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The Sarawak Gazette

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MONDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1964

The Year of the Durian

Chinese and other traditions have for many centuries observed a cycle of years each named after some propitious creature. Last year was the Chinese Year of the Rabbit. This is the Year of the Dragon. The Kalabits of the far interior in Sarawak name the *months* after migratory birds, and link their rice-planting cycle to the monsoon arrival of the Yellow Wagtail and Grey Shrike from Siberia, the Sparrow Hawk from Japan and so on,— migrants which fly thousands of miles over the ocean to "winter" in our *landas* season about the equator, and to influence our citizens with their direction-finding magic of exact regularity (the first Yellow Wagtail at Bario has not varied more than four days for its August land-fall there, over the past decade).

Inche Mohammed Khir Johari, Malaysia's dynamic Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, has now put Malaysia as a whole on a new version (modernist-traditional) of this cycle which is also Malaysian. He lately proclaimed this as National Fruit Year:— during the year we should seek to enlarge both our cultivation of fruit for the general good and our consumption of it for the good of our own stomachs, blood and skins. We loudly applaud this approach. In fact, we do not hesitate to go one further and pinpoint the year with Malaysia's—nay, all Asia's — king of fruits: the football size, spiky, scent-terrific, fabulous, none-other-than DURIAN.

Yes: this is the Year of the Durian. A mighty smell; but by no means a stink. A pong for the angels, a whiff to proclaim above the house tops and ivory towers, even unto the summit of United Nations at New York's Rockefeller Center and of Mt. Everest in Gurkha country. For no fruit in the world has more character, more zest, more punch — and more pointless prickles. Not only man loves this fruit above all; any man, that is, worth his Asian salt. A whole tribe of animals specially try to beat him to it in the cultivated orchards and upon the jungle hills (durians grow wild up to at least 4,000 feet). This is the point where our great ape cousin, Maias, the Orang-utan, sometimes meets *Homo sapiens* face to face. They clash over durians; the young wives' tales of orang abducting maidens are pure wishful-thinking!

The durian is about the only thing in the world Pan Am won't let you take in your air luggage. You'd never get into the British Museum Reading Room or Trader Vic's with one. Certainly it's the only fruit in the world that can signal you its good news of ripeness up to half a mile off — with a favourable down breeze off Bukit Buah across the Sarawak River into Santubong, for instance. It is one of the world's very few fruit from ONE of which you can make a wholly delicious whole meal — breadfruit is the more floury and neutral Polynesia and Pacific parallel. Just compare that with the Irish bogging potatoes, the Papuans loving dreary yams, the French doing their loaves for those puny, pink, effeminate little *fraise du boix*. No, sir: the durian is a man's fruit. Let this be the year of the he-man! It needs to be. . . .

* * *

But wait: a warning note; or rather, a qualifying wail. The Minister hit the illipe nut on the head, as usual, by calling attention to the fruit around us. For that fruit is, extraordinarily, *neglected* by large sections of our community. Much of the best fruit grown in Sarawak, as elsewhere in Malaysia, is in the tamed, domesticated version of trees originally found growing wild in the jungle. Cultivation, going back centuries, concentrates the stock and improves it. But (and this is where we seem to fall down by comparison with some of our neighbours) in these parts we have as yet realised only a small proportion of the *potential* for orchard cultivation; for the range of clones, crosses, grafts, seedlings from new stock, strains and variegated sources of supply. Lately, the Department of Agriculture has raised its supply of fruit clones to seven for *rambutan*, two for durian and two for oranges. They distributed nearly 70,000 from Tarat alone last year. But this is only a beginning, especially in QUALITY.

Go to Bangkok or Chengmai, Vientiane, Rangoon, Saigon or (if you're crazy) Hanoi. In all these cities and in a hundred thousand villages around them you will find a wonderful range and variety of local fruits, lovingly cultivated, with usually a dozen recognised, tested, different tasted, deliberately and selectively

grown versions of each favourite fruit — durian and jackfruit, mango, mangosteen, lime. The Thais, for example, delight in honouring distinguished guests with hand-picked, taste-sorted dishes of delicate fruit flavours, handsomely served. There is a whole cult of fruit tasting, as sensitive as the Burgundy connoisseurship of the Rhone. But you can hardly find a trace of this anywhere in Borneo. Indeed, this sometimes seems to be an island almost without gourmet or epicure! True, many cent-wise customers pinch and rattle, probe and pat every durian before they choose one in our markets? True, there is a good deal of more thoughtful cultivation of the old *banana;* and a lot for rice. But our marvellous pineapples appear all lumped together any old how. And the way the lush watermelons of Bako and Buntal are muffed in marketing would make a Hawaiian go on playing his ukelele *after* the ship went down.

The Minister demonstrated, with photogenic effect, a newly invented mechanical "durian-opener." Excellent if you haven't an orang-utan handy! By every means let us employ new technology, from durian-openers through mango-slicers up into the whole method of cropping illipe nuts, — which net millions of dollars revenue in a good year but are harvested on a primitive basis near-chaos. By the same token, it is encumbent upon the modernists to insure that what we get *when* we open, slice, crop or reap is *worth the ingenuity involved*.

Properly developed and publicised, much can be done with Malaysian fruit, at home and abroad. There is an immediate prospect of improving Sarawak's local proved research and experience both in Malaysia and other countries, while at the same time upgrading fruit crops by at least 50% in 15 years — by progressing from a casual, subsidiary cash-crop to something as important (in suitable places) as anything else. There has been surprisingly little thought on these lines, partly because most fruit here grows on trees. Here FORESTRY and AGRICULTURE inevitably overlap. Perhaps we need a Fruit Board to co-ordinate?

* * *

We are mildly suggesting the need for a new approach to Sarawak fruit growing. Especially to the big, luscious tree fruits which could be grown more and better today. Many children, especially coastal Malays and Melanaus do not get nearly *enough* fruit anyway. A lot of them don't get any really fine fruit at all. One can only hope that the International Women meeting in Kuching this month to discuss diet and domestic science have got onto the fact that you can spend weeks on end in a 1964 Borneo home, among food-conscious, sensible folk, and *never see any fresh fruit* (unless you count red chili or green cucumber *leaf*) for weeks at a time.

The Federal Government could entice us by bounty and example to improve the cultivation of all fruits, but the first responsibility lies locally. In this, we are about one fifth as effective as in cultivating grains and roots; about one fiftieth as good as we are, all of a sudden, at clonal rubber.

* * *

What of 1965? The Year of the What? Why not the Crayfish? Or *Ikan Mira?* For the other area where we here too often neglect own self-interest lies in the vast surrounding sea and along our shores. Although the methods of fishing developed with simple materials by Sarawak Malays and Melanaus, Sabah Suluks and Bajaus, are genuinely marvellous, in many ways this only touches the fringes of fishery as now understood. Astonishingly both Sarawak and Sabah threw in their hand at Marine Fishery research almost a decade ago, when they had hardly begun. Philippine and Japan interests are now, within the past three years, turning Sandakan into a world shrimpery (frozen and packed for U.S.A. and points east). At the same time, fish costs more in Sibu or Padungan than it does in Switzerland or the Black Forest. And here many people who do not eat pork have no other easy source of good protein. Alright, then: we may settle on the "*Year of the Shrimp.*"

And after that? May we hope for the year of the Water Buffalo, whose saintly virtues and patient uses remain almost untouched in much of this land. After that, on a gentler note, the year of the Orang-utan, when we shall conserve what is rare and unique to us — wild animals of no food value; ancient crafts and buildings — letting each have his free share of the cultural durian.

To change the tempo again, after that surely a fight-back year: why not the Year of the Giant African Snail, that imported plague in our midst (first arrived in the twenties in duck food)? This monster has just now been shown, by Mr. G. J. Turner of the Agriculture Department, to be a carrier of pepper disease, as well as being in its own right the number one curse of the vegetable gardener. But here we must be a bit more careful. It could be that this Year turned a trifle extremist. Racialism must not rear its ugly head and divide us from the giants of Africa. Mr. Kenyetta and Dr. Banda have shown themselves leaders above the pettiness of being offended by trifles; they are truly giants in their kind. Not so some others who are touchy men! To play it safe, then, perhaps we'd better end our first experimental cycle by calling the last year: Year of the Giant (South) African Snail?

Prophet Mohammad's Birthday Celebrations in Sarawak, 1964 and before

by

HASBIE SULAIMAN

Kuching this year witnessed one of the outstanding religious rallies and processions held in Sarawak's capital. More than 15,000 people thronged at the Central Padang, on Wednesday, 22nd July, 1964. They came in the early hours with smart uniforms and colourful garments, especially the womenfolk and school children from various schools in Kuching. They assembled at the Padang in the spirit of appreciation of a great leader and saviour of the world, and to celebrate the 1,437th anniversary of the holy Prophet Mohammad's birthday.

Hundreds of posters and more than ten stately looking floats were put up by several Muslim organisations, youth clubs, Kampong people, schools, Boy Scouts and Girls Guides, government departments and commercial firms.

The artistic standards of the posters and the floats were very high indeed. Visitors from Malaya and Sabah during the celebrations were amazed to see such a fine display. They said they never saw so many posters in their own countries during the prophet's birthday. This was confirmed by many officers of the Malaysian Armed Forces, who took part in the celebrations.

The weather was very fine. The Central Padang was beatifully decorated. In spite of strong sun, participants stood firm, thrilled by several fluent speakers who spoke on a gaily decorated dais. They stood there for more than 90 minutes, listening to speeches delivered in Malay by Al-ustaz Abdul Kadir Hassan, in English by Professor P. A. Jamal Mohidin; Al-ustaz Wan Mohammad spoke in Mandarin and Mr. Shiek M. Daud in Tamil. However strenuous it might be, their faith to their religious belief made them rejoice together on that occasion listening to a story of a man who had enlightened the world; and a religion which is more than a system of Theology, but a complete CIVILIZATION.

President Majlis Islam, Al-ustaz Mohammad Mortadza Haji Daud and the Federal Secretary, Tuan Syed Hashim, also addressed the rally.

Al-ustaz Wan Mohammad was specially invited by the celebration committee to give a series of lectures in Kuching. He is staff religious lecturer in the Muslim Missionary in Kuala Lumpur.

Among the guests at the meeting were His Excellency the Governor Dato Abang Haji Openg and his wife Datin Hajjah Masniah; the Chief Minister Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan; the Federal Secretary Tuan Syed Hashim bin Abdullah; Mayor of Kuching, Mr. Ong Kee Hui; The President of Majlis Islam Sarawak and local Datos; many community leaders and heads of departments. All the guests were seated on an attractive dais.

The procession started soon after the prize giving ceremony. Hundreds of beautiful silver tropies were oratory, poster and float competitions by Datin Hajjah Masniah.

Badan Muafakat Pemuda/Pemudi Kampong No. 4, Kuching again this year scored another success to win the Combined Celebration Committee's trophy for the best float in the procession. They were also the last year's winner.

Land and Survey Workers Union's poster was judged the best poster on display. The School Section was won by Merpati Jepang School, and Kampong Simpang Tiga won the Kampong Section. S. E. S. Co. won first the departmental section.

It was very pleasing indeed to watch the three-mile long procession winding up in a line of colour and concord. Hadzrah band filled the air with rhythmic sound and the Sarawak Constabulary band's marching number was a great enjoyment to the spectators. Their colourful uniforms and the Egyptian style "Tarbus" (caps) match very well with a celebration of this kind.

Twenty years ago

Let's look back—say twenty years ago. No one thought that the birthday would become a national celebration in Sarawak. But in Saudi Arabia, United Arab Republic, Pakistan, India and other African countries Mohammad birthday was observed in a grand manner and declared a public holiday for many years.

Mohammad bin Abdullah was born in Mecca on 12th day of the year of Fil (the elephant) and on 20th April 571 in the English Calendar. Some historians say it was the year of 570. 20th April 571 was the correct date, as stated in an authoritative book "Nurul Yakin", written one of Muslim's foremost historians and philosophers Mahmmud Basa Al-Falaki. Muslims in India call Mohammad birthday "Id-Ul-Milad" and Sarawak Muslims call it "Hari Maulud Nabi". Mohammad was born 571 years after Nabi-Allah Isa (Christ). He came from a direct line of Nabi-Allah Ismail (Samuel)—son of Nabi-Allah Ibrahim (Abraham). Mohammad was appointed Apostle of Allah when he reached the age of forty and from that day he preached the religion of Islam secretly, amongst his close contacts in the year of 610. Later he preached the religion openly in the midst of opposition and oppression by his fellow countrymen.

In spite of strong resistance Islam, the religion which was brought by Mohammad, became one of the world's great religions. Lord Headley in his book entitled "The Three Prophets of the World" has this to say: "Our present civilization is very largely due to the benefits and results of Islamic Culture in Spain, Sicily and Near-East."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, late Prime Minister of India in his book called "The Glimpse of World History" said:

"The story of Arabs, and how they spread rapidly over Asia, Europe, and Africa. And of the high culture and civilization which they had developed; is one of the wonders of history. Islam the new force of ideas which woke up the Arab and filled them with self-confidence and energy". . . .

Islam reached Malaysian shores in 15th Century, more than 700 years ago, and Mohammad's birthday had never been celebrated in Sarawak with such a grand celebration as it is nowadays. It was celebrated only by individuals and groups at their homes, *suraus* and mosques by reading "Berzansi", a biography of Mohammad in Arabic with solemn and harmonised tunes, followed by "Berzikir", Nashid-ul Arab (Arabic Song) Kashidahs to praise the prophet for his deed to mankind.

This is usually done on Friday nights and about two hours ceremony. After that cakes and drinks are served. When I say drinks, here is strictly non-alcoholic.

In the outstations "Berzikir" ceremony is organised in a grand scale. It runs through the whole day and night, perfectly a 24 hour show. They eat and sleep there in turn.

Rabial-awal, the Bulan Maulud, is the most popular month for marriages. Many Muslims in Sarawak set their marriages during the month, as well as having "makan selamat", "circumcision" and Khatamal Koran and "Mereya" (engagement) ceremonies. It is always an honour to get married in Rabial-awal as the month is full of blessing. Thus the significance of Mohammad's birthday is great to Muslims.

First Public Rally

The first public rally and procession to celebrate the birthday of the Prophet in Sarawak was organised by the Kuching Indian Muslim League under the leadership of Tuan Haji A. Mohamed Sayeed about 16 years ago. The procession and the rally first consisted of not more than 200 people, the pupils of the Al-Madrasatul Islamia Arabic School, members of the Indian Muslim Community and very few other Muslims. The first rally was held at the SYLVIA Cinema.

1946 was the year of tension. The outbreak of controversy turned the atmosphere in the Malay society into bitter and serious consequences in the history of Sarawak. Thus the Malay community was divided into groups, the anti-cessionists and the pro-cessionists. They boycotted each other on many occasions, strong and angry words were often heard when the two groups met.

The theme of the Maulud celebration was to unite the people concerned and it aims to clear their air from dusts of hatred between one Muslim and another. Though modest in the beginning, the celebration was regarded as pioneer and precedent to the celebrations thereafter.

The seeds of natural respect among Muslim and the spirit to honour their Prophet has grown steadily from year to year; and now it becomes a fruitful tree of aspiration in national form.

The Kuching Indian Muslim League continued their good works until 1950 and it marked another milestone in success.

In 1951 a multi-racial committee was set up and the late Tuan Haji Bolhassan bin Haji Daud (former School Group Supervisor before the war) was appointed the Chairman of the Committee, and Tuan Haji Su'ut was the Hon. Secretary. Obvious improvement had been done by the new committee, with many additional activities to make the celebration even more fitting. The writer remembers very well when our present Governor, who was then the President of Majlis Islam Sarawak was asked to lead the procession in an open car belonging to Mr. R. G. Sandison of Radio Sarawak, escorted by a cavalcade of motorcyclists dressed in the Malay National costumes.

Another change of hand took place in 1958 when Abang Marzuki Nor took over the Secretaryship from Tuan Haji Su'ut and Tuan Haji Bolhassan was re-elected as Chairman. In 1960 Abang Marzuki was elected Chairman and the secretarial work was taken on by Inche Hamdan bin Sirat. The committee introduced for the first time a souvenir programme which carried religious articles written by many local prominent writers. Inche Hasbie Sulaiman of the Information department was elected to take charge of the publication. First Koran recital contest and Poster competitions were also organised.

A request was put out for a public meeting in 1961, that the celebration committee should be organised under the auspices of leading associations in Kuching

namely, the Pesatuan Kebjikan Islam Sarawak PKIS (Muslim Welfare Association of Sarawak); the Indian Muslims League, the Malay National Union of Sarawak and the Indonesian Association. Each association had five representatives on the board of Trustees and the body was known as The Combined Mohammad Celebration Committee, Kuching, and now registered under the society ordinance.

Abang Abdul Latif Zaini of Persatuan Kebjikan Islam and the Turtles Board Office was elected its first Chairman; and the General Secretary was Inche Attaellah Zainudin also of PKIS. The treasurer is the Kuching Indian Muslim League.

In 1963 Sarawak once again saw a split in the Malay Community. It was due to political misunderstanding among members of two predominently Malay parties, Party Negara and the Barjasa—Barisan Ra'ayat Jati Sarawak.

However the split was not as bad as in 1946. 1964 Mohammad's birthday celebrations seemed to be an effective occasion to bring them together again.

Political tensions and election fever that sparked in 1963 had now gone with the wind and drifted away with the tide. Today, as a member of an independent nation, the proud and prosperous Malaysians, the Malay community has every opportunity to work together hand in hand in the spirit of Islam.

It is the sincere and cherished hope of every member of the community that such a grand occasion held every year for the prophet's birthday would be a SYMBOL of UNITY among the Malays of this country. On this occasion it is our sacred duty to stretch our hands to make friends with people of other races and religions, according to the teaching of our prophet that all men are equal in the eyes of God and brotherhood of men. This is the aim of Islam.

Therefore let those noble speeches delivered on the auspicious occasion be our enlightenment, our guide and principle to lead us in our endeavour to gain the most progressive way of life in this space-age.

[NOTE: The following Malay text is not word for word identical with the above, as it had to be finalised by Haji Zaidun after Che Hasbie Sulaiman had to leave for Kuala Lumpur on urgent matters.]

II Perayaan Maulud Nabi Mohammad di-Sarawak

Di-bandar Kuching pada tahun ini telah dapat di-saksikan satu rapat umum berchorak Ugama dan perarakan luar biasa yang pernah di-adakan di-ibu kota Sarawak ini. Lebeh dari 15000 orang telah berhimpun di-Central padang pada hari Rabu, 22 July, 1964. Mereka datang awal2 pula dengan pakayan seragam yang chantek dan berwarna warni terutama sakali kaum wanita dan kanak2 sekolah dari berbagai sekolah dalam bandar Kuching. Mereka itu berhimpun di-padang dengan semangat yang chinta kapada penganjor agong dan penyalamat alam, serta merayakan ulang tahun yang 1,437 kali-nya Hari Keputeraan Junjongan Nabi Mohammad S.A.W.

Beratus2 posta2 dan lebeh dari sapuloh buah kereta yang berhias dengan megah-nya yang di-bena oleh beberapa pertubohan Islam, Kelab2 belia, orang2 Kampong, sekolah2, Budak2 pengakap dan pandu putri, Pejabat2 Kerajaan dan Sharikat2 Perniagaan.

Mutu ketinggian seni lukisan posta2 itu sunggoh tinggi. Pelawat2 dari Tanah Melayu dan Sabah di-masa perayaan itu telah kagum melihat pertunjokan posta2 yang bagitu chantek-nya dan mereka itu menegaskan bahawa mereka tidak pernah melihat bagitu banyak posta2 di-tanah ayer mereka sendiri di-masa perayaan Maulud Nabi. Ini telah di-tegaskan pula oleh beberapa pegawai2 Angkatan Bersenjata Malaysia yang bertugas di-sini yang telah mengambil bahagian dalam upachara tersebut.

Suasana hari itu cherah, Central Padang di-hias dengan indah-nya. Walau pun kuat-nya chahaya sang suria, namun para perserta tetap berdiri tegak dan bergumbira oleh alunan dari beberapa persharah2 yang petah berdiri di-pentas yang berhias. Mereka berdiri lebeh dari 90 minit mendengar sharahan dalam bahasa Melayu yang di-lafadzkan oleh Al-ustaz Abdul Kadir Hassan, sharahan dalam bahasa Inggris oleh Professor Jamal Mohidin, sharahan dalam bahasa China oleh Al-ustaz Wan Mohammad dan Sheikh M. Daud bersharah dalam bahasa Tamil. Biar pun bagai mana penat lelah-nya, keperchayaan mereka terhadap ugama membuat mereka bergumbira bersama2 pada temasa itu mendengar cherita saorang manusia yang telah memberi sinar kapada dunia dan sabuah ugama yang bukan saja satu peratoran ugama bahkan ia-lah temaddun yang lengkap.

Tuan President Majlis Islam, Al-ustaz Mohd. Mortadza dan Tuan Setia Usaha Persukutuan, Tuan Syed Hashim bin Abdullah juga telah memberi uchapan mereka dalam rapat umum itu.

Al-ustaz Wan Mohammad telah di-jemput khas oleh badan perayaan ini ontok memberi sharahan2 di-bandar Kuching ini. Beliau ia-lah salah saorang persharah ugama yang kanan bagi Badan Muballigh Islam di-Kuala Lumpur.

Di-antara jemputan yang hadzir termasok lah Tuan Yang Terutama Gabnor Dato Abang Haji Openg dan isteri beliau Datin Hajjah Masniah, Yang Berhormat Ketua Mentri Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, Yang Berhormat Setia Usaha Persukutuan Tuan Syed Hashim bin Abdullah, Yang Berhormat Mayor bandar Kuching Mr. Ong Kee Hui, Tuan President Majlis Islam Sarawak, Dato2 tempatan, juga beberapa ketua2 kaum dan ketua2 pejabat. Semua orang2 yang khas-nya di-jemput telah dudok di-atas pentas dan di-dalam khemah yang berhias dengan megah-nya.

Satelah upachara menyampaikan hadiah2 di-tam-matkan, maka perarakan pun di-mulai. Beratus2 piala perak telah di-sampaikan oleh Datin Hajjah Masniah kapada pemenang2 peraduan membacha Koran, Hadzrah, Sharahan ugama, Posta2 dan pertandingan kereta berhias.

Badan Muafakat Pemuda/Pemudi Kampong No. 4 Kuching sakali lagi pada tahun ini berjaya memenangi piala dari Badan Gabongan Pengelola Perayaan ini, kerana kereta berhias yang terbaik sekali dalam perarakan. Mereka juga mendapat kemenangan pada tahun yang lalu.

Posta dari pejabat Land and Survey Workers Union telah di-hakimkan sabagai posta yang terbaik sekali di-pertunjokan. Bahagian sekolah2 telah di-menangi oleh Sekolah Merpati Jepang. Bahagian Kampong ia-lah Kampong Simpang Tiga dan pejabat SESCO memenangi hadiah pertama dalam bahagian pejabat kerajaan.

Ada lah sangat2 riang apabila melihat perarakan yang sapanjang tiga batu itu dengan bermacham2 warna dan bersatu padu antara satu sama lain. Ahli2 Hadzrah telah menambahkan kegembiraan dengan bunyi-nya yang merdu itu, dan juga pasokan pencharagam Constabulary Sarawak telah bermain lagu March yang meliporkan hati para penonton. Dan pakayan seragam mereka yang berwarna warni dan kopiah mereka yang mengekot sachara orang2 Mesir 'Tarbus' pakayan saperti ini sangat sesuai ontok perayaan hari ini.

DUA PULOH TAHUN YANG LAMPAU

Chuba lah kita lihat kebalakang — katakan lah dua puloh tahun yang lampau. Tidak ada saorang pernah berfikir bahawa hari Maulud menjadi satu hari perayaan kebangsaan dalam Sarawak. Di-Saudi Arabia, United Arab Republic, Pakistan dan negri2 Africa yang lain memandang hari lahir-nya Nabi Mohammad itu dalam kedaan yang sangat besar dan di-umumkan sabagai hari kelepasan 'am ontok beberapa tahun.

Nabi Mohammed bin Abdullah telah di-dzahirkan di-Mekah pada 12 Rabi awal tahun Gajah bersamaan 20 April 571 tahun Masehi. Ada juga ahli sejarah

mengatakan pada tahun 570. 20 April ada lah tarekh yang betol menurut sabuah buku yang saheh "Nurul Yakin" yang di-karang oleh saorang Islam, ahli sejarah dan falsafah yang terkemuka Mohd. Bahsa Al-Falaki. Orang Islam di-India memberi nama hari Nabi di-dzahirkan ia-lah "Id-Ul-Milad" dan orang Islam di-Sarawak menamakan hari itu "Hari Maulud Nabi". Nabi Mohammad telah di-peranak 571 tahun salepas Nabi Allah 'Isa. Dia ada lah keturunan yang sabetol-nya dari Nabi Allah Ismail anak Nabi Allah Ibrahim. Nabi Mohammad telah di-lantek menjadi Rasul Allah apabila dia meningkat umor 40 tahun dan dari hari itu-lah dia menyuru Ugama Islam dengan bersembunyi di-antara ahli2 dan sahabat2-nya yang akrab pada tahun 610 (tahun Masehi). Kemudian dia menyeru ugama kapada ramai di-tengah2 penentangan dan kedzaliman dari raayat2 negri-nya.

Walau pun penentangan yang semua kuat, Islam ugama yang di-bawa oleh Nabi Mohammad pada hari ini menjadi satu daripada ugama2 yang terbesar dalam dunia. Lord Headley dalam buku-nya yang bernama "Tiga orang Nabi bagi dunia" telah berkata "Tamaddun kita sekarang ada-lah banyak bergantong kapada faedah2 dan hasil2 dari kebudayaan Islam di-Spain, Sicily, dan Timor Dekat".

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Perdana Mentri India yang telah meninggal dunia telah menulis dalam buku-nya yang bernama "The Glimpse of World History" saperti berikot "Riwayat orang2 Arab dan bagaimana mereka berkembang dengan chepat-nya di-Asia, Europe dan Africa, dan bagaimana tinggi-nya kebudayaan dan tamaddun yang telah mereka jayakan. Ada-lah satu daripada perkara2 yang ajaib dalam sejarah. Islam membawa kekuatan fikiran yang membangunkan orang2 Arab dan memenohi mereka dengan perasaan perchaya diri sendidi dan kerchergasan.

Islam telah sampai di-pantai Malaysia dalam kurun ke-15, lebeh 700 tahun yang lalu, dan Hari Keputeraan Nabi Mohammad belom pernah di-rayakan dalam Sarawak dengan chara besaran2 saperti yang ada pada masa ini. Perayaan Maulud hanya di-adakan oleh orang2 persaorangan dan kumpolan2 di-rumah2 mereka, di-surau2 dan Mesjid dengan bachaan "Bazanji", riwayat hidup Nabi Mohammad dalam bahasa Arab dengan lagu2 yang merdu di-ikoti dengan "Berzikir", Nashid-ul Arab dan kasidah2 memuji Nabi kerana jasa-nya kepada manusia.

Perayaan Maulud biasa-nya di-adakan pada malam Jumaat kira2 dalam masa 2 jam. Salepas itu jamuan kueh dan minuman di-adakan. Bila saya katakan minuman di-sini maka tidak-lah sama sekali termasok minuman keras.

Di-pesisir2 istiadat berzikir di-adakan dengan besaran2 — sapanjang2 hari dan malam. Pertunjokan genap 24 jam. Mereka makan dan tidor di-sana bergelir2.

Rabi-ul-awal, Bulan Maulud, ia-lah bulan yang paling di-gemari untok perkahwinan. Banyak orang2 Islam dalam Sarawak mengadakan perkahwinan dalam bulan itu dan bagitu juga "Makan Selamat", "Berkhatan", "Khatam-al-Quran" dan "Mareya". Berkahwin dalam bulan Rabi-ul-awal biasa-nya di-pandang terhormat kerana bulan itu penoh mengandongi rahmat. Bagitu-lah penting-nya bulan Maulud Nabi kapada orang2 Islam.

Perkumpolan Ramai yang Pertama

Perkumpolan ramai dan perarakan yang pertama untok merayakan Keputeraan Nabi Mohammad telah di-usahakan oleh Kuching Indian Muslim League di-ketuai oleh Tuan Haji A. Mohammad Sayeed kira2 16 tahun dulu. Perarakan dan perkumpolan itu mengandongi tidak lebeh dari 200 orang. Mereka itu ia-lah murid2 dari Al-Maderasatul—Islamiah (Sekolah Arab), ahli2 dari masharakat Lslam India dan sangat sedikit orang2 Islam lain. Perkumpolan yang pertama telah di-adakan di-Panggong Sylvia.

Tahun 1946 ada-lah tahun yang tegang. Timbol-nya pentelingkahan penyerahan telah mengakibatkan suasana dalam masharakat Melayu menjadi pahit dan menyedihkan dalam sejarah Sarawak. Oleh yang demikian, masharakat Melayu telah berpechah dua ia-itu pembengkang2 penyerahan dan penyokong2 penyerahan. Mereka memboikot di-antara satu dengan lain dalam banyak perkara, kata2 yang kuat dan hangat selalu terdengar apabila dua puak itu berjumpa.

Maksud mengadakan perayaan Maulud ialah untok menyatu padukan orang2 yang berkenaan dan bertujuan untok mengatasi udara kebenchian di-antara saorang Islam dengan yang lain. Sunggoh pun kechil pada permulaan-nya, perayaan2 itu telah di-anggapkan sebagai perayaan yang membuka jalan kapada perayaan2 yang terkemudian daripada itu.

Beneh2 penghormatan yang semula jadi di-antara orang2 Islam dan semangat hendak menghormatkan Nabi mereka telah tumboh dengan tetap-nya dari tahun ka-satahun dan sekarang menjadi pokok kemahuan yang berupa kebangsaan .

Kuching Indian Muslim League telah melanjutkan kerja baik mereka dalam 1947 dan itu ada-lah menandakan satu langkah lagi kemajuan.

Dalam tahun 1948 satu jawatan kuasa telah di-tubohkan yang mengandongi banyak kaum dan Almerhum Tuan Haji Bolhassan bin Haji Daud (bekas Group Supervisor Sekolah sabelom perang) telah di-lantek jadi pengurusi bagi jawatan kuasa itu dan Tuan Haji Su'aut Tahir telah di-lantek jadi Setia Usaha terhormat. Kemajuan2 yang nyata telah di-buat oleh jawatan kuasa baru itu dengan banyak bertambah-nya usaha2 baru untok menambah meriah-nya perayaan itu. Penulis maseh ingat benar bila Tuan Gabnor kita sekarang siapa dulu-nya menjadi President Majlis Islam Sarawak telah di-minta mengetuai perarakan dalam sabuah motor car yang terbuka di-punyai oleh Mr. R. G. Sandison, Radio Sarawak di-temani oleh barisan yang panjang penunggang2 motor cycle yang berpakaian kebangsaan Melayu.

Satu pertukaran tangan telah berlaku dalam tahun 1958 apabila Abang Marzuki Nor mengambil aleh jawatan Setia Usaha dari Tuan Su'ut dan Tuan Haji Bolhassan telah di-pileh semula jadi pengurusi. Dalam 1960 Abang Marzuki telah di-pileh jadi pengurusi dan perkerjaan Setia usaha di-ambil oleh Inche Hamdan bin Sirat. Jawatan kuasa itu pertama sakali mengeluarkan program untok peringatan yang mengandongi makalah2 ugama yang di-tulis oleh penulis2 tempatan yang kenamaan. Inche Hasbie Sulaiman dari pejabat Penerangan telah di-lantek menjaga hal penerangan. Pertandingan membacha Quran dan pertandingan posta telah juga di-adakan.

Suatu permintaan telah di-kemukakan dalam meshuarat ramai dalam 1961 supaya jawatan kuasa perayaan patutlah di-tubohkan di-bawah di'ayah 4 buah persatuan dalam Kuching ia-itu Persatuan Kebajikan Islam Sarawak (PKIS); Indian Muslim League, Persatuan Kebangsaan Melayu Sarawak dan Persatuan Indonesia. Tiap2 Persatuan telah mengadakan 5 orang wakil dalam lembaga amanah itu dan pertubohan itu telah di-kenalkan sebagai Badan Gabongan Pengelola Perayaan Maulud, Kuching dan sekarang berdaftar di-bawah undang2 persatuan.

Abang Abdul Latif Zainie dari Persatuan Kebajikan Islam Sarawak telah di-pileh jadi Pengurusi yang pertama, dan Setia Usaha Agong ialah Inche Attaellah Zainudin juga dari PKIS. Bendahari ialah Kuching Indian Muslim League.

Satu lagi kejayaan yang chermelang telah terchapai dalam sejarah Sarawak merayakan Hari Keputeraan Nabi Mohammad.

Dalam tahun 1963 satu jawatan kuasa khas telah di-tubohkan di-bawah Pengurusi Che'gu Othman Zainuddin dan Che'gu Arif Sedi jadi Setia Usaha. Dalam 1964 Abang Abdul Latif lagi telah di-pileh jadi Pengurusi dan Inche Haspa Onong, Setia Usaha.

Dalam tahun 1963 Sarawak sekali lagi melihat perpechahan dalam Masharakat Melayu.

Itu ada-lah banyak di-sebabkan oleh salah faham politik di-antara ahli2 dua buah party yang banyak mengandongi orang2 Melayu — Party Negara dan Berjasa — Barisan Ra'ayat Jati Sarawak.

Walau pun demikian perpechahan itu tidak-lah burok saperti dalam 1946. Perayaan Maulud Nabi Mohammad pada 1963 nampak-nya menjadi temasha yang berkesan untok membawa mereka bersama semula.

Ketegangan politik dan suasana panas di-waktu pilehan raya yang timbol dalam 1963 telah sekarang ghaib di-bawa angin dan hanyut di-ayer surut. Hari ini, sebagai ahli dari bangsa yang merdeka, kaum Melayu mempunyai peluang untok bekerjasama berganding bahu dalam semangat Islam.

Ada-lah menjadi harapan yang tulus ikhlas dengan peringatan sapanjang masa bagi tiap2 ahli maesharakat itu supaya temasha yang meriah di-adakan tiap2 tahun untok Hari Maulud akan menjadi lambang bersatu padu di-antara orang2 Melaya di-negri ini. Pada ketika itu-lah menjadi amalan utama bagi kita menghulorkan tangan kerana membuat persahabatan dengan orang2 yang berlainan bangsa dan ugama menurut ajaran Nabi kita bahwa semua manusia ada-lah sama rata di-sisi Tuhan dan persaudaraan manusia ada-lah tujuan Islam.

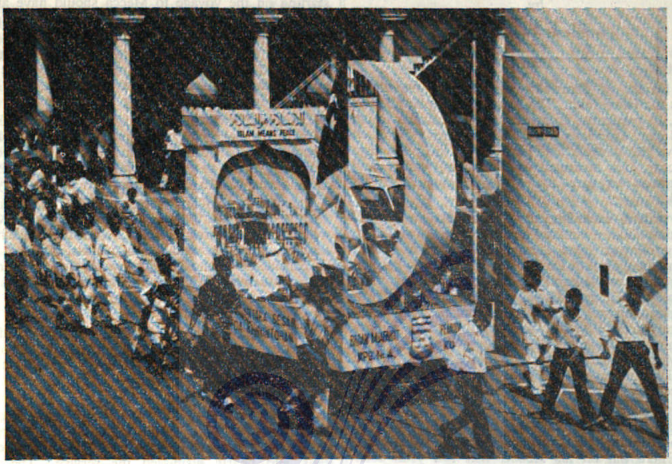
Dengan hal yang demikian biarlah sharahan2 dan nasihat2 yang di-lafadzkan pada temasha yang berbahgia itu akan menjadi penyuloh, pertunjok dan dasar yang mendorongkan kita dalam usaha menchapai kehidupan yang paling berkemajuan di-zaman angkasa lepas ini.



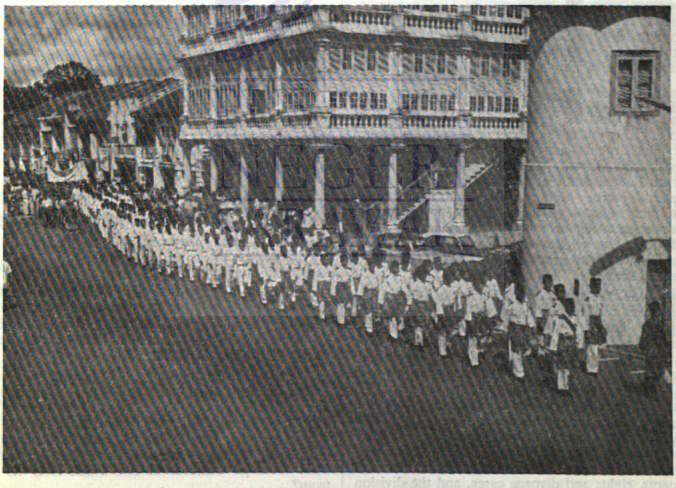
Al-ustadz Wan Mohamad bin Hassan, a lecturer in Mandarin at the Prophet Mohammed's Birthday



Winner of Hadzrah competition: They are The Kampong Sinjan Hadzrah Party



This stately looking winning float was prepared by the Badan Muafakat of Kampong No. 4, Kuching. They won first prize trophy and also a challenge cup



The Procession headed by members of the Police Training School

Pieces from the Brooke Past—IV

SELECTED FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES

by

W. J. CHATER

Islam

The Rajahs of Sarawak were always sympathetic towards the Islam faith. The second Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, in particular, from the time he became Rajah in 1868 (and especially from 1886 onwards) did much to relieve the dangers and hardship of the pilgrimage to Mecca; and instituted special laws, courts and organisations to care for Mohammedan affairs in Sarawak.

Old writers, including the second Rajah himself, record that about a hundred and twenty years ago there were few *outward* signs of religion in Sarawak. Then, following the arrival of Dr. McDougall (later to become the first Anglican Bishop in Sarawak) and the building of the old St. Thomas' Pro-Cathedral in 1848, interest in this direction was aroused. At about the same time, due largely to the efforts of the Datu Bandar, the Malays in Kuching were successfully encouraged to build their first "Mesjid Besar" (large or main Mosque) on the site which the present "Mesjid Besar" (the second) now occupies.

When Rajah James Brooke paid his first visit to Kuching (or Sarawak as it was then called) in 1839, he recorded that there were only about two hundred Malays here but on his second visit two years later he found the number had swelled to two thousand due mainly to the Malay nobility who lived at Leda Tanah, the old capital some six miles above Kuching and the Malay commoners who lived at Santubong at the mouth of the Sarawak River, having moved to Kuching for fear of threats from the Saribas marauders. All of these were, of course, followers of Islam.

Subsequent years of prosperity enabled a number of Malays to travel to Mecca to receive religious instruction from the Mecca School but those who were too old or too much involved in the business of the country sent annual sums of money to the religious authorities there.

The pilgrimage to Mecca in the early days of Brooke rule, and even until the 1880s was both expensive and dangerous. The journey by sailing ship took several months and large numbers of pilgrims died at sea. There was also the ever present danger of attack by robbers and even death at their hands while making the overland journey between the seaport of Jeddah and the Holy City of Mecca. This danger, at one time, prevented many persons from making the pilgrimage through fear and at the same time encouraged visits to Sarawak of persons who have been described as false teachers.

There is one recorded case in which "the head of the Mohammedan religion in Sarawak" had to request the Rajah to banish one of these false teachers who was gaining great influence by saying that whoever would listen to his teaching would become a true believer and for the instruction a payment of four dollars was to be made. "The path to heaven," he said, "should be clear without the trouble or expense of going to Mecca to gain salvation".

In 1870, the second Rajah instituted a Native Mohammedan Probate and Divorce Court which normally met twice a week for the settlement of marriage engagements, rights and divorce cases, and the division of property occasioned by divorce or death.

From 1886, he began to take a great interest in those making the pilgrimage to Mecca. First, for their safety and protection he appointed a Consul in Jeddah, Mr. J. Oswald, ". . . to be our trusted Agent and Consul at the Port of Jeddah, that he may assist to the best of his power the subjects of Sarawak while on their voyages to Mecca and Medina; and prevent them from receiving unfair or dishonest treatment at the hand of strangers".

Then in February, 1891, he decreed that each pilgrim starting on the voyage to Mecca should have at least $200 and should pay before leaving, two and a half per cent for the mosque of his or her town.

Again, for their further protection, he decreed in January, 1893, that all pilgrims should possess passports (although they were not really necessary at the time) by issuing the following Order:

"It is hereby directed that the fee of $2 on the passports of all men going Haj shall be carefully collected throughout the Territory. And that in the event of any one leaving to go Haj without a passport, he will incur a fine of $15 on his return to this country".

The Rajah also introduced a Malay Mohammedan code of laws, the "*Undang Undang*" by which Malays were tried in Court as separate from the English code of laws. He also made laws against anything which he considered might be offensive to the Mohammedan religion such as those relating to dogs and pigs. For instance, in January, 1908, the second Rajah issued an Order which stated:

"From date of this Order, the importation of dogs under any circumstances into the State of Sarawak is *absolutely* prohibited and any person acting in contravention of this Order will be liable to a heavy penalty".

And just to show that he really meant what he said, in April, 1914, one of his most senior Government Officers who contravened this Order was reduced in rank and nearly dismissed the service. The Order remained in force nearly until the second Rajah's death in 1917 but the third Rajah carried on the second Rajah's wishes in this respect and insisted that even his own daughters should only take their dogs for walks if on leads.

Other laws introduced by the Rajahs for the protection of Islam were, missionaries were not allowed to try to covert Mohammedans and that any non-Mohammedan marrying a Mohammedan would have to adopt that religion. There were also restrictions on non-Mohammedans living in Malay village areas but this rule is now no longer followed.

During the time of the Rajahs, the Malays had their Datus Court and a special Government Department, the Office of the Secretary for Native Affairs, to try court cases according to Mohammedan law and to look after Mohammedan affairs in general; but this came to an end with Cession in 1946.

Why the Capital's Name was Changed

by

ABANG OTHMAN BIN DATU HAJI MOASILI, M.P.

Among the numerous books which have been written about Sarawak and its Rajahs, none have explained why the second Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, decided to change the capital's name from Sarawak to Kuching on the 12th August, 1872.

The story, according to the old Malays and as related to me by my father, the late Datu Hakim, goes that the second Rajah who spent most of his time as Tuan Muda and later as Rajah Muda and Rajah (1852-1917) among the Sea Dayaks in the Second Division used continually to be asked, as is the Iban custom, not what town he came from but *which river he came from*?

Now, everybody knows that there is a small rivulet called the Sungei Sarawak, about sixteen miles above Kuching, from which the capital originally derived its name. But much closer to his residence, the Astana, and only a short distance down river, near the present Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, there used to be another rivulet, the Sungei Kuching, until it was filled in, in 1928.

This, was the nearest river to the Astana and was well known to the Sea Dayaks, as they used to put in there for shelter during the night on their visits to the capital. So, for this reason, the Rajah used to say, in answer to their question, that he came from the Kuching River. After a time the word "river" was dropped and he was known among the Dayaks as "coming from Kuching".

This, together with the fact that as the territory of Sarawak expanded, it caused confusion to call the country and the capital by the same name, led to the necessity for a distinction to be made between them. At first, the difficulty was overcome by calling the capital "Sarawak Proper". But as it had now become known to the Sea Dayaks, who formed the largest number of the population, as "Kuching", the Rajah decided officially to change the name—from Sarawak to KUCHING.

Betembang: Slaves Freed By Iban Adoption

by

BENEDICT SANDIN

Betembang is a word used by the Iban to refer to the adoption of a slave or low class person by a high class person, at a special feast held for that purpose.

More than a century ago, the Ibans of Saribas and Skrang in the Second Division of Sarawak used to engage in piracy. Through these piratical pursuits they captured many slaves as victims of their raids. The other Ibans who lived further inland, especially in the Batang Lupar areas, did not join them in piracy but started to fight amongst themselves over all kinds of disputes, sometimes settled by slave death.

According to the Iban tradition, if a man incurred a debt which he could not pay when asked to do so, he also would be taken as a slave by his creditor. If a trapper set a trap for wild animals (*jerungkang*) and it killed a person, he was required to pay compensation (*pati nyawa*) for the life lost. Should he be unable to pay this fine, he must become the slave of the deceased's family. This also applied in cases of accidental death; for instance if an unmarried girl became pregnant and did not name the father of her child by the fourth month, and was unable to pay the required fine, she would be held responsible should anyone in the village fall sick and die.

Although the Iban did not treat his slave cruelly, the owner had the right, if necessary, to kill him, if there was no fresh human head for him to use at the ceremony to open the mourning period of a member of his family. If the son or daughter of a slave owner should marry, the father might present the child of one of his slaves for its own use. Besides this, many slaves were sold by the Ibans to Malay traders, as the purchase price for the old jars which they prized highly. Should a slave marry another slave in his or her master's house, the offspring would automatically become the property of the master of the house, but the slaves would have no claim on the master's property.

* * *

In 1886, when Sir Charles Brooke was Rajah of Sarawak, a proclamation was made to abolish slavery in the State. Following this decree, many slaves were freed by paying to their masters a sum of M$36.00, or the equivalent in the form of jars. Others who did not wish to be freed, as they were well treated by their masters, continued to live quietly with them for the rest of their lives.

Any slave owner who wished to adopt his slave as his own child was allowed to do so by holding a special feast called *Gawai Betembang*. For this ceremony, the slave had to satisfy certain conditions which were as follows:—

1. Brew a jar of *tuak* (rice wine).
2. Produce a small pig, whose liver would be examined to judge its omens regarding the prosperity of the child's future.
3. Produce a spear.
4. Buy eight yards of white calico.
5. Buy two yards of red calico, with which to make a flag.

Gawai Betembang was usually held during the night or after the end of other festivities. Many influential chiefs and warriors in the district were invited as witnesses.

At the break of day, after the night feasting, a procession took place. In this, an influential chief carried the red flag. He was followed by another who carried the spear. Behind them walked the other chiefs, or their wives if the slave was a girl. Behind came others, members and relatives of the slave master's family. The hands of those taking part in the procession must hold the length of white calico, called *lalau* ("a rail").

The procession encircled the verandahs of the long-house three times. On the third time, at each verandah, a speaker asked them:

"Chiefs and elders, you have walked three times encircling us. Now, may we be told the reason why you are carrying a flag and a spear and are followed by men and women?"

The chief carrying the spear would answer this question:—

"Yes, it is right for you all to ask me this question. We have a special reason for holding this procession. This is to mark the day for so and so to adopt so and so who is his former slave and is now to become his own child. This ceremony, therefore, is a mark of approval that this child now becomes the rightful heir to his new parents' property. His rank is now in line with that of his former master and he is no longer a slave.

"In future, if anyone of us should still call him a slave or a person of low birth, with this spear he shall raid our houses and loot our property. Please remember this, as this is the reason why this feast is being held".

Shortly after the procession, the newly adopted child would lead the young men to offer rice wine to all the guests and hosts, in honour of the adoption ceremony. A selected chief then killed a young pig, whose liver was carefully examined to find the indications regarding future well-being of the adopted child. Immediately after this, the ceremony came to an end; the spear was placed in the hands of the newly adopted child, and the guests returned to their long-houses.

Gawai Betembang must not be confused with the ordinary *Gawai Ngiru* ceremony. *Gawai Ngiru* is a ceremony for a man of the *same* rank to adopt the child of another, and should be witnessed by at least three long-house headmen. This ceremony is still recognised by the Government today, as part of the customary law of Sarawak Ibans.

BETEMBANG (IBAN) ULUN DIPERAJA LABAN DI-IRU

Nyadi Betembang nya jako ke dikena Iban nyebut iru orang ke raja kena ngiru ulun tauka orang baroh ka anak leboh niri ka gawai nya.

Lebih saratus taun ti udah, Iban Saribas enggau Skrang dalam kandang menoa Bagi Kedua, Sarawak,

nya balat bendar merumpak. Ari pengawa merumpak baka nya, sida maioh bendar nangkap ulun be menoa enggau nengri ke dialah ka sida. Nyadi Iban bukai ke diau kulu agi, lebih agi baka di Batang Lupar nya enda enggau sida merumpak. Sida nya semina belaya lalu bebunoh ngelaban diri sama diri kategal maioh macham laya, datai ka ditembu ka enggau nyawa ulun.

Nitih ka adat tuai Iban, enti orang terutang lalu enda tebayar ka leboh maya orang nagih iya, iya deka diambi masok ngagai bilik orang lalu jadi ka ulun orang ti alai iya berutang. Nyadi enti orang meti jelu, lalu jerungkang iya mangka lalu munoh orang, iya lalu dipinta mayar pati nyawa orang ti mati laban nya. Enti iya enda tebayar ka tu, iya mega lalu diambi jadi ka ulun kaban belayan orang ti mati laban iya. Baka nya mega enti orang bisi mati ngenyit kategal tungkal kandong indu ke enda dipansut ka ba urong empat bulan indu nya udah betuboh bisi, enti iya enda tebayar ukom iya, enti orang bisi ngenyit sakit lalu parai, iya mega tanggong penusah tu.

Nyadi Iban ke bisi ngembuan ulun, taja sida enda merinsa ka ulun, sida ti empu ulun nya tau munoh ulun sida kena ngetas ulit sida sabilik, enti pala munsoh ke baru nadai udah sedia leboh beguna ka iya. Pia mega enti maya anak belaki bebini, apai iya tau meri ulun ka pemai sida. Nambah ka nya maioh bendar ulun Iban dijual ngagai Laut kelia, kena sida meli tajau lama tauka kena sida nyukup ka rega tajau ti dipeguna sida bendar. Nyadi enti ulun bebini belaki iya sama ulun ari bilik tuan iya, anak uchu enggau peturun sida agi jadi ka ulun orang ti bempu sida. Sida nadai bulih bagi reta tuan sida.

* * *

Dalam taun 1886 menya, leboh Sir Charles Brooke jadi Rajah dalam menoa Sarawak, iya ngaga adat kena nebus ulun dalam menoa ti kena perintah iya. Laban adat tu, nya alai maioh bendar ulun nebus diri ari tuan sida ngena mata wang M$36.00, tauka ngena nyawa tajau lama. Nyadi sida ke enggai nebus diri nya agi meruan nyemilik tuan sida empu sumor-umor sida.

Nyadi enti tuan deka ngiru ulun diri jadi ka anak iya tau, enti iya deka niri ka Gawai Betembang. Pia mega ka gawai tu, ulun tu enda tau enda lalu ngaga:—

1. Tuak sarumbang.
2. Ngada ka anak uting siko ke dipeda atau, kena nyenaga tuah iya diau kadudi hari.
3. Ngada ka sangkoh sapuchok.
4. Ngada ka belachu empat depa ka lalau.
5. Ngada ka kain kesumba sadepa ka menira.

Nyadi gawai betembang tu nyadi bemalam, tauka, nyerak gawai bukai. Ka gawai tu mega orang tuai, orang besai enggau bala manok sabong maioh kena ambi ngabang ngambi ka bisi ka saksi pengawa nya.

Sereta tekerebak tawas, udah gawai nyadi samalam nya, orang ka biring-iring pen lalu bejalai. Ripih sida ti bejalai tu, tuai siko ngenulu ka bala nyan menira kesumba. Ari belakang iya dikentudi ka tuai siko ke nyan sangkoh. Ari belakang seduai nya baru tuai-tuai bukai. Nyadi ari belakang sida, nya baru tuai siko ke ngiring ulun bentara ka tuai siko. Nyadi enti ulun nya indu, tuai indu ga bejalai ari belakang ulun nya. Udah nya baru samoa kaban belayan bukai orang ti ngiru. Nyadi jari samoa sida ke bejalai tu enda tau enda bepegi ba lalau magang.

Nyadi penyuah orang bejalai besundang melit rumah nya tiga kali. Ba tiap belah ruai orang ke dipadu ka nanya. nanya munyi tu:—

"Nyadi baka tu ga aku ke nanya kita, aku tu nanya ka kabuah kita ke tuai, ke besai tu bejalai niti rumah bisi besan ka menira besan ka sangkoh enggau lelaki enggau indu?"

Ninga tanya nya, alai iya ke nyan sangkoh lalu nyaut munyi tu:—

"Amat munyi tanya nuan nya meh. Bisi kabuah meh kami ke bejalai tu. Nyadi kami ke bajalai tu ngiring sanu tu jadi ka anak sanu, ngambi ka iya enda agi ka pengurang enda agi jadi ka ulun, tang jadi ka anak ka telesak bempu ka perengka tengkira sanu tu. Nya alai tu nyau raja meh sanu tu, nyau sabaka enggau pangkat sanu tu diau dimenoa.

"Nya alai ka agi tu ila, enti sapa kitai maioh tu agi bisi ngumbai iya baroh bemit iya, ngena sangkoh tu iya ngerurok papan, ngerurok luan kitai. Nya utai asoh aku kingat ka kitai maioh tu, laban nya kabuah kami ke begawai ngiring iya".

Sereta udah tembu biring-iring, anak nya lalu mai anembiak bukai nyibor ka tuak ngagai pengabang maioh, kena iya madah ka diri udah raja sabaka enggau orang maioh tu. Udah pengabang tembu ngirup ai gaga nya, nya baru tuai siko munoh anak uting ka dipeda atau, kena nyenaga pendiau anak nya ti nampong nerujong bilik ke ditampong iya kedudi hari. Udah tembu tu, nya baru gawai abis, sangkoh tembang lalu dikembuan anak iru nya. Pengabang maioh pen lalu mulai ka diri magang ngagai rumah diri.

Nyadi Gawai Betembang tu enda tau dipebalut ka reti enggau Gawai Biru-iru. Gawai Biru-iru tu dipenyadi kena orang ka sama sabaka pangkat ngiru anak diri sama diri ti disaksi ka enda kurang agi ari tiga iko Tuai Rumah. Gawai tu agi di kelala perintah diatu, ke lalu nyadi adat kena Iban ngiru anak dalam Sarawak.

Long-House Bashing: an Irish-Iban Facet of Confrontation

by

LT. R. RHODERICK-JONES

[This further instalment from the rich new flow of Services material on life in Sarawak comes from an officer of the *Queen's Royal Irish Hussars*, the armoured car regiment which played a large part in the Brunei rebellion and since. These are the boys who patrol the Simanggang Road and all about. Lt.-Col. John Strawson, much liked original C.O., presented his own dress-hat to the Museum.

This choice item of Irish Hussar humour well reflects their peculiarly amusing and lively approach to the rigours of the present campaign. Quite apart from that, it ranks among the best bits of funny writing *ever*, for Borneo.—ED.]

No guide to long-house bashing has, to my knowledge, ever been written. No hand-book is available to the Irish Hussar, newly arrived from the bars and cabarets, on how to conduct himself in the steaming hell of Sarawak's jungle or how to deal with the primitive fury of an Iban child deprived of his Mars bar by his elder brother.

There is obviously a need for such a volume but until such a time as one is published a few helpful hints and the separation of harsh facts from popular rumours may well help to protect the unwary and direct the feet of the impulsive explorer.

Before actually venturing into the jungle it is as well to give the loved ones at home suffering an English (or in Irish) summer a glamourised picture of your proposed activities against an unseen and ruthless enemy. The best way of achieving this is by clever use of those picture postcards showing Dayak maidens taking a bubble bath in which someone has forgotten to drop any bubbles. These postcards have splendid jungle (or ulu) background. The procedure is simple. You first of all cut off the bit saying "Silver Palace Photographers — Kuching Ltd." and rub out the place for the stamp on the back. You then trim it down to the size normally taken by your Brownie Kodak, being careful not to cut out any important features. Next you scribble some appropriate comment on the back. This can either be of the "Susie and Molly washing my jungle boots" variety, or the more sober "The daughters of the head-man with whom I spent last Thursday night eating rice". It all rather depends on who is at the receiving end. Finally you tuck it in

among some others (genuine ones) of you feeding sweets to the kiddies and send it off. This all serves to give the right atmosphere to the tales of hardship which are to follow in subsequent letters.

Having set the scene, so to speak, the next move is to reach your first long-house. If you are ordered to walk, of course, there is little that can be done. Luckily most Iban long-houses are on rivers, and big rivers at that, so such a drastic step is rarely necessary. The best method, indeed the only one that is worth considering, is that which is invariably used by veteran long-house bashers. Travel by long-boat powered by an out-board engine and driven by a couple of locals who know what they're on.

It is worth noticing here that nearly everything to do with Ibans, houses and boats and things are all long. This also applies to such items as meals and drink and parties and demonstration bursts with the Sterling. In fact practically everything except sleep which is very short on the average.

Eventually in spite of the rigours of the journey, your first long-house is reached and you find yourself walking up the bank on one of those logs with tiny steps cut in it trying to look as if you've been at it all your life. It is of course much easier to walk in the mud.

Once you are in the house itself there are three things to avoid. Firstly, falling through the floor on to the pigs; good advice here is to walk sideways across the slatted bamboo floor and never, never ever along the slats; such a course can only end in disaster. Secondly, be careful not to put your muddy boots on the mats which have been laid out for you to sit on. This offends absolutely everyone except the chickens who look upon it as a new source of food supply. Thirdly, the most appalling of all errors is to produce your cigarettes. Before the packet has circulated even half the beaming faces sitting around you it will be empty. This happens to a second and third packet in quick succession and you are left hungrily aware that you have none left for yourself. It's no use expecting other members of the patrol to supply you because they've run out too. So unless you have been really clever and left all your rations behind in order to make room for the two thousand a week that you need, you've had it.

Iban people are tremendously hospitable and will always offer you food and drink. Always accept. Not only is it common or garden good manners but living on twenty-four-hour ration packs you'll be hungry if you don't. Food is easy, you eat everything with your right hand and mutter appreciative noises every time you swallow.

Drink is not quite so simple. In the proper season you will be given rice wine or *tuak*. For the remaining month of the year you may be given *arak* which of Chinese origin, is recognised by its red colour and tastes of petrol. In both cases my advice is "watch it". The boys dishing it out have been drinking it for years and then some — a popular legend is that Iban children are weaned on the stuff, and they can take large doses with little effect. To even the hardened beer drinker three or four small cupfulls have the most disastrous results. Men who have been known to sink eleven or twelve pints of "Tiger" with no trouble at all have been reduced to helpless, burbling wrecks after drinking only an apparently tiny amount of *tuak*.

And then of course there is the next morning to contend with.

After what appears to have been only minutes of sleep following hours of dancing and twist exhibitions accompanied by an all-girl, all-gong band, the fighting-cocks who are, for the most part tethered inches from your head, decide that it is high time for reveille. These are not British cocks and have not heard the popular theory that cocks crow at dawn. Early to bed and early to rise is their watchword, and I mean early. In sheer self-defence and self-pity for your throbbing head and ash-can mouth, early morning baths are taken in the river at about 0430.

Breakfast at this stage never seems very important and stronger men than we have been known to turn pale at the thought. There are usually a few spare packets of rice, sweets, milk and other issue goodies to be handed out in exchange for last night's party, before preparations are made for the climax of the visit — the demonstration of fire power of the Sterling, Pistol and Bren if you happen to have one. This is an event which always happens by popular request as your hosts are passionately interested in all weapons of war. After only a few minutes of tuition any small boy will be able to strip and reassemble your Sterling much faster than you.

A suitable target on the opposite bank of the river is chosen. One or two men (there are never more) of the patrol who are able to open their eyes wide enough to see the target volunteer to give the demonstration. If one of them is you, faith is your best hope of actually hitting anything. However, everyone is duly impressed and you then let the Ibans take over. In spite of the fact that they've never seen a sub-machine carbine before, the target disappears under an appallingly accurate stream of fire.

It is time to leave. Leave-taking is always accompanied by much hand-shaking and photography by both sides, but soon you are on your way up-river to the next house realising what a splendid time you've had.

There are one or two more pit-falls that the novice long-house basher can fall into, but as these provide much amusement for the rest of the patrol it would be unfair to list them all. With regard to cock-fights and the betting involved therewith my only advice is to play it off the cuff. After all there are some things which you simply must chalk up to personal experience.

Speaking Iban

A valuable introductory booklet, entitled "Speaking Iban", is newly published by the Information Office. This is an Iban reader, prepared by American Methodist missionary (and scholar) Dr. Burr Baughman (from Kapit), excellently printed in Brunei, and with a cover design by a distinguished Sarawak Malay artist; a multi-racial effort.

It marks an advance in anything hitherto available for those who wish to cope not only with spoken Iban but also with recorded texts, songs and folklore in that rich, versatile language—which incidentally shows evidences of being a form of "pure" Malay, perhaps as it was spoken centuries ago back in Sumatra before Islam-arabic influences powerfully influenced the original tongue, as in the Malay peninsula. Dr. Baughman does for Iban what Mr. M. Hardaker of the Sabah Constabulary has recently done in another way for Suluk, also an early-stock "Malay" tongue of great interest in the present language situation (see last *Sarawak Museum Journal;* and a follow up at greater length in the next issue to come).

The text is divided into six lessons—though it looks as if it might need a good student, a very good teacher and a long session to get the beginner through one of these at one sitting. The emphasis is on the spoken word and on sound. This is essential, because there are quite awkward snags in the *spelling* of Iban as literature. As the author tells us:

> "The spelling of Iban has not yet been settled down to one accepted standard. . . If you, however, get the proper *sounds* of Iban firmly fixed in mind, you will be able to understand and work out the variant spellings you will meet".

There is a need to rationalise spellings, not only for Iban but other Bornean languages *only spoken* until

recent times. However dominant the future role of Malay as written language, it is presumably neither imagined nor desired that the big linguistic groups abandon their native tongue? In particular this "second language" is of interest in Sarawak, where *all*, except perhaps "Melanau", are spoken by at least five times as many of the same people across the border in Kalimantan.

With Iban, there is also the difficulty of two discrepant dictionaries, the old Howell and Bailey based on deep knowledge and less scholarship, and the recent one by A. C. Scott, based on deep scholarship and virtually one voice-informant, Mr. Gerunsin Lambat, then a student in London (Dr. Scott has never *been* to Borneo!), now the able Iban voice and mind of Radio Malaysia (Sarawak). We hear that Mr. Anthony Richards, who retired from Sarawak recently, is preparing a third dictionary soon. Let us pray that with all his deep knowledge of Iban he will not start out from some standard of his very own, but join closely with Dr. Baughman and the group working with him in a co-ordinate move to produce an acceptable overall written Iban for Borneo.

This group, who are seeking to produce a common code for Iban, may learn from the past as well as the present. And neither they nor anyone else need feel they are facing a new problem. It is little known that Iban has had a distinctive form of writing, on boards (*papan turai*) back into the group's pre-history. This contains at least 60 regular "characters," superficially resembling Chinese in some cases, but clearly of independent origin. The reason for this script is the elaboration and intricacy of the enormous death dirges and ritual chants, and the need to get these correct at each crucial point.

The ancient language of *papan turai* is the secret code of the initiate *lemanbang*; it has taken years of patient search and study to record this for posterity. The *lemanbang*, as intermediary between the spirits and the living, has unique and honourable status in Dayak life, even today. His (or hers) is the role so inadequately described by the outside term "witch doctor".

Whatever the complexity of background, spoken and written, Dr. Baughman's booklet is lucid and well presented, especially for the beginner. The Sarawak Information Service deserves full marks for publishing this effort at a linguistically difficult time. (Mr. Alastair Morrison's Preface is dated July 1963). But it is rather a pity it couldn't be sold cheaper. Beautifully printed on high quality paper, it costs $3.50, beyond the means of potential reader-speakers? The cover also has an elaborate design by our much respected colleague (and contributor to this issue) Inche Hasbie Sulaiman. This shows a charming synthesis of Kenyah-Kayan (not Iban) patterns, but with a stylised symmetry—quite alien to *okir*.

T. H.

An Iban Comment

I have read through the "Speaking Iban", written by Rev. Burr Baughman of the Methodist Mission, Kapit. It is a *good* book for a beginner to study the Iban language.

The author says that the language he writes is based on the dialect commonly spoken by the Ibans in the Kapit District. This is true; but it applies equally to the dialect spoken by all the Ibans in the Lubang Baya, Kanyau (Indonesian Borneo); Jengin, Delok, Engkari and Mepi of the upper Batang Ai, in Second Division. It is also known by all the Ibans in this country, though it is slightly *harsher* than the dialects spoken by the Saribas, Krian, Skrang, Undup, Balau and Sibuyau Ibans in the Second and First Divisions of Sarawak.

With reference to the glottal stop, Mr. Baughman puts at the end of the words such as *ngambi'* = bring, *asi'* = rice, *lagi'* = afterwards, etc., this practice has been continually opposed by many authors, from the days of Howell and Bailey and throughout the days of the translations of the bible in Sarawak, to the time of the publication of Scott's dictionary in 1956. This opposition continues to the present day.

I agree with Mr. Baughman's suggestion to add the prefix *sa*, which means one, to a word like *batang*, "to give," *sabatang*, which means — "of one trunk." *Sa* is a proper word for *satu* in Iban and it is especially used at the beginning of all the Iban *sampi* (prayers).

B. SANDIN

Does the Law change in Sarawak?

by

G. V. C. YOUNG

(*Barrister-at-Law of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland and of the Inner Temple.*)

The late Mr. J. B. Archer, C.M.G., M.S.S. (who died in Kuching in 1948) does not seem to have thought so, according to the official minutes of the famous (or as some people prefer to describe it, infamous) debate on Cession in the Council Negri in May, 1946. In the course of an impassioned speech in favour of cession he, as Acting Chief Secretary and President of the Council, is stated to have said:—

"All laws will be followed, although I have heard people say to me that this is not the truth. We should hope and believe. I think you do not understand clearly. Listen to me. I do not lie. All laws of however long-standing will be followed. They will not be changed if Sarawak is ceded to the King because we do not give up laws, etc. I want all of you to believe in me. We do not change the law.".

On reading this I was astonished because the proposition that the law does not change is completely false and untenable. Law is not static—it must and does move with the times. Moreover, the act of cession in itself makes radical changes in the law particularly in respect of the Constitution and of the Nationality laws.

I immediately asked myself the question "Didn't the Rajah change his laws from time to time?" An examination of the legislation enacted by the Rajahs shows clearly that they added to and altered the law on many and frequent occasions.

The White Raj came into being on the 24th of September, 1841, and the first laws he made for Sarawak appear to have been enacted in 1842 and to have consisted of eight simple clauses. These provided for—

(a) the punishment of murder, robbery and similar crimes by the traditional laws (Undang-Undang) of Brunei;

(b) the granting to all men freedom to work and to enjoy the fruits of their labours;

(c) the free use by all of roads and waterways;

(d) freedom of trade, save in the Government monopoly of antimony;

(e) a system of weights and measures; and

(f) a low-value coinage system.

There is little or no trace of the laws enacted between 1842 and 1862 but since 1870 there is more record of all legislation. The first revised edition of the laws of Sarawak was published in 1891 at the "Sarawak Gazette" office by Mr. Domingo J. J. Rodrigues, the then Printer and purports to contain "Orders which have not since been cancelled issued by His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak or with his sanction from 1863 to 1890 inclusive". In fact the earliest Order in the book appears to have been an Order in Supreme Council made on the 27th July, 1862, but which took effect on the 1st January, 1863. The revised edition extends (excluding the index) to 128 pages.

Further volumes were added to this edition in 1893 (covering 1891 and 1892 and consisting of 19 pages), 1896 (covering 1893 to 1895 and consisting of 18 pages), 1900 (covering 1896 to 1898 and consisting of 60 pages), 1902 (covering 1899 and 1900 and consisting of 34 pages), 1906 (covering 1901 to 1905 and consisting of 31 pages), 1908 (covering 1906 and 1907 and consisting of 10 pages), 1911 (covering 1908 to 1910 and consisting of 30 pages) and 1914 (covering 1911 to 1913 and consisting of 37 pages).

The large majority of these Orders are in the most informal language and contain many matters which would nowadays be found in either subsidiary legislation, or in notifications in the ordinary *Gazette* (or Part V of the *Gazette*, as it is called in Sarawak), or in General Orders.

From 1914 until June, 1927, State Orders followed a similar form and I will not comment further on them at this stage other than to mention that in 1923 the Methodist Printing House (published under the authority of the Sarawak Government) a two-volume edition of those of the State Orders which were on the 31st of October most generally in use. This volume contains 331 pages.

In 1922 the Third Rajah made the Indian Penal Code part of the law of Sarawak. This was to all intents and purposes the first piece of "lawyer-made law" imposed generally upon the inhabitants of Sarawak. Prior to this the courts in criminal cases seem to have in general endeavoured to follow natural law and common sense, rather than any fixed man-made legislation. From July, 1927 onwards, however, the hands of the lawyers can be seen on Sarawak legislation.

It is interesting to note that, during the first 85 odd years of the existence of the Raj, the Laws of Sarawak had got on without such specialists and it must be admitted that with their coming the laws lost their delightful informality and never again would one see such succinct enactments as "In future all wooden shop-houses be built of brick", which though perfectly understandable to the persons for whom it was intended, might have given their Lordships in the Privy Council hours, days and perhaps even weeks of anxious consideration if ever they had been called up to interpret it.

From July, 1927, onwards the amount of legislation increased in size and number, so that by 1935 the Laws of Sarawak exceeded 1,000 pages in number. Between 1935 and the 24th of September, 1941 (the date of the granting of the Rajah's Constitution) approximately 158 State Orders (and this figure does not include subsidiary legislation) were enacted.

Between Cession and Malaysia Day legislative activity increased with even greater speed and effect, so that by Malaysia the number of locally enacted laws in force (including subsidiary legislation) had nearly reached (if not exceeded) ten thousand pages. Quite apart from this, there were a large number of laws made outside Sarawak which have effect in Sarawak by one means or another. This surely proves my point, namely, that law does change, even in Sarawak!

In another article I will deal with a question which has often been put to me—"Why was 'lawyer-made' law necessary for Sarawak?".

What happens when children leave Primary School?

Until this year it has been difficult to find out what happens to all the children who leave Primary School in Sarawak.

It was known that about a third of them entered Government and Aided Secondary Schools, and a good many more entered Unaided Secondary Schools.

What happens to the rest? Do they roam the towns in packs and hooligan gangs? Do they get jobs? Do they just stay at home?

The Education Department has now been able to produce answers to these questions, thanks to the splendid co-operation of Urban and District Councils throughout the country. A questionnaire was sent earlier this year to all Councils asking them to get every primary school principal to supply information about all the children who had been in his Primary 6 class in 1963.

In obtaining this information the chief idea was to find out what happens to children who are not yet 15. These are the children about whom the public is most concerned. The results may be summarised as follows:—

Children under 15 who have completed 6 years Primary Education

1.	Continuing their education	70.4%
2.	In employment	23.9%
3.	Without schooling or jobs	4.7%
4.	No information available	1.0%

These figures may come as a surprise or even something of a shock. They show that when the under - 15's have taken their Common Entrance examination, 94.3 per cent of them continue their education either in a secondary school or by repeating Primary 6; or else they obtain work at the sort of jobs that are open to them, such as rubber tapping or helping in a family shop or business.

A word of caution is, however, necessary about the 70.4 per cent who continue their schooling. Although this figure compares very favourably with the most advanced countries in Asia, the reason why it is so high is because *not enough children are yet reaching Primary* 6. It emphasises the importance of Government's policy in providing for those who are still getting only an inadequate Primary education or no education at all.

Of those shown as "without stated occupation" nearly half are girls. It is reasonable to assume that though unemployed they will not be unoccupied, since girls generally help with the running of a house.

The total number of children in Primary 6 last year was 13,023. Not every Principal returned his questionnaire, but those who did covered 10,967 pupils. This is so nearly complete that there can be no doubt we have a very accurate picture of what happens to children after they have taken Primary 6 examination.

The reason why only 28.3 per cent of children are shown as entering Government and Aided Secondary Schools when it is known that rather more than 30 per cent are selected is because a number of children who have been offered "Selected" places choose to enter Unaided Secondary Schools.

The percentages for the 4 items of information listed earlier were obtained after deducting the number of children aged 15+ from the total.

ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN AFTER TAKING THE COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN 1963

Item	*Present Occupation*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1	At Gov't Secondary School	% 12.9	% 7.8	% 10.9†
2	At Aided Secondary School	15.4	20.4	17.4†
3	At Private Secondary School	28.3	22.9	26.2†
4	Repeating Primary VI	12.5	10.9	12†
5	Agricultural work (farming, tapping rubber etc.)	13.7	14.4	14*
6	Working in family business or shop.	4.6	11.3	7.2*
7	In other employment	1.5	1.3	1.4*
8	Without stated occupation	4.2	4.9	4.4
9	Occupation unknown	1	0.8	1
10	15+ year of age	5.9	5.3	5.5
	TOTAL:	100	100	100

† Continuing education 66.5%.
* Working 22.6%.

(*Courtesy Acting Director of Education, 8/64*).

Bachelor Budgets

by

MAT IBRAHIM

I have occasion to supervise food supplies of junior staff working on field trips away from Kampongs and shops. Here is a typical budget for three young men (ages 19-23), Malay and Land Dayak, sharing one mess, during June, 1964. One essential source of protein — all kinds of sea-food — is not included in their budget because the three men had ample occasion during their spare time, mainly in the evenings, to go out fishing and shelling as the need arose. They also kept friendly relations with all passing fishermen who regularly brought to them parts of their catches for which they would return all kinds of "service" — like joining in a *pukat* (drag-net) operation; lending a cooking pot; helping out with fresh-water, etc.; and occasionally also giving away some of the goods bought as a monthly supply "in exchange".

The three men have free quarters, free kerosene (for lamps and refrigerator which are supplied) and clothing. As the table shows, living is simple. They eat always the same with rice basis twice daily (and large amounts left over). Thus more than three quarters of their monthly pay is saved to be spent later in Kuching when field-duties are over, partly or totally, depending largely on personal ambitions, social ideas and time of year.

The men work on this diet extremely hard and health records are excellent. But obviously, budget needs for lads working in or near a village community would be different because social relations would require expenses for smarter clothing, drinks in coffee shops and related items. Friendly girls and married women of the community might also stimulate such bachelors into a more expensive planning and variations of their daily food which consisted exclusively of the following items:—

Monthly budget for 3 young men:

Item	*Amount*	*Price*
Rice (good quality)	12 gantangs	$20.40
Eggs (hen, third quality)	100 eggs	10.00
Sugar	15 Kati	5.70
Coconut oil (cooking)	6 bottles	4.80
Condensed milk (sweet)	6 tins	4.20
Coffee (local Chinese)	4 packets	3.20
Biscuits (Dry Crackers)	1 large tin	3.20
"*Milo*" (milk chocalate drink)	1 tin powder	2.20
Aji No Moto (*see note*)	10 packets	2.20
Radio battery (transitor)	12 pieces	1.80
"*Lux*" soap	6 pieces	1.80
Tea	¼ lb tin	1.20
Curry powder (fish type)	¼ lb tin	1.20
Onions (small, Chinese)	3 Kati	1.20
Omo (washing powder)	1 big packet	1.20
Assam jawa (*see note*)	10 packets	1.00
Matches	1 carton	1.00
"*Colgate*" tooth paste	1 tube	0.90
Chillis (dried, local)	½ Kati	0.60
Garlic (Chinese, red)	1 Kati	0.50
Onions (large, imported Australian)	½ Kati	0.40
Salt (crude, imported, Chinese)	3 Kati	0.30
		$69.00
	Average per person	$23.00

The lads share toothpaste and other items, but have individual choices so that individual budgets for the month differ slightly: $23.83, $22.93 and $22.24. These figures vary within $2 to $3 from month to month.

Notes on the above table:

(i) *AJI NO MOTO* made in Taiwan, is a much advertised, spicey salt-like, crystals, with a bi-carbonate element also. Inside the packet smaller quantities, cellophane wrapped, also labelled "Long-Life". A very scruffy bearded seer is pictured below.

(ii) ASSAM JAWA is a thick brown paste, made in Singapore, and the cellophane packets within are labelled RABBIT BRAND. These boys do not buy *belachan* prawn paste, but this may sometimes be bartered for extra-fish, as mentioned previously.

(iii) Spicey foods might play a smaller part for smokers? Even so, they loom extremely large, as at (i) and (ii) above, plus three sorts of onion, curry powder, salt chillis (in place of commercial powder). No vegetables or fruits are bought or available locally.

(iv) Tobacco: none of these three boys smoked; matches used for firelighting (all cooking on own-collected local driftwood etc).

(v) Imports from beyond Singapore (excluding (i) above) are the Milo and condensed milk (both Nestle products); matches (Swedish); soap, toothpaste and washing powder (U. S. or U. K.); and the Japanese Transistor batteries — the set is kept on for long periods, sometimes left on when no one is in the house.

(vi) *No* tin protein and no bottled drinks are purchased, except the eggs.

(vii) These eggs, 1 a day each, are eaten early morning with cracker biscuits and *Milo;* by the end of the month, such eggs, low grade in the first place, are pretty ripe. The rest of the meals are basically rice.

Local Cures for Cancer

by

CHU CHIN ONN

Cancer is a fearful disease which has brought to the world great research for curative medicines. Cancer penetrates and destroys the human organs and cells rapidly, and may cause unbearable pain. When a sufferer is detected to be a victim of cancer it is often too late, because the poison has penetrated deep into organs or tissues.

According to local belief, cancer generates in hot, dusty and filthy places where people get the disease by inhaling the poisonous dust.

It is diagnosed by testing the breath which is fetid and rancid in a cancerous person. Other signs are extreme thinness or—in a fat person—swollen body, tiredness, slow walk, bent shoulders (curved forward slightly); shuffling walk; and abnormal colouring of the skin, dark (charcoal), sometimes reddish, which gradually turns pale.

People experienced in the diagnosis of cancer say that if it is about to develop it can be felt on the surface of the skin, which shows a soft, inflamed cap. But in contrast to ordinary boils, no pus is formed. The cap comes up with the touch of the pressing finger without discharge. If this is the case, precautions are to be taken without delay.

This may include lying the patient down and rubbing the body with *betel* juice, then searching the surface of the skin with a torchlight for tumours, unhealthy lumps and marks. This method detects cancerous swellings immediately *under* the skin.

If cancer is deeply rooted (whitish and depressed skin is one outward sign), it is very dangerous. The belief is that the afflicted body has too cold and insufficient blood in the organs to resist the poisonous elements, which seize their chance to penetrate further. Precautions consist in stimulating blood pressure.

When cancer is ulcerated, leeches may be used to suck up poisonous blood and pus; it is considered a good, painless relief. But herbal purgements should also be taken; if this is neglected, poisonous elements will grow strong, overrun and overpower the ulcerated parts, thus diminish blood pressure and any counter resistance to the disease.

The following four herbs are believed good preventive and precautionary foods since ancient times until today in Sarawak. They are useful as ordinary vegetable food, but are also capable of cleaning poisonous elements which may cause ill-effects to the human body. Farmers specially like to take them because they work in the hot sun and handle gastric fertilisers, the dust of which is likely to be inhaled.

1. "Chekur" (Malay), *Kaemferia galanga*, said to possess medicinal properties because if added to tough meat it will shorten the cooking process and make the meat "soft as noodles". It's juice is said to be expectorant.

2. "Bawang Puteh" *Crinum asiaticum*, cleans and absorbs heaty gas in the body. After taking it, urine and motion have a bad smell.

3. "Sawi Sawi", *Brassica nigra*, cools the body; reduces and normalises temperature.

4. "Maiyam", *Glochidion*, said to relieve cancer also. It is boiled for drinking with a little wine (a few drops), to purge poisonous elements in the body.

In accordance with local belief, cancer and impotence may have causes closely alike in one important respect, namely the shortage of blood pressure (coldness), which prevents human organs from generating and overcoming ill-effects. In a body afflicted with shortage of blood pressure, cancer may cause harmful effects, whereas impotence will not, but will simply paralyse the internal organs which cease to work properly. A story is told that in ancient time a Chinese emperor was in an Asia-wide search for an impotence cure; at last he succeeded—and was cured at the age of 80!

(Information as regards the above will follow later.)

General Account of the Cruise of H.M.S. "Dampier" in the South China Sea

by

DR. N. S. HAILE

By courtesy of the Hydrographer of the Navy, the surveying ship HMS *Dampier* (Cdr. J. S. N. Pryor, R. N.) was made available for a short oceanographic cruise in the South China Sea for 16 days from 23 July to 8 August 1963. The expedition was mounted jointly by the Geological Survey Department, and the Shell Group of Oil Companies in Borneo. The scientific staff of the expedition consisted of N. S. Haile and A. C. Pimm (Geologists, Geological Survey) and A. J. Keij (Chief Palaeontologist, Brunei Shell Petroleum Company).

The main features which were investigated during the *Dampier* Expedition were:

(i) part of the Sunda Shelf, with a reef area;

(ii) submarine valleys on the shelf north of Kuching;

(iii) the shelf-break and continental slope bordering the shelf;

(iv) the southern end of the South China Basin, with reefs, shoals, and islands (Sin-Cowe Reefs).

(i) SUNDA SHELF

The continental shelf bordering Sarawak, Brunei, and western Sabah, forms part of the Sunda Shelf. That part of the shelf bordering Sarawak is here named the Sarawak Shelf, and the part off Brunei and western Sabah the Brunei-Sabah Shelf. Echo-soundings made across the shelf confirmed that it is very flat and level. The shelf shows a very gradual slope from the shore line to the shelf-break, which occurs at about 100 fathoms, the break occurring at varying depths in different areas.

Some variation in the nature of the shelf is apparent from the echo-soundings, which show, in some sections, small irregularities on the sea bed and, in others, double and treble bottoms, indicating sediment layers of different degrees of compaction.

A number of shoals occur on the shelf, particularly on the Brunei-Sabah Shelf and the eastern part of the Sarawak Shelf, many of them supporting living coral reefs. Only one of these shoal areas, North Luconia Shoals, was visited during the cruise, and part of these, Buck Reef, was briefly examined by swimming over it with face masks and found to be a live coral reef. The least depth found on Buck Reef was about 25 feet.

(ii) PROTO-LUPAR SUBMARINE VALLEY AND CHANNELS

A broad depression or submarine valley, here termed the Proto-Lupar Submarine Valley, occurs on the shelf off west Sarawak, extending in a north-northwest direction, as is shown by indentations in the 60, 40, and 20 fathom isobaths. Within part of this submarine valley, about 90 miles north of Kuching, steep-sided narrow channels occur, and towards the land the submarine valley leads into the broad bay between the Rajang and Sarawak Rivers, centred on the wide funnel-shaped estuary of the Lupar River.

The average depth of the sea over the shelf in this area ranges from about 37 fathoms in the southern part of the area surveyed to about 44 fathoms in the north, and the channels are mostly 60 to 80 fathoms deep. The deepest sounding obtained was 92 fathoms. Some anomalously deep soundings (as deep as 93 fathoms) are shown on Admiralty Chart 2660A, and, early in 1963, the Royal Navy surveying ship HMS *Cook* reported a steepsided submarine channel which she had crossed while on passage through this area, but no systematic survey of the valleys had previously been made. From the soundings made by HMS *Dampier* during the present expedition, it is established that

two distinct channels with sharply defined edges run north to south and are connected by smaller channels, giving a pattern like that of a braided river channel. These two channels are about 2 to 3 sea miles apart. The largest channel was surveyed in some detail for 23 nautical miles; the valley system was traced in less detail for a farther 22 miles to the south, consequently this latter portion cannot be so well reconstructed. The width of each of the two main channels ranges from about one half to 1¼ nautical miles in the northern part, and as much as 1¾ miles in the south. To the north, the system ends abruptly, and no depressions on the shelf were found, but to the south, the channels continue beyond the limit of the surveyed area.

The Proto-Lupar Submarine Valley and Channels could hardly have been eroded into the shelf while it was submerged beneath the sea, as it is to-day. Tidal currents could not be concentrated on the flat shelf to cut swales, and the form of the channels is strongly suggestive of a subaerial river course. Therefore the Proto-Lupar Submarine Valley and Channels probably represent part of the valley of a former river which flowed north-northwest across the shelf during the lowering of sea level in the Pleistocene Ice Age. This river would have received as tributaries the precursors of the Rajang, Lupar, Sadong, and Sarawak Rivers of West Sarawak. If this theory is correct, then either this region has received only small amounts of sediment since the Pleitocene, or else the channels have been kept clear by currents, otherwise they would have silted up. No explanation is given in this account for an abrupt termination of the channels to the north, and for the existence in such close proximity of two main channels.

The survey provides significant new evidence on the amount of sea level lowering in the Pleistocene. The maximum depth of the channels, 93 fathoms (170 metres), is greater than that established for any other submarine valleys on the Sunda Shelf, and, if the channels were cut subaerially, testifies to a drop in sea level of about this amount during the Pleistocene, unless the shelf has subsided after the channels were cut. Currently accepted estimates of Pleistocene sea level lowering during the last 200,000 years are 43-60 fathoms (90-110 metres) maximum and 33-34 fathoms (60-80 metres) for the last glacial period (Kuenen, 1950) Umbgrove (quoted by Kuenen) 'held that the over-deepened channels of the North Sunda Submarine Valley, where depths of more than 100 metres (55 fathoms) are found in the lower reaches, testifies to a lowering of that amount'. Kuenen comments that Umbgrove overlooked the fact that a large river may be a few dozen metres deep in its lower reaches and considers that a recession of about 90 metres (50 fathoms) is the figure best fitting the present bathymetric data of the northern Sunda Shelf.

The fact that many rivers near their mouths are considerably deeper than sea level, does not prove that these rivers eroded their channels to such a depth under present conditions because these channels may have been cut during the Pleistocene recession. In any case, the depth of the Proto-Lupar Channels is evidence in favour of a recession approaching 90 fathoms (170 metres), unless the shelf has subsided. A recent calculation, based on the computed volume of glacial ice during the Pleistocene, results in an estimated maximum lowering of sea level of 87.5 fathoms (Down, Farrands, and Ewing, 1962), which would be sufficient to account for the Proto-Lupar Channels. Nevertheless, it remains difficult to explain why the shelf adjacent to the Proto-Lupar Channels is so flat because, if the sea did regress to 90 fathoms, the shelf must have been some 300 feet above sea level at that time, and would be expected to show evidence of subaerial erosion.

(iii) The Shelf-Break and Continental Slope

The usually abrupt change in slope between the continental shelf and the continental slope is here referred to as the shelf-break, a term introduced by R. S. Dietz and H. W. Menard (1951, p.1996). The shelf-break was crossed eight times during the cruise, and the soundings made show that the shelf-break lies at different depths in different areas.

The nature and gradient of the continental slope likewise differ from place to place. The slope bordering the western part of the Sarawak shelf is in general concave and comparatively gentle, with a gradient of about 1 in 53. The slope near D50 is initially very steep and irregular, possibly due to faulting. In the central part of the Sarawak Shelf the slope shows a profile with a smooth concave slope, starting at a well-defined shelf-break. To the west, within the short distance of 40 miles, the continental slope changes to a steep convex profile with no definite shelf-break. Between the two the slope has an intermediate type of profile. Bordering the Brunei-Sabah Shelf, the slope extends down into the Sabah Trough, about 1,600 fathoms deep. The overall gradient is about 1 in 22, steeper than that of the slope of the Western Sarawak Shelf.

(iv) The South China Sea Basin

The South China Sea Basin is a term proposed here for the deep part of the China Sea, beyond the continental slope. Only the southern part of this basin was crossed during the *Dampier* Expedition. This part is mostly between 500 and 1,100 fathoms deep, and from it rise steeply a number of shoals, banks, reefs, atolls cays and sea mounts. This area of reefs is shown on some charts as 'Dangerous ground', and van Bemmelen (1949) proposed the term Sin-Cowe Reefs, from an islet, one of the small group known as Union Bank and Reefs, near the centre. Uncertainty has long existed about the mean depth of the sea in the area of the Sin-Cowe Reefs, van Bemmelen stating that the reefs rise from an extensive platform of less than 1,000 metres (550 fathoms) depth. Some maps and charts, such as the National Geographic Magazine map of Southeast Asia of 1955, show almost the whole area as shallower than 100 fathoms. There are, however, sufficient soundings on Admiralty Chart 2660B to show that most of the area is between 700 and 1,300 fathoms deep, with a mean depth of about 1,000 fathoms.

Sin-Cowe Reefs

Ladd Reef. Ladd Reef is an elongated atoll, about 3 miles long by 1 mile wide, trending in an east-north-east direction. The northeast tip of the reef was visited by boat on the afternoon of 2 August. Actively growing coral was found on the outside of the reef, whereas inside is a shallow lagoon (1 to 3 feet deep at low tide), with coarse coral sand and blocks of dead coral up to 3 feet across, encrusted by Algae. Around the lagoon is an intermittent ring of blocks of dead coral, dry at low tide in places. The largest blocks are on the south side of the northeast tip; they were not visited, but appeared to be about 8 to 10 feet above low water level, and are thus probably dry at high tide.

Spratly Island. Spratly Island is shown on the Admiralty Chart 1201 'Reefs in the China Sea', on a scale of 1:25,000, from a survey by HMS *Dampier* in 1951. The island is 2,500 feet long in a northwest direction, and 1,200 feet wide at its maximum. The surface of the island is flat, about 8 feet above sea level, covered by patches of coarse grass and low leafy plants, and devoid of trees, although the stumps of some old coconut palms can be seen. The Island is built of raised reef coral and nearly horizontal beds of cemented coral debris.

Along the western shore, a broad strip covered by boulders of dead coral is exposed at low tide, and at the southwest tip of the island, a slab of granite and some boulders of volcanic rocks were found among the coral boulders

The granite slab is about 9½ feet long, and 2 feet 4 inches square in section. A groove about 1 inch deep, normal to the length of the slab, extends around the top and sides of the slab, and is about 1 foot wide on top, 1 foot 2 inches wide on the sides. There is no sign of jointing in the rock, and the groove appears to be man-made.

Amboyna Cay. Amboyna Cay is similar to Spratly Island, but is smaller and has no vegetation. It is about 8 to 10 feet above sea level, and composed of cemented coral sand and debris, and recent, uncemented coral fragments. The cemented rock extends out to sea at least 6 feet below low tide level, and ledges of the rock dry at low tide.

Swallow Reef. Swallow Reef is similar in structure to Ladd Reef, being a raised reef, eroded into a ring of large blocks as much as 10 feet above sea-level, surrounding a shallow lagoon. It is about 4½ miles long, in a west-southwest to east-northeast direction, and 2½ miles wide. The east end of the reef was visited on 7 August 1963. Many of the raised blocks of dead coral consist of eroded coral heads in position of growth. A narrow belt of live coral surrounds the reefs. The reef slopes down to deep water, and to the gradient of 1 in 2 or 27°

ORIGIN OF THE SIN-COWE REEFS

As had been expected, the islands, cays, and reefs, visited were formed of raised coral reefs and cemented coral debris. No direct evidence of the base on which the coral originally grew was found, but the steep slopes flanking the reefs suggest that the coral is based on the sunken remains of volcanic islands.

The following history is suggested for the reefs. They presumably started growth on subsiding volcanic islands at some time before the Pleistocene, forming shoals and atolls as subsidence continued. During periodic general lowering of sea level in the Pleistocene caused by recurrent glaciation, the reefs emerged from the sea, and were truncated by marine erosion; whereas upward growth resumed during interglacial periods when the sea level rose. The outer rims, now raised 8 to 10 feet above sea level, probably represent growth during the last interglacial period. A general fall in sea level of 10 to 20 feet is believed to have occurred in the last few thousand years (Kuenen, 1950,) which would account for the amount of reef now above sea level.

[*The above is part of a set of important Special Papers on the H. M. S. Dampier Cruise to be published in September by the Geological Survey, 1963 Annual Report; courtesy Mr. R. Wilson, Regional Director. Incidentally Dr. Haile has just been given the Chair of Geology at the University of Malaya, and we congratulate one of the Gazette's most regular past contributors and hope to have more from him as Professor inside Malaysia.—ED.*]

Letters to the Editor

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Bukit Timah Road,
Singapore, 10.
14th August, 1964

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette.

The review by Mr. G. V. C. Young of Liang Kim Bang's *Sarawak 1941-1957*, is one in which a few minor factual errors are corrected and in which the reviewer disagrees with the author on his view of the Council Negri and the three-tier system. (He could have pointed out, I think, that the author involved in this last point is Edwin Lee, whose "Sarawak In the Early Sixties" comprises a third of the book under review).

This is a useful review. The corrections are noted for the second edition. But at the same time, surely the reviewer is being narrowly legalistic and thus bordering himself on error when he claims that Sarawak was not "a semi-colony", and not "half submerged under the sea of colonial rule" before 1941? He calls it a sovereign state. Sarawak was a British Protected State. It had surrendered in 1888 all its powers of foreign relations to the British Crown, and a country thus circumscribed can hardly be considered sovereign? Perhaps this is a delicate point, and before we argue as to how many guns were fired when the Rajah entered Singapore, and whether the lowly governor called on the sovereign ruler or vice versa, perhaps we could agree that Britain had Sarawak well within its sphere of influence?

May I make one general point? There is a terrible dearth of material in Malaysia on Malaysia, and schools, fed for decades on British histories, still lack books about their own country, despite the good work of such bodies as the Borneo Literature Bureau, etc. Overseas too the demand for information is pressing.

This little book, warts and all, is one attempt to fill a small part of this gap. It is better than the book the reviewer has in mind, *because it is in print*. We have sold nearly 1,000 copies in Sarawak and elsewhere, not because it is outstanding but because it is available. There is nothing else. To the hungry, a crust is better than nothing, and the need this book fills should we a reproach to educationalists and all other government officers who themselves have done so little to fill this gap.

Yours sincerely,

K. G. TREGONNING,
Raffles Professor of History

[With Professor Tregonning's last sentences we reluctantly and profoundly agree.]

August 14th, 1964

Dear Sir,

REFERENCE YOUR RECENT EDITORIAL,

I think the individuals in Sabah and Sarawak have done an excellent job in a short time to get the travel promotion projects as far along as they have. Certainly there is a great deal more interest among travel agencies and wholesale tour operators towards that area today than there was a year or two ago.

Of course, I think you have one of the most exciting areas—to the visitor—of the world. A few years ago there was a considerable reluctance on the part of several key government officials to consider tourism, but I am sure this will change. Then, the problem will be to maintain metes and bounds for a steady flow of visitors without damaging the culture and the native attractions which make the area attractive in the first place. This is a problem with us always.

Some areas have actually benefited from tourist traffic, that is from the standpoint of cultural preservation. I believe Hawaii is one of the best examples—for, until the Hawaii Visitors Bureau moved in to re-establish the "typical" Hawaiian village, the dances, songs, poetry et cetera, it certainly was dying out, and fast. The Mormons new Polynesian Village (in Hawaii) is another example. The temples of Japan, Court dances of the Republic of China, and the Temple dances of Thailand—all rather persevere as a result of efforts by the tourist bodies and in spite of the increasing tourist traffic. Of course, tourism is a major source of revenue for any area.

Congratulations on a terrific museum! One of the best for its size.

Please let us know if we can be of any service.

Sincerely,

F. MARVIN PLAKE
Executive Director

Pacific Area Travel Association,
San Francisco, U.S.A.

A Coastal Community's Year

For years now a small team of observers, educated Sarawak Malays, have kept, a daily notes on a standard sample of people, each in their own Kampong. They received initial simple training in keeping the necessary records. The basis of the operation is a form (MU. 19) which was finalised by the undersigned after a year's careful study of *all* the occupations normally to be found in any Malay community. These were then classified and reduced to 32 main heads, on a single printed sheet, with room for special additions and notes — as all districts have specialities (e.g. in fishing technique, illipe nut seasons.)

A sample is selected (usually about 150), depending on the size of the village and the house position, time and opportunity available to the observer. This observer (who is paid a small honorarium; can use an assistant if required; and is visited periodically for method checking) notes the *main* daily work activity of each person in the sample, through the year. This provides one rather crude but quite clear way of *comparing* the activity patterns of a wide range of communities, and of charting the very important differences through the seasonal cycle of the Year, the days of the week, over Bulan Puasa, and so on. Thus Bako gives an entirely different statistical picture from Buntal or Santubong. In the case of Sematan, incidentally, these records were started *before* the bauxite mine, and we have been able to follow a major economic revolution from what was previously a fishing village (specialising in the netting of *ikan puso* by the *ancho* method during the summer; and a highly developed form of river *kilong* fish-trap during the monsoon) into a primarily modern technological entity — of 1963 Sematan man-days only 0.1 per cent went on *kilong*, 0.2 per cent on *ikan puso*, over 50 per cent directly on bauxite mining and a considerable proportion of the rest on related work connected with the bauxite mine and its shipping. We have full records for Telok Melano before it was upset by terrorists in 1964. The method has also been extended, for comparison, to Kuching urban communities; and then, with some modification (e. g. the elimination of "swamp work") to select Land Dayak long-houses on Penrissen Road and to a Kelabit long-house in the far interior (also since abandoned under a scheme to re-group).

In some communities, records have been kept for women as well as men, though this is more difficult, since many feminine occupations are indoors, and the observation can of course only be done by a lady. At Muara Tebas, on the most easterly mouth of the Sarawak River, two observers record for an average male sample and a smaller (43 in 1963) feminine one. The results do give at least an idea of the differences; and certainly more quick insight into a village at work that any outsider can hope to obtain except over a very long period — indefinite, if he is masculine. The limitations and possible errors of the method are clear, and these have been further discussed with two earlier sets of results published in the *Sarawak Museum Journal* (1959, 13; 63-73 and 1960, 15: 652-654). The Muara Tebas picture seemed so defined as to be suitable for a general presentation in the *Gazette* columns.

T. H.

Muara Tebas, 1963

by

ABANG HUSNI AND DAYANG MASTURA

Muara Tebas is a very well-known village, because nearly all the shipping to and from Kuching passes this pretty place at the east mouth of the Sarawak River. Nowadays the ships include Royal Navy vessels as well as many Chinese and Malay fishing boats and ocean liners.

Muara Tebas is fairly typical of the coast, living partly off the sea and the swamp behind. But there is a low proportion of agriculture and the community has special features, like collecting stones by the men and cake-making for passing ships by the women, as explained in the notes following the table.

MUARA TEBAS, Sample daily occupations, 1963:

Main Occupation	*Man-days*		*Woman-days*		*Comment*
I MAINLY AQUATIC	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*	
Fish traps	4,366	6	0	—	*Kilong, jermal, enggiar, bubu, pento.*
Team netting	23,078	35	0	—	Mainly *pukat* (round to P. Lakei).
Individual netting	3,848	7	0	—	*Jala* mainly.
Line and hook	2,859	4	0	—	*Panching, rawai, goret, taut.*
Shelling and boat	595	1	1,082	7	Low tide, mud and rocks.
Work on nets and boats	5,677	9	251	2	Includes ferrying fish, etc. up-river.
	40,423	62	1,333	9	
II MAINLY TERRESTRIAL					
Ground crops	572	1	1,572	11	notes 1-3 below.
Tree crops	1,728	3	2,118	14	notes 4-5.
Swamp produce	5,171	8	1,058	7	notes 6-8.
Jungle produce	1,409	2	119	1	notes 9-10.
"Cottage industries"	555	1	2,507	17	notes 11-13.
Labouring	2,121	3	397	2	notes 14-16.
	11,556	18	7,771	52	
III "LEISURE"					
Celebrations and visits	777	1	178	1	note 17 below.
At Home	12,371	19	5,439	38	notes 18-20.
Total work-days Studied	65,127	100	14,721	100	

Notes on the Table (compiled with T. H.):

1. Muara Tebas does very little land cultivation. No rice. Vegetable foods are genuinely short in this Kampong, and nearly all have to be bought. Bananas and tapioca are grown on a small scale, and pineapples smaller still. There is none of the soil suitable for water melons (*semangka*) which have developed as a cash crop at places like Buntal in recent years, through local, individual enterprise.

2. *The vegetable shortage* is reflected heavily in an exceptionally high figure for man-days spent on jungle trips to collect wild vegetables and small wild-bush fruit (plus many shorter sorties not shown on this set of data); this is a purely female activity.

3. *Lada* is also included here; this is wild (but also cultivated) pepper-leaf used in wrapping *sireh* (betel nut). At Muara Tebas this and wild vegetable collecting account for *twice* as many days as all other forms of ground "cultivation" together. *Lada* collecting is purely female, whereas *sireh* (nut) gathering is done by both sexes (see note 4).

4. *Sereh*, betel, is the major tree-cropping activity of women. The men help (e. g. climbing the palms), but over half their tree-time is with coconuts (note 5).

5. *Coconuts* accounts for the larger part of this activity among men (note 4), but still on a very small scale compared with many *Kampongs*. There is *NO* rubber and there are NO durian or other cultivated fruit trees, such as provide cash-crops of value to Santubong, Pasir Pandak, etc. (Chinese hold extensive rubber plots in from Muara Tebas and over to the left-bank of the Bako estuary).

6. *Swamp* activities centre rather more on the up-river villages, several of which have budded off from Muara Tebas and Goebilt with increasing population and pressure on the fishing grounds (use of which is controlled by a network of traditional rites and personal rights). But Muara Tebas is now fishing right out towards Pulo Burong one way and into the mouth of Bako Bay (and the large Bako fishing interests), so that swamp and other alternatives are tending to increase in so far as other communities and controls permit.

7. *The main swamp activities* in order of frequency, for Muara Tebas.

Attap — leaf thatch from *nipah* palm (also note 13).

Nibong — palm used as poles for house and fish traps; and the front split, as the cross-pieces to sew together *attap*.

Firewood — from mangrove.

Charcoal — derivative from mangrove.

Rottan — vines (mainly for local house and fish-gear use).

8. *Attap* heads the swamp list largely because this is the only swamp activity shared by men and women; husband and wife often work collecting and preparing the leaf. Women have no other regular connection with the swamp. Incidentally, the collecting of mangrove *bark*, cutch, which early this century was an economic (cash) activity of this whole area, with a European factory upriver at Goebilt, was nil in 1963.

9. *Semak*, a bark which gives red tanin-like juice similar to cutch, was the main saleable jungle *produce* collected during the year. It is much used by fishermen for net preservation, etc.

10. *Clearing and burning* small patches of jungle for minor cultivation (pineapples, bananas etc; (cf. note 1) accounts for all the female work-days under this head, and about half the male activity (usually both sexes working together). This is, a low ratio reflecting the non-agricultural community. There is very little real old jungle left.

11. *Carpentry* accounts for nearly all the male "cottage industry"; and there is an increasing tendency to do small jobs for local sale upriver, etc. Men also help women on mat-making (preparing materials, etc; note 13).

12. *Cake-making* accounts for four-fifths of female cottage industries. Supply often exceeds demand and is home consumed. There is considerable sale, though, to small vessels, and fishing boats calling at this river-mouth, and to adjacent Chinese inland. Some of these "cakes", made to traditional recipes, are absolutely delicious.

13. *Mats, Kajangs* (rough leaf matting), from young *nipah* palm leaf and a very little basket making are, with net work (see table), the other feminine home crafts. *Attap* thatch is also, in a broader sense, part of the category too (see note 8) but is on a more organised manufacture, river-carry and cash-sale basis (at present). There is certainly scope for further use of female time in such communities. Modern Malay women are often not only "underemployed" but, nowadays, feel discontented at being so. This is particularly so in the fishing villages; for women never participate in large areas of aquatic activity (see Table), whereas they share in — and often do most of — the agricultural and related land-work. *On the other hand*, with improving health services since 1948, including the eradication of malaria (by WHO), travelling dispensaries, midwifery, more and more female time is tied up with care of children (notes 19 and 20).

14. *Labouring* is here vaguely defined as working for others, for pay. Until recently, this was rare in coastal villages, unless the person left the *Kampong* for Kuching (government service, etc). Now there are more locally employed government and other personnel and new small industries, such as the sawmill upriver from Muara Tebas.

15. *Collecting stones* is a significant source of employment, off Tanjong Po, 2 miles out from the mouth. This accounts for over a third of this category (men only). It is in a way parallel to the now large-scale employment of Kuching district Malays to collect sand upriver, with the big increase in cement and other building in and around the capital. The Po stone, *batu asa*, is a shale used for sharpening etc., sold widely to Malays and Dayaks. Often the stones are paid for *in* rice.

16. *Collecting water* may seem an extraordinary third type of labouring. But is has been included here, as it fits nowhere else; and as, often, the water-collectors will row long distances, during drought periods, to fill many jars and tins for sale (or barter) to others in the village. Women do this much more than men, in Muara Tebas. Throughout the coastal and delta country the Malays live much of their lives on or "off" (dependent on) the water and its products in sea, estuary and swamp. But freshwater remains one of the greatest difficulties and discomforts practically throughout the area. Only Santubong has piped water — and its governmental "rest house" appendage helped win the *Kampong* this prized distinction. (All the women's "labouring" in the Table was water-collecting).

17. *Hari Raya* accounts for over half the celebrations, in both sexes. In 1963 *Malaysia Day* added to this figure, of coure. Visiting *out of the Kampong* is uncommon in Muara Tebas. This is a habit or fashion which largely depends on local origins and traditions, and is strong in Santubong, which has special ties with Kuching.

18. *At Home* here implies that the 24 hours shows no one major activity, though this is difficult to define. In the case of the men, a great deal of their fishing is done by night. They often spend several nights and days away, sleeping on their boats or in remote bays, to return exhausted and lie up for a couple of days. There is also Friday religious observance for the devout. And periods of storm, tide and rain when little or none of the Muara Tebas types of job can be done. Many such off-days are spent "pottering about" on small but necessary jobs of home maintenance, and jobs around the place. Nothing can more misleading than the impression strangers sometimes get from seeing men sitting around in a *Kampong*, that these are lazy. Few Borneans work harder than the coastal Malays. Here too, there is often danger. This sort of patience and endurance, often for very small return, is wonderful to see.

19. *Children* occupy a lot of the time of a lot of the women, and this is increasing. On the other hand, more schools bring relief. And the newly educated younger women are particularly liable to "look after" the rest of the family because, as things are, there is not much more they at present can and know how to do (cf. note 13). This is going to be a problem for the future. But, if exploited properly, it also adds to productivity and happiness.

20. *Sickness* (*other than childbirth*), on the scale of being *forced* to stay at home, totalled only 100 days out of the total of over 78,000 covered in 1963 Muara Tebas, an astonishing record even allowing for a rather lucky year in our sample. For various reasons, this *is* a very healthy village. The sickness rate for 1963 was more than five times as high at Bako, ten times as high at Santubong.



Malay lady cake-making (*see* Muara Tebas "Cottage Industries")

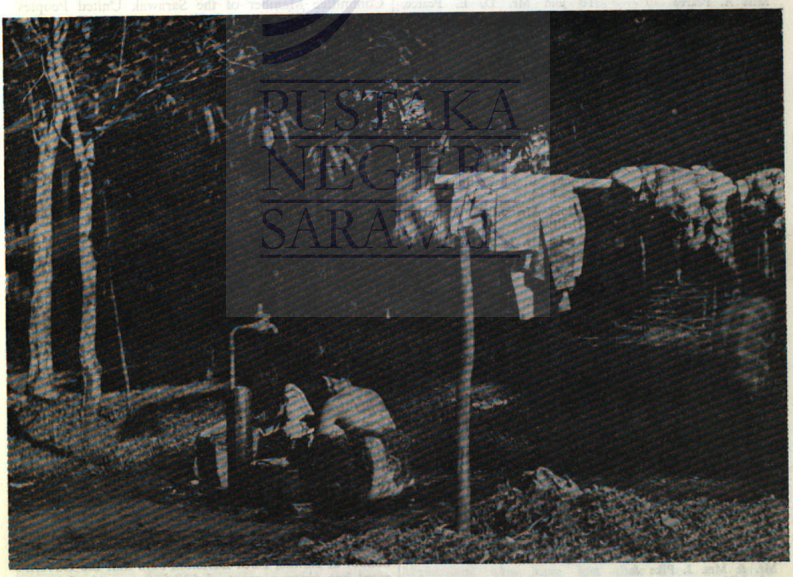


Young Malay making Puë (*see* Muara Tebas "Cottage Industries")

PUSTAKA NEGERI SARAWAK



Gathering wild fruit, Sarawak River delta, near Muara Tebas



The only piped-water village in the delta (*Santubong*)

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Miss L.M. Kennedy	To join Mr. E. H. Kennedy, 5.7.1964.
Master Iain C. Dickie	To join Dr. R. Dickie, 6.7.1964.
Mr. M.A. Cooper (newly appointed temporary Education Officer)	On first appointment, 10.7.1964.
Mrs. Wang Teh Tsing & daughter	To join Mr. Wang Teh Tsing, 11.7.1964.
Mr. P. M. Carr (newly appointed Treasury Accountant)	On first appointment, 13.7.1964.
Masters C. J. & J. F. Hardy	To join Mr. S. Hardy, 17.7.1964.
Masters J. P. & P. C. Cheeseley	To join Mr. M. J. Cheeseley, 19.7.1964.
Master John Blease & Miss Mary Blease	To join Capt. J. R. Blease, 19.7.64.
Master Frank Goodwin	To join Mr. F. W. Goodwin, 20.7.1964.
Master E. & A. Cole	To join Mr. A. Cole, 22.7.1964.
Master C. J. G. Seal	To join Mr. J. E. Seal, 22.7.1964.
Miss J. V. Smith	To join Mr. D. B. Smith, 24.7.1964.
Miss P. Balean & Master H. Balean	To join Dr. G. T. Balean.
Master K. M. Howard	To join Mr. J. J. Howard, 24.7.1964.
Misses R. & J. Scrimshaw	To join Mr. T. A. Scrimshaw, 24.7.1964.
Misses V. F. & R. M. Williams	To join Mr. R. O. Williams, 24.7.1964.
Masters M. & D. Bloxham	To join Mr. C. D. Bloxham, 25.7.1964.
Miss G. Walker	To join Mr. D. C. Walker, 26.7.1964.
Miss H. Meikle & Master J. Meikle	To join Mr. A. R. Meikle, 26.7.1964.
Master R. Miller	To join Mr. D. Miller, 26.7.1964.
Miss A. Pearce	To join Mr. D. E. Pearce, 26.7.1964.
Miss D. A. M. Cleary	To join Mr. K. P. Cleary, 26.7.1964.
Miss J. A. Prince & Master N. G. Prince	To join Mr. A. P. G. Prince, 26.7.1964.
Masters R. D. & C. J. Harlow	To join Mr. H. R. Harlow, 27.7.1964.
Master D. Maddison	To join Mr. R. B. Maddison, 27.7.1964.
Masters N. & M. Austin	To join Mr. J. G. R. Austin, 27.7.1964.
Miss E. Herring & Master N. Herring	To join Mr. N. Herring, 27.7.1964.
Master P. R. Tupholme	To join Mr. J. S. Tupholme, 27.7.1964.
Miss J. Foster & Master P. Foster	To join Mr. L. J. Foster, 28.7.1964.
Masters J. R. & J. E. Smeathers	To join Mr. R. Smeathers, 28.7.1964.
Masters P. & M. Weeks	To join Mr. A. H. Weeks, 29.7.1964.
Master A. P. Turnbull	To join Mr. P. E. Turnbull, 29.7.1964.
Miss N. Scott & Master S. Scott	To join Mr. D. P. Scott, 29.7.1964.
Master C. Austin	To join Mr. J. G. R. Austin, 29.7.1964.
Master S. Bloxham	To join Mr. C. D. Bloxham, 30.7.1964.
Master W. Downie	To join Mr. W. Downie, 31.7.1964.
Master M. Beans	To join Mr. N. S. Beans, 31.7.1964.
Master R. Bilinge	To join Mr. I. A. Bilinge, 31.7.1964.
Master B. T. Cant	To join Mr. C. H. S. Cant, 31.7.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Pike & 2 children	Returning from leave, 1.8.1964.

Departures

Mr. M. B. McCabe	Proceeding to U. K. on leave prior to retirement, 18.5.1964.
Mrs. H. M. J. Underhay	Proceeding to U. K. 26.6.1964.
Mr. A. Bradley	Proceeding to the U. K. on leave prior to retirement, 30.6.64.
Mr. M. G. Dickson	Proceeding to the U. K. on leave, 6.7.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. F. Gavin	Proceeding to the U. K. on leave on completion of contract, 8.7.1964.
Mr. J. H. N. Pitman	Proceeding to the U. K. on leave, 15.7.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Buckingham & child	By *Bruan* proceeding to the U.K. on leave prior to retirement, 22.7.1964.
Mr. D. B. McGilligan	Proceeding to the U. K. on leave, 27.7.1964.
Mr. R. E. Chater	Proceeding to the U. K. on leave, 29.7.1964.

A Sarawak Malaysian Diary

JULY

1st, Wednesday

An Official Statement gives that from December 8, 1962, until June, 17, 1964, altogether 613 persons were detained in Sarawak under orders of detention. In the vast majority of these cases the persons detained have shown a change of heart and have accordingly been released. Altogether 207 out of 613 remained in detention (as at June, 1964).

2nd, Thursday

Australian landing craft "Vernon Sturdee" arrives in Kuching to carry out patrol duties along the coast.

3rd, Friday

Ngu Ngiong Hieng, a Foochow, 30, a former Central Committee Member of the Sarawak United Peoples' Party and Chairman of Sibu All Trade Employees Union, Sibu, is released from detention.

SAAA Meet at Jubilee Ground—First Day.

4th, Saturday

The Sibu Open Tennis Tournament Championships sponsored by the Sibu Recreation Club starts at the Club's Tennis Court.

Recruiting for the first Battalion Malaysian Rangers in the Fourth Division, which began in Miri on May 26, is completed.

SAAA Meet, Second Day. 11 records were set, 9 broken.

Independence Day of the United States of America is officially celebrated in Kuching for the first time.

5th, Sunday

Sarawak Cup Association Football Semi-final: Kuching beat Sibu 3-2 at the Jubilee Ground in Kuching.

Annual General Meeting of the Sarawak Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Kuching held in the Kuching Municipal Council Chamber.

6th, Monday

Further cases of cholera in parts of Third Division.

The Sarawak Development Finance Corporation has approached the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board in an attempt to interest them in the possibilities of growing pineapples in Sarawak for export; discussions are proceeding.

The Minister for Local Government, Mr. Dunstan Endawie, when declaring open the Lawas Chung Hua School at Lawas, Fifth Division, says that the Government has given a grant of $22,500 towards the constructions of the school.

7th, Tuesday

A Chinese Farmer, Vun Jan Kim, alias Tah Jaw, of 14th Mile, Serian-Simanggang Road is found guilty on four charges under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations in Kuching High Court today by Mr. Justice D. B. McGilligan. Kampong Siol Kandis, one-time rubber garden of the Third Rajah of Sarawak (Sir Charles Vyner Brooke) is now giving way to a new native settlement.

The rural registration centres at Kampong Tabaang and Dari District Office at Matu-Daro in the Third Division report that of the 116 persons who registered yesterday at both centres, 106 persons were Melanaus and Malays within the age limit.

Kampong Iboi-Pelandok Rural Credit Society, Unlimited, (Malay, Kuala Sadong), registered in April, 1949, one of the oldest Co-operatives in Sarawak, has recently been converted into a Multi-Purpose Society.

8th, Wednesday

The Chief Minister of Sarawak, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, tells the Foreign Correspondents' Association of South-east Asia that the Government of Sarawak is now faced with three "Major Problems," all inter-related together. They are:

(1) Improving the education of the people;
(2) welding them into a cohesive and united part of Malaysian body politic; and
(3) improving the economic efficiency of the rural people.

The Director of Operations in Borneo, Major-General W. C. Walker, pays a brief visit to 7th Battalion, Royal Malay Regiment at Bukit Siol, across River in Kuching.

9th, Thursday

The State Security Executive Committee meets in the Supreme Council Chamber to discuss the latest military situation in the State; lasts more than 2½ hours.

A Royal Air Force Single Pioneer aircraft, under the command of Flight Lieutenant Ian Douglas, makes a successful landing at the new aerodrome at Kapit, now under final stages of construction.

10th, Friday

In the Mujat area of Serian District, First Division, fresh incursion by Indonesian Border Terrorists is reported. The raiders approached a village at about 10 o'clock last night, and without ascertaining who was in the area poured in machinegun and mortar fire.

The Belgian Ambassador to Malaysia, Mr. Roger Malergreau, whose headquarters is at Kuala Lumpur flies, pays a social visit to the capital.

11th, Saturday

Sabah won both the men's and women's championships in the Borneo Games held in Seria, Brunei yesterday and today. Sarawak was second in both championships, Brunei third.

Dr. R. Dickie, Director of Medical Services, installed as the President of the Kuching Rotary Club for the new Rotary year 1964/1965, receives chain of office from outgoing President G. Deakin.

The people of Lundu, Sematan and nearby *kampongs* of the First Division of Sarawak today give a rousing welcome to the Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan.

12th, Sunday

Following Sabah Teachers' support to the Kuching Teachers' Association's objection to have the Malay Language as a medium of instruction in schools in the foreseeable future, the Sibu Chinese Teachers' Association express their support.

13th, Monday

The Chief Minister of Sarawak, in a broadcast, warns of communist propaganda now being put out to promote a campaign of hatred against the forces of law and order.

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. James Wong, declares open a 19-day Intermediate Clerical Course held at the Sarawak Civil Service Training Centre in Kuching.

Mr. Stephen Yong (SUPP) Member of Parliament in the House of Representatives in Kuala Lumpur seconds an amendment proposed by a Socialist Front Member, Dr. Tan Chee Khoon, to the Internal Security (Amendment) Bill,—that discussion of the Bill be postponed for another six months, as the bill struck at the autonomy of universities and other institutions of higher learning.

14th, Tuesday

Information Office announces the publication of a short 30-page Civics Guide for Sarawak entitled "Our Government, Our Rights and Our Duties."

Government announces that applications are being invited for about 120 lots of State land of approximately 10 acres each in the Sekuau Group Settlement Scheme at the 25th Mile, Ulu Oya Road, Third Division.

The Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives and Acting Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Tuan Haji Mohammed Khir Johari arrives in Kuching.

Another attack on a village in the Sematan area of First Division, by a gang of Indonesian border terrorists of unknown strength. A 13-year-old girl was seriously wounded when mortar bombs came crashing; later evacuated by R.A.F. helicopter in Kuching

Foo Shu Sen, Chinese, 23, pleaded guilty to a charge of having committed a breach of trust in respect of Government Petrol to the total amount of 1,716 gallons valued at $1,338.50. He was bound over for a period of two years to be of good behaviour on a surety of $1,000.

15th, Wednesday

The Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Tuan Syed Zainal bin Abidin, announces that Information and Broadcasting services in Sarawak will be expanded considerably and that the present strength of its staff will be increased by "one hundred per cent."

The Miri High Court sentences an Indonesian Guerilla, captured at Pa Lungan, Kelabit country, Fourth Division to 15 years imprisonment for having in possession a Garand Rifle.

A spokesman of the Sarawak Constabulary say that ex-Regular policemen are required for temporary duty as auxiliary police at Bau, Serian and Tebedu.

The Chairman of the Malaysian Tariff Advisory Board, Mr. L. A. D. Williamson, says that the proposed Common Market in Malaysia represents economic integration; neither can survive without the other.

Mr. Wee Kheng Chiang, Sarawak's well-known business man and philanthropist donates $3,000 to the Sarawak Society for the Blind—the biggest single donation the Society has yet received.

16th, Thursday

The Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, accompanied by his wife, leave Kuching this morning by the M.Y. *Zahora* to attend the Betong Regatta in the Second Division.

At a simple ceremony held in Broadcasting House today, the Federal Acting Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Inche Khir Johari, presents awards of $3,000 each to the dependants of sixteen Sarawak Malaysians who have lost their lives on active

service since Malaysia Day as a result of Indonesian aggression; and awards of $1,000 each to nine others who have been wounded in similar circumstances.

The Secretary General of the Sarawak Native Teachers Association today issues a statement with suggestions on how best to help the State start on the road to using Bahasa Malaysia (National Language), as medium of instruction in schools.

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. James Wong, accompanied by the Director of Public Works, Mr. J. K. Wardzala and the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry for Works and Communication, flies to Lundu to inspect government projects on the spot.

The Minister for Local Government, Mr. Dunstan Endawie, praises the people of Kampong Pueh, the 60-door Land Dayak border village which was attacked by Indonesian terrorists on Tuesday, for their bravery and high morale.

The Sarawak Government announces a further land development scheme on the Ulu Oya Road: the Sibintek Land Development Scheme at the 23rd Mile and 24th Mile.

17th, Friday

In an inquest held in the Kuching Coroner's Court, it is given in medical evidence that cause of death of a political detainee, Ong Geong Ing, found dead in a cell while in police custody on June 16, was "asphyxiation due to application of ligature."

The following National Service Registration figures for the period July 11 to 16 in the five divisions are released by the Manpower Department, Kuching. First Division: 1,423. Second Division: 1,604, Third Division: 548, Fourth Division: 621, Fifth Division: 359. Total: 4,555.

18th, Saturday

Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, announces that a coastal patrol craft, named "Sri Sarawak." will be one of the two new patrol crafts which the Royal Malaysian Navy expects from England before the end of this year.

The Governor of Sarawak, Dato Abang Haji Openg, at the opening of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's new premises at Rock Road in Kuching, says that confrontation mounted by Indonesia to crush Malaysia is a senseless pursuit which adversely affects the Indonesian people more than it does the Malaysians.

The Chief Minister of Sarawak, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, declares open the Betong Spur Road.

About fifty Indonesian border terrorists attacked a security forces position in the Bau Area of the First Division, held by the First Green Jackets; retreated in disorder after a twenty-minute battle.

19th, Sunday

Sarawak Cup Final played at the Jubilee Ground in Kuching; Kuching beat Miri, 7 goals to 1.

Sarawak Dayak National Union opposes Malay as medium of instruction and pledges to uphold the Agreement embodied in the Inter-Government Committee Report in all respects.

20th, Monday

Mr. Yap Chin Kwee, political Secretary to the Malaysian Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, says in Kuching today that there is little doubt that Indonesia will display her military might along the Sarawak border, such as small raids across the border, to "lower civilian morale." He also thinks Indonesians might make deep penetrations to specific targets in the First, Second and Third Divisions.

The total number of Women's Institutes in Sarawak now number 75; 3 new institutes recently open in the First Division, 8 in the Third Division and 2 in the Fifth Division.

A small reconnaissance party of Indonesian border terrorists cross the border in the area of Bau in the First Division, after a spasmodic exchange of rifle fire, the enemy party retire back over the border.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman, and the Assistant Minister for National Rural Development and Justice, Inche Abdul Rahman lead a high-powered team of Senior Central Government officials to Sarawak for one week's intensive tour, to familiarise themselves with the state and its people.

21st, Tuesday

The Chief Minister reiterates and explains Sarawak's present policy on education and the national language which is to speed up the teaching of Malay, in our schools, but English will continue as a medium of instruction in line with our present policy enunciated and embodied in the Inter-Governmental Committee Report and the London Agreement.

22nd, Wednesday

The celebration of Prophet Mohammad's Birthday in Kuching today is witnessed by more than fifteen thousand people of all races, mostly from Kuching and the surrounding areas, at the Central Padang. (See separate article).

23rd, Thursday

The Royal Society of Arts, foremost cultural body of its kind in the Commonwealth, confers a medal for distinguished research on the Curator, Sarawak Museum, Mr. Tom Harrisson; the third international award he has received in the past three years.

The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. L. A. Foster, says oil palms will grow well in the area around Luak in the Fourth Division.

24th, Friday

Mr. T. Y. Tan, MP, and Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, today presents a cheque worth $2,968 to the Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, for the Limbang Fire Relief Fund.

The Coroner, Mr. H. S. Dainell, today returns an open verdict on the death of a detainee, Ong Geong Ing who was, according to the police, found dead in his cell in the interrogation or holding centre.

25th, Saturday

A force of Indonesian border terrorists numbering approximately 20 men were surprised whilst reconnoitreing a Security Forces' prepared position in the area south of Bau.

An Indonesian terrorist, aged 22, sentenced to 12 years imprisonment on each of two charges, by the Judicial Commissioner Mr. J. W. Williams, in Kuching High Court today.

Security Forces in the Biawak Area, south southwest of Sematan in Lundu District of the First Division, this afternoon kill five Indonesian guerillas, and wounded another four. Enemy weapons and equipment are recovered; no casualties from our side.

26th, Sunday

The Governor, Dato Abang Haji Openg, congratulates the people of Lundu for their bravery and loyalty to the country in facing Indonesia's confrontation, speaking at the opening ceremony of the new $70,000 Lundu District Office Building.

Two cases of cholera confirmed in Miri.

27th, Monday

The Governor of Sarawak today returned to Kuching after a successful four day tour of the coastal districts of Kuching and Lundu.

A total of 30,987 persons have now registered for service.

28th, Tuesday

At a tree-planting ceremony at Dragon School, the Chief Minister of Sarawak commends the students for their spirit of self-help.

Strong critisicms are voiced today at the Kuching Municipal Council monthly meeting on the State Government's Capital Grants to the Council for its projects for the next five years; these are said to be inadequate.

The Assistant Minister for National and Rural Development and Justice, Inche Abdul Rahman Yakub tells the people of the Long Lama area, Fourth Division, that the Federal Government will consider setting up Adult Education classes as soon as possible in the Rural areas if there is sufficient demand from the people.

29th, Wednesday

A combined Sarawak and Sabah Security Executive Committee Meeting to review the emergency situation in both states, with particular emphasis on Indonesian aggression along the border; held in Kuching.

A party of about 50 Indonesian guerillas early this morning attacked a Security Forces position at Biawak, Lundu District, First Division.

The Federal Assistant Minister for National and Rural Development and Justice, Inche Abdul Rahman bin Yakub, and the Sarawak Minister of State, Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu, have a four-hour-meeting-the-people-session in an Iban longhouse in Kanowit District of the Third Division.

30th, Thursday

The Chief Minister this morning approves 13 minor rural projects for Upper Sadong District.

The President of the Kuching Municipal Council, Mr. Ong Kee Hui, says there is an immediate need for an Indoor Sports Stadium in Kuching.

In view of the cholera outbreak in Miri, Fourth Division, the Kuching Municipal Council is taking precaution under Standing Committee for Public Health to prevent the disease from spreading to the First Division.

A comprehensive analysis of what happens to school children under 15 years after they have completed their six-year primary education in schools throughout Sarawak issued by the Education Department (published elsewhere in this issue).

31st, Friday

Six Indonesian guerillas killed early this morning by British Security Forces in two fierce clashes with a strong Indonesian force on the outskirts of Kampong Stass, eight miles west south-west of Bau Town, First Division. Stass is a fortified Land Dayak Kampong—45 minutes walk to the Indonesian boarder; one member of the security forces was slightly injured.

The Kuching Municipal Council states a five-year Street Lighting programme has been agreed upon between the Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation and Council.

Sports Commentary

by

REG. MADDISON

The discussion programme broadcast by Radio Malaysia, Sarawak, this month on the subject of a covered sports stadium for Kuching was a very interesting one and a number of important points were raised. The speakers covered the needs, siting, administration and financing of such a stadium. There was general agreement on the point that in addition to the normal indoor facilities of basketball, badminton, table tennis, and even tennis, there should be outdoor facilities as well. Tennis courts and a soccer pitch were mentioned, and a site in Green Road of some eleven acres appeared to be ideal. It is understood that the planning authorities are bearing this in mind. The panel then dealt with finance and various speakers suggested approaches to the Federal and State Governments as well as the Kuching Municipal Council and the public itself. In order to get the project under way as soon as possible it was suggested that the recently formed Sarawak Sports Committee would be the appropriate body to make the first approach to these authorities. It is hoped this will be done quickly and then in the not too distant future, Sarawak may well have a sports complex capable of staging inter-state competitions, and able to give the youth of the First Division, at least, a chance of enjoying their leisure time with reasonable facilities.

In my last month's commentary I stuck my neck out rather too much and forecast a hatful of gold medals for the athletes of Sarawak and Sabah at the first Malaysian Athletic Championships held at Seremban. Unfortunately, Sarawak did not get even one, and Sabah only four. I make no excuses for my bad judgment, but feel that part of the explanation for such a poor showing must be due to the change from running on bitumen to running on grass. In the last couple of weeks here, our athletes did do some training on grass, but not enough I feel, although of course, Sabah did nothing like as well as expected and they train on grass all the time. Even Dilbagh Singh Kler was beaten into second place in both the 1500 and 5000 metres. His only success was in the 3000 metres steeplechase which he won in 9 minutes 32.4 seconds. Kuda Dita was second in the 110 metres and 400 metres hurdles. Latif Olen was perhaps our greatest disappointment. He did not even qualify in the 400 metres and was placed second in his heat in the 800 metres, finishing nowhere in the final. Our 4 x 100 metres relay teams came fourth and the 4 x 400 metres relay team were not placed. A most disappointing result altogether, with none of our athletes reaching their best times, except Kuda in the 400 metres hurdles who did 53.7 seconds, a personal best and Sarawak record. Although Latif Olen has been selected for centralised training for the possible team to go to Tokyo for the Olympic Games in October, Kuda has not, although he has the best 110 metres hurdles time in Malaysia, being two tenths of a second faster than Wong Fey Wan who beat him in this event on Saturday shortly after Kuda had run his gruelling 400 metres.

The Kuching F. A. leagues have now been completed, and congratulations must go to All Saints who are champions of the First Division in this, their first season. They have at last stopped P. and T's incredible run of seven consecutive league championships and beat them 6-4 in their last game. In the play off for the second Division championship S. B. M. beat P. and T. "B" by 5 goals to 4 to win the league. They were down 4-1 at one time and showed great determination to overcome the deficit. They have quite a young team who have always tried to play good clean football and deserve their success. The Borneo Cup matches between Sarawak and Sabah will be played on the 29th and 31st of this month, the aggregate goals deciding the winner. Sarawak must be favourites to win on their own ground in Kuching and wrest the crown from Sabah who will be trying hard for a hat-trick in this Borneo Cup.

In the Malaysian Tennis Championships at Ipoh this month Augustine Song represented Sarawak and Van Wu, Sabah. They were both beaten by losing finalist and Malaya Davis Cup player Billy Yap — Augustine lost 6-2, 6-2 and Van Wu 6-1, 6-2.

Jay Archer, the American originator of Biddy basketball has been over here under the auspices of the United States Information Service to introduce the game to Sarawak. It has been extremely successful in Singapore and Malaya in the last three years and I think it would be an excellent thing if it could be developed here. The idea of the game as its

name perhaps suggests is to give young boys and girls a chance of playing basketball successfully within their own physical limitations. The game is exactly the same as basketball, but scaled down to suit particularly the primary children. The basket is at a height of 8 feet 6 inches as against the normal 10 feet and the ball is smaller and lighter. The court is a little shorter as the baskets are attached some two feet in front of the ordinary baskets. Thus the small boys and girls have the chance of playing the game without the handicap of their limited physique and the improvement in their game as a consequence is quite astounding.

The cricket season has begun now, and an interesting game recently was between the visiting schoolboys on holiday here from overseas and their fathers. The fathers were victorious in a close game of 25 overs each. The sons were all out for 82 and the fathers passed this score with two wickets in hand. The match between Government and Commercials will be played this month and Sarawak go to Sabah for the annual two-day game between the two states over Malaysia weekend.

Autumn Meeting at the Turf Club

by

NORMAN LAWRENSON

Although three Cup races were included in the racing calendar for this Autumn Meeting, the main point of interest was the introduction of an electric totalisator, the first of its kind in Borneo.

To racegoers who have departed from these shores not so many years ago, the Turf Club would seem very much 'with it' to use modern terminology. We now have a totalisator, photo finish equipment, radio telephonic facilities between Observation Stewards and anti-doping measures. All we now require are starting stalls to compete with Sacramento or a similar type of racing track.

Getting back to the racing that took place during this meeting. Rubber Exporter proved without doubt that he is the best horse in Sarawak by completing a fine treble. Two of his successes being the Governor's Cup over six furlongs and the Autumn Cup over a mile and quarter. In all three successes he was partnered by Keram bin Ali the present leading jockey who has a total of fifteen winners during the current season.

By a similar token Nineteenth September enhanced his claim to become the champion 'pony of the year' with two successes on the first and third day. Victory in the later earned for his joint owners Mr. & Mrs. Wee Hood Teck, the Borneo Company Limited Cup, the most handsome trophy competed for during the season.

Carrying the welter burden of 10-10 he proved just too strong for newly promoted Yes or No to whom he conceded 45 lbs. over this nine furlong course.

A very popular win amongst the racing fraternity was the victory for Miss Susie Heinze's Brunei Bill in the Ranau Handicap on the second day. The tote paid the surprisingly long odds of $58.60 for a winning $1.00 ticket on Brunei Bill, the place odds of only $4.30 showed that his chances prior to the race were not so forlorn.

Three other ponies apart from Nineteenth September completed winning doubles namely, O.K. O.K., Yes or No and Sundra Khumara Nei, no doubt the handicapper will have duly noted their performances.

The Meeting was noted for the number of incidents that occurred. On the opening day Malaysia Time fell and duly deposited his rider, and on the second day both Jadi Lah and First Love fell, the luckless rider being Junaidi in two of the instances. Finally on the last day the riders of Chantek Manis II and Noble Albert were both disposed of by their mounts during the race and had to walk home. All the foregoing kept the Red Cross on its toes but fortunately no after-effects were suffered by humans or animals.

From the punters point of view the totalisator was a success, the instant knowledge of the current favourite and amount being invested is much appreciated. Whether this had anything to do with it or not, it is interesting to note that fourteen favourites were successful out of the twenty-four races.

O and E

The above title is unrelated to that awesome, dreaded and respected section of government which dwells in the cloak and dagger twilight of Secretariat Administration: "O and M," — Organisation and Methods. the all-seeing eye, led by the Honorary Secretary of the Sarawak Sports Council and uncle-pioneer of local Table Tennis, fastest Asian eye-game in these parts (viz: Mr. Maurice Gould). In the more naif *Gazette* context, our title harmlessly means "Odds and Ends". When we have anything odd left over, we put it in at the end — if there's space.

This month: bits and pieces on Medical Anxieties in our beloved morning newspapers; Confrontation and Conservation; the Security Forces and Bookshops; a handbook on Hunting, with horror sections (e.g. on how to catch a live Sambhur Deer on a Hook!); the hobbies of leaders; a big bet; Stephen Wan Ulok at Cambridge; potatoes out of the Singapore riots; new organisations for the ladies, bless em. . . .

* * *

Our junior but much more frequent contemporary, the *Sarawak Tribune* ("Sarawak's Oldest Established Newspaper") went into a new, big page format late this July, and was joined by the new *Vanguard* in August. There have been interesting tendencies lately. One is to devote, in some recent issues, a noticeably high column-inchery to medical matters. On one single day, one issue had all these:

— a double-column item on the blind;

— a three-column headline lead on smallpox;

— a single-column headed "SPEED — No. 1 KILLER";

— a three-column span "DON'T SCRATCH THAT ITCH";

— a three-column centre page spread reproducing a Radio Malaysia HEALTH TALK;

— a centre-page banner headline MAN'S GREATEST KILLER (this time Malaria, not speed);

— alongside the above, covering the rest of the centre page — HOW MANY PILLS DID YOU TAKE TODAY (the world took 20,000,000, which seems surprisingly *low*);

— on the next page, another long item on how the island of Manus, off New Guinea, WILL BE RID OF MALARIA;

— an item on Lepers.

All this is a single morning's breakfast read! But it was no mere flash in the bedpan. A following day's paper had on page 2, Cholera; page 3, supermarket hygiene; page 4, banner headline over 4-columns THE SICK IN MIND; page 5, similar dominant 4-column banner APPLYING NUCLEAR ENERGY TO MEDICINE, plus a separate item from Wanganui, New Zealand, on a local doctor's 108 hour week; page 6, a story on American research into cold resistance and health of PERUVIAN indians in the Andes, 14,000 feet (project costs $750,000.00 — quite a height!). It is well known that a high incidence of pills and health anxiety often reflects a sense of all-round insecurity and fear in a society. But this sounds more like a critical disturbance of the whole body literate!

* * *

Brighter news. The Sarawak Turf Club has its bar open (Members and Guests only) every night from 6.30 to midnight. Tonic music for dancing to 1.00 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

Some lesser aspects of Confrontation have been positively beneficial against a background of much to the contrary. Two of these merit special mention for the Sarawak record: books and wild life.

Wild life: Confrontation has given a welcome breathing space to a lot of jungle creatures that were being shot almost down to extinction along the densely populated border areas of the First and Second Divisions and the Saribas part of the Third. Restrictions on shot-gun ammunition, on night-hunting and on firing any weapon at random, have given monkeys, hornbills, pigeons and deer real relief, while at the same time producing new problems in controlling the pest numbers of wild pig and *burong pipit*.

Books: Confrontation has brought into East Malaysia a large, vigorous and intelligent new reading public, with a good deal of time, off duty and in isolated stations, *to* read. The men of the security forces have stepped up the use of book shops and libraries, and indirectly raised the general standard of local book availability — which was far from high before. This means that nowadays one can choose from a fairly wide selection of paperbacks and sensible magazines (as well as trash). We remember the not-distant days when a tour of Kuching or Sibu bookshops was a matter of half an hour, *without* finding one title worth buying. Yesterday, we bought seven from one shop, all top-class paperbacks — and went home planning to come, thankfully, again next week for more of the many left to enjoy.

* * *

Talking of books and wild life, we shall sadly miss Mr. Anthony Richards, one of the last of the Brooke officers, who retired earlier this year. Anthony Richards specialised in Iban and spent many years serving in the Iban areas of the state. He has added appreciably to the still meagre Secular literature of Iban-English, — the other major contributors in this field being Mr. Gerunsin Lambat, Mr. Benedict Sandin and Mr. Michael Buma, themselves of course Ibans of distinction.

The latest item from Mr. Richards' stable is a translation of a booklet "Hunting Lore" by Jarit Meluda, published by the Borneo Literature Bureau. This is a handy little thing for anyone who wants to keep up his protein content. Much is excellent — especially on fishing methods. But there are strange passages. The long, illustrated (3 diagrams) section on spring and spear traps carries a few words of wise warning; clearly the idea is a do it yourself job. The methods are inhumane, nasty and even anti-human; if not actually murderous? The Iban afterworld, indeed, has a special place for those killed by big traps, and these tragic figures can never enter the full overworld.

One does not want to be sloppy or sentimental about these things. To kill for food is an essential fact of Borneo life. But there are limits! "Hunting Lore" gives, in places, a cruel, nearly schoolboy impression. Chapter II, for instance, on "Other Methods of Hunting". It starts with something new to us, thank goodness not seen in 20 years travel. The opening section is entitled: DEER HOOKS. The idea is that you set a bait for the beast as it comes in to a salt-lick for sustenance. *Inside this bait you insert a vast hook*. Big-game fishing on land! The awesome instructions read bluntly enough in all conscience (if conscience is the proper word?):—

> "The deer will lick at the salt and spring the trap. The hook must be *very big* and heavy to hold them when it catches in their mouths, and the noose must be heavy too".

Obviously the wretched animal may stay "on the hook" many hours; for if the hunter were in the vicinity, the method would be quite unnecessary.

Nowhere, either in the text or in Mr. Richards' introduction is there a clear word on conservation, on the laws prohibiting killing of certain animals or in certain places, lest they be reduced below survival level. This is becoming a real, indeed a tremendous, problem in some parts of the country, where overshooting and hunting in preconfrontation years had got down as far as making even squirrels and small doves rare, where a decade ago they were abundant. This is a matter of practical living and feeding for *future* generations, quite apart from humane ideas.

Mr. Richards does mention that his author doesn't "favour" activities like deer-netting, which "requires a large party". But individual methods like the hook are o.k.! We beg to take an opposite view. And we emphatically add that a great majority of Ibans and others agree, and do *not* wish, today, to be associated with what is little better than barbarically beastly.

* * *

Talking of Hunting the new SARAWAK WHO'S WHO, issued by the Information Department, an admirable booklet, lists all Ministers, Senators, M.P.s and Councillors, including an item for their "Interests". We made a rough analysis of these interests, with the following effect.

		No. of times mentioned	
A. *OUTDOOR*	57		
(a) Individual			
Gardening, etc.		10	
Hunting		9	
Fishing		7	34
Boating		7	
Swimming		1	
(b) Ball Games, etc.			
Football		8	
Badminton, tennis		6	
Athletics		3	23
Golf		1	
Other		5	
B. *INDOOR*	32		
(a) *Active*			
Carpentry		5	
Photography		5	12
Stamp Collecting		1	
Dancing		1	
(b) *Placid*			
Reading		14	
Radio		3	20
Music		2	
Chess		1	

Most varied interests were these of the Chief Minister: "Journalism, law, photography, farming and golf". (In tabulating items, we did not include professional, political or religious activities, only "hobbies" in the stricter sense). Most unusual was Penghulu Baya Malang of the Tutoh's: "Out-board driving, wood carving and orchids". The chess player was Councillor Kembar bin Budin of Bintulu. No mention of cards or any form of gambling! But by and large a *very fair cross-section* of modern Sarawakian outlooks and spare-time pleasures. Our politicians, in fact, truly represent the wider mood.

* * *

Confrontation has its minor side benefits, two already noted. The Singapore riots left a different odd aftermath, a near-drought of potatoes, which come to us here from Australia! It is up-to-a-point encouraging that very little else of *material* impact fell upon us out of that appalling affair. During the riots, though, the price of potatoes in Sarawak rose by 100%. One big retailer had voluntarily carried a loss, buying at the top price and selling at the usual 30 cents per kati for goodwill; other things would have run seriously short if: (a) the riots had gone on much longer; (b) local morale had lowered and rumour taken over to start panic buying and stock-piling (a vital point which Information Services determine and on which Sarawak did very well).

* * *

Surely the international incident of the year must have been Miss Suzie Heinze's win of the "Ranau (*Sabah*) Handicap" at the *Sarawak* Turf Club's Autumn Meeting on 1st August, with *Malay* jockey Bujang Ali

up. Her pony "*Brunei* Bill", won by a nose on a photo finish, and paid a remarkable tote dividend, $58.60 for a dollar bet. Second "Enjoyment", but third was one to offset the non-Malaysian winner's name, "*Sarawak* Billian", "*Malaysia* Time" was a good fourth! As Miss Heinze is a *German* lady, that about covers the racial spectrum!!

Incidentally this popular lady was not able to see her rather unexpected win as — characteristically — she was out in the field, doing a teacher's course at Lundu, on the fringes of the Confrontation Line.

Women's Institutes are something new in Sarawak. The movement, so long an accepted part of any English Landscape, is catching on. During August also the South-east Asian Conference of the Associated Country-women of the World graced Kuching, with exhibits, film-shows and much else. Opened by His Excellency the Gover-nor on 22 August, this high-lighted W.I. The develop-ment follows naturally upon the work done by the Agriculture Department especially, in getting new ideas, domestic and garden techniques out to women in the kampongs and long-houses over much of our countryside. We met one of these indomitable ladies, a Malay, all on her own up at Bario not so long ago, teaching Kelabit women how to sew flower patterns on their *bajus* and make rich cakes for their well-appetited he-men. A lot of credit for this prolific effort goes to Miss Helen Wallis, M.B.E., who founded the service. She left Sarawak, much missed, in June of this year.

* * *

Up in Sabah the other day, by the way, we heard of a lass there who set a different record. When Mr. John Corner succeeded, after long preparation, in leading the Royal Society Expedition up the fierce-some eastern cliff climb to the summit of Mt. Kina-balu, it was only to find that a local Agriculture Department home demonstrater (female) had led a young American Peace Corps lad up the same awesome ascent just a few weeks before. Good for the do-good girls, what?

* * *

It was nice to hear the English-Kenyah voice of Stephen Wan Ulok, nephew of Temonggong Oyau Lawai Jau, on the radio the other evening (August 5). But what a botch the B.B.C. interviewer made of his story. He evidently never even realised that the remarkable thing about Stephen was not only that he had won an honours degree at Cambridge but *also* that he had got there out of the crowded pressures of an ulu long-house childhood (Long San; the Roman Catholic fathers coaching him) in the fifties when education was still just embryo; a *wonderful* achieve-ment.

Stephen, a splendid person in his own right, came over as "feed-man" for the B.B.C. radio professional, whose interest seemed to kindle only when he dis-covered Stephen had a French girl-friend. Not that we aren't interested about that, too. And so will the Baram, be, it's true. Stephen is his people's pride.

This Sarawak Magazine programme is useful, and should be strengthened by better background know-ledge and less foreground westernism. Too often, the effect is lost in fluffy mannerisms, stale from Bush House. It should also be longer and more frequently broadcast perhaps?

* * *

We learn from Mr. David Blatchford of Booty Edwards, the well-known Malaysian-wide architects, that it was *they* who wholly designed and supervised building the post office and telephone exchange re-ferred to in D.O. Sarikei's report (*S.G.* June 30th, 1964), *not* the P.W.D. as there stated. Which reminds us that one of the projects we have in mind for the near future is a survey of recent architecture in our towns — some of the outstanding atrocities, as well as the all too few first-class new buildings.

T.H.

SEPTEMBER, 1964

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES	HIGH WATER			
ENGLISH	CHINESE	MUSLIM	● 6th New Moon ○ 21st Full Moon ☽ 13th First Quarter ☾ 28th Last Quarter	KUCHING		MIRI	
Tues. 1	25	24	.....	0008	—	0421	—
				1128			
Wed. 2	26	25	.....	0137	1241	0534	—
Th. 3	27	26	.....	0254	1404	0712	—
Fri. 4	28	27	.....	0356	1516	0834	—
Sat. 5	29	28	Kuching Boat Club Expedition to Bako. Entries close for the November Theory Examination of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music.	0447	1614	0942	—
SUN. 6	1	29	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. 1st day of the 8th Moon (30 days).	0529	1706	1044	—
Mon. 7	2	1	1st day of *Jumad-ul-awal*. Third School Term commences. Sarawak Government Officers' Autumn Examination com-mences.	0607	1754	0238 1140	—
Tues. 8	3	2	.....	0641	1839	0219	1231
Wed. 9	4	3	.....	0715	1924	0208	1319
Th. 10	5	4	Mukah District Council Meeting.	0746	2008	0159	1407
Fri. 11	6	5	LIBERATION DAY.	0819	2053	0153	1459
Sat. 12	7	6	.....	0850	2145	0204	—
SUN. 13	8	7	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	0921	2241	0 0	—
Mon. 14	9	8	Kuching Rural District Council Meeting.	0959	2349	0245	—
Tues. 15	10	9	.....	1045	—	0317	—
Wed. 16	11	10	*Ember Day*.	0112	—	0409	—
				1152			
Th. 17	12	11	Subis District Council Meeting.	0224	1317	0519	—
Fri. 18	13	12	*Ember Day*.	0319	1428	0703	—
Sat. 19	14	13	*Ember Day*. Sarawak Amateur Athletic Association Meeting.	0401	1526	0826	—
SUN. 20	15	14	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Chung Ch'iu Ch'ieh* (Mid-Autumn or Moon Festival).	0435	1609	0934	—
Mon. 21	16	15	*St. Matthew*.	0509	1652	0109	—
						1032	
Tues. 22	17	16	Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.	0538	1732	0106	—
						1128	
Wed. 23	18	17	AUTUMNAL EQUINOX.	0610	1815	0104	1223
Th. 24	19	18	.....	0642	1859	0106	1317
Fri. 25	20	19	Bintulu District Council Meeting.	0714	1946	0112	1417
Sat. 26	21	20	Sarawak Turf Club Races.	0747	2038	0124	1541
SUN. 27	22	21	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Kueh Seng Ong's Birthday*.	0825	2137	0141	—
Mon. 28	23	22	.....	0908	2245	0203	—
Tues. 29	24	23	ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS. *Michaelmas*.	1000	—	0253	—
Wed. 30	25	24	Sibu Urban District Council Meeting.	0005	—		
				1111		0319	—

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1964

Division	Station	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	AIR TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT — Mean Temperature 8 a.m.	Mean Temperature 2 p.m.	Mean Temperature 8 p.m.	Absolute Extremes Maximum	Absolute Extremes Maximum	Highest Maximum	Date	Lowest Minimum	Date	Lowest Minimum	Date	Highest Minimum	Date	Mean Relative Humidity (%) at 2 p.m.	RAINFALL Total Inches	Most in a day Inches	Date	No. of days	Bright Sunshine Mean Hrs.
		′ °	′ °																			
FIRST SECOND	Kuching Airport	1° 29′	110° 20′	74.5	87.2	78.7	89.2	72.7	94.1	3	69.8	10	83.2	9&13	76.2	4	65	5.02	1.33	24	20	5.78
	Simunjan	1° 20′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.24	1.46	19	12	—
	Dahan Estate	1° 21′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.41	1.28	15	18	—
	Semengoh	1° 24′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.28	2.20	11	15	—
	Bau	1° 25′	110° 09′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.16	1.36	29	16	—
	Matang	1° 35′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.43	2.40	19	17	—
	S. China	1° 37′	110° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.07	2.40	19	17	—
	Landu	1° 40′	110° 57′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.55	0.84	12	14	—
	Talang2	1° 55′	109° 46′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.73	1.34	3	4	—
	Batu Lintang	1° 33′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.46	1.40	22	15	—
	Telok Assam	1° 43′	110° 27′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.61	0.90	19	15	—
	Dragon School	1° 17′	110° 25′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.79	1.07	26	14	—
SECOND DIVISION	Simanggang	1° 18′	111° 28′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.21	1.55	27	12	5.95
	Saratok	1° 44′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.32	2.50	8	9	—
	Betong	1° 25′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.23	1.50	5	9	—
	Lubok Tntu	1° 02′	111° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.41	3.70	10	6	—
	Lingga	1° 21′	111° 10′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.63	2.00	19	8	—
THIRD DIVISION	Sibu Airfield	2° 30′	110° 30′	74.8	87.8	79.7	90.3	72.2	95.0	1	69.0	29	82.5	14	74.7	5	66	6.61	2.62	8	12	6.89
	Kapit	2° 00′	112° 56′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.28	2.23	27	17	8.14
	Sarikei	2° 07′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.20	3.11	12	8	—
	Mukah	2° 54′	112° 06′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.29	0.96	17	12	—
	Song	2° 00′	112° 32′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.90	1.10	10	6	—
	R. Janjang	2° 25′	111° 48′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.14	2.88	9	8	—
	Daro	2° 30′	111° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.25	2.40	28	8	—
	Matu	2° 40′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.60	1.05	8	10	—
FOURTH DIVISION	Bintulu	3° 10′	113° 02′	75.3	86.2	78.7	88.0	72.9	90.2	6&23	70.6	22	84.0	9&14	75.7	2	70	5.69	2.95	8	15	—
	Miri	4° 23′	113° 59′	77.9	86.6	81.4	88.5	73.9	91.0	6	71.8	15	84.3	19	76.8	2	72	5.78	1.82	19	14	—
	Bekenu	4° 04′	113° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.08	1.51	9	9	—
	Baram	4° 10′	111° 19′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.04	2.45	9	10	—
	Lutong	4° 30′	114° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.87	3.02	10	12	—
	Long Lama	3° 30′	114° 30′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.43	3.32	26	19	—
FIFTH DIVISION	Lawas	4° 51′	115° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.35	2.80	20	17	—
	Sundar	4° 53′	115° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.97	1.56	12	9	—
	L. Semadoh	4° 16′	115° 36′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.00	1.80	28	17	—
	Limbang	4° 44′	115° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.60	2.58	14	22	—

Kuching Market Price List

June, 1964

	Average
Rice—(per gantang)	
Local, White, Government Milled	1.60
Local, White, Milled	1.80
Siam "A", 5%	2.20
Siam "B"	—
China Rice	1.70
Siam Broken Rice	1.50
Rangoon	—
Sugar—(per kati)	
White Sugar	.38
Brown Sugar	.55
Nipah Sugar	.30
Salt—(per kati)	
Coarse	.10
Fine	.10
Nipah	1.20
Flour and Bread	
White Flour, per kati	.25
Bread, per small loaf	.25
Bread, per large loaf	.45
Milk—(per tin)	
(*a*) Condensed	
(i) Liberty Brand	.65
(ii) Tea Pot	.65
(iii) Milk Maid	.70
(*b*) Local Fresh Milk	.80
Eggs—(each)	
Turtle	.10
Duck, fresh	.15
Duck, salted	.15
Fowl	.13
Edible Fats—(per lb.)	
Butter	2.00
Coconut Oil	.70
Vegetable Oil	.75
Lard, No. 1	1.50
Lard, No. 2	.90
Ghee	2.20
Dripping	.80
Pork—(per kati)	
Lean, No. 1	3.00
Lean with Fat, No. 2	2.40
Fat	.90
Ribs	2.00
Beef—(per kati)	
Beef, steak	3.00
Beef, Curry meat	1.80
Buffalo, No. 1	3.00
Buffalo, Curry meat	1.80
Mutton, Australian	3.00
Mutton, Local	3.00
Poultry—(per kati)	
Capons	2.40
Chinese Cocks	2.10
Pullets	2.40
Chinese Hens	1.78
Dayak Fowls	1.90
Ducks	1.72
Muscovy	1.52
Cross-Breed	1.52
Geese	1.52
Fish—(per kati)	
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.20
Fresh Fish, No. 2	.90
Fresh Fish, No. 3	.50
Prawns, No. 1	1.60
Prawns, No. 2	.80
Crab, No. 1	1.20
Crab, No. 2	.80
Salted Fish, No. 1	2.00
Salted Fish, No. 2	1.10
Salted Fish, No. 3	.70
Vegetables—(per kati)	
Bamboo Shoots, salted	.35
Bandong (Ubikayu)	.10
Bangkuang	.15
Bayam	.40

	Average
Vegetables—(per kati)—*Contd.*	
Bean Sprouts	.30
Cabbage	.80
Changkok Manis	.40
Cucumber (Timun)	.30
Chillies, Red	1.08
Chillies, Green	.75
Daun Bawang	.83
Ensahi Puteh	.41
Ensahi Besar	.41
Ensahi Bunga	.41
French beans	.60
Garlic, fresh	1.70
Ginger	.75
Kachang Panjang	.38
Kangkong Ayer	.30
Kangkong Roots	.40
Keladi Batawi	.15
Keladi China	.30
Ketola	.35
Keribang	.15
Kundor	.20
Labu	.19
Labu Duri	.33
Ladies Fingers	.45
Lettuce	.70
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	.60
Lobak, salted	.50
Onions, Bombay	.30
Onions, small	.50
Potatoes, Imported	.33
Priak (Bitter Gourd)	.63
Sauerkraut, Imported	1.25
Sauerkraut, Local	.60
Tamarind (Buah Assam)	.40
Tomatoes	.93
Trong (Brinjals)	.65
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.10
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	.90
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	.50
Tea—(per lb.)	
Tea, Ceylon	4.30
Tea, Chinese	1.80
Coffee—(per kati)	
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	2.00
Raw, No. 2	1.90
Powder (1st quality)	3.20
Fruits—(each)	
Pisang Umbun (per kati)	.12
Pisang Tandok	15–25
Nanas	20–1.00
Buah Betek (per kati)	.20
Sundries	
Bean curd (per piece)	.10
Bean cake, white (per piece)	.10
Bean cake, yellow (per piece)	.25
Blachan (per kati)	.70
Charcoal (per picul)	8.50
Coconut, fresh (each)	.20
Corned Beef (per tin)	1.20
Dried Prawn (per kati)	2.00–3.00
Kerosene Oil (per tin)	4.00
Kerosene Oil (per bottle)	.20
Matches, Local (per box)	.05
Matches, imported (per box)	.10
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	.60
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	.95
Salmon (per tin)	1.60
Sardines (per tin)	.70
Bako Wood (per panchang)	25.00
Cigarettes	
Players (per packet of 10)	.50
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	.40
Craven "A"	.50
White Eagle	.45
State Express (per tin)	2.85
Capstan (per packet of 10)	.45
State Express 555 (per packet of 10)	.55
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	.90

Sarawak Turf Club Autumn Meeting, 1964

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1964

TOTE

Race No.			Horse	Dividend Win	Dividend Place
1.	1st	No. 9.	Pegasus II ...	$3.90	$1.50
	2nd	No. 2.	Hijo ...		2.00
	3rd	No. 1.	Sarawak Time ...		1.50
2.	1st	No. 6.	Nasib Kami ...	3.40	1.70
	2nd	No. 4.	Olympic Torch ...		2.90
	3rd	No. 7.	Spitfire ...		1.90
3.	1st	No. 6.	Sundra Khumara Nei	2.10	1.20
	2nd	No. 4.	Enjoyment ...		1.50
	3rd	No. 7.	Little Papa ...		1.90
4.	1st	No. 2.	Gerry's Luck ...	1.40	—

TOTE

Race No.			Horse	Dividend Win	Dividend Place
5.	1st	No. 1.	Nineteenth September	2.10	1.30
	2nd	No. 8.	Tokyo Holiday ...		1.50
	3rd	No. 3.	Three Sevens ...		1.50
6.	1st	No. 2.	Rubber Exporter ...	2.20	1.30
	2nd	No. 5.	Bintang Sarawak ...		2.60
7.	1st	No. 13.	Yes or No ...	7.10	2.10
	2nd	No. 3.	Five Rings ...		1.60
	3rd	No. 9.	Marina ...		8.90
8.	1st	No. 5.	O.K. O.K. ...	4.70	1.20
	2nd	No. 8.	Tanjong Po ...		3.10
	3rd	No. 1.	Three Rings ...		1.10

$1.00 CASH SWEEP

Race

1. 1st No. 1468 $195.00, 2nd No. 1556 $97.00, 3rd No. 1537 $48.00.
   Starters: 1549, 1935, 1855, 1675, 1062, 1628, 1186, 1701 $6.00 each.
2. 1st No. 1818 $268.00, 2nd No. 2358 $134.00, 3rd No. 1643 $67.00.
   Starters: 1097, 1959, 2385, 1931, 1696, 1869, 1915 $9.00 each.
3. 1st No. 1473 $314.00, 2nd No. 1458 $157.00, 3rd No. 1532 $78.00.
   Starters: 1139, 1971, 1963, 2355, 1861, 1961 $13.00 each.
4. 1st No. 2471 $302.00, 2nd No. 1142 $151.00, 3rd No. 1667 $75.00.
   Starters: 1615 $75.00.

Race

5. 1st No. 1621 $277.00, 2nd No. 2571 $138.00, 3rd No. 1574 $69.00.
   Starters: 1034, 1603, 2556, 1043, 1930 $13.00 each.
6. 1st No. 1702 $243.00, 2nd No. 1464 $121.00, 3rd No. 1053 $60.00.
   Starters: 1032. 1199 $30.00 each.
7. 1st No. 1455 $234.00, 2nd No. 1846 $117.00, 3rd No. 1071 $58.00.
   Starters: 1125, 1679, 1837, 1165, 1065, 1886, 1096, 1191, 1180, 2351 $5.00 each.
8. 1st No. 1925 $187.00, 2nd No. 1671 $93.00, 3rd No. 1753 $46.00.
   Starters: 1059, 1096, 1559, 1182, 1066, 1119 $7.00 each.

NUMBER FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

1st Prize No. 255 $300.00 each 50 cents ticket
2nd Prize No. 461 10.00 each 50 cents ticket
3rd Prize No. 313 5.00 each 50 cents ticket

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1964

TOTE

Race No.			Horse	Dividend Win	Dividend Place
1.	1st	No. 2.	Challenger ...	$9.40	$3.80
	2nd	No. 1.	Three Rings ...		1.30
2.	1st	No. 10.	Yes or No ...	5.10	1.40
	2nd	No. 3.	Marina ...		2.10
	3rd	No. 4.	The Boss ...		5.90
3.	1st	No. 3.	Black Beauty ...	1.50	—
4.	1st.	No. 2.	Rice Importer ...	1.90	—

TOTE

Race No.			Horse	Dividend Win	Dividend Place
5.	1st	No. 8.	Brunei Bill ...	58.60	4.30
	2nd	No. 4.	Enjoyment ...		1.50
	3rd	No. 1.	Sarawak Billian ...		3.00
6.	1st	No. 1.	Rubber Exporter ...	1.40	—
7.	1st	No. 5.	Spitfire ...	13.40	1.90
	2nd	No. 10.	Tanjong Datu ...		2.40
	3rd	No. 6.	Honey ...		5.20
8.	1st	No. 8.	Satellite ...	9.10	3.80
	2nd	No. 7.	Hongkong Holiday ...		1.70

$1.00 CASH SWEEP

Race

1. 1st No. 1743 $345.00, 2nd No. 1141 $172.00, 3rd No. 1723 $86.00.
   Starters: 1792, 1671, 1248, 2524, 1470 $17.00 each.
2. 1st No. 2414 $481.00, 2nd No. 1325 $240.00, 3rd No. 2351 $120.00.
   Starters: 1575, 2660, 2810, 1084, 1130, 2801, 1969, 2538, 2718, 1707, 1585 $10.00 each.
3. 1st No. 1707 $617.00, 2nd No. 3110 $308.00, 3rd No. 2355 $154.00.
   Starters: 3000, 1149, 2914, 2700, $38.00 each.
4. 1st No. 2639 $620.00, 2nd No. 1777 $310.00, 3rd No. 2059 $155.00.
   Starters: 1468, 1554, $77.00 each.

Race

5. 1st No. 1828 $615.00, 2nd No. 2799 $307.00, 3rd No. 2458 $153.00.
   Starters: 2699, 2930, 2020, 1884, 3133, 1707 $25.00 each.
6. 1st No. 1762 $530.00, 2nd No. 1015 $265.00, 3rd No. 1726 $132.00.
   Starters: 1172, 2385, $66.00 each.
7. 1st No. 1888 $478.00, 2nd No. 1019 $239.00, 3rd No. 2573 $119.00.
   Starters: 2748, 1886, 1036, 2022, 1934, 1642, 1042, $17.00 each.
8. 1st No. 1035 $374.00, 2nd No. 1109 $137.00, 3rd No. 1610 $93.00.
   Starters: 1742, 1029, 2720, 1609, 1819, $18.00 each.

NUMBER FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

1st Prize No. 285 $300.00 each 50 cents ticket
2nd Prize No. 599 10.00 each 50 cents ticket
3rd Prize No. 630 5.00 each 50 cents ticket

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1964

TOTE

Race No.			Horse	Dividend Win	Dividend Place
1.	1st	No. 1.	Sarawak Billian ...	$2.20	—
2.	1st	No. 11.	Sundra Khumara Nei	3.10	1.60
	2nd	No. 5.	My Luck ...		5.30
	3rd	No. 1.	Nasib Kami ...		1.90
3.	1st	No. 2.	Sarawak Time ...	2.20	1.30
	2nd	No. 5.	Four Aces ...		1.70
	3rd	No. 8.	Joget Modern ...		1.60
4.	1st	No. 1.	Nineteenth September	2.00	1.30
	2nd	No. 8.	Yes or No ...		1.70

TOTE

Race No.			Horse	Dividend Win	Dividend Place
5.	1st	No. 1.	Rubber Exporter ...	1.60	1.20
	2nd	No. 2.	Sixteenth September		1.40
6.	1st	No. 4.	I Love You ...	9.10	3.70
	2nd	No. 2.	Satisfaction ...		2.80
	3rd	No. 6.	Five Rings ...		1.30
7.	1st	No. 3.	O.K. O.K. ...	1.70	1.40
	2nd	No. 7.	Hijo ...		2.50
8.	1st	No. 1.	Bujang Bolong ...	6.30	2.80
	2nd	No. 9.	Enjoyment ...		2.00
	3rd	No. 5.	Tunggu Nasib ...		2.90

$1.00 CASH SWEEP

Race

1. 1st No. 1898 $278.00, 2nd No. 1260 $139.00, 3rd No. 1590 $69.00.
   Starters: 1565, 1857, 1738 $23.00 each.
2. 1st No. 1812 $426.00, 2nd No. 1815 $213.00, 3rd No. 2481 $106.00.
   Starters: 1541, 1214, 1039, 2417, 1196, 1320, 2356, 1069, $13.00 each.
3. 1st No. 1974 $452.00, 2nd No. 1796 $226.00, 3rd No. 1458 $113.00.
   Starters: 1853, 2498, 1130, 2548, 1262, 1063, 1224, $16.00 each.
4. 1st No. 1384 $447.00, 2nd No. 1314 $223.00, 3rd No. 2495 $111.00.
   Starters: 1174, 1147, 2557, 2394, 1388, $22.00 each.

Race

5. 1st No. 2533 $422.00, 2nd No. 1295 $211.00, 3rd No. 1655 $105.00.
   Starters: 2014, 2002, 1030 $35.00 each.
6. 1st No. 1731 $416.00, 2nd No. 1387 $208.00, 3rd No. 2570 $104.00.
   Starters: 1560, 2398, 1469, 2511, 1679, 1961, 2419, 1602, 1017 $11.00 each.
7. 1st No. 1903 $333.00, 2nd No. 2470 $166.00, 3rd No. 1203 $83.00.
   Starters: 2473, 1668, 1955, 1479, $20.00 each.
8. 1st No. 1593 $321.00, 2nd No. 1488 $160.00, 3rd No. 1654 $80.00.
   Starters: 1977, 1494, 1130, 1073, 1141, 1164, 1191, 1811 $10.00 each.

NUMBER FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

1st Prize No. 133 $300.00 each 50 cents ticket
2nd Prize No. 708 10.00 each 50 cents ticket
3rd Prize No. 034 5.00 each 50 cents ticket

Results of $1.00 Unlimited Sweepstakes drawn on Race No. 7, Second Day, 1st August, 1964

TOTAL POOL		$117,900.00
Less:		
10% Government Tax	$11,790.00	
10% Charitable Organisations	11,790.00	
10% Sarawak Turf Club	11,790.00	
5% Added Money	5,895.00	41,265.00
POOL DIVISIBLE		76,635.00

	Horse	*Ticket No.*		*Prize*
FIRST	Spitfire	136373	(SIBU)	$38,317.00
SECOND	Tanjong Datu	154470	(MIRI)	19,158.00
THIRD	Honey	127297	(SIBU)	7,663.00
ACCEPTORS:	Nasib Kami	133804		1,094.00
	Bujang Bolong	185220		1,094.00
	Chantak Manis II	204352		1,094.00
	Jadi Lah	117394		1,094.00
	My Luck	207691		1,094.00
	Olympic Torch	141510		1,094.00
	Crocodile	175653		1,094.00

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ $190.00 EACH

216776	169756	156807	224685	161473
231234	167873	174491	178578	137225
160890	201211	217153	226783	106094
191106	187696	223359	152954	146734

SCRUTINEERS

Dr. R. Dickie — Mr. A. P. Merrells
Mr. A. G. Smith — Mr. Song Thian Cheok
Mrs. E. S. Dickie — Mrs. M. A. Blease
Madam Ong Swee Lan

Results of the Special Cash Sweep drawn on Race No. 6, Third Day, 8th August, 1964

TOTAL POOL		$29,295.00
Less:		
10% Government Tax	$2,929.50	
10% Charitable Organisation	2,929.50	
10% Sarawak Turf Club	2,929.50	
5% Added Money	1,464.75	10,253.25
POOL DIVISIBLE		19,041.75

	Horse	*Ticket No.*		*Prize*
FIRST	I Love You	10581	(KUCHING)	$9,520.00
SECOND	Satisfaction	36157	(KUCHING)	4,760.00
THIRD	Five Rings	15969	(KUCHING)	1,904.00
ACCEPTORS:	Marina	35217		211.00
	Larry II	39378		211.00
	The Boss	20300		211.00
	Dark Romance	37707		211.00
	Summer Holiday	28671		211.00
	Sporting Gesture	13179		211.00
	Laksamana	27693		211.00
	Viceroy	22157		211.00
	Triumph	22477		211.00

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ $47.00 EACH

29575	20880	31813	13285	32245
37864	11776	31942	32169	36298
34987	18335	37962	28657	33689
11983	11131	27423	11278	34671

SCRUTINEERS

Mr. R. Restorick — Mr. Mc. L. Robertson
Mr. W. N. Hawkey — Mr. Song Thian Cheok
Miss Tan Suan Choo — Miss Irene Tan
Miss Song Chai Khim

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

HENRY ONG,
Secretary,
Sarawak Turf Club.

Kuching, 8th August, 1964.

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