.

iron was locally produced from concretions of carbonates of iron found in the Sengat Pass.

Becourt returned again to Bintulu to arrange and dry his specimens. Having some spare time "I took the opportunity of going over to the Bintulu houses to watch the steam-making operations . . . At one hour of the day one was pretty certain to find somebody well engaged." Rather different from our days! Pines were peeled and one mature stem would fetch between one and three dollars, equivalent to five to fifteen basic daily wages, and yield three to fifteen puns (bunches), of which three would fetch one dollar. "The Bintulu saws it of the finest quality and is in great request, even in Jesselton." Trees were only felled just before blossoming when the starch content would be highest. The process of extraction was in every detail the same as we still can see it today in sugar-working Jampangs in the Malacca District.

Becourt planned to cross into the Tinjar along the still commonly used route through the Jelidong and to visit on the way "Gangang Jali of which I had heard all sorts of wonderful stories". Even tobacco was said to be found wild on the mountains which was said to be "half-way between the Bintulu and the Tinjar rivers", which is most likely the Bukit Staling, the Mawring plateau of the official maps which probably was regarded as one mound with the Mount Dulit which may account for the name used by Becourt.

While Becourt had been in the old Telaga the Tuan Muda had visited Bintulu to hold a council with some "European residents in Sarawak and some of the more influential chiefs" to discuss a demand for separation from the Sultan of Brunei "who had allowed the Gangang Jali to be invaded and who had sent his representatives into Sarawak territory". The Tuan Muda had left advice for Becourt not to enter the Marau, then still Brunei territory, as the situation was somewhat tense. Becourt cancelled his planned visit to the wonderful Gangang Jali about another hundred years later was visited by naturalists for the first time, and indeed it proved a wonderful mountain, even if still tobacco was not then found.

Becourt again ascended the Bintulu, Karama and Telaga, had some difficulties to pass through the badly planted passages, spent a somewhat anxious night in a lagoon above Parnah Tana, then under T. R. Kam Duan and his menagerie with Hat Hippi, "for we had been told that the country was insecure, and that head-hunting parties of Dayaks were prowling about". A hundred years ago Bintulu had not yet entered into the area of the present Bintulu District apart from nomadic "prowling head-hunting parties" and in the simpler sense therefore the customary races are Pinaus, Melanau, Malak, Chinese, European and, to do justice to the man at Kuala Sengok, Bidjilau, while the Iban are more recent immigrants.

On the 21st of September, 1867 Becourt left Bintulu District and walked across the watershed into the old Belaga, to start on the most daring and arduous overland journey ever made by a European in Sarawak which led him in two months from the old Belaga to the Samarahan river and back to Kuching with "my strength and energy ebbing". He left Sarawak in early 1868 for Italy, but returned again for a short visit two years later, to recall memories of his previous visit "which was a period which I still look back to as the happiest of my life".

Spotlight on Local Government

BINTULU DISTRICT COUNCIL

By Richard Nong

The Bintulu District Council was established on 1st January, 1956 to run the local affairs of the Bintulu District with a constitution of 18 Councillors who were nominated to the Council to represent all racial communities.

Free elections were held in December, 1959 with 37 candidates contesting the 14 seats in 14 wards in the whole district.

The fully elected Council took office on 1st January, 1960 with a three-year tenure. It has a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman who are elected each year from amongst the Councillors and they are eligible for re-election. The Council has also elected non-Councillors to be co-opted members for the purpose of dealing with the educational affairs. From this Council seven Councillors are elected to the Fourth Divisional Advisory Council, C. Atahs Khan is at present the Hon'ble Member of the Council Nong representing Bintulu.

The present Chairman is Mr. Low Hong Chiew and the Deputy Chairman Mr. Jhan anak Nriyang. Both were born and bred in Bintulu. The duties of the Chairmen are like an Administrative Officer, who is assisted by the Secretary of the Council.

Its offices are at present temporarily housed in an old building rented from the Central Government. Provision has been made this year for the construction of a two-storey brick office building which may cost over \$60,000.

The Council meets once in every quarter in secret office if there are agenda to be discussed and considered. It has three Standing Committees—Housing and Town Planning, Education, Finance and General Purposes. These Committees meet very often and the focus is the Housing and Town Planning Standing Committee looking the building plans. To speed up the work the Council has elected a Sub-Committee for Housing.

The administrative area of the Council is the whole of the Bintulu District comprising Nibeah, Pandan, Labang, Telaga, Kaki Tama and Sengat. The population of all areas in accordance with the 1960 census is 27,424.

The 1961 revenue of the Council is estimated at \$488,456 of which sum \$379,751 represents the education grants and \$108,490 the Government grants to the Council. Insofar as the expenditure is concerned, this Council spends on street lighting, sewerage, conservancy, maintenance of grounds and road repairs; provides local scholarships, equipments for Local Authority schools as well as medicine and equipments for the Anti-Natal Clinic. It has to pay eight per cent of the total personal allowances and retirement expenditures of the Government-aided schools which are non Local Authority. Government grants to the Council are obviously substantial and most helpful to turn the machinery wheel of Bintulu local government smoothly from year to year.

There are various departmental sections in the Council, i.e. the Administration, the Local Treasury, Education, Fire Brigade, Health and Public Works.

The Council's Anti-natal Clinic under the charge of two qualified midwives gives free services to the general public, and is getting popular amongst the expectant mothers. One training midwife subsidised by the Council is stationed in Telaga and another in Sebahi. Allow has been made to send girls for training in Kuching. One qualified midwife from the Clinic will be sent to Kuching in September this year for a post-graduate course.

The Council pays the salaries of two trained Ulu Densers serving the rural people in remote areas. One is stationed in Telaga and another in Sengat. The monthly pay of the Wardens-cum-Densers taking full charge of the T.R. Longhouse at Kuchuan Road is borne by the Council.

One Public Reading Room in Jalan Masjid is provided by the Council which supplies all the reading materials. Between 1959 and 1960 the British Council presented numerous story books and a set of book shelves to the Council.

There are 15 District Council schools which have a total of 1,343 students under the charge of 41 teachers. In other Government-aided schools there are four Chinese and three Mission Primary schools in the district, catering for a school population of 936 pupils. All in all the total number of school children in the whole district is 2,149.

The Council has decided to improve all existing Local Authority schools from year to year, if and when funds are available, and to build more boarding establishments in rural areas. In years to come the need is considerably in view of the increasing number of school age children in the district.

The responsibility of making new roads in the rural areas lies with the Central Government. Unless these roads, when completed, would automatically fall a burden on the Council in its maintenance, nevertheless the new highways will be of paramount importance to open up the country for the winning goal of this multi-racial society.

The resources of the Council are rather limited. Unless the Council can find the way and means of getting more revenue, it cannot therefore possibly cope with the essential developments and the needful services in the district at a rapid pace to meet the requirements of the people.

One Cent a Mile

She is big and powerful, sturdy and fast; she works through the night in the Belaga at a dollar a day and her first name is *Syn*. Her statistics are 60, 15, 5 in feet; she is built of *behn* and *merau*, and driven by a 250 h.p. engine.

The launch, *Syn Kapt No. 5*, carries 700 passengers who pay a dollar each for getting aboard at Sibau, whether there be half an hour's journey or all the 90 miles to Kapit. She sails in the afternoon, and reaches Kapit early the following morning.

The main deck is clear except for benches at the sides and offers a passenger space of about 20 feet by 12. In the stern behind the engine-room well is a stove, a food cupboard, white-tiled lavatories, stair and wash basin.

The bridge has two benches for the crew off duty and controls a powerful lamp; all, on the upper deck, are in small cabins, to be had for five dollars each. There is talk of air-conditioning. The main engine is Deutz and the auxiliary for lights is *Baron*.

All this has been reported elsewhere long ago, but it is unlikely that many readers of the *Gazette* have travelled by the *Syn Kapt* and seen the motley collection of passengers. On a recent trip I found almost the whole of the Third Division represented in the company. The banks of the river are not very interesting, though all the fringing areas are flowering now, and after dark there is nothing to look at outside the star except the variously made wharves and piers on at stopping places.

There were people on board of nearly every race in Sarawak. The *Blazon* group was a party of Devak schoolboys, loaded down with pineapples and other purchases, the smaller ones flourishing toy pistols. The next was half a dozen tough-looking *Daak* men with gold teeth and blue trousers, making themselves comfortable among grass pillows on their way home after four years in North Borneo; their wives might not be waiting for them, but I would not be surprised to find that they are.

Then a couple of youngsters coming back from Brunei with tight jeans and a Malay hair magazine to pass over; and a *Kanauk* couple, who kept quiet, sitting out in the bows all the rain got too much, the women heavily garbed and the man tall and lean.

There were a few traders, mostly fairly prosperous-looking, asleep on piles of plastic sheeting, or sitting talking quietly among themselves, probably about crabbing prospects. Near them were two middle-aged *Malika* ladies in blue coats and black trousers, their hair very neat, travelling with three small boys and a pretty girl in pink. Further along the launch was a *Devak* party of women and children, the older women looking tired and ill, the younger stout and beefy, bawling out of cheap frocks.

In the middle were Chinese family parties. A couple with six small children, helped by a tall woman who had no children of her own; a woman with three children; and a man who looked worn out, as well he might, with five children to manage by himself, and the eldest only ten or eleven.

There were a couple of policemen on transfer, and a little dark man in khaki and a solar tool, who jumped off into a boat at his destination, almost without stopping the launch. Probably a Malay courier. And finally an elderly couple with iron grey hair, the man having come down to Sibau to fetch his wife who had been in hospital for a time. He looked rather like Mr. Punch, even to the twinkle in the eye, and sat upon the deck making himself a fine cigar out of nylon thread. His wife sat up on the bench and told him all about hospital. Most of her one free day in Sibau had been taken up with checks and documents before finally getting clear, which was a pity because I don't suppose she's been to Sibau for twenty years.

ANTHONY RICHARDS

The Sarawak Museum Journal, Nos. 15-16

The latest issue of the *Sarawak Museum Journal* is a double number of over 250 pages with 21 pages of photographic illustrations and 80 drawings and figures in the text, including a notable series on pottery making, weaving and saddle-making in North Borneo.

As usual, in recent years, the Journal is very well "set up" and arranged, with a high standard of printing by the Government Printer. And, also as usual nowadays, while primarily devoted to Sarawak it includes, among 32 articles on a very wide range of subjects, others on North Borneo, Brunei and Kalimantan. There is an interesting section on Borneo in relation to other areas, with special reference to the Philippines. Long and fact-packed articles relate the Borneo of the Fifth Division and Brunei to the Visayas of the Southern Philippines. These were recently prepared for the recent Borneo-Philippines Cultural Seminar held at the Museum in Kuching last June, and are contributed by Mr. John Carroll of the Asia Foundation and Fitcher Arneson and Bernard of the Ateneo de Manila ("Ordnal of the Philippines"), all well-known to visitors here.

There is another section on the last of the steadily increasing series of new discoveries from the Museum's Niah Cave excavations. In this section a long and well-illustrated contribution from Dr. D. R. Brothwell of the Duckworth Laboratories at Cambridge University describes in detail the 14-year-old boy found deep down in the "Hell" pit there. This has recently been acclaimed at the Pacific Science Congress in Hawaii as probably the oldest known example of *Homo sapiens* to date. It is provisionally dated by the Radio-Carbon (C14) method at about 45,000 B.C. World attention seems to have been attracted to this adolescent lad, as he disturbs in an exciting way the previous commonplace belief in the West that *Homo sapiens*—(called), that is modern man, necessarily began in Europe or at least the Middle East. The new Niah find, as detailed in the *Museum Journal*, throws new light on man's later evolution and suggests civilisation may have had roots or other beginnings in the Far East—and right here in Borneo—also. We understand that the important implications of this find, which has since been confirmed by further discoveries during the 1961 digging season, will be discussed further in publications now being prepared for future issues.

Other very studies are by Lord Madsen, Dr. C. D. Setton (until recently head of the Soil Laboratory in Kuching), R. Nyandhi (Museum archaeological assistant), Dr. H. A. Hooley (Curator of the Doherty Collection in Leiden) and the Curator. The last two of these also contribute, along with Barbara Harrison, Gann, and Saraya and Dr. Fournelle of San Diego Zoo to make a third section all about Great Uluang (Malina). As well as original observations, this shows the real damage of our roads, these fine and suitable areas, becoming extinct unless urgent action is taken to conserve them forthwith.

But perhaps the most revealing of all the 32 articles are three, Nos. 17-19, put together with some editorial comment. Nos. 17 and 18 are what we might call by the Assistant Curator, Mr. Osman Ismail, describing episodes in long chains, ugly holes and black magical poisonings, which would appear laughable if they were not so devastatingly and clearly true to life as it is lived by a quite fringe here in Sarawak. These inner documents of man's heartlines to man and woman's readiness to lose make solitary reading for those likely to accept or realize too much pattern-talk about our all-loving, race-embracing, Utopian community such as we are rather often (and unconvincingly) made out to be. Indeed one of the great values of the *Museum Journal* is that, again and again, it presents the hard facts of life here in Borneo, stripped of romanticism or prejudice or padding.

This is best of all shown in article No. 18, a brilliant piece of ten telling pages by Archdeacon Peter Brown, O.A.S., entitled "Why some of the best people aren't Christians" based on his years of experience as head of the Community Development Scheme at Badauan, — to which we already referred, with respect in our August issue. As a leading Christian of unimpeachable status and sincerity, Archdeacon Brown gives here a kindly, in fact loving, analysis of Land Dyak customs, in line with focus and warning. He picks one of the most thoughtful and deeply informed statements published in Sarawak on the "mission" issue during recent years, with these words:

"Just how the Church could, or should adapt Her approach in order to bring Her worship into their (Dyaks) work is beyond the scope of this Journal. But the effort should be made. For the plain fact of the matter is: that some of the best people aren't Christians".

This article is one of several which are really essential reading in this issue.

The issue completes Volume X, and makes over 4,000 pages of new and useful text and 400 of illustrations published since the retiring Curator revived the long-dead *Journal* in 1949. This makes a rich encyclopaedia of facts about the past and present for interest and future record. The next issue is announced as a Jubilee one, celebrating the first publication in 1911. It will include special articles by Dr. J. H. Cowie, F.R.S., Professor G. H. R. von Koenigswald, Lord Melbury, Dr. W. G. Silliman, Dr. N. S. Haile, Mr. I. A. N. Ureghan and others.

History of Forestry in Sarawak

By B. E. SARTON
Contributor of Forests

Introduction

Sarawak is on the north-west coast of Borneo and its area is 48,200 square miles.

Population. The population in June, 1960 consisted of—

Sea Dyaks or Iban	237,000
Chinese	229,000
Malays	125,000
Others	149,000

744,000

The Chinese have increased very rapidly since 1900 and will soon be the largest single group in the country. The development of timber industry is largely due to their mechanical ability and business acumen.

Geographical. "The dominant feature of the Sarawak landscape is the multitude of rivers. The country has a heavy and constant rainfall and these waters drain away in a series of rivers of remarkable size considering the area of Sarawak.

They rise in the mountains and commence as mountain torrents which soon develop into beautiful clear streams rushing downwards over rocks and shingle banks. As they near the lowlands they become staid and more placid, acquiring a broadish rim from silt and peat stains, until they emerge as massive waterways building their deltas out to sea and nearly always a constantly shifting and shallow bay at the mouth.

Rivers have been and still are the main channels of communication in the country. The lowland rivers can be used by big steel launches and large launches. The Rajah is navigable by some good streamers of up to 1,000 tons as far as Kapeh, 120 miles from the sea.

When the launches can go no further travel is by outboard-engined dugout canoe or pirogue and these eventually give way to lighter boats which are poled and paddled. Up-river good water conditions are essential for travel. Droughts make travel difficult and floods render it impossible.

With few exceptions all settlement has been along the rivers. Nearly every township has its landing place. Gradually with the building of roads and airfields dependence on the rivers is being reduced but they are still of overwhelming importance and the fact must be appreciated if the statistics of Sarawak are to be understood."

This pattern of multiplicity of rivers and paucity of roads means that even today most of Sarawak's forests are inaccessible and unproductive, except for hand-logging along river banks, because there is no way of getting mechanical equipment up to the forest.

Heavy tractors cannot be taken by water past the first rapids in each river. Forest development has been concentrated on the down-river zone. Compang Malina, where most of the logs are brought to sawmills by rail and road.

Climate. The climate of Sarawak is typical of the equatorial belt, with high rainfall (well over 100 inches) and humidities but moderate temperatures (mean maximum about 88°). It rains all the year round, but more heavily during the north-east monsoon November—March.

Forests. The forests are of the tropical evergreen type. Of special interest to the plant ecologist and forester, however, are the extensive areas of peat-swamp forest along the coast, amounting to 5,000 square miles. Radio-carbon dating and pollen analysis have shown that these forests have developed from mangrove forest in the past 1,000—4,000 years, building up peat to a depth of 15 feet or more (over 50 feet have been recorded in some areas). These forests are the home of the valuable corky tree.

Borneo is the stronghold of the Dipterocarpaceae, and the forests are dominated by members of this family, totalling about 200 species (many new ones are in process of being described). The flora has close affinity with Malaya, having been connected to it by the Sunda shelf during periods of the Pleistocene glaciation.

Land tenure. The law in Sarawak is that all virgin forest belongs to the State, unless it has been leased under document of title. A license is required to work timber areas on leased land, but the consent of the lessee is required before a license can be issued.

Under the current Land Code, permission has to be obtained in writing before virgin forest may be killed for shifting cultivation. Owing to administrative difficulties however, much forest is cleared in the more remote areas without permission. Customary rights are established by killing the original jungle and, very roughly, give the killer and his descendants the right of usage only.

History. The history of forestry in Sarawak falls neatly into four periods:—

Period I, 1841-1918, Pre-Forest Department One hundred years under the Rajahs.
Period II, 1918-1948, Forest Department under the Crown.
Period III, 1948-1960, The Japanese occupation.
Period IV, 1960-1968, Forest Department under the Crown.

Prior to 1841 when James Brooke (as he then was) took over the Rajah of Sarawak, the great forests of Borneo are virtually without a history. For centuries there had been a small barter trade in minor forest products with China: rhinoceros horns, kingfisher feathers, beaute stones, damar, camphor from the Borneo camphor tree (*Dryobalanops* sp.) and resins of the Heliostrylus Hemsell (known as Hemsell ivory or Hing-tung, once much valuable chin jade) were taken by Chinese traders in exchange for beads, iron, cloth, crockery, and their numerous Ali Baba jars now found in every longhouse.

Two writers have left us descriptions of the Sarawak forest a century ago. Spencer St. John¹ includes in his book a long and interesting account of a journey to the head-waters of the Limbang river (so that just under Brunai jurisdiction). Odoardo Beccari, one of great botanical explorers of the nineteenth century, spent over two years in Sarawak, 1865-1867 and eventually published² one of the best and most accurate books ever written on this country. His magnificent collections, which include many type sheets of new species, laid the foundations for all future botanical work in Sarawak, and are of special interest to the hunter (as one locality alone on Mt. Muga near Kuching he collected over fifty species of dipterae).

The gradual spread of law and order in Sarawak under the rule of the White Rajahs, and the rapid growth of Singapore, resulted in the building up of an export trade in various kinds of minor forest products, which was stimulated towards the end of the century by the spectacular increase in the demand for rubber.

The natives of the interior (Land Dayaks, Sea Dayaks or Itham, Kayans, Kenyahs) were subsistence farmers, growing hill rice by the method of shifting cultivation. Unless they happened to get a bumper crop of rice, so that they could sell the surplus, almost the only way in which they could earn some hard cash was by collecting jungle produce and trading it in the nearest market.

The Ithams have always been great travellers. It used to be the custom for ten or a dozen young men, under an experienced leader, to go on a long journey lasting for months or even years. Hardly self-reliant, perfectly at home in the forest, and adept at handling their dugouts up and down dangerous rapids, they would spend months in some remote forest, living on wild mango and what they could shoot with blowpipe or net or catch in the rivers, patiently collecting rattans, or gutta percha, or damar, or relentlessly pursuing some luckless rhinoceros. Young men were not considered to have attained manhood until they had completed such a journey and been liberally lionized as evidence thereof. (The custom continues, but nowadays the journey tends to be in the coast, to look for work with oil companies or rubber firms).

The earliest trade returns readily available (see Appendix V) are those for 1870 published in the

Sarawak Gazette. At this time the area of Sarawak extended only from Cape Data to Cape Kuching and the total revenue of the State was only £14,300. The two natural rubbers (gutta percha and india rubber) are easily top of the list, and indur at £25 has the honour of being lower even than beaute stones (which however were worth 14 times their own weight in silver dollars). Another item with a high value to weight ratio was camphor, priced after cleaning at £4,300 per ton.

Gutta percha. The end of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth saw the parabolic rise and fall of the gutta percha trade. It was originally in demand as an insulation material for cables, later superseded by bakelite. In 1870 "The rise in the price of gutta percha was so sudden and unprecedented that it did considerable injury by tempting the population away from their usual occupations, such as farming, gardening, etc. . . ."³ Although the quantity exported was large (49,200 tons) and indicated the start of the gutta percha boom, the maximum price in that year (£259 per ton) was low compared with the peak of £1,150 per ton reached in 1903. By 1902 however the quantities exported were already dropping fast, and owing to competition from plantation-grown para rubber the trade in gutta percha soon became negligible.

Jelutong. The fall of gutta percha was balanced by the spectacular rise of jelutong, which first appears in the trade returns in 1900 with a modest figure of 24 tons valued at £264 but by 1909 had risen to 4,900 tons valued at £465,000. Until after the 1914-18 war the price of natural rubber was still high, and jelutong found a market mainly because of its rubber content. Rubber manufacturers at that time used to "devulcanize" jelutong, that is to extract the 70% resin content of the raw material leaving a rubber residue. From this mixture, representing about 30% of the original quantity of jelutong, 10-15% of pure rubber could be extracted. As natural rubber became more readily and more cheaply available, jelutong found an alternative use in the growing chewing-gum industry, as an extender to cheapen gum and as a market for chewing gum base.

Unlike the other wild rubbers, jelutong has continued as a staple export throughout the present century. (Details in Appendix V b).

The British Malayan Corporation in 1910 put down a large installation for the refining of jelutong at Guduhi (Muan, Gudu and Vanderbil), a site near the mouth of the Kuching river, but the enterprise went bankrupt towards the end of the 1914-18 war.

Cutak. In 1910 the Island Trading Company obtained a long-term concession from the second Rajah to take mangrove bark for the manufacture of cord from the mangrove forests, and built a factory at Selalang in the Rajang Delta.

Rattans. Malacca cane and rattan rose from a modest £87 in 1870 to £32,700 in 1900, and have been a substantial though fluctuating item ever since. Commencing on the 1899 trade returns, the Sarawak Gazette notes:—

"It is natural that there should be increases and decreases in the articles under jungle produce as the market value rises or falls. The prices of rattan logs, for instance, in Kuching, which has been as low as £5 per ton has within the past months risen to the unprecedented price of £35 per ton, and consequently large quantities are now being collected."

Sliver nuts. These are the fruits of several species of Shorea, but principally *Shorea gubertoniana*. A vegetable oil is obtained from the nuts, known in the trade as Borneo tallow or sliver butter, and is used as a substitute for cocon butter in the manufacture of

¹ Life in the Forest of the Far East, Spencer St. John 1883.

² Wanderings in the great forests of Borneo, O. Beccari 1904

³ Sarawak Gazette

chocolates. Owing to the irregular intervals at which the trees fruit, a good crop is obtained only at intervals of several years. Details of exports from 1938 are given in the *Forest Gazette*, August, 1958, p.148.

Timber played but a minor role in the export trade throughout this period. Small shipments, mostly of balsa and other heavy hardwoods, were made to Hong Kong and Singapore from time to time.

The Bureau Company Limited started timber operations at Rajang in 1938. The main interest was logs or rough-hewn logs, but the venture proved disastrous, the logs becoming infested with teredo owing to the infrequent arrival of the steamer. Towards the end the main activity was the export of acia-hewn balsa sleepers to the Indian railways.

In 1964 another attempt was made on the same site, but again there was teredo trouble, and the foundations for the frame-saw became water-logged at high tide. This venture was also short-lived and after lying idle for two years the mill and buildings were disposed of in 1968.

Legislation. The working of timber and other forest produce was virtually uncontrolled by the Government, except that exports duty was levied on more of the items exported. The second Rajah Sir Charles Brooke, issued three orders:—

- No. II of 1.3.10 regulating the tapping of jelutong trees
- No. IX of 3.1.12, amended by No. IX of 14.6.12, prohibiting the felling or damaging of engalung, latus, and jelutong trees.
- No. XVI of 1918 regulating the taking of gutta leaves.

Passes II, 1919-1920

FOREST DEPARTMENT UNDER THE

THIRD RAJAH

Forest Administration, Policy and Legislation

The first step in setting up a forest administration was the appointment of Mr. J. F. Mead, on transfer from Malaya, as Conservator of Forests. He arrived in Kuching on 15.6.18.

One of his first acts was the drafting of a code of rules, which were gazetted as the Forest Rules, 1919 and came into force on 1.1.20. They were based on the rules in force in Malaya. Under these rules the taking of timber, firewood, charcoal and certain other forest products was licensed and moreover third, minimum girths were established below which certain specified trees could not be felled, the method of tapping jelutong trees and the collection of gutta percha regulated, and penalties imposed for infractions.

These rules were followed by an Order, providing for the constitution and maintenance of reserved forests, which was gazetted as the Forest Reservation Order, 1920 and came into force on 17.5.20. It followed in its main principles parts I and II of the Forest Enactment of the Federated Malay States. Mr. Mead in fact drafted a complete enactment but the Government would only accept part of it.

For the next few years the efforts of the department were concentrated on building up a small staff and on the exploration and demarcation of forests suitable for reservation. The first reserve constituted was the Sengapah forest reserve, 12 miles from Kuching, now a valuable research forest and arboretum.

A statement of policy, approved by the Government, was published in the *Sarawak Gazette* of January, 1924. This runs off as follows:—

"The primary aim is to insure permanent maintenance of a sufficient area of forest to supply all the needs of the inhabitants.

Some countries possess such extensive forests that they can afford to export a proportion of their produce.

To-day Sarawak is one of the latter but owing to wasteful methods of cultivation and primitive methods of extracting timber is already becoming scarce in some districts. This however is a local scarcity only and can in time be corrected.

At present it may be said that all timber produced in the country is consumed within it and that an export trade is non-existent. There is however a large export of minor forest products such as damar, jelutong, rubber, gutta percha, cane, ilupe nuts and other products, only insignificant quantities of which are consumed within the country.

The secondary aim is therefore to encourage the export of timber which is surplus to internal requirements and to maintain and increase the export of minor forest products.

The area of reserved forests in Sarawak is still considerably less than one per cent of the country and preservation must continue for a long time to come.

Mr. Mead left Sarawak in February, 1928 after eight and a half years and later became Director of Forestry in Malaya. The following tribute was paid to his work by Mr. D. E. Caber in the annual report for 1929:—

"Mr. Mead was appointed Conservator of Forests, Sarawak, in 1918, and was charged with the creation of a Forest Department *ab initio*. To him, therefore, fell the whole responsibility of drafting the Forest Law which governs the administration of the forests of the State; of recruiting and training the subordinate staff; of organizing the royalty collection system; of commencing exploitation and reservation work; and of initiating experiments and research. The success of his work is reflected in the position which the Department occupies to-day in the general economy of the State; and he leaves behind him the skeleton of foundations on which his successor may build, and a high example of personal energy and ability."

The earlier legislation was replaced in 1934 by Order F — 1 (Forests), known as the Forest Order, which came into force on 2.7.34. This provided for an important new type of permanent forest, known as a protected forest, and the reason this type was introduced is best explained in Mr. Conson's words:—

"Prior to 1934 forest land was dedicated to timber production by the constitution of Forest Reserves and at the end of 1932 the total area then set aside was 156 square miles of which 89 square miles were mangrove swamps. The total area of reserves then represented 1.2% of the area of the State. Since that time the Forest Department has not been permitted to form any further reserves.

On unreserved State land the native may take, in his own free will, any produce he requires for his own use; in reserved forest he may not do so; and in a little developed country, the change from complete freedom to restriction is much felt. It has been thought that a transition stage would be helpful, and in 1934 a scheme was approved for constitution of protected forests. In these, the native may take what he requires for his own use, except in one area (not exceeding one-fourth of the total) which may be closed for silvicultural treatment. In other respects control is similar to that in reserved forest. By the end of 1934 roughly 100 square miles of forest had been proclaimed as proposed for protection under this scheme."

* Forestry in the State of Sarawak, T. Conson

A statement prepared for the Fourth Empire Forestry Conference 1935

Subsequent minor amendments were made to the above Order under Orders F—1A of 1932, F—1B of 1934, F—1C of 1938, F—1D of 1940. The last of these was an important amendment because it provided for the constitution of a third type of permanent forest, known as a *Communal Forest*. In the words of Mr. Carson in the 1940 Annual Report:—

"An amendment to the Forest Law provided machinery for the constitution of Communal Forests. They will be constituted in the same way as other demarcated forests but will not be under direct departmental control but will be maintained under the District Officer with the advice of the Conservator in a form of trust for the community. Several applications were made during the year for such forests, but although some may be regarded as indications of the existence of a 'forest-consciousness' others raise with difficulty the suggestion of providing a means of evading royalty on domestic requirement worked by paid labour."

Forest Reservation

Perhaps the major obstacle to forest reservation during these years was the lack of adequate base maps. The topographic survey of Sarawak was still in its infancy, and the result was that the Forest Department had to carry out its own boundary surveys. Much time was spent, for example, in surveying creeks in mangrove forests by compass-and-traverse, whereas today these creeks can be traced off aerial photographs in a matter of minutes.

According to Mr. Carson^{*} there was another reason:—

"Progress in the formation of forest reserves had been exceedingly slow because of their unpopularity and if this unpopularity remained the forests would not. Experience had shown that what the native least understood and most resented was the objection to his hunting in the reserves (since he did no damage to the trees) and to his taking an occasional tree for a boat or a few sticks to repair his house. Strangely enough nobody in authority supported a modified form of protection and like the oak tree in the fable the Forest Department stood unflinching until it was attacked by the anti-reservation hand-cum. So it was not entirely surprising when instructions were received early in 1932 that no more reserves were to be proposed, to be followed later and in 1933 by the more drastic staff rule which left the establishment at less than 80% per cent of its former strength. Although not repealed the Forest Law became a dead letter, and a perfect batch-rot of local populations, whose only authority was that of the Divisional Residents who supported them, supported by the general approval of the Government, came into being."

Forestry was placed on a firm footing once more when the new Forest Order was passed in July, 1934, and thereafter progress in making protected forests was rapid. The area of permanent forest increased from 1.2% at the end of 1934 to 2.5% of the area of Sarawak at the end of 1940.

Forest Departments in other territories find it difficult to understand why Sarawak needs two types of permanent forest—the forest reserve and the protected forest—and the latter is often confused with the protection forest of temperate regions. For this reason the history of the protected forest concept in Sarawak has been set down here in considerable detail.

Exploitation and utilisation

In 1932 (the first year for which details are available) there were seven sawmills in operation, namely:—

First Division: Kuching Steam Sawmill (erected before 1914)

Third Division: Mills at Sibu, Rajang, Palau Saludo and Buntang (the last two erected in 1921)

Fourth Division: Sarawak Collieries Ltd. sawmill at Bako.

Fifth Division: Vantage sawmill in Lawas District (erected 1920, detailed history in current Lawas postwar forest working plan).

By 1940 the number of sawmills had increased to 18.

Most of the sawn timber produced during this period was for local consumption in Sarawak or for sale in the neighbouring territories of Brunei and Labuan. By present day standards the export of timber was negligible. Mr. Carson^{*} writes:—

"The export trade . . . has had a rather varied career. At one time, exports to China were considerable but this trade fell away and has never revived, although at the present time some interest is being shown in it. Practically all that remains at present is the trade in balsa . . . which amounts to only a few hundred tons annually."

Until 1932 little had ever been done to foster a trade with the United Kingdom, but in that year, as a result of the new interest in Empire trade, local mills were persuaded to consider the possibilities with the result that in 1933 they shipped close on 400 tons of lumber, valued at roughly £1,400 f.o.b. and about the same amount in 1934.[†]

The United Kingdom was a very selective market, and would buy only the best. The internal market for lower grade lumber was limited, and this in turn limited the quantities the mills could afford to cut for export.

The sawmills were supplemented by innumerable hand-sawing outfits, and considerable numbers of men also found employment in hewing hardwood posts and splitting balsa shingles.

In 1936 the Borneo Company Limited turned their attention to the forests of the Upper Rajang above Kapi, and brought a German logging expert from Bangkok to report on the possibilities of tractor working in these forests. He wrote a lengthy report in favour of the project. Having obtained a licence over these forests the Company in 1938 imported two elephants from Siam complete with Siamese riders, and also a tractor. The elephants did remarkably well, but the tractor was before its time and achieved nothing. Unfortunately in 1939 or 1940 one elephant slipped down a bank and strangled itself in a vine, but the other survived for many years. The Company was negotiating for another dozen elephants from Siam when the war intervened.

Exports of minor forest produce (Appendix V) during this period followed the general pattern established in 1933, with jelutong and casha easily the most important items.

For years jelutong had been a considerable source of revenue to the State and of profit to the tappers, who numbered 4,000—5,000. The smaller trees yield very little latex and the larger accounts relatively easily to insect attack following bad tapping. Regulations to control tapping (Order No. 11 of 1916) had been in force before the advent of the Forest Department but, with a meagre staff of inspectors were largely ineffective. The increased vigilance of the newly appointed Forest Guards brought to light a multitude of infractions; prosecutions were a commonplace and discontent a corollary, the tappers claiming that unless they were on tapping in the customary way they could not live. In 1936 the Government examined the problem and approved a rather ambitious scheme of control and improvement and even appointed an additional Assistant Conservator in connection with it. As one of its essentials was a four and a half foot girth limit

^{*} Twenty Years of Forestry in Sarawak, T. Carson, unpublished paper in files of Forest Department.

[†] Forestry in the State of Sarawak, T. Carson.

the old trouble broke out again almost at once, before any headway had been made with handling the scheme, which was abandoned. The girth line was reduced to three feet as a preliminary to its total abolition (except in designated forests) not long afterwards.

As trade jaiting is liable to blue-stain, Gceddy and Co. (traders Mr. Avery) built a small refinery at Bimulu, which was taken over by the Chick Development Co. in 1934 and is still in operation today.

Management and silviculture

Mr. Cronin in the 1940 report stated:—

"No true working plans are in force in any of the forests but management is regulated by schemes where necessary."

The stock mapping of the Sarawak mangrove forest reserve, which must have been a laborious operation in the absence of aerial photographs, was completed in 1939.

Shortage of staff and lack of funds inhibited silvicultural work except on an experimental scale.

Research

No special provision was made for research, except that one Forest Guard was detailed to collect botanical specimens for the Forest Department's herbarium. Research work was therefore done incidentally to ordinary routine. It included—

- (a) the laying out of girth-increment plots
- (b) planting experiments with various species, exotic and indigenous
- (c) nursery experiments with helicon, eugenia and jaiting
- (d) small scale tapping experiments on *Agave* *alba* and jaiting.

Today the most valuable items saved over from this work are the plantations of *Cassipoua javanica* in the Sixth Mile forest reserve, and the *helicon* and *eugenia* plantations in the Semenggoh forest reserve.

Staff and training

By 1930 the strength of the Department had reached five European officers, five Burmese officers trained in Malaya, and 101 Asians of other ranks.

In 1929 the Rajah gave £25,000 to the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford, where there is now a "Brooks room".

The economic blizzard of the early 1930s cut back the growth of Forest Departments throughout the world, but Sarawak was harder hit than most. Mr. Mead, reviewing the annual report for 1933 (in the *Empire Forestry Journal* 1934, Vol. 13, No. 21) wrote:—

"This report is, if possible, even more depressing than that for 1932, and it is probably not unduly pessimistic to describe it as the swan-song of organized forestry in Sarawak."

The drastic changes in the constitution of the department . . . promise to be disastrous to the cause of forestry in the State. Shortly, there consist of a reduction of the staff by 70 per cent. of its 1931 strength, the abolition of the post of Conservator, and the reduction of the trained European personnel to two officers.

The report concludes with an enumeration of the strength of the department on 31.12.33, the total of all ranks, including clerks and office boys, being 32. . . . This is a staff considered adequate to protect the forests of a State of 45,000 square miles, practically devoid of modern communications. The Federated Malay States, with an area of only 27,000 square miles and with an excellent system of communications, possesses a staff of 615 to be the minimum necessary to carry on its forest service with efficiency,

and this staff includes twenty trained European officers in territorial charges, and excludes seven officers engaged entirely in research and other work of a specialized character."

Mr. Mead was understandably pained to see the department he himself had spent eight years in building up from scratch being cut to ribbons in this manner. But the fate had in store a far worse disaster for the country, the Japanese invasion and occupation.

PERIOD III: 1941-1945

JAPANESE OCCUPATION

The Japanese reached Kuching in December, 1941, and left in August, 1945. Thus there is no departmental annual report for these years 1943-1945.

All that need be said of this sad period (details of which are given in the report for 1946) is that local staff saved virtually all departmental records and equipment in Kuching and Sibu. Mr. Sparrow commends the devotion to duty in this regard of Mr. F. J. Wright and Mr. John Chai Lukoo (Chief Clerk) in Kuching and of Yung Kin Hin (Forest Ranger) in Sibu. The Miri and Bintulu offices were gutted with the loss of all records and equipment during the operations in 1945.

The Acting Conservator of Forests in 1941, Mr. D. B. Stewart, and Mr. B. F. C. Sparrow (who was attached to the Agricultural Department at the time) were commissioned and arrived with the 2/15th Punjab Regiment, which continued operations in southern Borneo after Kuching had fallen. Mr. Stewart was one of a party of six officers murdered there in March, 1942, after the capitulation of the Netherlands East Indies. Mr. Sparrow was taken prisoner, and after internment in Java and Singapore he was one of fifteen hundred prisoners brought back to Kuching and interned there in the notorious Batu Lintang camp (of *Three Corner House* by Agnes Keith fame). For his work in this camp he was later awarded the M.B.E.

PERIOD IV: 1946-1963

FOREST DEPARTMENT UNDER THE CROWN

Under the Military Administration the Forest Department was administered by the Director of Lands and Surveys, and did not become a separate unit again until July, 1946, by which time the Third Rajah had ceded the territory to the Crown (1.7.46). The subsequent history of the department is adequately documented in its annual reports and by the statements prepared for successive Commonwealth Forestry Conferences. The story can therefore be summarised briefly here.

Forest Administration, Policy and Legislation

It fell to Mr. Sparrow, the only officer to return to duty after the Japanese occupation, to pick up the broken pieces and put them together again, assisted by the Chief Clerk Mr. Lukoo. He assumed charge on 12.7.46 and was joined by Mr. J. H. Nelson-Smith, A.C.P., on transfer from British Honduras, in July, 1946 and by the present writer, on transfer from Burma, in February, 1949.

In his 1946 report Mr. Sparrow pays tribute to the excellent work of the three Assistant Forest Officers, Messrs. D. Carvell, F. J. Wright and L. P. Zahndar, who "shouldered the responsibilities of Senior Officers with credit in a critical year in the history of the Department."

No major change was made in policy, but in accordance with the recommendations of the Commonwealth Forestry Conference a full and detailed statement of the Government's official policy was approved by the Governor in Council on 25.12.54 and issued as a printed paper.

This policy statement was subsequent to the enactment of a new Forestry Ordinance and Forest Rules, which came into force on 1.1.54. An attempt was

made no such agreement with North Borneo on a formal law for both territories, but this was found impracticable owing to the different conditions obtaining in each territory.

The Forest Department in Brunei was administered by an Assistant Conservator seconded from Malaya during the years 1933-48, but by arrangement with the Brunei Government an officer of the Sarawak establishment took over this duty during the years 1949-1959. From 1942 onwards the post was combined with that of officer-in-charge of the Fifth Division, the two Governments each contributing half the emoluments of the officer, but Brunei providing office facilities and clerical staff. This arrangement worked smoothly in practice and when the office moved from Kuala Belait to Brunei in 1954 it was conveniently situated for visiting the Fifth Division. After 1959 Brunei reverted to the earlier arrangement of obtaining an officer from Malaya.

The Forest Department is also concerned with the National Parks Ordinance (193.2.56), the Conservator being Chairman of the Board of Trustees for National Parks (one of which had been constituted by 1960); and with the Wild Life Protection Ordinance (1.1.38), the Conservator being the Chief Game Warden and a number of forest officers being Game Wardens. The Conservator was also appointed chairman of a committee set up to try and find new land for resettlement of Dayaks who had exhausted their existing land in the Second Division by shifting cultivation methods and wanted to move to new areas. This required a great deal of work in the years 1956-1959.

Forest conservation

Two factors greatly speeded up the investigation of permanent forests during the period 1950-1960: first and most important, the availability of aerial photographs taken by the R.A.F. in 1947 onwards, which made it possible to pick out suitable areas on the photographs instead of having to carry out laborious and slow explorations on the ground; secondly the approval by the Secretary of State of a ten-year Forestry Development Plan 1950-1959 and the allocation of funds under a Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grant, which permitted a rapid increase in staff.

In 1960 a further five-year plan 1960-1965 was approved by the Government, which will make it less complete the constitution of permanent forests in the country. The main areas to be examined under this plan are swamp forests in the Second and Fourth Divisions.

Exploitation and utilization

The spectacular rise of rubber as an export timber overshadowed all other developments in this field. It was found to be ideally suited for certain uses in Europe and Australia, timber-hungry after the second World War, and its extraction on a large scale became feasible after the Colonial Timber Company in 1948-49 had demonstrated the technique of using light railways in the swamp forests. Previously this species was held in such low esteem that as late as 1948 it was being poisoned in the Daru Forest Reserve in favour of jelutong.

The Borneo Company Limited made another determined effort to develop the forests above the Pelagus rapids in Kapit District. The surviving elephants from the previous era was joined by re-introductions, some from Sum, others from circus, until a herd of 24 had been assembled. Much capital was expended on re-building the sawmill at Sabin (above Sibu) and installing an enormous boiler and new machinery. We have already recorded how in 1895 and again in 1904 the Company were defeated by tigers. Now they fought another losing battle with borers, this time the ambrosia beetles that make pinholes in killed (and standing)

timber. Conditions in the forest were such as to make it impossible to get logs quickly down to Kapit. All sorts of chemicals were applied to the logs, and fumigations were specially made to clear the surface of the logs, but in spite of all precautions too much of the timber became too perforated for high-class markets. After a long struggle the Company decided to shut down their hill operations and dispose of the elephants. A Chinese firm took them over and in 1960 eight animals were still at work, the rest having died for one reason or another. Owing to lack of natural fodder Sarawak is not ideal country for timber elephants, and the supplementary rations they require are expensive to transport to remote areas.

In riparian forest produce the principal changes has been the closing of the catch factory at Seladang at the end of 1960, due to falling prices for catch and the low tannin content of the mangrove bark as compared with North Borneo.

Management and silviculture

As stated above, the main effort in the 1950-1959 plan was directed at constituting permanent forests. Now that this objective has largely been attained, the main emphasis in the 1960-1965 plan is on management and silviculture. Working plans and felling schemes have been prepared for most sawmills. In 1960 the arrival of a silviculturist on a three-year contract, paid from C.D. & W. funds, enabled an intensive programme of research into various forest silviculture to be started. Prior to 1960 treatment was confined to pioneering reliefs and weed species left behind by the foresters.

Research

One Assistant Conservator of Forests has been detailed as Forest Research Officer. His duties include carrying out the 1959-1963 Research Programme approved by the Government, organising the Kuching forest school, and acting as warden of the Bako National Park. Considerable progress has been made in botanical work, which will be encouraged by the construction of a new herbarium building, built under C.D. & W. funds and completed early in 1961.

Staff and Training

A forest school was started in Kuching in 1950, and has been held annually since, under the supervision of the Forest Research Officer. It permits in-service training of forest guards in forest law, identification of trees and timbers, survey, etc. With no permanent instructor and no proper building or facilities the school (4 to 5 months course) has been run under great difficulties. A scheme for building a new school out at the Serapiang Forest Reserve was approved in 1960.

By courtesy of the Government and Forest Department of Malaya, two students have been sent annually since 1955 to the Forest School at Kaping for the six months vocational course. The students selected have been those who did best in the Kuching school.

The Government's policy is to train local boys up to full professional level, but up to 1960 owing to the low level of basic education of candidates, only one could be found to send abroad for training.

Finance

Appendix III shows that throughout the history of the department expenditure exceeded revenue on only two occasions, in 1928 the first full year of the department's existence, and in 1952 in the trough of the great depression. It also shows the great increase in revenue during the last decade 1953-1960, due largely to the rubber industry.

APPENDIX I
STATEMENT IN SQUARE MILES OF FORESTED AND OTHER LAND

Year	Area of Sarawak	FORESTED LAND			OTHER LAND	PERCENTAGES		
		Permanent forest	Other forest	Total		Permanent forest	Other forest	Other land
1920	48,300	1	31	32,800	12,600*	[0.1%]	74%	26%
1930	"	400	35,300	35,700**	12,700	1%	73%	26%
1940	"	2,900	33,100	36,000	12,900	5%	69%	26%
1950	"	3,400	32,100	35,500	12,900	7%	67%	26%
1960	"	11,900	23,900	35,800	13,000	24%	49%	27%

*Nearly 9,000 sq. miles is bush fallow on land subjected to shifting cultivation.

**It has been assumed that forest has been cleared by shifting cultivation at the rate of 10 sq. miles per year during the period 1920—1960. This is a guess.

APPENDIX II
OUTPUTS OF TIMBER AND PULP

Year	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
Timber*, tons of 50 cu. ft. tree measure	5,024	24,823	19,602	79,854	852,603
Mangrove Firewood, long tons	14,723	23,603	21,823	37,033	26,760
Mangrove Charcoal, long tons	4,867	3,323	4,337	4,138	5,148

*The figures are for logs, plus sawn timber and shingles converted to round equivalent by multiplying by 2.

APPENDIX III
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(in nearest \$100)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit	Export duty on forest produce	Expenditure C.D. & F. lands
1920	15,700	29,000	- 9,300	415,000	—
1930	112,900	108,600	+ 4,300	123,600	—
1940	81,100	90,300	+ 21,700	89,900	—
1950	368,100	141,300	+ 247,800	254,700	13,300
1960	5,207,500	647,000	+ 4,560,500	843,500	15,600

APPENDIX IV
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Official Publications

1. The *Sarawak Gazette* 1920—1960. A semi-official monthly publication invaluable for pre-1919 history.
2. The *Sarawak Government Gazette*, 1908—1960. Government orders and notifications. Prior to 1908 these were printed in the *Sarawak Gazette*.
3. *Forestry in Sarawak*—J. P. Mead. Empire Forestry Journal 1925, Vol. IV No. 1.
4. *Forestry in the State of Sarawak*—T. Corson. A statement prepared for the Fourth Empire Conference 1925 (no statements were prepared for earlier conferences).
5. *Twenty Years of Forestry in Sarawak*—T. Corson. Unpublished paper in Forest Department file.
6. Statements prepared for the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Commonwealth Forestry Conference.
7. *Information on Sarawak*. Government of Sarawak Information Service, 1960.

Books

8. *Life in the Forests of the Far East*—Spencer St. John, 1963.
9. *Wanderings in the great Forests of Borneo*—D. Bockor, 1964.

APPENDIX V Earnings on Forest Products

(a) Timber

Year	Logs Ropass ton	Logs Cubic feet	Total timber equivalent Ropass ton	Value £
1933	1	3,316	3,320	3,146
1934	1	7		82,176
1944	—	3,300	3,300	3,360
1959	26,400	19,000	64,400	148,440
1960	193,653	165,475	577,833	9,087,510

Note: 1 ropass ton is reckoned as
2 heappass tons.

(b) Minor Forest Products

	GUTTA						Damon		Pattani No. 1, 2, 3 & 4		Malacca rubber		Cinch (unimproved)		Myth sugar	
	Gutta percha		India rubber		Gutta jangle											
	Total	£	Total	£	Total	£	Total	£	Total	£	Total	£	Total	£	Total	£
1970	—	56,470	—	4,450	—	—	250	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	478	81,970	238	41,840	—	24	279	298	3,038	12,870	—	—	—	—	292	1,680
1916	161	31,550	153	59,676	317	14,826	4,363	117,090	1,234	19,830	—	—	—	—	179	1,210
1920	24	14,420	—	130	71	5,310	3,227	213,820	679	42,490	1,014	12,090	2,400	2,400	977	13,540
1930	1	110	—	—	113	5,186	3,093	181,436	446	8,290	3,100	880,000	2,360	2,320	161	1,600
1940	12	1,770	1	10	173	13,246	1,425	90,446	1,292	3,290	190	1,420	200	—	—	—
1950	47	23,940	—	—	48	5,860	1,594	269,556	1,598	28,590	948	24,226	578,000	8,516	1,770	134,556
1960	83	17,150	—	—	118	2,110	563	75,456	2,202	84,290	—	—	268*	13,990	6	270

* Other products included (Riv nut, beehives, charcoal, rubber wood, latex wood, mangrove bark, latex mill).

Kelabit Uplands Development

The air service from Marudi to Bario via Long Akah began in July. Flights are on the first and second Sundays of every month. The service was immediately popular and has led to a surge of activity in the Kelabit Uplands. In spite of one extra flight in July, by the beginning of August there were already three plane loads of freight accumulated at Marudi awaiting shipment to Bario.

Co-operative Department Officers flew into Bario on first flight and the Bario Co-operative Store Society was formed on the 4th July with 44 members. There was an increase of 34 members on the 6th August, bringing the membership of the Society to 78. Nearly a thousand dollars worth of stores were sold and it is expected that some goods will find their way over the mountains of the interior into Indonesia. Other longhouses do not wish to be left behind and the Co-operative Department have received a request from Pa Mito to form a Co-operative Store Society there.

There has been no difficulty in finding goods for sale in the Kelabit Uplands. In addition to the normal groceries sold, sugar, milk and soap, which does not occur locally, has been flown into the Uplands.

Exports from Bario are another matter. The air service caught the Kelabits unprepared for marketing and little high grade produce was available. Small quantities of delicious new potatoes were flown to Miri and hundreds of kettles could be sold well above normal market prices. Unfortunately potatoes are a very weighty cargo for a small aircraft. Of vegetable produce cabbages and spring cabbies seem most likely to yield early profit. Other vegetables suggested include cauliflower, strawberries, celery, pumpkins, Apia del Fato, peas of the variety "Telephone" and "Mellin Sugar" (edible pod), avocado pear and mango-fruit. One experienced Baram businessman is tempted to try and grow European type field mushrooms. This seems an attractive crop, high in price, easily packed, light in weight, just the thing for air freight.

One product, buffalo meat, is readily available in the Uplands. It is proposed to slaughter three head buffalo a trip. This may prove a rather tricky enterprise because the one butcher at Marudi, though anxious to deal with the Kelabits, cannot take all the meat that can be air freighted on a single trip and other outlets have yet to be found. The economies of marketing three dead buffalo should the air service cancelled due to bad weather will also be most complicated.

Kelabit children have a remarkable good scholastic record, maybe due to the invigorating climate in which they live. An Upper Primary School is to be built at Bario this year and it will possibly be staffed with a Colombo Plan Head Master.

The air service has already attracted a number of paying passengers, but the Kelabit Uplands are not yet equipped with buildings to receive Government Officers and tourists. However, the Agricultural Department are constructing a quarters and office, the Civil Aviation Department a Terminal building at the airfield, and provision has been made for a resthouse. It is too early yet to say whether a community can trade comfortably in the modern world relying on Twin Pioneer aircraft, but a good start has been made in finding out.

Contributed—

Borneo Literature Bureau Annual Report 1960

The Bureau's publishing programme did not start on a full scale until January, 1960 when a publishing fund provided by the Asia Foundation became available for use. Attached to this report is a list of books published in 1960, and a list of titles forthcoming.

The first major work of the Bureau was the publication of a monthly magazine in English designed for school children. It is known as *Dolphin*. It is attractively produced and illustrated with photographs and drawings, mostly by local artists. It contains articles by Bornean authors. The first number appeared in August, 1960, and it has been published regularly each month since then. Sales have been higher than had been expected and averaged about 4,000 copies for the first six issues. The price is 25 cents a copy.

As the facilities offered by the Bureau became better known the requests it received for assistance increased. The Bureau's artists helped by providing designs and illustrations for numerous items ranging from the cover of a telephone directory to posters. Requests from Government Departments went far beyond the original envisaged tasks of the Bureau and by the end of 1960 it was receiving inquiries for help with producing items as diverse as Departmental Annual Reports and School Attendance Registers.

Much careful thought and work is required to publish a book. For every book which is published there are numerous manuscripts which never get into print but on which a very considerable amount of time is spent.

The publishing side of the Bureau's work is still in its infancy. It began without a solid background of local literature to build on. (However in other parts of the world have often been more fortunate in this respect.) The staff are largely untrained for the work involved. Much time is given to working with Bornean firms so that local printing standards and facilities will be improved. It is not unusual for the Bureau to have to check five, six or seven proofs of a publication before it can give the order to go to press.

It is doubtful if a large local literature in the form of books can be built up. The potential market for selling books is small, and the habit of reading though growing has not yet been widely established. Consequently, editions need to be limited in number, and in many cases some element of subsidy is required to sell books at a price that local people can afford. It seems that the Bureau will publish a small number of books for adult reading, but the major way of providing for adult needs will probably be through the publication of a magazine. Proposals for this have been approved, but work will not start until an editor is appointed and funds become available.

In addition to its publishing activities the Bureau operates a wholesale book-selling organisation to supply bookshelves with its own publications and those of other publishers. The operations of this Book Depot are regarded as being at least as important as the publishing work of the Bureau. Many rural people who have learnt to read have previously been unable to purchase books easily. The Depot aims to encourage at least one shopkeeper in each hamlet in Borneo to stock books. The Book Depot started its operations in May, 1960, at that time books were available in 14 centres in North Borneo and Sarawak, by the end of the year they were available in about 25 centres. The Bureau was responsible for encouraging the establishment of all these new outlets. Without a vigorous sales organisation there would be little point in publishing books for sale, and all the books published and distributed by the Bureau are sold not given away free of charge. The Bureau arranges publications of books and other material for government departments, on repayment, which the departments wish to distribute free of charge.

However many books the Bureau publishes, its total production will meet only a part of local needs. Many books will continue to be needed from outside Borneo. The Book Depot has an important role to play in the selection and distribution of this literature.

LIST OF ITEMS PUBLISHED

as at 11th December, 1960

For Sale

(These items are obtainable from bookshops in Borneo. The Borneo Librarian Bureau will undertake only.)

	Published price
<i>Paper Book in First Primer</i>	\$1.00
<i>Demar Ala</i> (an Iban translation of 'The Meeting Post')	\$1.75
<i>Isarak and its People Vol. I (Chinese)</i>	\$6.00
<i>Dolphin Five Issues, A Magazine for Children</i>	\$6.75
<i>Nursing Equipment Illustrated</i>	\$2.00
<i>Information on Isarak</i>	\$5.00
<i>A First English Workbook</i>	\$6.50
<i>The Story of Sarawak</i>	\$1.75
<i>An Elementary Navigation Manual—Malay</i>	\$3.00
<i>Ata and Sea Voyage Game</i>	\$6.75

For Other Organizations

(The organizations concerned are responsible for their notices.)

Agungman Mergaya In-Bank Koton Dan

(How to Look after a Fishpond—Malay) for Sarawak Department of Agriculture.

Julai Nyalin Peking Dan

(How to look after a Fishpond—Iban) for Sarawak Department of Agriculture.

Agungman Mergaya Pula Dan

(How to Look after a Fishpond—Malay) for Sarawak Department of Agriculture.

Duta Di Julai Nyalin Peking Dan

(How to Look after a Fishpond—Iban) for Sarawak Department of Agriculture.

Tawarikh Rongkang Perumahan Dandi

(Habitat Datanion Leaflet) for Sarawak Medical Department.

Texas Becomes a Nurse

for North Borneo Medical Department.

The Queen Elizabeth Nursing Service in North Borneo

for North Borneo Medical Department.

Malaya Leaflet (Chinese, Malay, Iban)

for Sarawak Medical Department.

Safe Cycling (Stories of Famous Chinese, English for Japanese, Chinese).

Current Planning Leaflet (Malay, Iban, Chinese)

for Sarawak Department of Agriculture.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

as at 11th December, 1960

Flash Card sets for 1st Year Reading English

The Meeting Post in Chinese

Land David Series in Chinese

Chinese School Song Book—4 vols.

People of Sarawak in Chinese

Five Tailed Monkey—? Iban Stories in Iban

The Story of Daniel—Picture story book in Iban

Iban

Malay

Chinese

English

Malay

Chinese

English

Malay

Chinese

English

Malay

Chinese

English

Malay

Chinese

English

Malay

Chinese

English

Malay

Chinese

Hand Map Geography of British Borneo

Upholder of Health Education Primary 1-5 with specimen books

Handwriting Charts

Games For Schools

Youth Council Handbook

Local Industries In Pictures—Series

Current Shipping Guide in Iban

At Orange Dances—English and Iban

Current Sample Series in Iban

Pinnas Ripples—Fishing Log in Iban

Suggesting For Teachers—Oxford English Course 3rd Year

Episodes from Sarawak History in Chinese

Sarawak History for Secondary Schools

Special Studies Series in Chinese

Longhouse Life In Pictures

Sarawak State Book Primer

Sarawak and its People in Chinese Vols. 1 and 2

2nd, 3rd, 4th, English Workbook

Sarawak and its People in English, 2nd Edition

1st Reading Book For the Third Year

Kuching Art Club Exhibition

The 12th Annual Exhibition of the Kuching Art Club was held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce from 9th—11th September and visited by some 2,000 people. Ninety pictures were on view, of which over thirty (of the seventy-five offered) were sold, to eighteen European purchasers as against three Sarawakians, (two of them Art Club members.) Of the exhibitors, twenty-five were Sarawakians and four Europeans. Conclusions can, and probably should, be drawn from these figures, anyway, there they are.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has for many years very hospitably lent its premises for the Art Club's exhibitions, and it is meant as no ungrateful reflection to say that the space available for the display was hardly adequate. It was difficult, sometimes impossible, to stand at the right range to some pictures; glazed pictures, too, do badly when hung in unsuitably lighted corners. Vertical clustering of pictures doesn't matter terribly, (the Academy does it every Summer), but one must be able to see the right distance away. And can we avoid those thick string (sawtooth triangles above the frames? (If one can't rule stands with centrally-placed hooks, transparent wires threaded over the top would do the trick.) Uniformed works should not be accepted for public exhibition.

Since there is so little space, it is wise (it is certainly kind) to hang at least one painting of every Art Club member who exhibits work? Perhaps standards should come first, and albums second—but perhaps not. All this sounds grumpy, but is meant to be helpful.

The best and most assured work in the exhibition was that of Yee Liang Ching. He handles watercolour and tempera expertly, and in 'Malay Kampung' achieves a semi-observation in that, dark tones that is very successful. 'Conquer' and 'Ways by the River' exhibit 'savoir' not the less pleasing for being self-conscious and a bit mannered; 'A Gathering', (delicately drawn crab on a lightly-washed river), is extraordinarily decorative; (it is now, I am glad to say, on our dining-room wall.)

The water-colourists really do very well: The Ek Huang's scrolls in the traditional Chinese style are admirable of their kind—especially 'Pines', 'Elegance' and 'peaked, wondrously alluring.

Also his Abdul Rahman's ink and wash sketches are attractive in a clear, clean professional way, and Foo Sen Cheon's river and waterfront scenes come as close as one can get to the brown washes—heavy-toned yet limpid—of Kuching after rain. Leslie Harris's competently handled watercolours are uniformly pleasing, as are Lee Hock Kien's.

In art, Tay Kok Woe is by far the most technically sound. He often uses a Siku Siku manner, with extreme skill; (one is only left wondering whether this kind of diminishing deficiency of various unfamiliar types is right for Sarawak; it seems too transient and fragile.) His other pictures, equally skilled, have a more forthright approach and his 'Worship' (17) (painted in slimmer vertical strokes) is very effective and arresting. Tay Kok Woe is an extremely accomplished painter technically, and has a freshness and sense of style in his work, a characteristic 'twinkle'. As present he interprets surfaces (most deceptively); later on — one hopes — he will apply his assurance and great gifts to whatever themes. This may involve some failures, but a pressing danger seems to be the sickness which can tempt a not fully anchored talent.

Choo Hoon King has a real feeling for the quality of oil paint, and lays it on with a will — in 'Back-yard' he does this very successfully, (but in a horrible frame!).

Luan Marjono's pictures, well-planned and pleasing as they are, ('Hong Kong' is, I think, her nicest), seem overworked and less confident than they might be; perhaps she is still using up pain from her English studies?

Hsieh Iin Saliman and Young Kack Pui produce most of the few departures from straight landscapes, with a success that makes one wish that more would follow them. Young Kack Pui's painting, (rather startlingly reminiscent of Newton/Wendell Lewis in 'Killer'), comes off nicely in 'Jungle Pool' a strong and pleasing tangle of ink and watercolor; but his three pictures differ so vastly in style that one wonders which, if any, is his own. Hsieh Iin Saliman, similarly, seems not to be sure where he is going; 'Morning Flight' — a bird-study in blue, (an oriental Peter Scott), is accompanied by an abstract rectangular composition and a still life. These two pictures are to be congratulated for breaking away from the received Sarawakan modes; one hopes they will stand their bearings in these new and comparatively uncharted waters.

Matthew Too's sculptured, 'Then Here', a strikingly successful first attempt, and his 'Mother and Child' — less successfully conceived, but certainly worthy of inclusion — demonstrate that sculpture and carving, (the real crafts of Sarawak, as reserved by the modern urban practitioners), will come into their own here, with an ounce of encouragement. This ounce is at present being given at Batu Lintang Training College. It is largely a matter of facilities and encouragement; sculpture is a noisy, dusty business, unbecoming in the average home.

Some visitors declare that the exhibition was less good this time than last; equal numbers say that it was better. What seems clear is that, compared with other places, Kuching has good reason to be proud of the Art Club and its high technical standard. The Club is not particularly adventurous, but it is beginning to be wiser; say it has an alert eye for the picturesque rather than the picturesque — but that is one of many all-around painting, and as much as most people want. Especially, it strength lies in depicting for an attractive glimpse of an attractive town, in a restrained and pleasing way. To visit the Exhibition was to experience a sense of place, and enjoyment of a place; that, surely, must be the model — but nonetheless important — aim of any local art club. It was most successfully achieved.

Helen Crocker

Esperanto Congress

Harrogate. With Lord Boyd Orr, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., and Nobel Peace Prize Winner, as Patron, the 44th Universal Esperanto Congress will be held in Harrogate from the 26 to the 12th August. The President of the Congress will be Professor Hideo Yagi, Rector of Okayama University, Japan.

The First International Arts Festival will be held in Harrogate at the same time.

Forty countries are sending about 1,800 delegates to the 44th Universal Congress. Although the majority of the congress delegates come from Western European countries, there will also be delegates from Africa (Madagascar, the South African Republic), Asia (Japan, Indonesia), Australia and America (United States, Canada, etc.) in Harrogate. Delegations from Poland, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Hungary have expressed the intention of attending.

The 44th Universal Esperanto Congress is probably the largest international congress which has ever been held in Great Britain, and it is the only international assembly in the world which does not need interpretation. Discussion of all subjects, including cultural, educational and scientific ones, will take place only in Esperanto.

Twenty-eight international specialist associations will hold meetings during the course of the Congress. Among their number are jurists, scientists, doctors, teachers, architects, geographers, statisticians, students, railway workers, Roman Catholics and Protestants.

An indirect result of the Arts Festival will be to stress Esperanto's suitability as a means of expression of artistic values. Several lectures given in Esperanto by university professors will throw light on the significance of Esperanto as a literary and scientific language.

Five plays, all in Esperanto, will be presented: 'Makro Pierre Pothol' by an unknown modern French author, 'La Paima Respektivo' by Jean-Paul Sartre, and 'La Vozu Humano' by Jean Cocteau (which will be performed by professional actors directed by S. Pigo of Paris); Choklov's play 'The Bear' (which will be performed by an amateur dramatic society from Bristol) and a Japanese play 'Osamu and Gohai' (which will be performed by an amateur company from London). Other items in the Arts Festival will be concerts of classical and modern music, a display of Yugoslav folk-dancing, a competition in public speaking and oratory, a literary contest, an exhibition of books, the audition of tape recordings, and the showing of films, all in, or by means of, the International Language, Esperanto.

One of the main items of the working programme of the Congress will be the discussion of the introduction of Esperanto into schools and the possibilities of an inter-governmental convention for that purpose.

The 'East-West' commission, whose purpose is to use Esperanto for the furtherance of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s major project 'The Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values', will meet during the Congress. In connection with this, before the Congress in Harrogate, an 'East-West' summer school will be held in University College, London, from the 2nd to the 4th August with lectures and discussions in the International Language.

Finally, as a separate arrangement, but at the same time as the Congress, the 9th International Holiday Week for Children will be held near Harrogate. This will be attended by about 30 children from Britain, France, Holland, Finland, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Poland. The purpose of this holiday week is to encourage the idea of international friendship in the young participants, who all speak the International Language fluently already.

In all, the Congress programme contains more than 110 items.

The 'East-West' commission, whose purpose is to use Esperanto for the furtherance of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s major project 'The mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values' and which will meet in Harrogate during the 44th Universal Esperanto Congress which is being held there from the 26 to the 12th August, has already done a great deal to encourage the

publication of appropriate books and articles and the arranging of lectures, summer schools, lecture tours and similar activities.

It has paid particular attention to the preparation of a series of books under the general title "East-West" whose purpose is to further UNESCO's aims. The first book in this series "Hungary Songs", a collection of short stories by Rabindranath Tagore, was published a short time ago. Next to appear in the same series will be the Finnish classic "Kalevala", to be followed by "Wild Geese", a collection of Japanese short stories, and "La Voragine" and "Don Seguido Sombra", works from South America. Novels by Barlet, an African author, a contemporary Hungarian, a medieval Aztec, and several works from China and other Eastern countries are being planned and acquired.

(*Expresso Release No. 34*)

Letters to the Editor

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, KUCHING, SARAWAK.

8th September, 1961.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching, Sarawak.

THE SARAWAK RANGERS 1962—1992

Sir,

I am beginning to compile notes on The Sarawak Rangers and would be greatly obliged to any reader who might be able to assist. Within the next decade the last surviving Rangers who served the second Rajah will be dead, and facts which were once so well known that no one bothered to record them will vanish like the Rajah's and Regimental Colours that he had of on 29th December, 1941. It is important that the memories of these old soldiers be recorded in writing before it is too late. Perhaps District Officers would try to contact any surviving pensioners who took part in any of the campaigns and "affairs" between 1904—1931 and send me any details that they may be able to obtain. The sort of detail that is seldom if ever recorded in military history is whether the rangers arrived in time, did discipline break down, how much equipment was thrown away because it was too cumbersome and heavy to carry, did the officers wear swords or have them at the base camp, what uniforms were worn, and so on. These are the things that soldiers would remember far more vividly than the strategy, tactics and political background to the war and any memory however trivial would be useful.

The early history of the Regiment is obscure and difficult to trace except through any references in old Agreement Books, Grants and reports from Residents and District Officers. It may be that amongst serving senior officers are some who remember some definite fact told them second hand by their seniors in the days when they were cadets. Even this would be of assistance.

Finally it is possible that someone in Sarawak has already begun and abandoned the same task as that which I am beginning. If so perhaps they too would write and let me know.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. HUTCHINSON,

Commandant,

Police Training School

Excerpts from Reports on Community Development Projects covering April to June, 1961

PADERAM DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, KUCHING

Community Development Centre

I came here on the 19th March, and took over duty from Mr April, 1961. After three days of office "inspection", the Officer-in-charge took me to some of the projects in the scheme. Those we did not have time to visit, were visited by me later on.

At the beginning of May, six more trainees were admitted, they are all in Primary V, making a total of 29 trainees for the year.

All the buildings, except the school and the chapel, had been painted and look now quite brand new.

One rainy day, the wind was strong, two branches fell on top of our kitchen, from a nearby tree, damaging a beam and three sheets of aluminium. The old roof was short, and rain used to drip on the wall, and it was just about a week after re-roofing that this happened. Fortunately, nobody was hurt.

It is quite common to see the buffaloes grazing in our compound. The owner was asked to put strong chains on their noses, so they could be tied and fed on our delinquent grass. His young son rides on the bull and plays it round our field, and we named him Buffalo Bill.

Labor

Volunteers labour started from 15th May. All schemes in the scheme have been divided into two groups. The first, to do Paderam-Kutai path, and the second to do various jobs in the centre. It is easier for them now to work on the path, as it is only for maintenance—weeding, cleaning drains and replacing rotten bridges.

It is intended to improve the Paderam-Annah path, for this we need 19 culverts for proper drainage. These have been applied from the Kuching Rural District Council and we hope that they may be supplied before the wet season commences. Both Raving and Senua have done their part in removing bamboo clumps on our fruit hill.

We want to use this voluntary labour for collecting sand and gravel for our path—leveling the playing field—as it has been suggested that it may be nothing more than a muddy buffalo track during wet season.

Cepeser-Ruan was sent to Rimbon to help in making the concrete floor for their water tank. The Tan Kempeng reported that one corner of it is slightly leaking, and Ruan will be sent again to deal with it.

Education

Tired of our duties party and the "ulu loneliness", one of our teachers left us during the last holiday. He was last heard of joining the Police Force, and we wish him every success in his posting.

This made it hard for three teachers teaching six classes, I have to take two periods every day, whenever I am not away.

My teaching may not be up to the Education Department's standard. For in the Primary VI test Arithmetic Progress Test, a question was put "Which of these weights would your teacher most likely be—1 cwt., 1 ton, 1 ton? Almost all pupils wrote down 1 ton. I certainly feel very much overdone, for my actual weight is not more than 120 lbs.

Agriculture

We slaughtered a pig in May, and though we were tired of eating pork for three days afterwards, the lard is still a quarter of a barrowen thick now. Our Tanworth gave birth to six piglets, one was a certain swilling and died a few hours after birth.

We have just started on pepper planting, citrus marcotting, fruit nursery, coffee administration, rubber tapping and a poultry house over a fish pond.

Sixty kails of fish was harvested from various ponds for our Indians, some of them were still young, but our stomachs could not wait for them to grow. Sample of water from Pond 5 was sent to the Agricultural Department for analysis. This particular pond has never been successful in rearing fish. Quite often one sees dead fish floating about in it.

Only two acres of cloned rubber was planted, this is due to those who applied earlier had almost finished planting. In addition ten yards of hardwood was sent to Kanyere Ranna for bedding. Five Jampangs got a total of 144 bags of KROM for their rubber trees.

Medical: Padawan Dispensary

This is what Sister Suan wrote.

New Patients	82		
Returned	450	Total	532
Admissions	15	Ulu Desser	247

A great cause for rejoicing is the provision of a refrigerator by the ATAS Committee, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them. It will widen the scope of our work considerably, enabling us to use the vaccines and inoculations that it has been impossible to use previously, and we will be fully prepared to play our part in the anti-T.B. campaign when it penetrates the Kuching boundaries.

As present the refrigerator awaits enough rainfall to swell the river and allow the boats to bring it up from Kuching, but it is a relief to know it is there, and I know our Offort-in-charge has his eye on a corner of it for the vaccines of the Veterinary Clinic.

The Ulu Desser is in the middle of its annual holiday and has not been visiting the Kanyere this month.

A visit from the Senior staff of the WHO anti-malaria project left a firm impression that, though a dozen insect nets may no longer be necessary to protect the "campers" from invading hordes of people, a dozen blood specimen needles will have to be added for many years, yet against the invading horde of malarial bacteria.

My first visit to Kiding, up whose hill our assistant in-Office-in-charge was accustomed to climb without pain for breath, was for no more money than climb and no breath at all. But the sense of achievement and the view at the top are magnificent.

Miss J. Bryant, the Health Maroon paid us an all too short visit in May, but it proved long enough for her to discover a promising candidate for midwifery training in Pangkalan Ampun and we have high hopes of having a midwife there when she has completed the course.

On the 23rd June a man was brought here with a swelling wound on his left palm. The doctor thought it was serious, and we sent him to Kuching by our Land Rover, the accompanied him all the way. The man refused to go down at first, for he said that he was going to have a *lekhera*. We persuaded him, and only after sometime, we found that his palm was cut by his wife in a quarrel. This case has been reported to the Serian Police.

It is afraid that he may lose his thumb, for had he come here immediately, perhaps something could have been done.

General

On the 8th May, I took the Veterinary staff to Kampong Gurning, Senara, Tene and Anah. They did inoculations on poultry and treated sick pigs. Again two men came up with me on the 19th to Anah, just after an outbreak of pasteurellosis, when more than 90 pigs were supposed to have succumbed to death.

On the 11th May, as the District Councilor, our driver and myself were going down to Kuching, a dynamite(?) suddenly exploded just at the roadside. I was about five minutes behind them. Pieces of rocks were flying about missing them by inches. There were about ten feet away from the exploding rock and were almost scared to death. Miraculously, none of them got hurt. Padawan Road is being built to develop this part of the site but somebody wanted to blow us to dust, for on that day I certainly did not see any warning sign on the road.

The Co-operative Officer came here on the 12th June, and audited our accounts. We held a Committee meeting on the 24th, members were asked to encourage donations to pay their dues. Some of them have not paid since the beginning of the year. This they promised to do.

The following visitors were here: Mr. Laid with R. Thomas's boarders, the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Mr. G. F. Wright, Agricultural Officer, First Division, Mr. Hordick, Agricultural Assistant (S.G.), Seronggah, Mr. Anderson, the Soil Surveyor, Miss Ruby of St. Mary's, Miss Bryant, Senior staff of the Anti-Malaria project and some forty men from Sempok near the Chinese.

ENTAH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, KANOWIT

Agriculture

High yielding rubber planted at Entah and on related ground within the scheme growing satisfactorily. An attempt to obtain two cows through the Stores Society has been dropped owing it would appear to the necessity of creating new by-laws to allow this. However, the Committee of Progress at their next meeting will no doubt find the necessary revenue. The cows are intended actually to cut the areas around the scheme buildings rather than as the start of a "herd" as was apparently thought from the last report. Fish "fry" are still awaited about as yet it has been impossible to arrange a quick means to get such from Sibu river to Entah at a reasonable cost.

Co-operative Stores

Proceeding satisfactorily although at time of writing the low water in the river is causing increasing concern. Cattle cannot go down river to obtain stores and cannot get the rubber sap. However, all is ready should there be no rain at all.

School

Midwifery: Experiments with the Maroon/Bidas in charge of all boarding and nursing is certainly proving a boon. The children are happier and percentage attendance very high. Only three so far have left this year from the young classes. The Maroon also teaches sewing and a certain amount of handwork.

Administration

Just saw the close of collection of revenue for and on behalf of the Local Authorities, Kanowit. A few long houses are still in debt but this for economic reasons only. The visit of the Honorable the Resident and District Officer, Kanowit, and the Administrative Officer, Julau, and the Agricultural Assistant, Julau, was a welcome one. The party were only able to wait one night but their encouragement was appreciated indeed.

Medical

The Hospital Assistant in charge Koyang Numpang has proceeded to Miri for a refresher course. Only a skeleton service is available through the Poles. Medical supplies for use of Dr. Lee in his periodic visits are causing concern since none of the medicines he indicated for did not arrive. Only such things as aspirins and sulphate were sent. However, this may have been a mistake but the indent was clearly signed by Dr. Lee.

General

A *Mari Bess* is arranged for 12th August to welcome back Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites. It is likely however the latter will take up residence down river at Nanga Lurah to conserve his travelling expenses. The electric generator has been "tested" and the people are now considering ways and means to buy the necessary fuel and nangs for the completion of the installation. The people are in good heart and are giving greater support than last year.

IRAN TEAMS PROJECT — SARAWAK

Nanga Maung, Nanga Enabel, Ulu Kanowit Town

The Local Authority schools at each of the centres are progressing satisfactorily. Every attempt is being made this year to recruit teachers of higher academic qualifications but it is unlikely that any suitable ones can be found till members of the team studying at Baku or Helsinki or Groningen finish their training at the end of 1962.

The Co-operative shop at Nanga Maung is ready and capital has been subscribed by the people. A canoe has been given by the people. A start has been made to complete a dispensary by the end of this year. The high yielding rubber planted on scheme ground is doing reasonably well. Forty families have been issued with an initial supply of 200 stamps each. A *Mari Bess* is arranged for 18th August, 1961.

Nanga Kuchap, Wak (Jahm) Town

The centre at Kuchap is well established with parallel progress to that at Nanga Maung, etc. The Committee of Progress at Kuchap is a determined and progressive one. The Local Authority school at Kuchap is satisfactory and the Headmaster tries hard. A *Mari Bess* is fixed for 16th of July.

Nanga Lalah (Nyawak) Town

Reports from the C.D. Assistant Paul Estima are encouraging. The Local Authority school is well established and plans are in hand to cement the floor, but this cannot be started till proper school desks are supplied or got ready. At the moment no funds are available for Community Development and the Secretary, Local Authority, Kanowit, is being approached just now. Scheme ground around the school is now ready for planting high yielding rubber. C.D. Assistant has made arrangements with the Agricultural Office at Kanowit for a supply of stamps and also a supply of fruit trees, coconut trees, etc. The people will transport all material to Nanga Lalah from Nanga Nyamah with their own canoes. A *Mari Bess* is arranged for 22nd August.

Town Training

The departure of some of our best trainees to Kanowit Secondary School has indeed put our training programme back quite a bit. However, every attempt is being made to find suitable replacements. The portions of the original trainee left are still here and vocational training is proceeding parallel to academic study.

General

Each of the various Committees of Progress are intending to send two delegates to welcome the returning Naini Trainees due in Kuching from Scotland on July the 5th. The occasion will serve to widen their knowledge as to what is going on outside their remote regions and by talk between themselves many comparisons will be made. It is fairly certain that the progress shown at Baku the past year will at least be continued when the various Chairmen return to their own areas. I am still confident that there is no cheaper way to bring Community Development to the most remote areas than under the Iran Teams Project idea.

BUKU COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, SARAWAK

Agriculture

The rubber seedling nurseries continue to be reasonably satisfactory. Germination was quite definitely on the forty per cent mark. The Madras Apples planted at Baku some seven years ago came into fruit during late and proved to be very popular.

Our Agriculture CDA at Nanga Baku has now a supply of medicine for use with pigs, hens, etc. and has been authorized to have and use a syringe.

The Progress Society member who went to Kuching for a short term veterinary course has returned very pleased with arrangements there, and feels he has learned something which will be of use to him.

The Greening and Nanga Baku centres had visits from the Rubber Development Officer, Second Division and Agricultural Officer, Second Division during the period.

Education

We were very pleased to have a visit from the Education Officer and Lady Education Officer, Second Division, who did an inspection tour of the Local Authority schools in the area.

Dispensaries

	April	May	June	Total
Total Patients treated	324	335	212	1,871

These figures are for new cases and repetitions, and include 61 vaccinations/re-vaccinations.

Co-operative

Finalising of the 1960 accounts has not yet been completed. Annual General Meetings, normally held in June, have, therefore, not yet taken place. The Supervisor, Alexander Manning, paid all the stores a visit and checked the books. Business remains as normal, although in view of this time of the year low water in the river forces a reduction in stocks. This is a feature of the Ulu shops covering the period June to August.

Communications

We have taken delivery of our radio telephone set, Ulu Baku and Nanga Greening, but to date cannot make contact with anyone. It is reported that Saratok and Kuching can receive us; we, however, can only receive ourselves.

General

Arrangements are well in hand for the group of Progress Committee the Chairman to go to Kuching to meet the returning Naini back. Amongst other things, a reception is planned in Saratok with the Chairman and councillors of the Kutaka District Council.

LUKUT ASUT (LEMAKAT) DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Problems

The Lemakut has remained backward and shows little interest in development. The attitude to Government is non-cooperative; last year a detachment of Constabulary had to be sent up to induce the Dayaks to pay obligatory rates, after all several attempts at rational persuasion had failed. Few from the Lemakut have served in the Rangers or travelled abroad. The area has retained primitive perhaps, not through a deep belief in traditional values but because of restricted outlook and contacts.

The Dayaks of the Lemakut are not interested in development, partly because they do not understand what it means and partly because it obviously runs counter to their only real objectives: alcohol.

In early May one house from upriver of the Scheme decided to *pisah* at their own expense. They sold their longhouse, their padi, their rubber, livestock and even heirlooms in order to raise funds to move to Bimulu. By Lemanak standards they were prosperous. When they arrived in Bimulu they were told that having no authority from Government to *pisah*, they must return. After nearly a month spent in a temporary shelter at Engkilil they were allowed to settle at Nanga Skrang, as they had nothing more, chance to return to in the Lemanak. Their cash resources are exhausted and they have virtually no padi left: they have no other possessions of value.

These events have been followed closely by the other houses. The conclusion they draw is that Government refuse to permit the only solution to their present position which they can conceive; the scheme is simply a lollipop to keep them happy.

It is generally said that unless people are themselves interested in progress, development is impossible. In this case it is the situation, agriculturally and politically speaking, which demands treatment, so long as it is policy to *rehab pisah*.

The Lemanak is one of the oldest inhabited rivers in the country and has been continuously farmed almost since the Iban first migrated to Sarawak. There are at present about 160 *Abel* families in the area covered by the Scheme approximately eighteen square miles. This gives an average density of population of over nine persons per square mile. According to Prosser,

six is a desirable figure and up to eight permissible, but the conditions he experienced are evidently quite unlike the over-farmed Lemanak. Some of the land is under old rubber, giving a poor yield. The remainder is farmed year in year out. The fallow period is consequently often as little as five years, if undergrowth is sufficiently advanced. (as opposed to twelve years advised by the text-books). Soil which was never very fertile is continually degenerating in quality.

Poor soil, as well as poor cultivation, gives a poor yield. As a result the diet is inadequate and people are often ill: at best they have no energy to make the extra effort which might lead to an improved diet.

A survey conducted in June by Dr. Wadsworth of the World Health Organisation revealed at least five and a half per cent incidence of anaemia, some severe. He examined over 400 subjects, mainly children and women.

Remarks

It was decided to make a detailed assessment of *padi* yields in order to verify the amounting of the Decade. The house with the largest number of inhabitants was chosen: Rumah Sa at Nanga Sipa.

The harvest was assessed as *padi* was brought (*harung*) to the longhouse. All *Abel* were farming in the vicinity and it is a safe assumption that no *padi* was taken, stored or extra elsewhere in significant quantity.

TABLE A

Tani Abel	PERSONS				YIELD			Food sufficient for
	Adult	Adolescents	Children	Total	Total Padi (in Quintals)	Padi remaining for consumption (Rice)	Milled Rice (Stone)	
Jampi	1	—	1	2	144	109	66	over 4 months
Ngalang	1	—	3	4	40	5	3	LESS THAN 1 Month
Uncoch	2	—	1	3	98	61	37	2-3 months
Urban	4	1	2	7	98	61	37	1 month
Quang	4	—	2	6	192	157	96	3 months
Norlan	3	1	2	6	184	149	90	3 "
Lanchel	3	—	3	6	216	181	108	3 1/2 "
Lubana	4	—	3	7	72	37	22	LESS THAN 1 Month
Brita	1	—	2	3	64	29	18	1 month
India	4	—	1	5	192	157	96	3-4 months
Bula	2	—	4	6	128	93	56	1-2 "
Tanda	3	—	3	6	144	109	66	1-2 "
Ingap	2	—	2	4	96	61	37	1-2 "
(T.R.) Sa	3	—	4	7	136	85	51	1 month
Danu	3	—	3	6	152	117	70	2-3 months
Jai	3	—	2	5	152	117	70	2 "
Nagawa	2	1	2	5	64	29	18	LESS THAN 1 Month
Nandana	2	—	3	5	200	165	99	2-3 months
Tenda	5	—	2	7	64	29	18	LESS THAN 1 Month
Nyawa	3	—	3	6	120	85	51	1 month
Quach	3	—	2	5	40	5	3	LESS THAN 1 Month
Nyawa	3	—	3	6	72	37	22	LESS THAN 1 Month
Enggaring	3	—	—	3	64	29	18	1 month
Klat	3	—	3	6	216	181	108	3-4 months
Mandoh	3	—	2	5	48	13	8	LESS THAN 1 Month
Uru	2	1	—	3				
Schurich	4	—	4	8	96	61	37	LESS THAN 1 Month
Angai	1	—	1	2	40	5	3	LESS THAN 1 Month

In Table A the first column lists the number of working adults who contribute to income, but can be expected to consume proportionately larger amounts of rice. The second column shows aged men who no longer work, but not less than your listed members. "Children" comprises those not yet adolescents (*remaja belia/siras*).

Yield is given first in *gasing* of *padil*. This represents usual yield per *belak* family. The next column gives the figure when 25 *gasing* have been subtracted to provide seed (*benih*) for next year and a small amount for chicken feed, the dogs, sacrificial offerings (*pelewa*) and brewing task. According to Freeman (*Iban Agriculture* 242) an average of 150 *gasing* should be allowed. 25 *gasing* is intentionally under-estimated, representing an absolute minimum. It is divided as follows:

- (a) *padil* required for next season 10 *gasing*
- (b) *padil* as food for fowls and dogs 20 *gasing*
- (c) *padil* required for giring and task 2 *gasing*

A household of two members might require less; on the other hand a household of seven or eight would certainly require more.

Padil gives on the average about sixty per cent hulled rice (*kras*). Rice is pounded and winnowed only as it is required, and the penultimate column shows the greatest amount of hulled rice (*kras*) likely to be obtained from *padil* in hand.

The final column is calculated on the basis of an average five *gasing* per head per month of hulled rice. The Department of Agriculture (Annual Report, 1948, p.47) stated 114 *gasing* of *padil* are required per head per year. Freeman (op. cit. 233) puts the figure lower at about 10-25 *gasing*. An annual consumption of 56 *gasing* *padil* would give eight per month, or five *gasing* of *kras* as above. This is an overall average which includes both adults and children.

In practice, of course, when yields are poor less rice is eaten in order that supplies may last longer. As a result the diet is considerably inadequate.

In one case two *belak* have pooled their resources and eat together, as the one household has no woman to do the cooking. They are still considered separate *belak*. One of a total of twenty-eight *belak*, ten (35%) had insufficient rice to feed the family for ONE MONTH. Nine (31%) had enough for two to three months, and one had sufficient to last more than four months.

Following the statistics collected by Freeman and presented in Table 17 (op. cit. p.89) the average number of man-days worked per acre is over sixty, and the average farm size is four and a half acres. In which case a farm requires approximately 270 man-days per annum or for one harvest. According to these figures the Lirioanak Dayak have been working for a daily wage of three cents at best (in two cases) and nine cents at the lowest (in three cases). In the case of the very small *belak* the farm acreage is less than four and a half acres; though where there are many *belak* members it is larger; the figures are averages.

Cash values are based on the English price of rice. A Dayak selling *padil* in the bazaar is paid fifty cents per *gasing*; *padil* is bought from the Chinese at fifty-five cents.

Soon after the harvest had been carried home a certain amount was sold to a Chinese hawker in return for small quantities of salt, sugar, tobacco, etc. A "condensed milk" tinful was worth ten cents. During weaving there was no opportunity to tap rubber hence the Dayak had no other cash resources.

TABLE B

T. Rukh	Working adults	Average <i>Padil</i> yield in <i>g</i>	Daily Rubber yield in sheets	In dollars
Jampi	2	72	—	—
Makang	2	20	—	—
Unggoh	2	48	2	\$1.60
Ukuna	4	48	1	.80
Chong	4	96	3	4.00
Nyalan	3	96	4	3.20
Lanchai	3	108	4	3.20
Lubang	4	36	4	3.20
Prita	1	32	—	—
Indin	4	96	1	.80
Bala	2	64	1	.80
Tamin	3	72	2	1.60
Jungul	2	48	2	4.00
(T.R.) Sa	3	60	3	4.00
Dasa	2	76	6	4.80
Iai	3	76	3	2.40
Sarong	2	32	2	1.60
Makang	3	100	3	2.40
Tindana	2	52	3	2.40
Nyalan	3	60	2	1.60
Gundat	3	20	8	6.40
Nyalan	3	76	3	2.40
Empulant	2	52	3	2.40
Kilat	3	108	2	1.60
Mandak/Urya	3 + 2 = 5	24	1	.80
Schereh	4	48	8	6.40
Anatin	1	20	1	.80

At other times it is possible to tap rubber, and only three Deyaks do not have a rubber garden of their own. Table II shows the numbers of *diapies* (diapies) which can be obtained on a good day when all working members of the tribe are employed. One shows averages less than one and a half but the current price in the Lemsang is fifty-five cents per hat giving a value per sheet of about eighty-eight cents.

The average daily income on a productive day is \$2.25 per hat, or seventy-one per working adult. If one allows twenty tapping days in the month, which is a generous estimate under these conditions, this would give a family income of \$45.20 per month or \$14.20 a month for a working adult.

Objectives

Rice is the basic food, and if the Deyaks are unable to grow sufficient for their needs they must be in a position to buy it. Fish-ponds, vegetable gardens, later pigs, schools and fruit-trees do not solve this problem, and unless it is tackled seriously we are only playing at Community Development.

The traditional solution to a poor yield is *pusak*. This has always been Deyak practice and successful *pusak* carries prestige. Virgin jungle not only provides farming land; it has timber for building and boats, game, fish and wild fruit: it presents a challenge to which the Deyaks can respond. And Deyak religious belief and practice are intimately bound up with the shifting cultivation on hill land.

Anthropologically speaking the Deyaks are just emerging in an area such as this from the semi-neolithic phase, and it is in the Government's interest to assist them in the process of adjusting to a settled way of life. Naturally this is difficult, and it is vitally important that the Deyaks should feel that Government is helping not frustrating them. Explanation is not sufficient.

If it is intended that the Deyak establish a cash economy then rubber seedlings must be made available without excessive delay. After protracted discussions the people of Ramah Sa thought they would like to join the Rubber Planting Scheme only to discover the applications are closed for this year, which means it would be eighteen months or longer before our pioneer applicants could plant their seedlings. The Scheme, specifically designed to run for three years only, would be nearing completion.

But a total change to cash economy, even if it is certain that this is desirable, would in any case take many years, whether the crop be rubber, pepper or coconuts. Meanwhile a large number of disaffected Deyaks must be "budded off".

Pesticides and fertilisers, education materials and the new attitude, which we are trying to instil, provide only a partial answer.

Plan

- (a) A competent agriculturalist must make a survey in some detail of the holdings of the people, their nature and condition. Deyak testimony is notoriously unreliable, largely because they themselves do not really know.
- (b) A soil expert or team must study the area and determine where, if anywhere, it is possible to plant new crops and how the cultivation of traditional crops can be bettered in relation to soil conditions.
- (c) Just down-river of the Scheme is a large area of swampy jungle, which a preliminary check has revealed to be potentially arable. However, clearing and draining are a major undertaking which the Deyaks could not manage alone. If it was decided to adopt this as a project some could be made available. Unless we are prepared to tackle the real problem, fundamental to all others, Community Development has no meaning.

LONG LAMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The student enrolment for 1961 has settled down well. Only one dropped out at the end of the First Term—for family reasons.

Although the students are drawn from nine different language groups, and from as far distant as Lamsa and Baling, they are working together well—Karam, Kwaraka, Kerehka, Hama, Murau, Kalabita, Berawara, and one each Chinese and Puan. The Buffalo Ploeghman is a Deyak from North Borneo. They have been named for working parties and have soon learned to iron out any differences.

As the students are now at a higher standard on books, progress has been more rapid. After the initial instruction of principles in each subject, and preliminary exercises based thereon, the method used as far as possible is "learning by doing", and students are placed to work on definite creative projects. It has not been difficult to provide such constructive work as the Long Lama establishment is now being reconstructed from a temporary to a permanent basis.

Administration and Staffing

This has proceeded smoothly. Relationship between staff members, and between staff and students are good. Difficulties had been anticipated owing to new student teachers, and a complete change of the student body which was drawn from many diverse cultural groups. However the boys have shown good co-operation both with one another and with the administration. Owing, however, to so many radical changes and new attitudes, it has not been possible for the Officer-in-Charge to give adequate attention to paper work and office administration duties. The academic qualifications of the staff are not high enough to enable such clerical and secretarial work to be delegated to them though their abilities in other respects are high and they give willing co-operation.

Agriculture

This year the emphasis has moved from vegetable growing to the use of buffaloes on wet *pusak* cultivation. The unusually dry weather has made all agricultural work more difficult, but much preparatory work has been done for making wet *pusak* possible. The land available has been made into six terraces, and as there is no permanent high-level source of water a pipe line has been laid from the Sungai Teliti. A deep well has been dug and a pump installed in preparation for the coming *pusak* season, but it is doubtful if this supply will be adequate if dry weather continues.

The Deyak Ploeghman has made several implements of his own type, and in addition a Deyak plough was obtained from the Agriculture Department. All the students have taken part in their use, irrespective of any previous experience with using buffaloes.

The buffalo grazing area has been increased and fenced with barbed wire, and another buffalo obtained from Tuarong Tuhap for training by the Deyak ploughman.

New pig pens have been built to accommodate growing stock. One young pig was sold to a former student from Lir Mura, in exchange for sides for a boat. The others are still growing rapidly, and we are now expecting a new litter of pigs.

One tobacco was harvested, but only a small proportion of Telitana was present, while many local fish from the Murau became introduced during a storm flood. The higher flood however remained above flood level and contains plenty of Telitana. Mr. Ong Kue Huan visited the ponds and said that the water was quite suitable.

Technical Work

Carpentry. The boys have continued to make good progress. They have made six new tables for dining

and recreation rooms, and also eight new kitchen sinks—all with mortared joints. In addition there have shown much initiative in finding suitable wood in the jungle for making planes, mallets, and other individual projects.

Fireproofing. Mr. Sit Wan has continued to go a high standard of work from the boys. They have progressed as far as making spliced dishes and beams—which point we intend to pursue in fireproofing for a while.

Concrete Work. Much more finishing work was done by the boys to the concrete under the new dormitory, and foundations of walls were laid. It is now possible to give them a project to do without detailed supervision, and the standard of work compares favourably with that done by contractors. The new Agricultural Store was also concreted and foundations laid of walls.

Access Road

A good deal of earth was added to the embankment to make it above all except the very occasional big flood level. About 160 tons of stone for the completion of installing the road was obtained and was hauled to dumps beside the road. It now awaits the arrival of Colpoze Excavator before laying and sealing.

Maintenance

Considerable repair work was needed at some parts of the main quarters. Temporary structures built long years ago have been replaced, and new entrance and berandahs completed.

Follow-up-Work

During June a visit was made to co-students at the Agrib. The most encouraging feature of this visit was that students have the support and co-operation of their own people. At Long Rebus the students have helped in the building of the new longhouse which is a great improvement on the old one. At Long Adu an excellent site was selected for fishponds, and directions for its development were explained.

Long Luma Regatta

At the end of May a Regatta and Land Sports was held at Long Luma. The boys of the Community Development and Bukit Sabag schools undertook entirely the rather extensive preparations needed for these events. Though smaller than the Mirag Regatta it was well attended and competition was keen. Many outside people visited the Community Development Centre and showed great interest in the work of the students.

Health and Medical

Health of the student body continues good. The local Ulu Desser is now attached to the Community Development staff and renders efficient service. He with is frequently called upon for both pre-natal and post-natal advice.

The Kayan family with twin girls is still with us. The mother is diligent in learning and following up with teaching in baby welfare. This is often revolutionary to Kayan notions, but to the amusement and delight of the mother and other Kayans the result is apparent in the abounding health and well-being of the twins.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Laycock (Public Works Department) By flight ML 419 Singapore/Sibu on 11.8.61. Returning from leave.

Mr. & Mrs. Tan Chin Huan and son By Jetwing Singapore/Kuching on 1.8.61. Returning from leave.

Mr. S. E. Corby By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 4.8.61. Returning from leave.

Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Williams By flight ML 419 Singapore/Kuching on 7.8.61. Returning from leave.

Mr. G. N. Wilkinson By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 8.8.61. Returning from leave.

Mr. T. M. Alexander (Physician) By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 10.8.61. Returning from leave.

Mrs. M. A. Neil (Newly appointed Nursing Sister, Medical Dept.) By flight ML 476 and ML 411 Singapore/Kuching/Sibu on 12.8.61. On first appointment.

Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Casady and daughter (Public Works Dept.) By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 12.8.61. Returning from leave.

Miss J. B. Calderwood (Medical Department) By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 11.9.61. Returning from leave.

Mr. R. A. David (Newly appointed Crown Counsel, Legal Dept.) By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 11.8.61. On first appointment.

Mrs. W. A. Ryan and infant By flight ML 476 and ML 411 Singapore/Kuching/Sibu on 11.8.61. To join Mr. W. A. Ryan. (Marine Department).

Mr. J. T. Gillies (Newly appointed Traffic Manager, Kuching Port Authority) By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 12.8.61. On first appointment.

Mr. J. Robinson (Newly appointed Works Superintendent (Mechanical) Public Works Department) By flight ML 419 Singapore/Kuching on 12.8.61. On first appointment.

Dr. R. Irvine (Medical Department) By flight ML 419 Singapore/Kuching on 14.8.61. Returning from leave.

Mrs. F. J. Rawcastle and daughter By Jetly Singapore/Sibu on 14.8.61. To join Mr. F. J. Rawcastle. (Constituency Dept.)

Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Millard and 2 children (Mr. Millard is a newly appointed Electrical Engineer, Public Works Dept.) By flight ML 419 Singapore/Kuching on 17.8.61. On first appointment.

Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Yates and daughter By Jetwing Singapore/Kuching on 18.8.61. Returning from leave.

Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Bailey (Mr. Bailey is a newly appointed Soil Chem- ist, Agricultural Department)	By flight ML 404 Singapore/Ko- ching on 19.9.61. On first ap- pointment.	Mr. Leong Kok Sze By flight ML 477 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a training course.
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. G. Brown	By flight ML 404 Singapore/Ko- ching on 19.9.61. Returning from leave.	Mr. & Mrs. Man Sai Kwong By flight ML 401 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding to Hong Kong on pre-retirement leave.
Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Srinivasan and 2 daughters	By flight ML 410 Singapore/Ko- ching on 20.9.61. Returning from leave.	Mr. F. J. Harper By flight ML 401 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on per- manent leave.
Mr. J. R. Dunscombe	By flight ML 410 Singapore/Ko- ching on 20.9.61. Returning from leave.	Mr. Ong Boon Ping Mr. Paul Chiang Ung Yee By flight ML 409 Sibu/Singapore on 19.9.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a training course.
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bradie	By flight ML 401 Singapore/Ko- ching on 19.9.61. Returning from leave.	Dr. & Mrs. D.A. Baird By flight ML 409 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. A. G. Mott	By flight ML 401 Singapore/Ko- ching on 19.9.61. Returning from leave.	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Thomas and 4 children By flight ML 409 Kuching/Sing- apore on 20.9.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on com- pletion of Agreement.
Departure		Mrs. A. L. McCortie and 1 children By flight ML 409 Kuching/Sing- apore on 20.9.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. J. Pike	By flight ML 401 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom and also to attend the Economic Development Institute of the International Bank for Recon- struction and Development in Washington for approximately 2 months starting from 1st October, 1961.	Miss Helene Chew By flight ML 407 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a training course.
Dr. & Mrs. H. W. W. Haines and two daughters	By flight ML 401 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding on pre-retirement leave to Australia via Hong Kong.	Mr. & Mrs. M. F. Luter and 2 sons By flight ML 409 Kuching/Sing- apore on 20.9.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Along Tyei' Mr. Along Pah.	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a train- ing course.	Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Sandison By flight ML 401 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. Bojong bin Mohd. Nor	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Sing- apore on 19.9.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a train- ing course.	

NEGERI
SARAWAK

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during August and September, 1961

CRIME AND DETECTION		FICTION	
AUTHOR	TITLE	AUTHOR	TITLE
Buckhouse, Elizabeth	<i>The Night has eyes.</i> 1961	Almondridge, E. M.	<i>Dead splendours.</i> 1961
Burroughs, Pamela	<i>The gentle killer.</i> 1961	Armit, Marjot	<i>The French, and other stories:</i> translated from the French by Norman Murray. 1961
Bell, Josephine	<i>New people at the Millers.</i> 1961	Baker, Jay	<i>Night of the Sun.</i> 1961
Bellairs, George	<i>Death of a tin God.</i> 1961	Balfour, James	<i>The Olney Boy.</i> 1961
Boyle, Derek	<i>Death at Devilfish point.</i> 1961	Barnes, Stan	<i>The Expatriates and other</i> <i>stories.</i> 1961
Chamie, John Newton	<i>Impact of evil.</i> 1961	Beggs, Edith P.	<i>His Son and him.</i> 1961
Chambers, Leslie	<i>More the Tides.</i> 1961	Bennettson, Ludwig	<i>Are you hungry, are you cold.</i> 1961
Coleman, Guy	<i>Murder interest.</i> 1961	Beard, Richard	<i>Goodbye, Mrs.</i> 1961
Coyne, Geraldine and	<i>The Ball Baller murder.</i> 1961	Bloom, Ursula	<i>Prelude to yesterday.</i> 1961
Malton, Jan C.		Boville, Pierre	<i>For a noble cause:</i> translated from the French by Jean Folliard. 1961
Owenlo, Paul	<i>The cat and the Midge.</i> 1961	Burgess, Anthony	<i>The Worm and the ring.</i> 1961
Caroline, S. H.	<i>Let the rain die.</i> 1961	Calderell, Taylor	<i>The man who haunts.</i> 1961
Cassidy, E. G.	<i>Woodland with Maxwell.</i> 1961	Canning, Victor	<i>A delivery of justice.</i> 1961
Cox, George Harmon	<i>One way out.</i> 1961	Coff, Henry	<i>Daughters in Law.</i> 1961
Croft, Michael	<i>The Loner and.</i> 1961	Condon, Richard	<i>Some angry angel.</i> 1961
Croft, Howard Charles	<i>Murder out of class.</i> 1961	Columbia, Nino	<i>Cap this hat.</i> 1960
Dennison, Hugh	<i>Swampy thin justice.</i> 1961	De Lory, Edith	<i>The Sun in Paris.</i> 1960
Duncan, W. Mordock	<i>The House in Lake Street.</i> 1961	Eden, Jonathan	<i>A cup of kindness.</i> 1961
Edwards, M. G.	<i>Jury of one.</i> 1961	Egan, Robert	<i>The doctor has three faces.</i> 1958
Fitzgerald, Nigel	<i>Black Walrus.</i> 1961	English, Isobel	<i>Four voices.</i> 1961
Gassington, Peter	<i>Zero always wins.</i> 1961	Fletcher, Grace Nina	<i>No marriage in Heaven.</i> 1961
Gillman, Victor, Ltd.	<i>The Gallantry detective Question.</i> 1961	Gleeson, Bernard	<i>Girl on a wing.</i> 1961
Gordon, Michael and	<i>Operation Terror.</i> 1961	Gleeson, Joe	<i>Told in witness.</i> 1961
Gordon, Gordon		Gordon, Richard	<i>Dancer on ropes.</i> 1961
Graham, Barbara	<i>Blackbird's flesh reveals.</i> 1961	Harris, John	<i>Covenant with death.</i> 1961
Graham, Nell	<i>Murder is my weakness.</i> 1961	Howard, Joyce	<i>A private view.</i> 1961
Gray, Barbara	<i>Get ready to die.</i> 1961	Huxley, Edward	<i>All we possess.</i> 1961
Halliday, Michael	<i>The man I killed.</i> 1961	James, Virginia Elmore	<i>Blind and blind:</i> translated by W. J. Gillings. 1961
Haley, Evelyn	<i>Let it reveal murder.</i> 1961	Jordan, Stanley	<i>Finished with explosives.</i> 1961
Howard, Marley	<i>Time Rush.</i> 1961	Kazantseva, Nina	<i>The last temptation:</i> translated from the Greek by P. A. Steen. 1961
Hunter, Alan	<i>Ready to the finish.</i> 1961	Kerr, Gerald	<i>The implausible hunter.</i> 1961
Hunt, Freda	<i>Sweet death.</i> 1961	Martindale, Kenneth	<i>A silence of death.</i> 1960
Hunter, T. C. H.	<i>Finger for murder.</i> 1961	Martinson, Stanley	<i>A serious woman.</i> 1961
James, Thomas C. H.	<i>Let him say death.</i> 1961	Miller, Arthur	<i>The victim.</i> 1961
James, Barbara	<i>Beauty that must die.</i> 1961	Morris, Stella	<i>The unchanging stone.</i> 1961
Kane, Henry	<i>Death of a Jack.</i> 1961	Payton, Mary	<i>Arise.</i> 1961
Kelly, Mary	<i>The Apple fall.</i> 1961	Payton, James	<i>On desperate men.</i> 1961
Knox, Bill	<i>Death calls the clues.</i> 1961	Robins, Gerlie	<i>I should have known.</i> 1961
Lockridge, Frances and	<i>Murder is supplied.</i> 1961	Rosach, Hain	<i>The Gnome.</i> 1961
Lockridge, Richard		Saint Laurent, Cecil	<i>The love of Caroline Christie:</i> translated from the French by Joyce Martin. 1960
Lockridge, Frances and	<i>The Judge is released.</i> 1961	Schwarz-Rot, Adolf	<i>The boy of the lion:</i> translated by Stephen Butler. 1961
Lockridge, Richard		Seabrook, John	<i>The winner of our discontent.</i> 1961
Mann, Helen	<i>And death came too.</i> 1961	Stone, David	<i>The steel eye.</i> 1961
Markensie, Nigel	<i>The Dark road.</i> 1961	Thirlall, John	<i>The end product.</i> 1961
Markensie, Nigel	<i>Killer at large.</i> 1961	Walton, Mike	<i>The secret of the Kingdom:</i> trans- lated by Michael Watford. 1961
Marriott, Angus	<i>The dancing horse.</i> 1961	Wain, Robin	<i>Men and Angels.</i> 1961
Mills, Gunnington	<i>Told by colour.</i> 1961	Wilson, Guy	<i>The outline of the crowd.</i> 1961
Morland, Nigel	<i>The dear dead girls.</i> 1961	Wilson, John	<i>Down the Acheron.</i> 1961
O'Donnell, J. B.	<i>Man and cry.</i> 1961	Woolhouse, P. G.	<i>Not in the bedroom.</i> 1961
Pennock, Margaret	<i>Death on the Hills.</i> 1961		
Rhodes, John	<i>The vanishing diary.</i> 1961		
Richards, Francis	<i>The innocent death.</i> 1961		
Ronan, Tom	<i>Only a short walk.</i> 1961		
Sandies, Dorothy Lucie	<i>Murder in Summer.</i> 1961		
Sherry, Edna	<i>The secret of the forest.</i> 1961		
Spencer, Paul	<i>The Broken Signet.</i> 1961		
Spencer, F. Addington	<i>Stone dead.</i> 1961		
Thayer, Lee	<i>Two ways to die.</i> 1961		
Truss, Selton	<i>Seven years dead.</i> 1961		
Thomas, James	<i>The glass interval.</i> 1961		
Usher, Frank	<i>Shot in the dark.</i> 1961		
Vance, Gerald	<i>Crime death.</i> 1961		
Vance, Gerald	<i>The Final Eye.</i> 1961		
Warner, Douglas	<i>Death of a saint.</i> 1961		
Warren, Vernon	<i>Foreword by death.</i> 1961		
Williams, Charles	<i>Approved.</i> 1961		
Wills, Cecil M.	<i>Justice in jeopardy.</i> 1961		
Wibben, E. L.	<i>Dismissing returns.</i> 1961		

NON-FICTION

- Alldridge, John
Special assignment: with a fore-
word by Dr. William Bailey.
1960. 1910
- Antonia, Miguel Angel
Bolivia: an undeveloped land,
photography by Juan Manzon,
text by Miguel Angel Antonia.
Introduction by F. May de
Medina translated by Frances
Anger-Glass. 1961. (P.L.C.)

NON-FICTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Aase, Leopold	<i>Polish playing as I teach it.</i> 1960 (261.1)
Benjamin, John	<i>Summoned by bells.</i> 1960 (321.1837)
Black, Jürgen	<i>On: the world's end translated from the Danish by Reginald Spink.</i> 1960 (31.1/1959)
Booth, Sir James	<i>Commentaries: War, peace and life ships, written in collaboration with P. R. Doyleman.</i> 1960 (330.4)
Byth, Conrad	<i>The use of economic statistics.</i> 1960 (335)
Brown, Fred	<i>When the green mist came: an extraordinary story.</i> 1961 (351.14)
Bryant, Robin	<i>Summer days: a journey to Iceland.</i> 1960 (334.31)
Calvert, James	<i>Surface as the Pole: the story of U.S.S. "Gato".</i> 1961 (340.4)
Carver, Charles Frederick	<i>The Science of wealth: an elementary textbook of economics.</i> 1960 (330)
Carr, Henry	<i>Not such an act: with a foreword by Sir Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Devlin.</i> 1961 (347)
Chow Cheng-Chang	<i>The last part of memory, translated from the German by Joyce Emerson.</i> 1961 (31/1960)
Churchill, Sir Winston Spencer	<i>The American Civil War.</i> 1961 (311.1)
Dick, Einar	<i>The ancient world of data from Mesopotamia to the Yellow River translated by W. C. Durrell from the French. Preface by Louis Mercier.</i> 1961 (311.1)
Dodwell, Geoffrey Clement	<i>Cinema in the empire: Cinema to Capricorn.</i> 1960 (798)
Duffin, Eric compiler	<i>Father's testicle book.</i> 1960 (381.1)
Duffin, Eric compiler	<i>Mother's testicle book.</i> 1960 (381.1)
Edwards, R. G.	<i>With my left eye.</i> 1961 (345.148)
Franklin, Pamela	<i>Pen to paper: a woman's notebook.</i> 1961 (319.2)
Glasser Hugo	<i>The road to modern surgery: the advances in medicine and surgery during the past hundred years, translated from the German by Maurice Michael.</i> 1960 (360.3)
Graham, Angus Charles	<i>The problem of value.</i> 1961 (311.4)
Griffith-Miles, Daniel	<i>The attempt of integrity: a portrait of Charles de Gaulle.</i> 1960 (345.104)
Hall, D. G. B. editor	<i>Monsters of South East Asia.</i> 1960 (399)
Hanley, Marguerite F. A. Sir Raven Murray	<i>The Singapore Command.</i> 2 vols. 1961 (340.601)
Hicks, Ursula Kathleen	<i>Development from below: local government and finance in developing countries of the Commonwealth.</i> 1960 (332.641)
Hogg, Charles Evelyn Graham	<i>The A to Z of horses: all you need to know about buying, confirmation, diseases, feeding, leading, paces, jumping, training etc.</i> 1961 (386.1)
Huxley, Aldous	<i>On art and artists. New edition edited and introduced by Morris Philipson.</i> 1960 (794)
Ishihara, Japanez	<i>Second one of the rings translated from the Swedish by Jan Rudiger and Jan Jönas.</i> 1960 (786.11)
Kassir, Joseph	<i>The magic needle translated from the French by Renée Follon with an introduction by M. R. Frevet-Rogier.</i> 1961 (340.534)
Kilmer, J. Edward	<i>Apes before Bushidō.</i> 1959 (702)
Kozmin, David	<i>The English medical tradition.</i> 1961 (322)

NON-FICTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Levi-Montalcini, Claude	<i>A world on the water, translated from the French by John Russell.</i> 1960 (370.941)
Lock, Reginald Northwood	<i>Liberty administration, with a foreword by Alexander M. R. Rado.</i> 1961 (321)
Lumpkin, Edgar	<i>The judge and the judged.</i> 1961 (343.1)
McClure, Lionel Roy	<i>Caligraphy for children.</i> 1960 (321.62)
McDonald, David	<i>July starts with the speed kings by David McDonald's introduction with Aubrey Hall.</i> 1961 (786.11)
Mair, George Brown	<i>The last Kikuyu hunter.</i> 1960 (327.45)
Meyer, Tony	<i>La Vie Anglaise, translated from the French by Christopher Jakes. Illustrated by Victor Lomax.</i> 1960 (314.2)
Nichols, Helen	<i>The land of the Kumpet, translated from the Danish by M. A. Michael.</i> 1961 (303.4)
Otto, Minnie	<i>The art of Chinese cooking illustrated by Maxine Wang.</i> 1960 (344.1)
Owen, Joan Howells	<i>Hospital gardens for girls.</i> 1961 (371.425)
Perry, Albert	<i>Russia's modern and modern, with an introduction by Billy Lee.</i> 1960 (329.1080)
Piggin	<i>Country people's evening descriptions by Carl Beaudin.</i> 1961 (340)
Pole, Anthony	<i>Operation Bernhard: the greatest heist of all time.</i> 1961 (340.548)
Pratt, Walter M.	<i>Water skiing for all. Illustrated by Laurie Reid and Tom Jansen.</i> (371.17)
Rowley, Harold Henry	<i>Fourth century Bible atlas.</i> 1961 (320.3)
Russell, Bertrand, Sir Earl Russell	<i>Bertrand Russell speaks his mind.</i> 1960 (398)
Salter, Cedric	<i>Introducing Turkey.</i> 1961 (313.41)
Saxon, Theodore Herman	<i>Gravels, silt and conglomerates: being the history of stratigraphy.</i> 1961 (303.4)
Sell, Harold	<i>The fastest battle: the story of North Atlantic Convoy 5403, (2nd April-1st May 1941), foreword by Rear-Admiral F.M. Gordon.</i> 1961 (340.543)
Smith, Lionel Percy	<i>Woolerough.</i> 1960 (311.1)
Spencer, Gerald	<i>Not nearly but one well.</i> 1961 (319.4)
Stall, John D. W.	<i>Patterns in the sky.</i> 1961 (398.2)
Strong, William, Sir Baron Strong	<i>Britain in world affairs: a survey of the fluctuations in British power and influence, 1875-1912 to Elizabeth II. by Lord Strong.</i> 1960 (321.41)
Taylor, Henry Archibald	<i>The British press: a critical survey.</i> 1961 (371)
Thomas, Hugh	<i>The Spanish Civil War.</i> 1961 (340)
Tsuji, Masahiko	<i>Singapore, the Japanese version, translated by Masahiko E. Tsuji and edited by H. P. Morris.</i> 1960 (340.545)
Ullmann, James Opie editor	<i>Western philosophy and philosophy.</i> 1960 (310)
Yannacopoulos, Philippe A.	<i>Who lived in the day: France in arms, 1940-1945, foreword by Michael de la Roche de la Force the Lord Foully.</i> 1960 (340.548)
Walker, Kenneth	<i>The mysterious mind.</i> 1960 (338)
Wighton, Charles	<i>Exhibition: his career and art.</i> 1961 (321.1)
Wardlaw, Sir	<i>Gentle mountains.</i> 1961 (799.2)

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1961

Division	Station	Latitude N	Longitude E	AIR TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT										Mean Relative Humidity (%) at 3 p.m.	Rainfall				Total Rainfall in inch
				Mean Temperature					Absolute Extremes						Total	Inch in day	Date	No. of days	
				8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Minimum	Maximum	Highland Minimum	Highland Maximum	Day	Minimum	Maximum	Day					Minimum
FIRST DIVISION	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
SECOND DIVISION	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
THIRD DIVISION	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
FOURTH DIVISION	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
FIFTH DIVISION	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	
	Belaga	4° 15' N	113° 45' E	75.0	82.0	78.0	72.0	85.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	10.0	

Kuching Market Price List

Model—(per gallon)	Average
Local White Government Milling	1.00
Local White Milling	1.71
State "A" M	1.00
State "B"	—
State "C"	—
State Eastern Rice & Sugar	1.00
Wholesale	1.00

100

White	Super	18
Black	Super	11
White	Super	22

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Clear	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fine	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Wholesale Price per Unit	100	100	100
Retail per small load	120	120	120
Retail per large load	140	140	140

100

(a) Member	100	100	100	100
Liberty Brand	100	100	100	100
Ten Fox	100	100	100	100
Milk Mast	100	100	100	100
the Local Fresh Milk (see also)				

Factor	1	2	3	4	5
Crack, fresh	1.00				
Crack, salted	0.95	1.00			
Powder	0.85	0.80	1.00		

Figure 1

Butter per lb.	1.00
Flour per 50 lb.	.85
Vegetable Oil	.90
Lard No. 1	1.10
Lard No. 2	1.00
Eggs	1.20
Chicken	1.00

Less No. 1	1.00
Less with Pat. No. 2	1.00
Pat.	1.00
Net	1.00

Figure 1

Bowl, wood	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Bowl, Curry meat	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Buffalo No. 1	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Buffalo curry meat	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Mutton (Kandahari)	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Mutton (Lacchi)	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

Capons	1.40
Chickens	2.10
Polars	1.40
Chickens	1.00
Ducks	1.00
Ducks	1.00
Muscovy	1.50
Game Birds	1.00
Game	1.00

Frank Fish	No. 1	...	...	1.50
Frank Fish	No. 2	...	...	1.50
Frank Fish	No. 3	...	...	1.50
Frank Fish	No. 4	...	...	1.50
Frank Fish	No. 5	...	...	1.50
Frank Fish	No. 6	...	...	1.50
Frank Fish	No. 7	...	...	1.50
Frank Fish	No. 8	...	...	1.50
Frank Fish	No. 9	...	...	1.50
Frank Fish	No. 10	...	...	1.50

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Wm. Crockett	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257
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Exam, Jan. No. 1 Local	2.00
Exam, No. 2	2.00
Examiner	0.00

Flange Uniform per ksi	11
Flange Tensile	14.28
Flange	10.88
Shear Shear per ksi	20

100

Beef ribs per piece	...	...	11
Beef steak white per piece	...	...	11
Beef steak yellow per piece	...	...	11
Blacken per tin	...	...	75
Charcoal per piece	...	...	8.99
Coconut, fresh each	...	...	11
Comed Beef per tin	...	...	1.24
Dried Peas per bag	...	...	1.49-1.55
Kerosene Oil per tin	...	...	4.40
Kerosene oil per bottle	...	...	11
Mashed Local per box	...	...	1
Mashed Imported per tin	...	...	1
Soap, washing local per tin	...	...	60
Soap, washing imported per tin	...	...	61
Saltine per tin	...	...	1.50
Sardines per tin	...	...	60
Soda Water per can	...	...	10

CHAPTER 1

Players per packet of 10	48
Rough Rider per packet of 10	45
Cowboy "A"	42
Touch Light	35
Main Express per tin	1.00
Captain per packet of 10	77
Star Express 200 per packet of 10	50
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Sarawak Gazette

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OCTOBER, 1961

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES			HIGH WATER			
English	Chinese	Islamic	☾ 1st Last Quarter ☀ 9th New Moon	☽ 3rd First Quarter ☾ 12th Full Moon	☾ 5th Last Quarter	Kuching	Mei		
SUN. 1	22	21	1st New Moon after Tawar			09.50	12.00	06.37	—
Mon. 2	23	22	—			09.52	—	06.24	—
Tues. 3	24	23	St. Thomas of the Indies			09.11	11.24	06.08	—
Wed. 4	25	24	—			09.19	11.26	05.58	—
Th. 5	26	25	—			09.31	10.49	05.57	—
Fri. 6	27	26	St. Thomas (A.C.B.)			09.50	1.00	05.43	11.54
Sat. 7	28	27	Sarawak Turf Club Races			09.19	1.04	05.46	11.48
SUN. 8	29	28	1st New Moon after Tawar			04.56	1.03	1.07	11.52
Mon. 9	30	29	—			04.56	1.08	1.10	11.59
Tues. 10	1	1	1st day of 9th Moon 129 days, 1st day of Agricultural Chinese Double Year (1971)			05.11	1.02	1.16	—
Wed. 11	2	2	—			05.10	1.17	0.59	12.49
Th. 12	3	3	—			05.19	1.10	0.51	12.47
Fri. 13	4	4	—			05.47	1.07	0.58	12.15
Sat. 14	5	5	—			07.19	1.02	0.50	—
SUN. 15	6	6	2nd New Moon after Tawar, Sarawak Badminton Association Inter-Colonial Competition commences.			07.14	1.15	0.19	—
Mon. 16	7	7	—			08.17	1.14	0.48	—
Tues. 17	8	8	—			09.11	1.08	0.50	—
Wed. 18	9	9	St. Luke, Chung Yang Church (According to Heights, Kluang connection).			09.41	—	0.15	—
Th. 19	10	10	—			09.48	1.11	0.57	—
Fri. 20	11	11	—			07.06	1.16	0.45	12.11
Sat. 21	12	12	—			07.11	1.08	0.38	12.11
SUN. 22	13	13	2nd New Moon after Tawar.			07.40	1.09	1.00	12.17
Mon. 23	14	14	—			08.21	0.44	1.11	12.17
Tues. 24	15	15	United Nations Div. Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.			09.08	1.10	1.16	12.47
Wed. 25	16	16	Kuching Turf Club Races			07.06	1.14	1.10	—
Th. 26	17	17	—			08.13	1.05	0.00	12.54
Fri. 27	18	18	—			08.09	0.44	0.11	—
Sat. 28	19	19	St. Simon and Jude, Kuching Turf Club Races.			07.06	1.09	0.11	—
SUN. 29	20	20	The Kuching or Convent, 2nd New Moon after Tawar.			08.13	1.10	0.11	—
Mon. 30	21	21	—			08.08	1.13	0.10	—
Tues. 31	22	22	All Saints.			08.09	1.11	0.47	—