

# Sarawak Gazette

PRICE

KUCHING, Monday, September 30th, 1957

\$1.00

## Contents

	Page
Abang Haji Mohidin, Datu Hakim .....	145
The Imperialism of Moscow .....	150
Notes and Comments .....	156
Departures and Arrivals .....	156
Letters to a Chinese Student .....	156
Darwin — A Fairy Tale .....	159
Local Sports Notes .....	159
The Gymkhana Club, Miri .....	159
Asian Women's Seminar in Bangkok .....	154
Notes on the Malacca .....	154
Book Review .....	157
Excerpts from Reports of Administrative Officers for the First Half of 1957 .....	157
Decisions .....	200
Recent Books .....	200
Kuching Boat Club .....	200
Sarawak Tuff Club .....	201

## The Sarawak Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1957

### Abang Haji Mohidin Datu Hakim

We regret to have to record the death on 21st August, at his home in Jalan Mudi Hahim, Kuching, of Abang Haji Mohidin bin Abang Taha, Datu Hakim of Sarawak, at the age of 51 years. The funeral took place at the Mosque on the 1st September and was attended by the Datu's sons, Abang Taha, Abang Sulaiman, Abang Kadri and Abang Ahmad. The Tuan Imam, Abang Haji Bahardin and the Tuan Bilal, Haji Ibrahim were present. The prayers at the grave were read by Haji Wajah, the brother of the Datu. Those who were present the President of the Malia Islam, representing the Governor, the Deputy Chief Secretary, representing the Government, the Acting Attorney-General, the Acting Resident, First Division, the Director of Broadcasting, Encik Mervin of the Information Office and many others.

Abang Haji Mohidin entered the Sarawak Government Service as Tuan Imam at Sading in 1915. In 1915 he became a Native Officer. In 1918 he was appointed a Member of the Council Negri. In 1929 he was raised to the rank of Datu and in 1940 he became Datu Hakim of Sarawak. In office he was Chairman of the Legal Committee of the Malia Islam. In 1946 he was appointed a Member of the Supreme Council.

The Datu Hakim was a conscientiously able officer and was renowned for his erudition in Malay law and custom. He had a personal distinction which will not be forgotten by those who knew him and his passing is a loss to Sarawak.

## The Imperialism of Moscow.

We read and hear a good deal these days of countries wanting and getting independence. We do not hear so much about the countries, once great and proud, which have now no shadow of independence. We hear a good deal from Russia, the professed champion of the oppressed, about freedom and equality. If there are still people who believe that there may be some sincerity, some goodwill behind this let them read the Report of the Special Committee of the United Nations on the problem of Hungary.

Communist influence steadily asserted itself in Hungary from 1945 on. By 1948, the leaders of the non-Communist parties had been silenced, had fled abroad or had been arrested. By 1949, Hungary had become officially a People's Democracy—the irony of the name will speedily become apparent—and power was in the hands, not of the people, but of Matyas Rakosi, a Communist trained in Moscow. Free speech and individual liberty ceased to exist and arbitrary imprisonment and "purges" were common. State Security Police, an apparently necessary adjunct of the Communist State, skilled in the technique of terror, enforced the will of the Government.

Protests against the regime began to be voiced in 1953 and, in spite of a number of arrests, a relaxation took place including an undertaking to abolish the compulsory teaching of Russian in the schools. This encouraged further demands for relaxation and Russia prepared her forces to deal with the situation. Demonstrations took place in Budapest on the 23rd October and the State Security Police opened fire on the people, killing a number. This provoked retaliation and in the early hours of the 24th October Russian tanks entered the city and went into action. A five-day battle took place between the people of Budapest helped by the police and the rank and file of Hungarian soldiers against the Russian Army and the State Security Police. In the provinces, Workers' Councils were set up as a reaction against the dictatorial methods of the regime and to prepare the way for a genuinely democratic system of Government. Measures, such as the establishment of "soviets" for workers were abolished and steps were taken to restore order and re-organize the economy on a socialist basis but without rigid Party control or the apparatus of terror.

Meanwhile certain changes took place in the Government. Two of the most unpopular leaders Red and Mr. Nagy formed a Government consisting of Communist and non-Communist ministers. It was announced that negotiations were starting for the withdrawal of Russian troops, the State Security Police were abolished and the one-party system was abolished. Political prisoners, who had been detained and tortured, including Cardinal Mindszenty, were released by the people. In the new atmosphere of freedom, steps were taken to liberalize and democratize the Government.

Now came the sinister news that fresh Russian troops had crossed the border. Mr. Nagy, with the united support of his Ministers and in the knowledge that his Government had the whole-hearted support of

his people, denounced the Warsaw Treaty and called upon Kossia to withdraw her troops. Negotiations took place and agreement seemed to have been reached. A Hungarian delegation was invited to Soviet Military Command Headquarters near Budapest to discuss the details of the withdrawal on the 1st November. In the course of a banquet given by the Russians in their honour, they were arrested by the Chief of the Russian Security Police.

Russian troops now began to advance in battle formation on Budapest. There were at that time 2,500 Russian tanks in Hungary and all strategic airfields, railroads and highways were under Russian control. In spite of the scuttling odds, Mr. Nagy determined to resist. He announced over Budapest Radio that Russian troops were attacking Budapest "with the obvious intention of overthrowing the legal Hungarian democratic Government".

Mr. Nagy then dictated a statement saying: "The whole world will see how Russian armed forces, contrary to all treaties and conventions, are crushing the resistance of the Hungarian people. They will see how they are kidnapping the Prime Minister of a country which is a Member of the United Nations... what we have agreed on with the revolutionary leaders in Parliament should be put in a memorandum and the leaders should turn to all the peoples of the world for help and explain that today it is Hungary and tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow, it will be the turn of other countries because the imperialism of Moscow does not know borders and is only trying to play for time."

A pathetic appeal then was broadcast to the world to help the people of Hungary. It was the last broadcast from Radio Budapest.

A new Government was set up by Mr. Kadar, a man who had hitherto supported Mr. Nagy but who had disappeared—some say to Moscow—when the trouble started. It was not the Government however, but the Russian military commanders who controlled the country. Mr. Kadar and his Government were not even allowed to be present at the last of Mr. Nagy showed. Mr. Nagy sought asylum in the Yugoslian Embassy and the Yugoslian Government refused to hand him over except in return for a safe conduct. This was eventually given and a bus arrived to take Mr. Nagy and his party away. The bus was accompanied by Soviet military personnel and the Yugoslian Ambassador requested that two Embassy officials should go with the bus to make sure that Mr. Nagy reached his destination safely. This was agreed. The party entered the bus and it was driven to the Soviet Military Command Headquarters where the Embassy officials were ordered out of it and it drove off again to an unknown destination escorted by Russian armoured cars. The Yugoslian Government condemned this action as a flagrant breach of the agreement and as being completely contrary to the generally accepted practices of international law.

The Russian-installed Government led by Mr. Kadar commanded no following in the country apart from some former members of the State Security Police, some senior Army officers and some former Communist Party officials. It was now faced with nation-wide, passive resistance. The answer to this came from the Russian Military Command: mass arrests, mass deportations, the abolition of the Workers' Councils and the death penalty for strikes.

Further developments have included the return to the one-party system, the rigid control of the Press and the cancellation of the elections due to be held in May of this year.

The Special Committee set up by the United Nations Organisation to investigate the fate of Hungary was composed of a representative each from Denmark, Australia, Ceylon, Tunisia and Uruguay. It was refused any information or facilities to investigate by the Governments of Hungary and Russia. It was satisfied,

however, that the version of events put out by these Governments was in conflict at many important points with the truth. It found that there was a definite Russian plan for the re-conquest and military subjugation of Hungary. It found that the Nagy Government was overthrown by force and that the Kadar Government was set up by Russian military aid. It found that representative government does not now exist in Hungary. The Report cannot be reproduced here and links can be quoted of the tale of brutality and torture but the Committee was deeply shocked by the evidence of "the sufferings inflicted on the Hungarian people by the State Security Police. It was struck by the extent of the abuses that could be perpetrated by a police force without control and thus all-powerful, pitiless and unshackled by any shameful act. It realised that the existence of such a body, whose secret power affected every phase of public and private life, prevented the enjoyment of all human rights and perverted the functioning of every independent institution."

The report is a cold, dispassionate document but from it emerges a picture of deliberate, unending cynicism, brutality, repression and complete contempt for the elementary human decencies. If anyone has any regard for Kossia, her regime and her political philosophy, let them read this Report and realize what it is that they have regard for.

## Notes and Comments

The Sarawak Government's views on the question of encouraging the entry of unskilled labourers and farmers into the country to help speed up development schemes were expressed when Council Negri met last month.

It is the view of Government that there is no present shortage of unskilled labour within the Colony, nor is it believed that any development schemes are presently being retarded owing to a lack of such labour. The fact that Dayaks continue to drift to the oilfields and wander as far away as Taiwan, in North Borneo, would appear to support this belief.

Special arrangements are continually being made to permit artisans and other skilled labour to enter the Colony for limited periods to assist in construction and other works requiring skills or experience in specialised trades which are in short supply within Sarawak itself.

Good farming land is not so easy to find in this country as the vast empty jungle spaces might appear to indicate. Much of the good farming land has been denuded by poor husbandry.

This has created a great demand for the good farming land still available and the Government has set up an Internal Migration Committee to review the problem and its solution.

Council Negri recently passed the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Bill.

The Bill is designed to encourage the establishment and development of new industries in Sarawak by allowing certain relief to be given from payment of customs duties and income tax. Sarawak has, at present, very few industries, being very largely dependent on export of agricultural produce to pay for its imports of manufactured goods. The setting up of more local industries is very desirable, and any encouragement that can be given to such industries should be given.

The "real type" to be complied with by pioneer industries has been kept to a minimum consistent with the safeguards necessary for the protection of revenue.

The Bill lays down the procedure to be followed for industries to be declared pioneer ones and provision is made for objections to be lodged. The Bill could be applied to industries already in existence and another

clause provides that only limited companies benefit from the Bill.

The biggest single consignment of rubber seeds ever received in Sarawak—150,000 T. 1 crossed seeds—arrived in Kuching in August from Singapore in an aircraft specially chartered by a large Malayan estate supplier.

The fall of rubber seeds in Malaya is now coming into full swing and advantage has been taken of this to order for the Sarawak Government will cover a million high yielding clonal seeds for delivery in the coming weeks. This consignment was the first.

Malaya has a secondary fall of seeds, generally in January and February, and the Department of Agriculture hopes, by obtaining seeds from this fall also, to establish further estate nurseries. This, provided the season is propitious for planting, should enable small-holders to get supplies of first class rubber plants at almost any time of year.

An opium trafficker (25-year-old Tan Hong Pin) has been banished from Sarawak.

Tan, who was long known to be associated with an opium smuggling syndicate in Sibu, was in May, 1955 sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined \$5,000 following his conviction for offences connected with opium under Dangerous Drugs and Customs Ordinances. He was arrested shortly before at Pulau Koton, opposite Sibu town.

Proceedings for his banishment under the Undesirable Persons Ordinance were taken following his conviction. Tan had been resident in Sarawak for 17 years.

Quadruplets were born to a Lund Dayak woman in the Kuching General Hospital on August 29—two boys and three girls. The third and fourth are identical twins. The mother, Rabin anak Nayan, 36, and all four babies are doing well. This is the mother's twelfth pregnancy and eight of her previous children are alive and well.

The father, Nain anak Sewak, is a padi planter living near Kuching.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve the award of \$100 to the mother being the Queen's Bounty for this happy event.

Provision of \$1,000,000 has been made for the development of internal air services which include Sarawak's share of the purchase price of aircraft and for its share in the company.

The proposed Borneo Airways is very much tied up with that of Malayan Airways, who at present operate our external services to Singapore, and also our existing internal services.

Some modifications have been made to the original proposals and it is now proposed that this new company should be set up, with the three Borneo Governments holding 50 per cent of the shares, and B.O.A.C. and Malayan Airways the remainder.

It is also proposed that the three Governments should share in Malayan Airways, which will enable us to have a say in the management of that Company.

The Sarawak Electricity Supply Company has plans for considerable expansion and improvement of supplies of electricity in all its stations. A large increase of capital will be needed to carry out this programme, and it is up to Government, as the sole owner, to provide this capital. \$4,800,000 has been provided for this purpose.

The increase in postal rates which has just been announced coupled with the fact that the new issue of stamps for which we have been waiting so long, is

only now to be brought into use has led to the idea that Government had to increase the rates in order to pay for the printing before the printers would release them.

This is quite untrue—the printers don't mind waiting either.

A more 'official' film on Sarawak has recently been shown in Kuching cinemas. It is considerably better than the film on which comment was made in these columns two or three months ago. Although there were small technical imperfections these were little that could really be criticised. As always on such occasions the appearance on the screen of well-known local persons caused loud and appreciative comment and not a little amusement. The Sarawak audience would have liked more of it but, as a means of informing people in other parts of the world, it was probably quite long enough and may even leave them, too, wanting to know more of the country and people. Let us hope that it does.

The Malayan Film Unit are to be congratulated once again on the production of a good film—even though the cost was very high.

Two Chinese fishermen from Kuching were rescued from the South China Sea, on Sunday after being adrift for two days in their disabled vessel.

They were picked up by the steamer, Pungah, which was on her way from Singapore to the Malay ports.

It was two days before they were sighted by the gazing steamer, which towed the fishing vessel to Kuala Belang.

The anniversary of the establishment of government administration of Mukah was celebrated on Sunday, September 15.

It was on this day in 1917 that the Government of Mukah was vested in the first Rajah of Sarawak, Sir James Brooke.

The celebrations, which began on Saturday, took the form of inter-schools sports and a soccer competition. There was also a lantern procession in which all schools in the district took part. Other forms of entertainment were also organised.

About 4,000 people were present.

Oil drilling operations off the Sibu coast, 15 miles south-west of Miri, are being abandoned. Sarawak Oilfields Ltd. announced recently.

The announcement said that Sibu Well No. 1, lying about eight miles offshore, was drilled to a depth of 7,500 feet but no signs of oil were encountered. The well was, therefore, being abandoned.

To obtain further information, it is planned to drill a deviated well to the north-west from the same drilling platform.

Preparations for the mining of deposits of high grade bauxite located in the Seranau area of Lunan District, First Division, are going well, according to an announcement issued by Aluminium Ltd. of Montreal and the On group of companies, joint shareholders of Seranau Bauxite Ltd.

Shipments of the ore, which will go principally to Japan, are expected to begin in April next year and it is anticipated that the annual production will be about 135,000 tons.

The Seranau deposits were discovered by Sarawak Government geologists in 1948. Proved ore is 2,500,000 tons and there are other small deposits nearby.

The management of the operations of Seranau Bauxite Limited rests with the On group, and International Aluminium Company, Ltd. has been appointed as sales agent. The mining equipment to be used will be

purchased largely in Japan, and the new washing plant should be installed at Soman by the end of this year."

A Sarawak Ranger, who successfully tracked a tough band of Communist terrorists in the Malayan jungle and continuously engaged them in battle despite wounds, has received an immediate award of Meritor in Despatches.

He is Private Alo and Company of Lubok Antu District in the Second Division, who won his award while serving with the 1st Battalion, The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment.

From June 2 to 8, Pte. Alo successfully tracked a party of Communist terrorists over extremely difficult country. He showed great determination and tenacity to get to grips with the enemy, well knowing that they were particularly aggressive.

On June 6 he came under very heavy fire from the terrorist band and was severely wounded. Despite his wounds, he returned fire and continued to do so until the position was taken. During the engagement he was wounded three times.

As a result of Pte. Alo's tracking ability and determination one Communist terrorist was killed and a considerable quantity of food and supplies were captured.

The courage he displayed while waiting for evacuation to hospital was an "inspiration to all."

Pte. Alo was discharged from hospital earlier this month and is now on local leave at Fort Dickson.

Acknowledgment is made to the Republic of the Spatial Committee of the United Nations on the Problem of Hungary for the material for this month's booklet and also to the Editor of Magyar Hirlap, Hungary is a long way from Sarawak but events there affect all of us everywhere.

Readers in Kuching who see Mr. Cochrane's fine film of underwater exploration, "The Silent World", will have been particularly interested in the fine sequence of photographs showing a turtle crawling up the beach of a lonely island to lay eggs. The scene showing the turtle excavating a pit, depositing its eggs and laboriously crawling back to the sea will be familiar to all acquainted with our own turtle island. Not so familiar perhaps, is the scene of the baby turtles breaking out of the sand and scrambling, with an unerring sense of direction, towards the sea.

## Arrivals and Departure

### Arrivals

Mr. R. D. Kirk  
(Newly appointed Agricultural Officer)

Miss N. Y. Baker  
(Newly appointed Civilian Assistant Secretary)

Mr. Douglas  
(Newly appointed Pharmaceutical Chemist for Research)

Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Sutton  
(Newly appointed Nook Chemist)

Miss J. M. Smith  
(Newly appointed Civilian Secretary)

Mr. L. C. E. Smith & Mrs. Smith  
(Newly appointed Education Officer)

Mr. F. W. Cochrane, O.B.E.  
(Newly appointed Government Printer)

### Departures

Miss J. M. Smith

By "Ayer" Singapore/  
Kuching on 18.9.57.  
On first appointment.

By air Singapore/Kuching  
on 18.9.57.  
On first appointment.

By air Singapore/Kuching  
on 18.9.57.  
On first appointment.

By air Singapore/Kuching  
on 18.9.57.  
On first appointment.

By air Singapore/Kuching  
on 18.9.57.  
On first appointment.

By "British Brokers" Singapore/  
Kuching on 18.9.57.  
On first appointment.

By air Singapore/Kuching on  
20.9.57.

By air Kuching/Labuan on  
20.9.57.  
Proceeding on on leave to Hong Kong (on completion of agreement)

Dr. P. F. Dupuis Pitts

By air Kuching/Singapore

on 11.9.57

Proceeding on leave prior

to retirement in India.

H. E. Sir Anthony Foster  
By air Kuching/Singapore on  
18.9.57.

Proceeding on leave to the

United Kingdom.

Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Stone and  
Infant  
By "British Brokers" Kuching/  
Singapore on 18.9.57.

Proceeding on leave to the

United Kingdom prior to re-

turnment.

## Letters to a Chinese Student

by

AUSTIN COOPER,

Chinese Affairs Officer,

First Division.

These letters were originally published in Chinese, in August 1957, with the consent of Mr. Cooper and the printing in which they are addressed, in the Sarawak Vanguard, Kuching, and in the Yu Tung Daily News, Sze. This is the first publication of the original English text of them.

The first letter appears in this issue.

Kuching,

3rd March, 1957.

My dear Pao-ku,

We had a very interesting talk last night. After you went home I stayed a long time thinking about what you had told me. It seems to me that your problems are very much like those of many other young Chinese just completing their education in Sarawak and preparing to start a career, and I think my answers to your questions need some more explanation.

This is why I am now following up what I said last night by writing to you this letter.

Let me begin by stating your problem as I see it. You will shortly graduate from the Chung Hua Middle School, having completed the full course of the best Chinese education available in this country. You now have to find a job. Your father has a shop in a district town in the First Division, and if the worst came to the worst you could go back to the shop and help your father. In other words, you have some security behind you from your father. You need never starve. But your father does not want you to go back to the shop. He does not complain about being a country shopkeeper, but for you, his eldest son, he wants something better. Like so many Sarawak Chinese, he wants you to have a life which he considers more full, useful and important than his. As a result, if you go back to the shop, you will feel to some extent that you have been a failure, that you have not been clever enough to take full advantage of your studies by getting a good job in Kuching. And your father is certain to feel disappointed in you, even though he may not say so.

The only other occupation the family can offer you is to be the keeper of your late uncle's pepper garden, which is three hours by motor boat inland from your father's shop. The garden, largely neglected since your uncle's death, has been losing money for some years—ever since the boom, in fact—and you told me you had not the slightest interest in it. I agree that, after living in the city and enjoying a city education, it is very difficult to go back to the edge of the jungle and plant pepper. If your father had never sent you to Kuching, it might have been different. But your years in Kuching have changed your standards of judgment. Your outlook has become a town outlook, and you feel that to go back to your remote country home is to restrict and narrow your life. Also, there would be the

same objection about the pepper garden as we said there was about returning to the shop. Both you and your father, though you may not talk about it, will feel that you have failed.

So, if you want to feel happy in your heart, you are going to do all in your power to find a job in Kuching. This is quite a different problem. It is the difference between the farmer who goes out to farm the fields which he owns, and the hunter who goes into the jungle to hunt wild boar, which may elude him, or which may not be in the area at all. If I may say so without seeming disrespectful to your father, your father's connections with Kuching are limited. He is known at his parent-shop, and at your community association, but that is about all. As you told me yourself, most of your young friends are from families your father does not know. Your father cannot help you very much in Kuching. Therefore if you want to find a job there, you must go out to hunt for it, like the hunter.

And there, as you rightly said, you are up against the fact that each Chinese community employs its own community members, each sub-community (from the district instead of province) employs its own sub-community members, each clan employs its own clan members, and each family its own family members. In such a situation you, with your lack of background in the capital, are obliged to turn to the Government and the big international firms, neither of which are run on this traditional Chinese basis.

Here you run into the problem that your English is, so they say, not good enough. I may say that in my personal view that is very largely nonsense. Your English is good enough for talking to me, and by the time we have known each other for a year, you will find to your surprise that your English is very comfortably fluent. What I mean to say is that the basis of your English knowledge is there. Now it just needs to be exercised, by meeting and talking to English people, by listening to the radio, and by reading English books. I admit that the most valuable of these is meeting English people, and talking without fear of making mistakes. And I remember you telling me that it was hard to meet English people in Sarawak. Well, we met without any difficulty after I had only been in the country two weeks, but perhaps that was just luck. Certainly I would like to see an association established to bring British people and Chinese people more into social contact with each other.

Your English, as I said, needs exercising. And as you then said: "True, but even if I exercise it I will never get a job with the Government or a foreign firm."

Because, of course, the Government and the big employers all want you to produce certificates saying that you have passed a certain rather high English standard—a standard obtained in schools where you get more English exercises. This is one of the tricks of the modern world. Everyone, in every country, asks you to produce certificates. If you have no certificates, they think you are no use. Or — let us be fair—they say: "That's a nice lad. I wish we could employ him. But we must stick to our rules, which insist on a certificate. If we don't, we shall have hundreds of people whom we have turned down for jobs coming back and accusing us of unfair dealing."

There is, of course, the alternative that you carry on your education for another few more years by going to St. Thomas's or St. Joseph's, or one of the other Mission schools. There, in three years, you can perfect your English, and be in a position to be sought after by the Government for a wide range of jobs. Scholarships in foreign countries, under the Colombo Plan, may be offered you. The world will be at your feet.

There is an age restriction on entry to the Mission schools, but as you did not mention this I take it that you are still just under the maximum age. But the main trouble appears to be that your father is doubtful—very doubtful—of sending you for another three years' education when he sees that if a student does

not succeed in passing the final examination he has no second chance, so great is the demand for entry into the Mission schools. The failure must be pushed out to make more places for the new entrants, and you are left feeling you have wasted three years and gained nothing.

Your father has my sympathy on this, but I was also interested in your general attitude toward the Mission Schools. There are one or two points I wish to make which there was no time to mention when we met.

Of these, the first is that you have a tendency to look at the products, the finished articles, of the Mission schools, and say: "Is it really true that these people are Chinese?"

Yes, I know what you mean. I thought the same thing too, during my first days in Kuching.

But now I have to tell you something important, something that I hope will not make you annoyed.

You remember the evening when I was showing you the seals bearing his Chinese names, and you looked slightly surprised and said: "Like the Japanese." Do you remember? Well, I must now explain what I did not mention then, which is that in China it would be difficult to find anybody of any consequence in public life who did not have his own name seals, and use them constantly. Even I, as a British official working in Hongkong, found it necessary to have seals made. It so happens, of course, that most of the early Chinese settlers in the Nanyang were not from the type of family in China in which seals would be in daily use. And it also happens, consequently, that your own first acquaintance with seals was seeing how the Japanese used them during their occupation of Korea during the war.

But, after all, seals and the fine carving of them are only arts borrowed, like so much of Japanese culture, from the art of China. And as you made that instinctive reaction of surprise when I showed you my seals, I felt about you exactly as you sometimes feel about Mission school boys: "Can this fellow really be Chinese?"

Understand it, Fu-lin, understand it well. Sarawak is a long way from China, and the life of Sarawak Chinese is a long way from the life of people in China. In Sarawak you have forgotten manners that are indispensable in China; and you have acquired manners—and also prejudices—that are unknown in China.

Never despise the young Chinese from a Mission school. You and he will find it equally difficult when you first go back to China. I do not wish to be offensive, but Nanyang Chinese are known in China for their lack of manners. They are regarded as half-foreign, and in most provinces there are special names for them, some of them very kind. A newly-returned Nanyang Chinese is usually the subject of a great deal of humorous comment from his folk, whatever the officially welcoming attitude of the Government may be.

Whether you come from a Mission school or from one of the Chung Hwa schools, when you arrive in China you will have to learn a great deal more before people will accept you as a true son of Han. When you despise the Mission school boys, it reminds me of Monsieur's story of the defeated soldiers who have run away by fifty steps laughing at those who have run away by a hundred steps.

Then, underlying what you were saying to me, I observed that you object to the fact that these schools, the most advanced in the country, are Christian schools, teaching the Christian religion, when you and your father are not Christians, and have no intention of becoming Christians. Why, in order to get a job with the Government, should you have to go through what looks like Christian brain-washing?

On this subject, please remember first of all that many of the students at these schools are already Christians. Remember too that in China there are many millions of Christians, all of them accepted as being just as Chinese as people who are not Christians. The

Mission schools are run primarily for Christian people, in a Christian way, and if you get to such a school you must be interested and understanding about this.

Furthermore, the Mission schools, although they are Christian, are more representative of the youth of this country than any other schools, for the important reason that in these schools alone, Chinese, Malays and Dayaks are educated side by side, receiving an identical training. The fact is that the different races of Sarawak have to learn to live side by side, and the surest way for them to learn is by studying side by side at school, making school friendships that become life friendships.

Then you feel a grudge that there are much greater opportunities in the Government service for the products of these English-language schools than there are for the products of the Chinese-language schools.

Why should English be the only way to your advancement? Why should the English-speaking Chinese be favoured at the expense of the non-English speaking?

The answer to this is that the use of English in Sarawak, especially in the Government and in international trade, is a matter of practical necessity. You know very well how many languages are spoken in Sarawak. I have never been in a country where so many languages are spoken in so small an area, and I have lived and travelled in nearly every country in Asia. English is a comparatively easy language to learn. No language is so useful to you if you ever travel in other countries. If you speak English, you can go almost anywhere in the world and find someone who will understand what you are saying. In Sarawak there must be one unifying language if all the different races are to understand each other and if all matters are to take part equally in government affairs. In fact, you understand this very well. Your complaint as to the other night was that you thought it unfair and ridiculous that Chinese with no knowledge of the Chinese written language, but with a good understanding of English, should get high positions in Government and commerce, when Chinese well educated in Chinese had very little hope.

Nudge against the background of Chinese learning, it is undeniably ridiculous. But here we have to judge things against the background of Sarawak and South-East Asia as a whole, which is a very different matter. And remember what I said earlier. So far as living in China is concerned, the problems which you and the Chinese from the Nanyang who cannot write Chinese would have to face are much the same. Both of you would find it equally hard at first to feel at ease in Chinese society.

The Chinese who do not write Chinese is just as much Chinese as you are. The other day my Chinese neighbour invited me to dinner and apologized because some members of the family could not use chopsticks. "We are not real Chinese", he said.

But I was quite angry when he said this. "You may say that," I replied to him. "But from what I know of Chinese people in China I know exactly how to make you angry, how to make you proud, how to make you laugh. Your reactions are the same as those of the most Chinese person in China. Being Chinese is not a question of using chopsticks or writing with a brush."

But to be comfortable in China, of course, these things are important. Otherwise you feel like a stranger.

What I want to make clear to you is this: You people of the Nanyang are in some ways, superficial ways, different from people in China—and superficial differences can be very troublesome when you go back there. But it is not sensible to divide the Nanyang Chinese in such a way as to say that some are more Chinese than others. Such divisions are not valid. The moment you enter China, all of you are instantly recognizable as Nanyang men. And, above all, do not drag the English language into such divisions. To speak good English, and to enjoy reading English books and listening to radio programmes in English,

is not a mark of the running dog. In most cases, it is the mark of a man who understands the practical necessities of Sarawak, a country which needs to be unified by one language which everyone can understand, even though at home with wife and children a multitude of other languages may be spoken.

So you could go to a Mission school, work hard, and get the best educational qualifications you can in English. That is, provided you could get a place—and there are not many. But, even then, who can say that you will pass the final examination and find a good job? There is no guarantee.

You have already told me about your father's views, and about the local Kapitan China whose son has just failed the exam at St. Thomas's and come back to the country with no certificate and no prospect other than to sell canned goods from Hongkong. It's tough on him, and it makes your decision harder.

Let us say then that you don't go to a Mission school. What then?

Frankly, and with every wish to see you succeed, I cannot see how you are going to find a good job in Kuching. Everything in Kuching depends on background, and this is what you lack.

What about going back to China? You told me the other day about your friend who was provided with money from an unknown source to enable him to take the ship from here, via Singapore, to Hongkong, and thence into China. Presumably you could develop the same contacts, if you wanted to go without involving your father in spending more money.

If the immigration laws of Sarawak, you would not be able to come back here. This is a very serious family problem. You are the eldest son, and I cannot see your father agreeing to your going, if it means that he will never see you again. Also, I think you might not wish to go under such circumstances.

We have not talked about this, so I am guessing about you in writing this. I have the impression that, in your heart of hearts, you are not entirely happy about going back to China, in spite of all that you read in the newspapers about Nanyang students who have written letters saying how low everything is, and what a good time they are having. But perhaps I am wrong in this supposition.

I am glad I was not born Chinese in this incarnation. Every Chinese, and specially those outside China, have to make a choice of two ways, two tremendous ways. It is like driving in a car in the desert, and unexpectedly the highway divides into two highways, both very large, both leading in different directions. There is no sign-board to tell you which way each of the two highways leads. You have to make a choice of one or the other, with only common sense to guide you. Thus, you have read in the newspapers about the virtues of this highway as opposed to that. But you have also sometimes looked at other newspapers, which have praised the virtues of that highway as opposed to this. The two towns, at the end of each highway, are far away. There is little reliable information to go on. The students who went on before you and back their praise to the local newspapers; others write home privately saying if you want to have enough to eat, don't come. And the entire question, the choice of highways, is entangled with international politics in an incomprehensible degree. It ought to be such a simple problem: this road or that? In fact, it is one of the major problems upon which the entire future of world history depends. And even the simplest pepper gardener in Sarawak is partly aware of this.

I do not know quite how to advise you, Pa-ha, because we do not know each other well enough yet. But this I can say. In the past five years I have been on the fringe of the Iron Curtain in several different places, and always I have heard the same story. When I was in Istanbul, there were Bulgarians and Russians, under Russian rule, coming every night secretly across the frontier into European Turkey. When I was in Iraq, there were Russians coming in the same way, by

sight, out of Russia into Iraq by little-known desert paths. In India there was a steady flow of Tibetans escaping secretly from China. And in Hongkong, every night of the eight years I lived there, there were people swimming the river and creeping under the barbed wire at night, out of China, into Hongkong.

Well, you know, when people get out of England they do not creep out secretly in little boats at night. They take the "Queen Elizabeth" or the "Queen Mary" and go to New York, or else they take a very wide variety of ships and aircraft going to almost any place they choose. And the same is true of Sarawak. If a young Chinese wishes to leave Sarawak, even to go to China, he does not have to creep out by night in a specially fitted boat. He buys a ticket on the "Rajah Brooke" and goes out when the tide is suitable. He can go where he likes, when he likes. Except that if he goes to the mainland of China, we would prefer that he did not come back here. It is the highway question. Once you have chosen your road, you must stick to it. There is no turning back. In fact, you, as a Chinese, know that there is no turning back, once you have decided which road to take. The British policy in Sarawak merely follows what is a Chinese reality.

This has been a long letter, but there has seemed to be so much to say. Think about it, and let us meet soon.

Yours sincerely,

AUSTIN COATES.

### Durian — A Fairy Tale

It was a lovely evening. The sun was sinking to the horizon. Golden clouds were floating in the sky. If you were with me, you might also see hundreds of thousands of moving objects flying across the beautiful sky. Certainly they were not "flying saucers" coming from other planets. They were flying foxes, which were attacking the durian groves, where at night the flying foxes hunt eagerly for the young blossoms. Next morning, children would collect the fallen blossoms for their mothers, who would cook the blossoms with coconut milk for their dinner. Durian is a favourite fruit of this country and it is very nourishing. If you take one or two a day, you will feel stronger and warmer, and you will sleep soundly throughout the night, even without a blanket.

In olden days, Chinese merchants were trading in the waters of the South Seas. Before they set their sails the wives or parents always warned them not to eat any durian. For they believed that those who once tasted its flavour would stay permanently in the foreign country. Nowadays Chinese immigrants take no heed of this story and enjoy the fruit as much as they can. In some cases, people dislike the smell so much that they cannot eat the fruit for a year or two until they get used to it. It is the exact contrary to those old citizens, who take durian rather than rice for regular meals, and they really "cheat" here—"durian" sounds similar to the Chinese *Liu Liu* which means "stop and stay".

When I was teaching in an institution, an interesting fairy tale concerning durian was told by the country folks.

Once upon a time there was a poor family of eight persons who depended entirely on farming for their living. The father was a lazy man and the mother was a busy woman, who undertook the field work day by day. Unluckily she was attacked by a serious illness and was unable to handle the work of weeding and fertilising. The paddy field turned into jungle so that no crops could grow. Thus the whole family faced starvation, which led the parents to serious disputes. This illness did not affect the lazy father, who still would not work as before. The wife was lying sick in bed and knew that her husband would never pay good faith and obligation to the family. She prayed to God to save her children from starvation. Seeing no further hopeful

prospect for them she resolved that she would commit suicide by jumping into a deep pool. Therein her life was sacrificed.

One night, her children dreamt their mother returned home and told them to go to her tomb where they would find food. When they woke up in the morning, each one repeated the same dream. They believed their mother was a Goddess and the words spoken by her were true. With every confidence they went to her tomb, where they saw a tall tree bearing hundreds of thorny fruits. They climbed up and plucked some fruits which they found very sweet and delicious. While the children filled their stomachs with these thorny fruits, they remembered the lovely smiling face of their mother.

Lee Kok Yin.

### Land Dayak Women

I was giving three Land Dayak women a lift in my car from the 12th mile, only one of whom speaks English. There was silence for miles. After an abortive attempt on my part to make conversation, I asked if there was anything the matter. Were they feeling sick? Or shy? Oh no, there was nothing to talk about. They knew such other? Oh yes they were relaxed, but there was nothing to say. And that is a key to understanding Land Dayak women. There is very little in their lives to talk about. They have not the interest nor the opportunities for an outlet in clothes or in jewellery. They do not seem to have the cheerful, voluntary manners of the Chinese nor the family ties of the Chinese. So there is nothing to say.

Their dialect cut them off the one kampong from another. Very few of the women speak much Malay, the bands on their legs seem to be a symbol of the bonds that close round them. They do not like nor do their husbands like them to travel far afield on their own; and when necessity forces them to walk miles—with hands on their legs and sometimes round their waists too—with impurities heavy loads, there can be little pleasure in walking for the sake of it, so they remain at home.

I do not want to give the impression that they are sorry for themselves nor that they are lacking in honour or in character. They often say that they are not pained, but it is a fact accepted not blossomed. Actually it is not true, skills with their hands are learnt quickly if they see the point of learning; even middle-aged women will learn to read and write quickly, if they want to, and their quiet concentration would be an example to many a Women's Institute Class in England. But try to alter these ideas, be it only to put a different coloured flower on their hats, and one such sees if they have character or not. Life for them is comfortable and that too is accepted, they have not the least notion of making a sick person comfortable. It is not unkindness, only passivity; their own affairs are quite as much as they can manage without taking on anyone else's troubles.

They are quite the least greedy people that I have ever eaten with or taught to cook: there is no tasting of tit-bits—even a hardworking Scotswoman will take a wee bit of meat in her broth though the biggest bit may go to the husband;—the Land Dayak woman's bit of milk fish is nearly invisible and the may have a little more. The few that I have known at all well have a very real sense of values; they take responsibility for a job that they felt worthwhile, when they do a thing that they know to be good, the look of pleasure that lights up their faces with the tiny fat-rump nose is very sweet.

Perhaps this sounds as if I see them through tiny spectacles; well I am fond of them as one is so rarely of quiet independent people who make no demands of one. I would give a lot for the gift of just one tongue—Land Dayak; then I could talk to them and their surprise at hearing me might open their mouths.

H.M.W.

### The Gymkhana Club, Miri.

The 23rd September 1957 was a historic date for the Gymkhana Club Miri, for this day marked the end of the lifetime of the Club building which has stood for over thirty-three years.

Miri has always been well off for clubs. The Miri Recreation Club was opened in 1911, followed shortly by the Gymkhana Club for Government Officers and then by the Miri Club for the European members of the staff of the Company. While the Rajah's six-foot officers enjoyed their wine and cigars by the riverside, the rough tough citizen got down to spirits and poker on the hill slope, but obviously much formalization took place, because in 1920 the two clubs amalgamated. In 1924 they built the present clubhouse on neutral ground, where they have lived happily and civilly ever since.

One interesting story is that of the swimming pool. About 1916 club members decided that they would like a swimming pool, and that the fit and proper persons to give it to them were naturally 'The Company'. The President of the G.C.M., Mr. A. H. Noble, asked the Company to pay part of the cost. The General Manager of S.O.L., Mr. A. H. Noble, replied on behalf of the Company regretting that he could not help. So a number of enterprising members got together, formed a 'Swimming Pool Company', and employed a contractor to build the pool. When it was finished it was

a great success, but the shareholders, not unreasonably, wanted some of their money back, and they charged non-shareholders for every dip. Some tempers became a little frayed, and the correspondence between the President and the General Manager continued in a lively fashion, until the latter was persuaded to buy out the shareholders (at a profit), which was what everyone wanted in the first place anyway.

Amongst other things, pre-war members enjoyed three beautifully kept bowling rinks, open air cinema shows, and their own quarterly magazine 'Midge', a lively and unimpaired publication. During the war the club building was burnt out, and only the foundations and pillars were left. However these were able to be used again and the club house was quickly rebuilt.

The last function to be held in the old building was a 'break-up' dance, and after cocktails, steak barbecue, dancing and swimming until dawn, it was hoped that much of the contractor's work of demolition would be done for him. There are many who regret the going of this pleasant and hospitable building whose doors, because it had none, were never closed. But everything these days runs to concrete, glass and chromium plate, and we in Miri cannot be left out of the race.

It is understood that quite a few people were, in fact still at the club at dawn after the 'break-up' dance and that one gentleman remained until midday—mostly at the bottom of the swimming pool. Small children delighted to dance on his chest allowing him to come up by the only very occasionally.

Originals of the cartoons  
were kindly lent by the G.C.M.



1920 THE FIRST CAR ARRIVES





19206 LIBRARY NIGHT



19208 AMALGAMATION OF CLUBS

HE PRIVATE COMPANY FORMED TO  
BUILT SWIMMING POOL.



"ARE YOU A SHAREHOLDER?"

PUSTAKA  
NEGERI  
SARAWAK



"WENT HUNTING LAST WEEKEND"



BOY'S GAME "KAPUTOMAN" ON SANDUNG BEACH  
1952

PUSTAKA  
NEGERI  
SARAWAK



1954 THE HAZARDS OF THE SAND ROAD

## Asian Women in Seminar in Bangkok

As a result of the resolution adopted at the tenth Session of the General Assembly on Advisory Services on Human Rights the Seminar on Civic Responsibilities and Increased Participation of Asian Women in Public Life was organized by United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Thailand. The 1957 seminar could be regarded as a group pilot project organized on a regional basis.

The Seminar, the first of its kind, gave a wonderful opportunity to twenty eight Asian national women participants, national representatives of international non-governmental organizations, and seven Siamese women's organizations to meet and to contribute new attitudes, which might be favourable to women playing a greater role in public life. This participation also includes the understanding of the rights and duties of citizenship, both at the community level and at the formal aspect of political rights, such as citizenship, education, voting and standing for election to public offices.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that the purpose of the Seminar was to bring key people together for a short period of time to stimulate their thinking and, through their leadership, to encourage greater awareness of problems of human rights. How right he was, for if nothing from the Seminar could be adopted in one's country, at least the inspiration, and encouragement to do more for Human Rights was gained from the discussions led by some of the most charming, eloquent and prominent Asian Women participants.

Many factors affecting women's participation in Public Life were brought forward in the Seminar, such as education, health, and economic conditions, social and religious attitudes and community development.

### Education

The Seminar interpreted education as including any organized attempt to change conditions for the better, including not only formal and informal training courses, but also the training of children at home and the organization of meetings and discussion groups. It dealt in the main with three types of education: (a) basic or fundamental education; (b) education for home and family life; and (c) education in civics. It did not deal in detail with practical political education, as which the Indonesian participants vehemently protested and expressed their disappointment in participating in the Seminar.

The discussion leader clearly drew attention to the wide gap existing in Asia between countries in which more than 92% of the women are literate and those in which the literacy rate for women is under 10%. It is a fact that the degree to which people, men and women alike, participate in public life depends on the degree to which they are equipped to contribute to the economic and social development of their society, and to what extent they have an opportunity to make such a contribution.

One participant suggested that female students should not only learn democratic process in the classroom but should be given opportunity for first-hand experience in the field—working in the slums and rural areas. In this way many might acquire a real desire to undertake civic services having social importance.

In one of the discussions, it was pointed out that one of the problems considered was the increasing division of women, in many Asian countries, into those who were highly educated and those who were illiterate. In many cases the highly educated women soon lost contact with their uneducated sisters, and in some cases even with people of their country. This is particularly true in the case of girls from rural communities who received training in urban areas; they frequently come to like city life so well that it was almost impossible to get them to return to their home communities. It was also true

in the case of some girls who, after study abroad failed to return to their home countries.

At the end of the education discussions in the Seminar these important conclusions were adopted:—

(1) Close co-operation between school, home and community is necessary for successful basic education.

(2) Fundamental education must be related to vocational and economic training, in order to raise the educational and economic standards of the community. "Learn-as-you-earn" projects must be developed.

(3) Literacy is not enough. The types and objectives of education are important for the safeguarding of freedom and its corresponding civic responsibilities.

### Economic conditions

Asian women list economy as also one of the barriers affecting women's participation in public life. In the course of discussions, participants in the Seminar pointed out that in thousands of villages in Asia, families are so poor that the mothers have to devote their time to maintaining the home. There has been an increasing trend towards a breakdown of the family system, making it more difficult for women to leave their homes in order to work. As a result, it is essential to work out new arrangements which would enable these women to supplement their family income, and teach them to spend their money wisely.

Indonesian participants pointed out that the question of the property rights of Asian women could not be economically independent, if they were unable to control even the money that they themselves have earned. If husbands were allowed to spend money as they like, family conditions could not be improved in Asian countries. From the participant of India there was evidence of wide-spread unemployment, and men were not sympathetic to the entry of women into the labour force. It was suggested that opportunities should be given to women to do part-time work, so as to assist them in bringing in a little additional income.

It was pointed out that unless the meagre incomes of the farmers and others, which were the result of backward and old fashioned methods of agriculture were improved in the rural areas of Sarawak, the minds of the people could not be educated to participate in civic responsibilities and public affairs, and the "Ua" Women will remain in the Bronze Age for another century.

The sessions of the seminar were long but not lacking in interest nor dull, many valuable suggestions towards the increasing participation of Asian women in public life were gained by all participants. More Seminars for Asian Women would perhaps help to raise the status of women among men and to dispel customs and traditions, which tend to hamper the full rights of participation of Asian Women in public life.

S. L. K.

## Notes on the Melanau

(Taken from an official report made in April, 1957, by the Community Development Officer)

"Melanau" is an appellation imposed, probably by the British Malaya. According to Morris<sup>1</sup> the term Melanau was used by Europeans as early as the 16th century and the name is now popularly defined by this name. Among themselves however the people, whether pagan, Muslim or Christian, call themselves *A Lika*; but Islamic Melanau like to pass as Malays and even pagan Melanau pose as Malay if it is thought to improve their chances of employment.

The Melanau inhabit the coast from Borneo southward to Kuala Rajang. Stay-at-home by nature, economic necessity impells many of the more enterprising and better-educated males to leave home in search of employment. Consequently many educated

<sup>1</sup> "A Report on A Melanau Ship Producing Community in Sarawak" by R. S. Morris, B.S.O. H.M.S.O. 1951.

Melanau are to be found employed in North Borneo and in British Sarawak. A good number, passing as Malays, live in the kampongs of Kuching. A few families (but no larger groups) have moved to new, but still Melanau, territory in recent years under pressure of necessity and are believed to have profited.

#### Background Sketch

These notes result from an inquiry into community development prospects in the Melanau kampongs of the Mukah District only and should be read with these limitations in mind. The Melanau population of the District is described as follows (1956 figures):—

Oya River	7,680	in	13	kampongs
Mukah River	7,900	in	21	kampongs
Balingias River	980	in	4	kampongs
TOTAL MELANAU	—	—	—	—
MELANAU DISTRICT	15,480	in	38	kampongs

All are easily accessible by powered craft and live on the river banks, mostly within tidal influence. All are under mixed local government—the Mukah District Council and its Parish Councils of Dulet and Balingias.

There are considerable differences between, and within, the three rivers. The following remarks attempt only a very broad generalization.

Melanau country consists of narrow riparian and coastal levees of clay or sand, backed by swamps with either clay or sand bottom at varying depths. Much of both levee and swamp is unimproved, a good deal probably unsuitable for agriculture. The sand usually is under sago, with pockets of peat in places. Alternatives to sago as sources of revenue have recently been offered the Melanau, principally rubber and coconut. But unwillingness or inability to reorganize themselves to go to utilize land away from home has meant, in one instance at least, some hundreds of acres of desirable rubber land going to immigrant Chinese instead.

Both the subsistence and the cash income of the majority derive principally from sago, and of a minority from sea fishing. The economy of sago depends on a varying combination of these two and other products principally peat and coconut; a few have a little poor rubber. The Melanau are self-sufficient in house and boat-building and traditional wood-workers but have no skilled smiths. Carpentry, boat-building, weaving of fabrics and fibres—but few other crafts—are minor sources of income. A majority hold land under title, mostly under sago, but there are a few who own no property. Some Melanau are technically well-to-do and able to maintain a standard of life despite the depressed price of sago. The landless and those with small holdings are generally hard up, and it is this majority that constitutes an immediate Melanau problem.

Sago and fish are the main diet and some need luck for these. Deliberate starvation and serious malnutrition are not apparent.

Women own property (including land) as well as men. They inherit equally with their brothers. Women hold the family purse and are consulted in major transactions. Among the papers there is full equality of the sexes. Women may (but in practice seldom do) sit shoulder to shoulder with the men in village councils and may speak in public. Some men readily admit that their womenfolk work harder than themselves. They certainly have less leisure. Calculations by these independent observers in Mukah and Balingias reckon the Melanau man is productively employed on an average of only 18 days a month. Leisure and generosity are generally indulged and admired by the poor in Melanau society whether or not the individual can afford them.

Many men—up to half the adult male population in some kampongs—are working away for wages, mostly in timber. Their women now perform much men's work including not infrequently the felling and extraction of sago palms and their transportation to and from a rapping mill, sometimes driving an outboard motor. I did not enter a Melanau house that had not a clean washed floor. Even Islamic women in coastal villages don trousers and share both in-house and off-house taking with their men.

Melanau society is class-conscious. Class or rank is determined by lineage but may be raised by marriage upwards in consequence of the wealth and earned reputation, especially in matters of *adat* or family.

Adult literacy varies from perhaps 1 to 50 per cent of the kampong, the higher being the chiefly Muslim kampongs whose literacy in Arabic script serves them little outside religious matters. No literates get much vernacular reading matter beyond *Petroleum Reporter* and *Prestidita* and often do not avail themselves of these free publications. Attendance at schools by those of school age from the kampongs is of about the same wide variation.

Radio has little popularity among the Melanau; there are few receiving sets; many sets bought were later sold. Neither the Malay nor Thai programmes are fully understood, though from generally the more of the two. The Melanau and Ihaa are mutually interdependent for certain commodities in all rivers and they visit each other for trade.

Kampong organization is much as elsewhere. A Village Headman may have charge of four or five kampongs; some small kampongs have no Deputy Headman. The District Officer is advising that Kampong Committees be set up. The informal traditional but unofficial Council of village elders—the *tuqan*—like the Headman is chiefly concerned with the preservation of *adat* and custom *qwa*. It is not, in practice, a planning or executive body.

Apart from Mosque, Church and School officials or Committees there appear to be no other recognized servants of the community, and no clubs or societies except a few sago co-operatives, and a *habut*\* party in some Muslim kampongs. All kampongs are adequately served by their own accout and other therapeutic practitioners but trained doctors and midwives will soon become popular where within easy reach.

Very few educated, and not many other Melanau workers "abroad" return in their home kampongs. Wealthy and influential Melanau seldom travel. There are no European women and exceptionally few educated women of any race in the District. The total result is a notably ill-informed provincial and conservative attitude to their problems for these days.

#### The Problem

The problems of the Melanau have been studied by a succession of better equipped and qualified observers through past decades, principally by Administrative and Agricultural Officers. Without exception the situation has been seen as one of economic, deriving from an almost entire dependence upon a single unstable commodity—sago. This conclusion is equally true today. Government recognizes this and is doing what it can to deal with the situation.

Efforts to influence the situation have been chiefly directed to stabilizing and improving the price of sago by controls on quantity, quality and marketing. The Melanau producer however, (unlike the better Chinese milker) is generally unenterprising, unwilling and unco-operative. You often overproduce in looking and down-to-earthly in production by wants payment in advance and spends his unearned credit on ephemeral extravagance. After long years of boom prices for it, I am assured, as much as more in debt than before. (I do not say the Chinese buyer is bloodless).

\* A multi gender (gendered) orchestra accompanying Ayik (chant) and engaged for important occasions, e.g. weddings.

It is therefore also generally admitted that another aspect of the problem (perhaps even more basic) not solely, but very largely, resulting from this age-long dependence upon a boom-and-bust economy is the Melanau psyche: his spiritual and moral attitudes, his temperament and social "custom" or *adat*. These, while affecting Melanau society as a whole, have their most serious consequences upon the majority, who hold small uneconomic size lands, and upon the landless few. The capitalist landed gentry would appear to be largely protected from the effects of customs maintained chiefly by themselves, the upper class.\*

The Melanau problem thus seems very like the Irish problem, without its politics:

(a) Being educated, or in search of further education, many of the best young people leave home. The country suffers a consequent shortage of educated minds and skills.

(b) Surplus labour must find paid work abroad.

(c) Certain characteristics of the race mitigate against progress.

(d) Nevertheless there are racial qualities and standards which must be restored and preserved.

(e) The country is of limited potential but there remains considerable scope for development following research and planning.

The challenge posed for community development then is:—

How can this people—generally poor, and to date yet suffering ill-health and emigration; inhibited by a slow-complex, while having a well developed and flexible class-structure, and owning landed property; lacking ideas and ambitions yet possessed of culture and skills; conservative, self-sufficing and resisting change yet, abroad, almost universally popular, respected and successful—how can this depressed, isolated, inert community be led to change?

"Community development" advises: By self-survey find the felt-needs and local resources then co-operate as a community to satisfy the one with the other.

#### Assessment.

The above paragraphs are of course, an oversimplification but they offer an outline on which to work.

The problems of the Melanau are not unusual. While varying in detail and degree they are those commonly confronting community development workers everywhere. There are felt-needs all right, and the Melanau can express some without survey. Chiefly they are those requiring Government's help: e.g. land, other crops, etc. But the Melanau cannot organize himself for analytical community survey and will not often do so for community work. He must have help from without, at least to start with.

First, it is necessary to repeat that, with or without community development, Government must seek by all possible means to offer the Melanau alternatives to wage as a means of revenue, including, it may be, limited local migration. This is a matter of land and research, and is said to be receiving attention.

In this connection, when a foodstuff is very cheap it can sometimes be made more profitable by conversion to animal products. Melanau country is not ideal for pigs and poultry but eggs, fish and gamestuffs are all abundant and cheap, which suggests that, under suitable systems of management, pigs and poultry might be made to pay. There are isolated examples (at e.g. Moding and Tita) of pigs having been profitable in the past.

There are Government Departments and Boards, the Administration, and District Council to give attention to such matters.

What, now, might the Melanau do for themselves? If it is agreed that a lead must be given, how is this to be done?

Ideally, properly trained community development workers put to work among this community, could no doubt expect results in a fairly short time. But having no such trained workers, slower and less certain steps must be sought.

The present feeling in Mukah is that the idea of self-help should be given some time to simmer before taking action. There are those in the District who will spread the idea without a committee in this early propaganda phase. If the local leaders, official and unofficial, will continue to keep the ideas of community development in mind and in the minds of the Melanau public, and will continue publicly to commend any least show of initiative and progress, and to study with the kampongs their several wants in the light of their ability to solve them, it is to be expected that there will emerge from place to place a desire for little improvements and a willingness to carry them out.

Nothing ambitious need be aimed at; nothing, however small, should be despised.

At the same time we should try to stream towards the Melanau through press, radio and the cinema and anything and everything calculated to awaken interest in their self-betterment.

Meanwhile there are several points worth keeping in mind during this phase:—

(a) Progressive Kampong Committees are necessary sooner or later. They should have regard for the community as a whole: young and old, male or female, religious and secular, rich and poor. Current female opinion should be represented whenever possible.

(b) Existing organizations and leaders should be involved wherever possible. Town societies could cultivate interest in the kampongs. For example, in Mukah there are the Committee for the Mukah District Council, the District Club, a Church, two Chinese Associations and a Chamber of Commerce. Each of these could make some active contribution to overall community co-operation.

(c) The site to which the District Club is put is very important. If it is a public building, if organized as a Club only members would normally be free to use it; if as a Community Centre, it would be better called such and used to the fullest extent for all manner of community activities—by the decision of aims to various groups and interests if necessary.

(d) The advantages of a community gathering point could be represented to the kampongs. Not many kampong schools are large enough as schools, much less for community functions. The Kampong Telian School/Chapel could be used e.g. for Cinema Shows. Public recreational facilities are to be desired, though not all are physical impossibilities in Melanau Kampongs.

(e) Music could be encouraged. Adult literacy may appeal to some. A request for religious instruction at Oya might be easily satisfied.

(f) Representation could be made to the Director of Broadcasting for limited Melanau broadcast schedules in the future. It might not be impossible even now to record Melanau artists and to feature the Melanau in Malay and Iban programmes sometimes. One could perhaps be made by Sila Melanau of the tape recorder stationed there (though the operating conditions of this recorder are not ideal). Certainly news about Melanau should be sent to the News Editor for use in Malay and Iban Home News, and at the same time to the editors of *Profession Re-ryar* and *Pendak*.

(g) The interest in silk rearing and dressery and in training for young housewives and smiths should be followed up with the appropriate departments. It

\* It is not possible in so short a report to give examples in support of this but the Morris Report does so.

is claimed that there would be no lack of eligible local candidates for training.

(4) If and when a spirit of revival is aroused the value of co-operative societies may be better appreciated. Meanwhile the Melanau co-operative supervisor should be brought into the common attack upon sloth, "latapathy" and depression. Existing societies should certainly share any general stimulation.

(5) School teachers can be very helpful and their spare free time voluntarily turned to social service in many ways.

(6) Those who can benefit their fellows by observation and experience elsewhere might be given opportunity to do so. Concluded tours need careful thought, planning and leadership in order to improve the particular points they are intended to make. There should also be free time as well as organized programmes, and entertainment. Benefit can be had from very local visits—Mukah to Gya, etc.—so long as the object lessons are applicable to home conditions. Discussions afforded are themselves provoking.

#### Conclusion

To conclude, the chances of community development among the Melanau seem to be as good as anywhere. Although the District is poorly supplied with leadership numerically there are those whose concern and good sense can fill the present need. Unless there are transfers seriously changing this leadership, some movement may be noted in say six months to suggest more particular action.

## Book Review

### THE MAN OF LAW'S TALE

"We became frightened of words like Socialism, Empire, Communism and Colonialism, and we began to fly like hungry ghosts down the corridors of history, looking for paper money, paper constitutions, paper games, all the illusions we used to keep up half-heartedly, instead of understanding others, at least we wanted only to be understood ourselves. That is one tragedy, and not all our technical skills can palliate it." Such a magnificent theme one expects to have developed on the deep base of Wagner; alas, it is surpassed by the tinkling fiddles of Offenbach. Mr. Hocking is not taking it seriously enough. The curtain rises on a situation prepared with high tragedy and deep philosophy, but the plot develops in a petty atmosphere of social intrigue and personal rivalry. It is surely irrelevant whether or not the Chief Secretary defrauds the Financial Secretary's wife. The practice of making free with other men's wives does not in fact influence decisions of government policy, and is not matter for serious writing. Yet this trifling error corrupts much space. Thus when the story ends with the departure of the Chief Secretary by the Singapore packet, one is left with an impression of Charles Lewis Bentley, when one had expected a grand finale of tragedy.

Having overcome one's disappointment at his Hocking's substance to write in the grand manner, one can settle down to enjoy him in the lighter vein. He prefaces his book with the remark: "It would be vain to deny that this novel is set somewhere in Borneo". This is one of the massive understatements for which he was famous. The scene is Kuching, most intimately described, and the action concerns the European Community there. The characters are of course fictitious compositions, but many of the incidents will be readily recognized. The book will be read with avid fury by the female element in European society, for it occupies much space in the narrative, and always appears to great disadvantage. No more massive description of Sarawak life has been penned than Mr. Hocking's description of hurricane scenes in a discussion session

on Sunday morning at the Club; it wants only reproductions of Goya's crosses to supplement the text.

And here one can foresee that this book may be success by the ordinary or the malevolent. Those who know Kuching will enjoy its pungent satire, and will revel in the minute manner in which Mr Hocking describes incidents, which would be utterly unconvincing if they were not true to life. Nevertheless we all know that a great deal also goes on in Kuching which is quite honest and above board. We realize that the Colonial Service also contains men of high purpose and disinterested zeal, and we know from experience that not all European wives are vicious harlots. But how in the uninitiated reader to appreciate all this. He will get the impression that the European community in Kuching is a Barker-Karpis company, which is true to only a limited extent.

Bering-Gould and Barnfield wrote of the Sarawak government in the great tradition of historiography; Mr. Hocking presents the same scene in the manner of Neoclassic. Of the two the latter is infinitely the more readable. We now await the Gibberian version.

ROBERT SCHOLL.

\* 'The Empire of Hungry Ghosts' by Hugh Hocking, Macdonald Ltd.

## Excerpts from Reports of Administrative Officers for the First Half of 1957

### SECOND DIVISION

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, LUBOK ANTA  
(Petai Tenggau and Kemaria)

#### Courts

Besides immigration offences, the District Court also dealt with offences under the National Registration Ordinance. Some Indonesians, on returning from Sarawak were found in possession of Sarawak National Registration Identity Cards issued to them in other districts. Written in the cards they claimed that Lubok Anta was their place of birth while in fact they were born in Indonesian Borneo.

It has been a quiet half year for civil suits in spite of the low price of pepper. The same happened for the same period last year but not for the second half.

#### Crime

A young Chinese was caught red-handed in a shop-house at Kapitli between one midnight, and he was prosecuted for house-breaking by night. He was just of age at the time of the conviction and therefore sentenced to four months imprisonment. Nothing was found stolen that night but on several occasions before, the same twerky had lost some cash.

There was a case of assault on a police constable while on duty by a Chinese at the five-foot way at Lubok Anta between in January, due to a refusal of preventing the latter to conduct gambling. This incident happened a few days before the Chinese New Year.

#### Health

11,616 cases were treated at the two state dispensaries (double the amount compared with 4,500 for first-half year in 1956). This increase was due to a heavy stroke of influenza since May. In spite of so many who had the attack, only one Indonesian died at Lubok Anta dispensary in a complicated case. There were 186 cases of recorded malaria treated during the period.

The Divisional Medical Officer, Dr. Bedford visited Engkari and Ulu Lomauk in March, and as usual, he found much to disturb him. His visit was most appreciated by those whom he treated and met alike. A visit of this nature, if it can be managed, serves many good purposes.

Conservancy and nightsoil for Lubok Antu at the beginning of the year was satisfactory as a new man volunteered as contractor. But for the last few months back it was most unsatisfactory as that contractor was always sick. If his condition does not improve it is likely that his service will be terminated.

#### Agriculture

Padi harvest for this year was between poor and fairly satisfactory. Almost the same losses which were in these categories last year also having the same again. It was reported due to poor harvest in the Ulu as the sun's rays could only stain a few hours in the day on steep hills and also to poor type of hilly land in the plain around Lubok Antu and Engkari.

#### Native Affairs

Five doors from Rakot, formerly of Nanga Mujan moved to Lunzu towards the end of May to join a party of Nanga Mujan Dayaks who had moved there in 1955.

Thirty two Dayaks, 21 from Lubok Antu and 11 from Engkari were recruited as Sarawak Rangers by Colonel Baird and his party in April 56 serve in the Malayan Unit.

Two Rangers, one from Engkari and another from Nanga Mujan were reported seriously wounded while on active service and treated in Kowloon Military Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. Now their condition has improved but they are still under treatment. Another one at the beginning of the year, from Idu, Beting Ai was accidentally wounded but not seriously.

#### ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, KALANG, (Mandi, Atau)

#### Courts

There was a preliminary inquiry into the offence of attempted murder caused by a Dayak husband to his wife at Robau; both husband and wife are very young. The accused was committed for trial in the High Court. At the conclusion of hearing in the High Court, the accused was convicted for attempting to cause hurt by means of a loaded gun.

The High Court also sat at Kabong to hear a case of shooting upon which the accused, Sitang anak Igg, was convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He was also ordered to pay a fine of \$100.00 as "Pai" Nyawa" to the wife of the deceased.

Three accused were convicted in the District Court under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. All of them were old opium addicts having been found in possession of smoking utensils.

An inquest into the death of Iah bin Ali of Semang was held at Kabong. A verdict of death due to poisonous snake bite was returned.

#### Crimes

In May a Chinese boat-builder and his wife at Nanga Dera were brutally murdered and his boat was also burnt. The corpses were found lying with their faces upturned in the middle of the half-burnt boat and in such a way as if death was due to natural causes. Both bodies were extensively burnt and charred. Although three suspects were obtained no conclusive proof could be established. The Police are still proceeding with the investigation.

An unpleasant shooting incident had also occurred in June. A prisoner who escaped from Police custody attacked the policeman who was sent to look for him.

A Fenchow Chinese in Robau had been charged for attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself and was released on bail by his friend. On the date of leaving his friend failed to produce him in Court and his surety of \$100.00 was forfeited. Two months later a telegram was received from the District Officer, Sibu, informing that the accused had died by committing suicide at Sibu.

#### Medical and Health

Health continued to be good with the exception of an influenza epidemic which started spreading in Sarawak in May. I am glad to say that only a few cases of this disease were reported in the vicinity of Kabong and Robau sub-districts. It seems now that this epidemic has passed its peak in this district.

Travelling Dispensary at Kabong has not made its regular service to out-lying villages as the engine has always given trouble and broken down. The boat-hull is also leaking badly and it seems a replacement is most necessary.

The District Council's Ulu Doctor has made his monthly visit in relation to each of the five Dayak Pongulu's areas in the district. His service is much valued by the rural community but due to limited supply of medicines he could not stay as long in each place as he should be expected to do.

#### Agriculture

Harvesting of hill padi began at the beginning of March. The yield for this year was much less than the last season due to bad burning and late planting. Most of the crops were wasted and in some areas nothing was found to grow at all.

Wet padi was also being harvested. The yield had been more successful than last year although rats had done damage to some parts in Nyabor area.

At Lubok Nilong Padi Scheme, padi farmers had obtained much better yield than other parts of wet padi areas in this district. The clearing of land has been started and all bunds, drains and foot-paths around this Scheme were repaired. The planters have estimated that there would be no "Paku" left un-cleared this season as they had always done in the past years.

#### Native Affairs

The natives are busy with clearing their padi farms for the coming season. It seems that many Saa Dayaks from the lower Kriss are coming down to join their relatives to farm at Lubok Nilong Padi Scheme as most hill lands in the upcountry are not worth farming.

Seven doors of Saa Dayak at Robau have moved to Tutau without permission. It is understood that the party was intended to return as it is feared that if they were permitted to remain it would create a precedent for others. I think some measure of controlling "Pindak" be legalised and punishment be introduced in order to deter would-be "Pindak" parties from doing so, because such illegal movement would cause great nuisance to the receiving stations and greater hardship and loss of property to the Dayak themselves.

The fishermen at Kabong have managed to adopt off-shore "Paku" fishing in imitation of the technique used by their Malayan friends from the State of Kedah during the last fishing season. The local fishermen have improved on the technique by loading the "Paku" with a hooked pole instead of having the crew to dive 4 fathoms deep into the sea. They have caught at the average of 40 piak a day.

#### Chinese Affairs

The Chinese community in Sarawak has a great anxiety about the unresolved double murder case at Nanga Dera. The Police has given assurance and requested them to be patient. Notice of \$1,000.00 reward for in-



formation leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprits was put up by the Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary.

**District Officer, Saribas**  
(Mr. T. M. Ainsworth)

**Crime**

There were two cases of accidental shooting while on hunting expeditions. At Debak a young Dayak was shot dead by his uncle who has been committed for trial before the High Court. In the Puka Tani Ramah Mungai was shot in the leg by a friend and spent some months in hospital. This case has not yet been brought to Court. In both cases the men concerned were not licensed to carry firearms.

**Obituary**

The sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Si Kwang Ngak at Beting on the 18th April, 1957 came as a great shock. Mr. Si Kwang Ngak was universally popular and respected and played an active part in local affairs through his membership of the District Council and on many other Committees. He is a great loss to Beting.

**Medical and Health**

For the first three months of the year the general health was satisfactory but in April a number of cases of shingles, vomiting cough and bronchitis occurred, followed in May and June by influenza which spread practically to one. Most people recovered fairly quickly but there were many relapses. Children were most affected, the influenza leading to cough and bronchitis developing into Bacterial Pneumonia. One Malay boy in Kampong Spokh was the only death directly attributable to the influenza epidemic.

**Native Affairs—Gazet**

The upper Layan, Spok and Puka have desired most attention so far this year. Efforts to persuade the Spok and Ulu Layan Dayaks to elect representatives to the District Council have so far failed. What may be thought a disproportionate amount of time and trouble has been spent on this problem. It usually cannot be said that they do not now understand the issues involved but there is a recalcitrant section headed by Penghala Ulu, that has always not at all fully appreciated change of any kind and that takes pride in a long history of non-co-operation either with Government or with other Dayaks in the Saribas. Penghala Ulu's resignation was accepted at the end of May but no agreement could be reached in electing a successor. His supporters demand that even after migrating to the Fourth Division he should remain Penghala of Spok. There are reasonable people in the Spok but unfortunately they are always obscured down by the pugnacious and illiter elements. For perhaps the first time Government is in a strong position to deal with these people. Ulu and others have set their hearts on migrating to the Fourth Division under the Internal Migration Scheme. It could be made a condition of their taking part in the scheme to require them first to set their house in order by electing a Penghala acceptable to Government and by electing representatives to the District Council.

In the upper Layan a land dispute first settled in 1957 and which has since been the subject of unsuccessful appeals culminating in an unsuccessful petition to H.C. the Governor showed signs of being settled by administrative action. After much persuasion the successful party agreed to sell 1000 acres to Government to be given to the unsuccessful party. This gift horse was turned down with heat and scorn and it looks as though the annual farce of fixing the unsuccessful party for farming outside their boundaries will be played out again this year.

Plans for a Central School in the Puka river to which many houses had contributed at \$20 a door received a set-back when a Penghala offered land to

which his claims were doubtful as a site for the school without consulting others who claimed a share in the land. For a time it seemed that the project would come to an end in the endless conflict of recrimination and hickering. A sharp reminder that financial assistance promised by Government and the District Council would be withdrawn and called elsewhere induced a more realistic attitude and the land is now being surveyed and action taken under local authority by-laws to recover outstanding contributions.

Elsewhere in the district people went quietly about their business with an occasional out of season land dispute to keep life from being too dull. Except for the minority who depend entirely on hickling the economic condition of Saribas Dayaks is unstable. They own much rubber and in many areas employ Malays and Chinese as tappers. Future prospects are not so bright. Slagging tapping is shortening the life of trees and if the present propensity to continue a great deal of replanting and improved methods of tapping will be necessary. It is of interest to note that out of 119 hickar shops/ponies at Beting, Spokh and Debak 51 are owned by Dayaks.

**Malay**

Apart from a few minor disputes over land and fish traps the usual quiet and dignified life of the Malays continued unshaken. The hard working Pua Malays were busy with fishing which has been good this year and work in sawmills at Lingga, Selwaya, Nimanjan and in Pua itself. The women work kajangs and sometimes tap rubber. The Debak Malays had a very good harvest but drought during the flowering period affected the lower Saribas crops. Spokh Malays make a good living tapping rubber for the Dayaks in the Ulu Puka. Progress on the new mosque at Spokh was delayed by quarrels which have now been settled. I hope a minority at Kampong Beting are opposed to the present Tan Kampong and in March brought a stream of complaints against him. On investigation they proved to be unfounded.

**Chinese**

The Chinese continue to be friendly and co-operative. Trade appears to be satisfactory. A fine new school has been completed at Debak and at Pua and Spokh private electricity undertakings are planned.

**Local Authority**

During 1956 there had been a great deal of opposition to the idea of a mixed local authority but eventually elections were held and the new Saribas District Council came into being on the 1st January. The first meeting went off with a bang. Hardly had the Chairman concluded his opening address than the composition of the Council and the appointment of its Secretary, Treasurer were challenged. Nevertheless a full day's work was done. Subsequent meetings have been more constructive if less exciting, earlier sessions have incorporated and it is remarkable how quickly the Council has settled down to conducting its affairs in a responsible and tolerant manner. This is a lively council that can do a great deal of good and if sometimes there appears to be too much criticism it can usually be directed into constructive channels and in a thousand times to be preferred to apathy.

**Agribusiness**

**Rubber**—Wet padi yields in the Rambas were much higher than last season but elsewhere were affected by drought during the flowering season.

**Mill padi** yields were again poor.

**Rubber**—The arrival in the Division of a Rubber Development Officer should do much to encourage replanting. There has been little interest shown up to date although two parties, one from Beting and one from the Puka, have attended courses at Samarahan.

**Pepper**—Lower prices have led Dayaks to abandon their pepper gardens. The Chinese have continued to look after their vines and in June had a very good crop.

**Omission**

In the August 31 1957 issue of the Gazette a book "America Needs An Ideology" was reviewed. Unfortunately a line was omitted and on page 179, column 2, the first sentence of the third last paragraph should read as follows:—

"The message of the book is called a "superior ideology", superior, that is, to Communism: "The ideology that leads on hate and clarity", and statements by converted commentators are not lacking."

We apologise.

The book is now available from the Rex Bookstore at \$2.00.

**Recent Books**

Additions to the Sarawak Library, Kuching during the month of September.

AUTHOR	TITLE
<b>Critics &amp; Descriptions</b>	
Ball, Neil	What is woman power (1957)
Bailey, Geraldine	Dead in a row (1957)
Chambers, John Newton	Dead man's knock (1957)
Cooper, John	A mystery for Charles (1957)
Davis, Howard Charles	Child witness (1957)
Hobson, Hank	The pilgrim offer (1957)
Hunter, Alan	Search down the stream (1957)
Khoo, John	Robbery with violence (1957)
Kutherford, Douglas	The long odds (1957)
<b>Fiction</b>	
Ash, Bernard	Roaming alone (1957)
Bailey, Hanson de	Roamer: June to January (1957)
Bentley, Philip	Love and money (1957)
Brown, Ursula	Wife appropriate (1957)
Camp, William	Prospectors of love (1957)
Carson, Victor	The romance road (1957)
Chang, Hsin-Hsi	The jealous cowherd (1957)
Cooper, Leslie	Phase love (1957)
De Vries, Jan	The spirit road (1957)
De Vries, Jan	Tramper of youth (1957)
De Vries, Louis	The last crusader (1955)
Fawcett, Frederick R.	J. Jorrovan (1957)
Golding, Louis	Mr. Warrance (1957)
Harwood, Alice	At long at long (1957)
Hickling, Hugh	Festival of January pilgrims (1957)
Hickey, Joseph	A thing at once (1956)
King, Francis	The widow (1957)
Knight, Brian	I shall maintain (1957)
Lalor, Ian	Princess Charlie (1956)
Lambert, Eric	Warrance (1956)
Leach, Ada	Loony (1957)
Leach, Harold	Mary's runaway (1957)
Marshall, Eric	The ambulant (1957)
Neale, Daniel	Day the execution (1957)
Newby, P.H.	Revolution and roses (1957)
Solom, Gregory	The stone legend (1957)
Wentner, Margaret	The witness: Adams (1957)
Wentner, Richard	All through the night (1957)
Wright, W. Gray	Further evidence (1956)
Zoh, Emile	Doctor Pascal (1957)
<b>Non-Fiction</b>	
Anders, K.A.B.	Maritime piloting and the landing and mooring of ships (1956)
Anders, W.H. ed.	The Faber book of modern American verse (1956)
Barnett, Anthony	The human species: a biology of man (1957)
Bailey, Henry	On tracking the plane (1956)
Briggs, Tomit	How Charley Brown died (1957)
Burn, Michael	Mr. Ewerby's answer (1956)
Chapman, Eddie	I tell it first: the story of Eric Flannery as told to Eddie Chapman (1957)

AUTHOR	TITLE
<b>Non-Fiction</b>	
Coon, Carlton Stevens	Great areas: archaeological studies, volume 10, the Middle East (1957)
Deer, H.C.	The Education Act, 1944: provisions, regulations, orders, laws and. 2nd ed. (1957)
Eles, T.	Elements of tropical soil science (1956)
Engelton, Isaac	They seek a living (1957)
Evans, Jo Bess	Mission completed (1957)
Fox, W.J. and	Martin, Ernest engine and turbines (1956)
Freud, Martin Herbert	Politics of Chinese society: a study of the social life of a Chinese society past (1956)
Friedmann, W.	Legal theories, 2nd ed. (1957)
Fulford, Bruce	Notes for account: the story of a struggle (1957)
Gardner, John	Janis Ann (1957)
Harington, Joy	Ann of Marston (1956)
Henderson, M.R. and	Adkins, G.R.
Herrington, Robert	Malayan archid Archid (1956)
Kotopolski, G.H.R.	One hundred hours to Java (1957)
Van	Meeting postulate man (1956)
Laybourn, E. and	Frederic, G.H.
Lockhart, Sir Robert	Franchise papers in the ordinary paper (1957)
Longman, Edgar	The two conclusions: an excellent study of Francis, 1811, 1857 (1957)
Longman, Edgar	Politics in diversity (1956)
Longman, Edgar	Suburban triumph (1956)
Murray, Arthur	How to become a good dancer (1957)
Niswam, Kwana	The autobiography of Kwana Niswam (1957)
Parker, Bertha Maria	The Golden Treasury of Natural History (1956)
Pol, Marie	All about language (1956)
Pennington, H.	Planning for secondary technical schools of building (1956)
Penry, Peter	Archives for Java (1957)
Penry, Owen	Printed in Java (1956)
Shaw, Fulton John	India
Shaw, Fulton John	Life is worth living, 4th series (1957)
Shaw, Katherine	Malayan landscape (1957)
Taylor, A.J.P.	Engelmann and others (1956)
Toys, Francis	Truly identified: a sequel to an autobiography (1957)
Toussaint, Arnold Joseph	A story of history: displacement of Pigeon 7-36 by J.C. Toussaint (1957)
Werner, E.T.C.	Myths and legends of China (1956)
Williamson, Hugh Ross	Empire of history (1957)
Wool, Herbert Warren	Tips from the top: 32 golf lessons by 27 leading professionals (1956)

**Kuching Boat Club**

**Cash Sweepstake Results**

<b>Race 1.</b>	<b>Race 2.</b>
1st Prize 200 (281-)	1st Prize 263 (281-)
2nd „ 347 (248-)	
Starters: 16.— each: 127, 134, 162	Starters: 22.— each: 147, 152, 122
<b>Race 3.</b>	<b>Race 4.</b>
1st Prize 264 (261-)	1st Prize 112 (297-)
2nd „ 177 (248-)	2nd „ 116 (248-)
Starters: 12.— each: 147, 206	Starters: 216.— each: 127, 208, 190

<b>Race 5.</b>	<b>Race 7 (86) 2992970</b>
1st Prize 150 (297-)	1st Prize 1775 (2618-)
2nd „ 508 (248-)	2nd „ 2254 (2082-)
3rd „ 112 (224-)	3rd „ 1682 (2132-)
Starters: 14.— each: 178, 179, 216, 116, 161, 167	Starters: 168.— each: 1114, 1072, 1179, 1271, 1423
<b>Lucky Programmes</b>	(212-)
<b>Sweepstakes for Big Sweeps:</b>	Mr Ernest Williams
	Mrs. D. Fitzgibbon
	Mrs. B. Drake-Brockman
	Mrs. E. K. Smith
	Mr. M. Selah

**SARAWAK TURF CLUB**

**AUTUMN MEETING 1957**

**First Day, Saturday, 31st August, 1957.**

**Race 1. The Talang Talang Handicap.**

Horses Division III B. 3 Furlongs.

1. Mr. De Ghier Van's		Furlons Sold	
Printers' Error	7.8	Ek Pah	433
2. Nongu Baloh	7.7	AB	44
3. Kuala Prince	8.7	Mat II	663
4. Tanjung Ara	8.1 (8.2)	Sarawak	781

Also ran—

Smoke Screen	7.11 (7.12)	Liben	142
Bintang Selatan	7.7 (7.8)	Aaling	54
Cabaret	8.6	Wahed	186
Phoenix	8.5	Manor	68

2291

Scratched: —

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

Time: 1 min. 23 sec. Total: \$4.25.

**Race 2. The Assam Handicap.**

Horses Division III A. 3 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Ong Eng Hin's		Furlons Sold	
Atom Boy	8.6	Eddie	253
2. Mariani Item	7.7 (8.11)	Liben	971
3. Boy Vallant	7.7 (7.8)	Wahed	592
4. Brown Beauty	8.9	Mat I	35

Also ran—

Happy Ending	8.8	Mat III	525
Hut Rays	8.11	AB	377
Silver Star	8.6	Media	125
Pekin	8.8	Majesty	48
Salleh	8.8 (8.2)	Schiff	42

2549

Scratched: —

Won by: Nose, Head, Nose.

Time: 1 min. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Total: \$40.30.

**Race 3. The Zamana Handicap.**

Horses Division II. 3 Furlongs.

1. Messrs. Morgan Chai & Annie Sim's		Furlons Sold	
Twins Pioneer	8.0	Liben	434
2. Brisbane River	7.7 (7.8)	Wahed	481
3. Brown Boy	7.12	Mat II	925
4. Mengshi	7.12 (8.1)	Manor	656

Also ran—

Chindimah	8.2 (8.11)	Nord	133
Bungawal	8.8 (8.9)	Jusaidi	264
Medan	7.7	Aaling	170

2083

Scratched:—Kawari 8.4.

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

Time: 1 min. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Total: \$5.60.

**Race 4. The Assam Handicap.**

Horses Division I. 3 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Ong Hap Lung's		Furlons Sold	
Sea Dragon	7.7	AB	1561
2. Bintang Timur	7.7	Wahed	188
3. Bintang Ara	9.2	Eddie	252
4. Tanjung Hijau	9.12 (9.8)	Patn	467

Also ran—

Bachelor Days	7.7	Mat II	667
Selamat Pagi	8.2 (8.9)	Stat	138

3267

Scratched: —

Won by:  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 3 lengths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec. Total: \$3.80.

**Race 5. The Division III Assam Stakes.**

Horses Division III. 6 Furlongs.

1. Messrs. Jeng Ah Heng & Ong Guan Tee's		Furlons Sold	
Selamat Pening	9.2	Ek Pah	1152
2. Briza Queen	8.2	Tan Sim	588
3. Consuet	8.2	Media	628
4. Capitol	8.2	Manor	346

Also ran—

Impala	9.2	Sarawak	713
Craughan	8.0	Wahed	233

3440

Scratched: —

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

Time: 1 min. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Total: \$2.40.

**Race 6. The Assam Handicap.**

Horses Division II. 6 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Morgan Chai's		Furlons Sold	
Color Scheme	8.4	Liben	541
2. Miss Molly	8.9	Media	743
3. Aviler	8.11	Eddie	668
4. Malbury Court	8.7	Manor	152

Also ran—

Brick Queen	8.8	Kerem	1659
Secret Love	8.1	Utop	292
Hurlquin	8.0 (8.2)	Sarawak	119
*Sir Up	8.12	Mat III	35

4197

\*Left at barrier.

Scratched: —

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

Time: 1 min. 18 sec. Total: \$6.25.

**Race 7. The Governor's Cup.**

Horses Division I. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Chan Khioh Lung's		Furlons Sold	
Fresh Boy	8.4	Media	2149
2. Birthday Gift II	8.8 (8.1)	Sarawak	486
3. Happy Birthday	8.1	Mat III	71
4. Lucky Lucifer	8.11	Kerem	211

Also ran:—

Thunder Bolt II	8.8	Tau Ean	404
River Moon II	8.4	Liben	881
Jerry Boy	9.7	Manan	175
Pull Field	9.2	Ek Pak	298
Kerry Laughter	9.7	Eddie	94

4709

Scratched:—

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 length.  
Time: 1 min. 16½ sec. Total: \$1.20.

**RACE 8. THE SARAWAK HANDECAP.**  
Points Division III. 6 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Yoon Ah Loka's		Tickets Sold	
Mathias Nam	7.11	Liben	1757
2. Day Valiant	8.8	Manan	373
3. Brisbane River	9.9 (9.4)	Sebb	126
4. Tanjung Ara	7.10	Ali	241

Also ran:—

Princess' Error	7.8 (8.1)	Ek Pak	117
Cabaret	8.1	Wahed	30
Silver Star	8.7	Medin	99
Kadai Prince	8.5	Mat II	182
Pelle	8.8	Manan	8
Salleh	8.8 (8.2)	Schaff	5
Bintang Selatan	7.7	Aisling	5

3000

Scratched:—Phoenix 8.3.

Won by: 1 length, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths.  
Time: 1 min. 29½ sec. Total: \$1.20.

**RACE 9. THE KUPUNGS HANDECAP.**  
Points Division II. 6 Furlongs.

1. "The Triple Kong's"		Tickets Sold	
Monggal	7.10 (7.13)	Manan	747
2. Benson Boy	7.7	Mat II	128
3. Karwar	9.5 (8.12)	Jumaid	271
4. Atom Boy	8.13 (8.6)	Eddie	604

Also ran:—

Happy Ending	7.9 (8.0)	Mat III	235
--------------	-----------	---------	-----

3038

Scratched:—

Won by: Neck, 1 length, 1 length.  
Time: 1 min. 37½ sec. Total: \$1.30.

**RACE 10. THE ASSOCIATES HANDECAP.**  
Points Division I. 6 Furlongs.

1. Messrs. Chai Ah App &		Tickets Sold	
Feminie Sim's			
Twix Pioneer	7.7 (8.0)	Liben	792
2. Bintang Ara	7.7 (7.8)	Ek Pak	779
3. Brunei Beauty	7.8	Mat II	225
4. Tanjung Hijau	7.7	Ali	1312

Also ran:—

Chionimah	7.7	Wahed	119
Salamat Pagi	9.4 (8.11)	Sini	323
Bachelor Days	7.7	Aisling	117
Sea Dragon	8.11 (8.11)	Lamat	25

3000

Scratched:—Histing Tiger 7.7, Begawal 7.7.  
Won by: Neck, 1 length, 1 length.  
Time: 1 min. 38½ sec. Total: \$1.50.

## AUTUMN MEETING, 1957

Second Day, Saturday, 26 September, 1957.

## RACE 1. THE SARAWAK SCRAM.

Points Division III. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Ek Chien Yuen's		Tickets Sold	
Princess' Error	7.10	Ek Pak	343
2. Nongu Balok	7.9	Ali	1228
3. Tanjung Ara	8.2 (8.4)	Manan	79
4. Silver Star	8.4	Samarudin	403

Also ran:—

Phoenix	7.12 (8.0)	Liben	179
Cabaret	7.7 (7.8)	Wahed	124

2258

Scratched:—Kadai Prince 8.8.

Won by: Nino, 2 lengths, 1 length.  
Time: 1 min. 50 sec. Total: \$5.40.

## RACE 2. THE KUPUNGS SCRAM.

Points Division IIIA. 4 Furlongs.

1. The Triple Kong's		Tickets Sold	
Boy Valiant	7.7	Ek Pak	840
2. Bajang Bobong	8.2	Ali	168
3. Atom Boy	9.8	Eddie	518
4. Hail Rays	9.3	Uop	449

Also ran:—

Mathias Nam	8.12	Liben	758
Brisbane River	9.9	Wahed	314
Smoke Screen	7.8	Mat II	179
Salleh	7.10 (7.8)	Schaff	181
North Sarawak	8.7 (8.3)	Kerem	87

3479

Scratched:—

Won by: 2½ lengths, 3 lengths, 1½ lengths.  
Time: 1 min. 52 sec. Total: \$3.30.

## RACE 3. THE ASSOCIATES SCRAM.

Points Division II. 4 Furlongs.

1. Yap, Tan & Choo's		Tickets Sold	
Benson Boy	8.4	Tau Ean	1282
2. Twix Pioneer	8.12	Liben	250
3. Medin	7.8	Aisling	264
4. Monggal	9.0 (8.7)	Jumaid	316

Also ran:—

Karwar	8.1	Manan	327
Brunei Beauty	8.0	Mat II	1870
Dondang Sapang	7.7	Ali	610

4080

Scratched:—Begawal 9.3.

Won by: Head, Head, Neck.  
Time: 1 min. 52 sec. Total: \$2.50.

RACE 4. THE ARRISAN STAKE.

Horses Division I. 4 Furlongs.

1. The Ong Kong's		Tickets Sold	
<b>Bintang Timur</b>	7.3	Kinoo Laong	827
2. Tanjung Hijau	8.5	Ali	982
3. Bintang Ara	7.0	Mai II	1677
4. Chindimah	7.5	Wahed	585
Also ran—			
Leah	9.5	Liben	289
Selamat Pagi	8.7	Mai III	586
Bachelor Days	7.7 (7.11)	Korom	176
			4522

Scratched: —

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

Time: 1 min. 02 sec. Total: \$4.50.

RACE 5. THE DIVISION III ARRISAN HANDEAP.

Horses Division III. 1 Mile.

1. Mr. Ong Hap Loong's		Tickets Sold	
<b>Melway Court</b>	9.6	Masor	1194
2. Asidar	9.0	Samsudin	2479
3. Caughan	8.0 (8.2)	Tau Ean	312
4. Crescent	8.0	Medin	623
Also ran—			
Harbours	9.5	Mai III	190
			4678

Scratched:—Capitol 8.0, Impala 8.0

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

Time: 1 min. 48½ sec. Total: \$3.00.

RACE 6. THE SMART HANDEAP.

Horses Division II. 1 Mile.

1. "Lucky Stable's"		Tickets Sold	
<b>River Moon II</b>	8.9	Liben	748
2. Thunder Bird II	8.0 (8.2)	Tau Ean	290
3. Secret Love	8.5	Kinoo Laong	1800
4. Happy Birthday	8.8	Samsudin	1092
Also ran—			
Miss Molly	8.2	Medin	528
Selamat Petang	8.0	Ek Pah	2250
Brick Queen	8.4	Masor	580
			6002

Scratched: —

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

Time: 1 min. 42½ sec. Total: \$6.50.

RACE 7. THE ARRISAN CUP.

Horses Division I.—1½ Miles.

1. Mr. Chan Khiek Leng		Tickets Sold	
<b>Frank Boy</b>	8.5	Medin	1967
2. Birthday Gift II	8.4	Samsudin	1434
3. Padt Field	8.2	Ek Pah	1671
4. Jerry Boy	8.0	Liben	522
Also ran—			
Kerry Lougher	8.5	Tau Ean	238
			3982

Scratched: —

Won by: 4 lengths, 3 lengths, 6 lengths.

Time: 2 min. 17½ sec. Total: \$2.00.

Scratched: —

Won by: 5 lengths, 5 lengths, Distance.

Time: 2 min. 08½ sec. (Revised). Total: \$2.40.

RACE 8. THE MARASO HANDEAP.

Horses Division III. 1 Mile.

1. The Triple Kong's		Tickets Sold	
<b>Boy Yuhait</b>	9.5 (9.0)	Josaidi	563
2. Tanjung Ara	7.7	Ali	1124
3. Princess' River	7.11 (8.4)	Ek Pah	670
4. Cabaret	9.12 (9.5)	De'an	98
Also ran—			
Silver Star	8.4	Mai I	328
Brisbane River	9.8 (9.4)	Sohli I	312
Mathan Item	9.13	Liben	663
Pelle	8.5 (7.11)	Suhaili	81
			4127

Scratched: Kadir Prince 8.5.

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

Time: 2 min. 14½ sec. Total: \$6.10.

RACE 9. THE LAMARASO HANDEAP.

Horses Division II. 1 Mile.

1. Ong Hap Loong's		Tickets Sold	
<b>Mengalai</b>	8.3	Masor	670
2. Azon Boy	7.3	Kinoo Laong	1483
3. Twin Pioneer	9.7	Liben	323
4. Karwai	7.13	Ali	778
Also ran—			
Bonno Boy	9.8 (9.7)	Tau Ean	348
Begawai	8.8 (8.2)	Josaidi	456
			4258

Scratched: —

Won by: 4 lengths, 2 lengths, Neck.

Time: 2 min. 13 sec. Total: \$3.80.

RACE 10. THE PRINCESS' PACE.

Horses Division I. 1 Mile.

1. The Triple Kong's		Tickets Sold	
<b>Sun Dragon</b>	7.7 (7.8)	Kinoo Laong	1704
2. Chindimah	7.7 (7.12)	Korom	127
3. Bintang Ara	7.9	Ek Pah	1187
4. Tanjung Hijau	8.11	Samsudin	1161
Also ran—			
Bachelor Days	7.7	Ali	120
Selamat Pagi	10.0 (9.3)	Sira	156
			4422

Scratched:—Bintang Timur 7.7.

Won by: 4 lengths, 3 lengths, 6 lengths.

Time: 2 min. 17½ sec. Total: \$2.00.

**SARAWAK TURF CLUB**

**Results—Autumn Meeting 1937—1st August & 7th September, 1937**

TOTALIZATOR					
Race	For Day, 30/8/37.	Dividend	Race	For Day, 7/9/37.	Dividend
1.	PRINTERS ERROR	3 4/10	1.	PRINTERS ERROR	31 4/10
2.	ATIM BUI	10 7/10	2.	BOY VALIANT	1 3/10
3.	TWIN PRINCE	5 1/10	3.	BORNED BOY	1 3/10
4.	SEA DRAGON	1 1/10	4.	SIYANG TIGER	4 3/10
5.	MELANAY PITANG	1 1/10	5.	MILBURY COLBY	1 3/10
6.	CYLON SCHEME	5 1/10	6.	RIVER MONSIEUR II	6 3/10
7.	FRESH BOY	1 7/10	7.	FRESH BOY	1 3/10
8.	MUTIARA ITAM	1 1/10	8.	BOY VALIANT	6 3/10
9.	MENGALAI	5 1/10	9.	MENGALAI	1 1/10
10.	TWIN PRINCE	5 1/10	10.	SEA DRAGON	1 1/10

**1100-CENTRE CASH SWEEPS**

For Day, 30/8/37.	For Day, 7/9/37.
1. 1st No. 1282 2081.—2nd No. 1499 291.—3rd No. 1527 303.—Acceptors: 1117, 1042, 1215, 1195, 1214, 29 each.	1. 1st No. 1112 2081.—2nd No. 1840 2150.—3rd No. 1870 215.—Acceptors: 1628, 1286, 1864, 1685, 218, each.
2. 1st No. 1122 2150.—2nd No. 1840 2150.—3rd No. 1120 277.—Acceptors: 1825, 1474, 1885, 1506, 1655, 1040, 312, each.	2. 1st No. 1030 2440.—2nd No. 1120 2150.—3rd No. 1200 215.—Acceptors: 1471, 1110, 1902, 1946, 1112, 190, 144, each.
3. 1st No. 1107 2421.—2nd No. 2470 2511.—3rd No. 1863 2511.—Acceptors: 2267, 1870, 1975, 2311, 1269, 521, each.	3. 1st No. 1711 2470.—2nd No. 2007 2500.—3rd No. 2000 215.—Acceptors: 1711, 2030, 1963, 2082, 2468, 140, each.
4. 1st No. 1020 2150.—2nd No. 1011 277.—3rd No. 1211 277.—Acceptors: 1402, 1400, 2621, 241, each.	4. 1st No. 2254 2700.—2nd No. 2262 2550.—3rd No. 1610 2175.—Acceptors: 1690, 2011, 1291, 1946, 241, each.
5. 1st No. 1740 2540.—2nd No. 1914 277.—3rd No. 1012 277.—Acceptors: 1265, 2668, 2671, 247, each.	5. 1st No. 1011 2700.—2nd No. 2420 2550.—3rd No. 1270 215.—Acceptors: 2911, 2390, 2175, 2689, 247, each.
6. 1st No. 1815 2494.—2nd No. 1007 2541.—3rd No. 2000 2541.—Acceptors: 1408, 1707, 1665, 1130, 1700, 524, each.	6. 1st No. 2440 2512.—2nd No. 1007 2550.—3rd No. 1567 2175.—Acceptors: 2670, 3120, 1711, 2261, 244, each.
7. 1st No. 1620 2401.—2nd No. 1440 2281.—3rd No. 1714 2280.—Acceptors: 1440, 1480, 1371, 1686, 1264, 1421, 510, each.	7. 1st No. 1711 2624.—2nd No. 2062 2512.—3rd No. 2020 2175.—Acceptors: 2020, 2080, 278, each.
8. 1st No. 1425 2440.—2nd No. 1011 277.—3rd No. 1400 281.—Acceptors: 1450, 1691, 1700, 1487, 1424, 1670, 1274, 1284, 1384, 99, each.	8. 1st No. 2110 2512.—2nd No. 1420 2550.—3rd No. 1620 2175.—Acceptors: 1465, 1700, 1260, 2261, 1670, 1700, 425, each.
9. 1st No. 1420 2251.—2nd No. 1247 277.—3rd No. 1017 277.—Acceptors: 1500, 1650, 111, each.	9. 1st No. 1471 2550.—2nd No. 1110 2175.—3rd No. 1700 2175.—Acceptors: 1911, 1910, 2255, 128, each.
10. 1st No. 1440 2115.—2nd No. 1000 277.—3rd No. 1070 211.—Acceptors: 1620, 1740, 1385, 1622, 1654, 1640, 281, 50, each.	10. 1st No. 1441 2244.—2nd No. 1904 2175.—3rd No. 1403 215.—Acceptors: 1690, 1703, 1771, 1677, 571, each.

**500 UNLIMITED SWEEPS**

Drawn on 2nd & 9th Sept. 7th September, 1937

VALUE OF SWEEPS		1110,497.00
10% Commission Tax	111,049.70	
10% Charitable Organizations	111,049.70	
10% Sarawak Turf Club	111,049.70	
5% Added Money	1,110.49	28,214.10
<b>POOL DIVISIBLE</b>		<b>\$ 718,216.10</b>

	HORSE	FAVOUR NO.	PRIZE
FIRST	BOY VALIANT	14228	\$ 20,111.00
SECOND	TANJONG ARI	11200	17,075.00
THIRD	PRINTERS ERROR	11,577	11,000.00
ACCEPTORS	MUTIARA ITAM	10200	1,177.00
	CAGABAY	12071	1,177.00
	MELANAY PITANG	17507	1,177.00
	BUDAY FRENCH	15000	1,177.00
	RIVER STAR	20200	1,177.00
	FRESH BOY	21700	1,177.00

**IN CONSULTATION PRIZES OF 1000 — EACH**

20221	10470	11489	17610	17000
17071	10981	13614	12663	16774
22090	10200	10640	11270	12447
10221	20110	17207	14000	24010

**SCRUTINEERS**

- UNLIMITED SWEEPS**—Messrs. Ho Chin Yam, A. S. Badley, Chew Kook Guan, A. S. O'Seary, Hor'ho Hui Suet Tiah, F. C. O'Brien, A. R. Meikle and R. Kilgwood.
- CASH SWEEPS**—Messrs. Ngai Ah Sien, Cheong Kio Huan, Tan Kai Choon, Gey Thian Cheok and Koo Yee Seng.
- TOTALIZATOR**—Messrs. Ho Chin Song and Ahng Hui Mohd. Kassin.

**ADVISERS**

(Combined Secretariat — Sub-Committee)

Hon'ble Dr. W. Olyn Evans (Chairman)

- Messrs. Ho Lai Wee (R.T.A.S.), Hor'ho Choo Koo Hui (R.T.C.), Lim Tiam Seng (British Red Cross), C. R. Sandbrook, R. Mitchell, L. C. Harding (Royal Warrant Council), Lee Seng Leng (Olive Branches Society).

Reading, 7th September, 1937.

HENRY OWL,

E. A. FORRENT,

Secretary.

For The Sarawak Co. Ltd. Treasurers.

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