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(Photo: P.M. Studio, S.L.L.)

H.M. the Yang di-Pertuan Agong at the Sarawak crafts stall, M.A.M.A. Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur, September 1964, with Isahar Haidin Sulaiman (top left) and Mr. Benedict Sunda (glassed).

The Sarawak Gazette

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Crafts That Aren't Arty

The big boom in education and new ideas which swept into Sarawak when this became a Crown Colony in 1946 had one fairly inconspicuous but important side-effect. There was a strong reaction against old ideas and anything not to be learned in school. For ten years and more, a few people, mostly Ithans and more intelligent expatriates, kept alive old crafts and encouraged traditional songs, in connection largely with the museum. Indeed, for a while it was common form for anyone claiming to be progressive, development minded, forward-looking, etc., to accuse anyone suggesting anything in legislation all the old order of "wanting to keep the country as a kind of living museum". Things were done under the banner of progress and modernism which in fact added nothing to the life of the state but took away deep, long-established moods, feelings and expressions of self which had been an integral part of Sarawak for centuries.

Just because something has been an integral part of Sarawak (or anywhere else) for centuries, that does not make it necessarily good. It may be very bad. Like head-hunting among Ithans or classic buffalo-stealing further north! Newcomers are often puzzled

in 1964 to find that the British are still much liked — and in some places almost loved — by Sarawak. In much of interior Kalimantan they would, today, give a lot to exchange the freedom and independence of the Republic of Indonesia for a return to something like the quiet and kindly days of the Brooke as long upon their border. The reasons are simple. Whenever the defects of Brooke or Chartered Company or pre-Malaysia Federal Rule (this last affecting Labuan and Borneo separately over various periods) — and these defects were many — the British did do two things:

- (1) Stop people, by land and sea, from senselessly chasing and mistaking or beholding each other. This was the greatest single blessing that ever came to the island. It could never have been done without "outside interference". The standard cliché that the British divided the population in order to rule is, for Sarawak at least, incorrect. Before 1940 the human divisions was so extreme that it took as much as a year for a man to travel from Lawas to Bario in safety — if he ever made it intact. Now, with the growth of much wider unity in Malaysia, this takes out of memory. But today was only made possible for Sarawakians by earlier experience. Late-comers should forgive the early expatriates for what, after all, is only in part Past sin and — in the minds of a very large part of the population — certainly adds up to a remembered touch of blessing.
- (2) Leave most people of all races to go about life very much as they had lived it before their own way, so long as all conformed to local rules of peace, order and economy. In Sarawak, the Brookes went near to extinction in this, especially in the interior. The result was, too often, neglect rather than slavery. Under the well-meaning banner of "live and let live", laissez faire liberalism, remote peoples were left out even shut out of the changing world. In some large areas they were left to die from unattended epidemics and even, in the Fourth Division especially, to be swept into stability by introduced venereal disease. The separation of good and bad is hard to calculate, back twenty and forty years. But again the simple fact is this: a great many people in Sarawak, as in Ash widely, prefer to live and die in their own manner, — even when this has disadvantages — if the only alternative is to be dictated to by others.

Having stated these two premises, upon which (it seems to me) a good deal of the Sarawak present is willy-nilly based, we hasten to add that no one need advocate a continuance of such latter fate, at any level. Not at all. Sentiment and conservatism, tradition and museum, have their place, of course. But these are no substitutes for the grim realities of an expanding population, world competition, international wars and — at a more homely level — personal legitimate urges of all sorts: to have the radio (and soon it will be no less T.V.) to learn to earn more and live more wisely; to look a little bit like a beauty queen and to be able to see your husband off if he takes you too much for granted; and so on.

What we do say, though, not very loud but very clear, is that the needless dropping of the old for the new is a waste, even a crime, against indigenous society. It is not by chance that the Baran Kayahs have superb group dances, the coastal Malays brilliantly devised methods of inshore fishing with the simplest of equipment (e.g. forest, or the Limbang Kayahs that various occasional "square houses" — something between long-houses and kampungs. These and a thousand other things in our local way of life have grown up in response to local conditions and needs. Some of these need change.

Between 1950 and 1960, a lot was lost of very nearly lost, mainly through the ignorance of people sincerely wishing to do good and "improve" Sarawak standards without questioning that the standards of Sarawak and San Francisco (or even Mayfair and Manhattan) were suitable for this tropical purpose. Perhaps this phase reached its apogee with the outbreak of Scottish dancing classes, plus a sponsored instructor, in the Second Division. For a while, a "naïve" hardly dare dance his own style in public. To teach a Dayak to dance is rather like teaching a Pagan basketry or a Kayan pen-staging. The idea may be excellent. What is so silly about it is simply that you'd do much better to get her or him to teach you. And the result would be truly of the country, — not a grafted on copy of something unneeded to either the feeling or the facts of life in these parts.

This does not mean that we cannot have Women's Institutes, Boy Scouts for the town kids, travelling film shows and soccer. Even Biddy Basherball is new in our midst. Excellent stuff. For these are parts of the international language of participation and fun, fine when they come without condemnation. Often such impacts fill gaps where before there was nothing. But, by the same token, it is delightful to see how in the past year or so Malays all around Kuching and Miri have taken up that beautiful and aggressive traditional game, *ragam* — played to keep a light wicker ball off the ground, a batsman's *1/2* soccer footy-doozy. Similarly one would like to see a more-wide top-playing centre. This, a specialty of the Kutayans in the Sibun and Lawas districts, is superb spectacle when done in the traditional village manner. It can be pan-Malaysian, as there is a lot of it in Malaya.

In the past two or three years, there has been a cultural change. This has arisen for several good reasons. Largest, the evolution towards independence via Malaysia, with its re-emphasis on native character and a re-valuation — without redress — of just how far (if at all) everything from abroad was so wonderful! Along with this, the brightest post-war youths passed through the initial shocks of stepped-up education, and at universities in Australia, U.K., U. S. A., found that what everyone there wanted to know about Sarawak and us about Sarawak was precisely what they, the *new boys of the age*, had bowed their backs on and ignored as "the old-fashioned stuff". Also, much better communications and foreign travel, which made us realize that, whether at Buckingham Palace or Salzburg, Bangkok or Taiwan, a people does not have to discard the ancient merely in order to be modern. It is possible to be both. And the more interesting. . . .

Most powerful influence of all, was — and is — another result of new independence and rights. Now, both in Sarawak as a state and within Malaysia as a nation, people of all ages, even, seek out a new sort of identity. This identity cannot avoid being linked to the past. It is out of this past that all present life has meaning. Sampling Sarawak 25 generations back, it is vital to being an Iban in the twentieth century as, at another level again, is Elizabeth the First to the present British monarch, or Devi Mirpatti to Malaya not only in Sarawak and Borneo but, as related Islamic Vietnam, far up into the Philippines. No amount of progress will really obliterate these roots. They have to be recognized and modified in new groupings, with sympathy.

People without pasts are not worth their salt. How can they ever feel stability, confidence in themselves, reasoned pride without arrogance? The dangerous and the flaccid members of the human family are those who have no such continuity back in time — the displaced, the deposed, the utterly ignorant, or those inconspicuous who declare that only the future matters and to-hell-with-all-else. These are the groups which

shaka the world today. — though of course a violent, chronic, stupid, narrow, anything traditionalist can be every bit as deadly.

Sarawak is fortunate in its past. There are lessons in it, plenty. But on the whole the story is a good one. We have no great Angkor Wat, but if we had, they would be able to the deeper tradition. Yet we do have, for instance, the longest unbroken cultural continuity back into prehistory of any country yet proved in Southeast Asia; at least 30,000 years. The old view that most of what is to be found in an island like Borneo must have been brought in by waves of more clever people from elsewhere (e.g. India) is largely the result of the same kind of outside patronage which brings spore-planting to Sarawagging. Outside inputs have indeed contributed much. But much more is endemic, native; it grew-up over centuries and centuries, in response to situations which are an integral part of the Borneo context. These natural resources of the mind, where they can be fixed to the spot, are of high value. It is good that they are being revealed, before it is too late.

Ten years ago it looked as if by 1965 the only Borneo products, Kuching Malay gold savings, Sarawak wood-carving or Kelabit head hats would be in museums. Helped by the Arts Council and wise individuals like Mrs. Helen Brodie at Ipoh, Mrs. Betty Newton at Selu, Mr. Carlisle at Simanggang and Tan Kampong Bahing at Belaga, there is not only a recovery but a new zest in these home crafts. Tourism and world interest in Sarawak may soon provide a growing new market. The special value of such crafts is that most of them are practised by women, and our visibility supplement the 'house-wives' income in cash. This may not be much to shout about in itself. But as an expression of character and vitality, the crafts of Sarawak are, at their best, superb.

"At their best" is a minor but worthwhile point. It is essential to be careful that the most welcome revival of traditional ideas and themes over-tops itself. It is necessary to be certain that what is revived is genuine, not half-phony. For the phony one easily be reproduced elsewhere and probably more cheaply. Its cash-income will be unlikely to stay long in the hands of the true crafts-women and men. And it never looks half as good as "the real thing". Already, there are signs of a somewhat indolentistic up-grade of native crafts. Masks, for instance, which are pretty meaningless — they have not even got eyes-ites, it'd be harder to wear one! Wooden "dogs" visibly machine-turned and far inferior to the loving production of experts that usually the dual ones are more expressive.

But while it will be well to establish some standards, there is no need to be at all academic about it. So long as the instinct is there, so long as the product is not just a copy and a fake-way to easy money, then it is a lot better than nothing. Recently Mr. Chin Chin Shin, M.P., urged the pupils of Mini schools to develop a habit of using their free time for arts and crafts. He went on:

"It is not only a product of creative efforts by human endeavour, it is also the application of knowledge and skilled workmanship. In this, in addition to creative effort, one also should have knowledge and skill".

As with Betty Raskerbell from abroad, we have to find a balance between national and international, so rapidly writes the nation there has to be a balance between local, parental and national outlooks. The last thing special traditions, crafts, art, songs, history rites and observances need do is divide a nation. What they should do is distinguish.

The small band of nomadic Pagan Borneo of the upper Rajah make uniquely beautiful masks. They may safely be encouraged to continue. It is their signature

tone, their special contribution to the culture of Malaysia. It endangers no one, it enriches all. No one else can make such masks. If they don't do it, no one will. Multiplying this by thousands gives an overall aspect of one viable, multi-racial society. Much of what each culture in a class is found, say here, to be common to all, for instance, at school or work. Malaysia rightly demands that all try to do more toward the common national aim together. Within that broad pattern, there is ample opportunity for group and individual idiosyncrasy. The more exciting idiosyncrasies in Sarawak are in this field of a living past, a continuity out of Niah Cave and remote upland irrigations into modern technologies and the Temong-gong's Kanyah explore making a good Sarawak design this year at Cambridge. (It is no accident that Stephen Wan Uok, B.A. (Hons) of Long Akah and St. Catherine's College has also published two long original articles on his own people's folklore).

Someone up in Brunei recently declared rather scornfully that it was unwelcome to be thought of as "the descendants of cave-men". Oddly, this is the point where all men join, back in time, as brothers. We began that way up! Since we no longer live in caves, there is nothing to be ashamed about. A lot of us live or spend our working days in blocks of concrete monoliths — a difference of degree (plus an absence of bits!) Not a few would gladly give up one for the other? For that matter, where water to be, in October 1965, than the depths of a good, cool, dry limestone cave somewhere under the 1000 foot top-hammer of Mt. Mah?

Indonesia: The Agricultural Foundation

by

PROFESSOR KARL PILGER

(Professor Karl Pilger, world-famous agrarian and economist, holds the chair at Yale University, U. S. A., where he was born in this latter part of the year. The following is extracted from his recently published compilation, titled and placed in the university volume "Indonesia", edited by Ruth F. McVey and published by Yale, 1964. This is an extensive and authoritative analysis; the passages here printed by courtesy of the University, the publishers and the Professor, cover the maximum of abstract formal information on a subject seldom available for exact study these days — ED.)

Despite the Indonesian government's keen interest in industrialization, the economy of the archipelago is still basically agrarian. The primary production sector — which yields peasant food crops, smallholder and plantation export crops, livestock, fish and forest products — provides well over half the national income and is a source of livelihood for more than sixty per cent of Indonesia's painfully employed inhabitants. By far the most important of its divisions is that of peasant food crops, which alone accounts for more than one-third of the national income. It is, however, as a supplier of tropical export crops that Indonesia is best known, for it is one of the world's leading producers in this field.

The development of a plantation economy brought about the division of Indonesian agriculture into two major sectors: a highly scientific estate agriculture, extensive in its use of land and intensive in its use of labor and capital; and a peasant agriculture traditional-bound and—at least in Java—highly labor-intensive. The plantations, being capable of financing the construction and operation of factories, took over the cultivation of crops requiring complicated and costly processing, while the peasants concentrated on the production of domestic food-crops and export crops which demanded little processing. In some cases peasants became middle producers of such crops as tea and sugar, selling their output to nearby plantations for processing. Such products as palm oil, centrifugal sugar, and tea are typical plantation crops, while copra, spices, and kapok are produced by peasants; rubber and coffee take an intermediate position, being at home in both

sectors. Between 1938 and 1958 some striking changes occurred, so that by now the peasant's share in the production of sugar cane, tea, and tobacco is manifestly greater than it was in 1938.

PERCENTAGE OF INDONESIAN COMMERCIAL CROPS
RAISED BY PEASANTS AND PLANTERS, 1938 AND 1958

Crop	Peasant		Planter	
	1938	1958	1938	1958
Palm oil and palm kernel	0	0	100	100
Sugar	1	33	99	67
Tea	18	35	82	65
Rubber	48	63	52	37
Coffee	58	80	42	20
Nutmeg and mace	80	97	20	3
Tobacco	30	99	70	10
Kapok	83	93	17	7
Coconut products	93	99	7	1
Pepper	89	89.8	1	0.1

In Java, the peasant-held land which is cropped continuously is divided into three major categories: *asewah*, or irrigated land; *tegalan*, or unirrigated land; and *petarungan*, compound or mixed garden land. Intermittently cultivated land is known as *huma* in Java and generally as *hadyang* in the Outer Islands. Of these types of cropland, *asewah* is the most highly prized, followed by *petarungan*; *tegalan* and *hadyang* — unless planted with cash crops — are of lesser value. Of the more than thirteen million hectares of land in Java and Madura, about one quarter is occupied by *asewah*, suitable for the raising of wet rice, and somewhat over a third by *tegalan*, *petarungan*, and fresh-water fish ponds. Agricultural land use in those islands has already passed its limits of safety. Java has been without arable forest land since before World War II, and incursions made since then in its forest reserves — which should cover 30 instead of the present 22.7 per cent of the area — have caused erosion and flood problems which can be checked only by reforestation of the most exposed land. Consequently any expansion of *asewah* cultivation can take place only at the expense of the *tegalan* area, and settlements can expand only by encroaching upon either *asewah* or *tegalan*.

In contrast, the Outer Islands — except Bali — have plenty of room for extension of the cultivated area. There, only one per cent of the land is devoted to *asewah* culture, which is important only in such small islands as Bali and Lombok and in relatively restricted areas of Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes.

Swidden agriculture is one of the world's least understood land use systems and is often referred to in disparaging terms because of its "wastage" of cultivable land. As a matter of fact, in view of the low fertility of so many Indonesian soils, swidden cultivation is a rational system so long as the population density is low enough to permit fallow periods of sufficient duration to allow adequate recovery of soil fertility. Those who condemn the system also overlook the fact that it has played a very important role in the cultivation of smallholder rubber, which has spread with amazing rapidity in the Outer Islands since about 1918. *Nerua laudiflorata* — a tree which grows best in the humid tropics up to an elevation about 600 metres — fitted perfectly into the swidden system, despite the early predilections of government officials and planters that it would require the kind of care that only a well-run plantation could give. Swidden cultivators of Sumatra and Borneo planted rubber in *hadyang* which they had previously used for one or two plantings of food crops, instead of letting a nondescript *koluhar* cover it. At the end of a seven-year period the swidden cultivator — with a minimum of care by way of an occasional staking of undergrowth — had a valuable garden, capable of producing latex for forty years or more if properly cared for. After three or four

such plantings, the shifting cultivator turned into a rubber grower who — with a favorable price ratio between rubber and rice — could thereafter afford to purchase his rice from the Chinese buyer of his rubber.

LAND UTILIZATION IN THE OUTER ISLANDS, 1959*

Classification	Hectares	Per cent of total area
Forest reserves	14,799,100	18.9
Other forest areas	71,494,700	51.3
Total	87,293,800	64.2
Land used by smallholders		
Swah area	1,500,000	1.1
Non-irrigated land	1,865,000	2.3
Total	3,365,000	3.4
Land held by plantations		
Other land including grass lands or <i>alang-alang</i> , swamps, inland waters, roads and settlements	36,217,100	26.6

To help close the increasing gap between production and dietary need, Indonesia must import large quantities of rice and wheat flour, as well as protein feeds and powdered and canned milk. In 1959 rice imports amounted to 965,000 metric tons, or 11.5 per cent of the value of all imports, as compared to an average of 240,000 tons (3.6 per cent of total import value) in 1938-41. When rice imports averaged 112,000 metric tons in the 1935-59 period, compared with an average of 94,000 tons in 1958-63. Since Indonesia desperately needs its foreign earnings for capital goods and other non-agricultural essentials, it can ill afford its present purchases, much less an increase in the amount and range of its food imports. The government has therefore bent its efforts to raising domestic supplies, concentrating on the chief staple, rice.

Agricultural export play a critical role in the Indonesian economy, for they provide approximately two-thirds of all foreign exchange earned. Production is divided between large-scale plantation enterprises and small peasant holdings.

The government has tried to increase sugar production in order to satisfy domestic needs and provide foreign exchange. Some of the factors contributing to the current depressed state of the industry are: material or technical ones — poor seed cane, deteriorated irrigation systems, lack of fertilizer, poor cultivation and harvesting methods, and lack of labor, managerial, and scientific personnel. In addition, production is adversely affected by a conflict between peasant interests and government policy. The state wishes to keep sugar prices low as an anti-inflationary measure and in order to compete on the world market. To create adequate incentives by subsidy would be extremely expensive, particularly in view of the fact that recent rapid rises in food prices have made it increasingly profitable for the peasants to use their land for other crops. The government has therefore resorted to systems of "compulsory deliveries" and "compulsory surrender" of land for artificially low remuneration, which the student of Indonesian economic history will recognize as repetitions of eighteenth — and early nineteenth-century colonial policies.

Whereas centrifugal sugar production has thus far been exclusively a Javanese industry and has depended on the existence of plantations and their processing facilities, rubber growing has developed in both Java and the Outer Islands and has been both a plantation and an independent smallholder activity.

*All this refers collapsed in 1964—ED.

PRODUCTION OF PLANTATION AND SMALLHOLDER RUBBER IN INDONESIA
in tonnes
0,000 metric tons

Year	Plantation	Percentage of Total	Smallholder	Percentage of Total	Total
1955	361	52.3	328	47.7	689
1960	383	51.8	360	48.2	743
1959	378	52.1	350	47.9	728
1957	369	51.6	347	48.4	716
1956	368	51.9	347	48.1	715
1954	366	51.8	346	48.2	712
1953	348	48.2	361	51.8	709
1952	317	45.4	383	54.6	700

In recent years, with food prices greatly inflated and rubber prices kept low by means of foreign-exchange controls and over-valuation of the rupiah, the incentives for the smallholder to maximize production have been notably lacking. On the other hand, the great difference between the official and illegal currency exchange rates and the considerable portion of export earnings retained by the central government have made it tempting for merchants to purchase rubber and other smallholder export crops at inflated prices and to smuggle them into Malaya or the Philippines, keeping the foreign exchange for themselves or converting it into merchandise for black market sale at home. This conflict between smallholder and commercial interests of the Outer Islands and the policies of the central government constituted greatly to the agrarianist tendencies which resulted in the rebellion of 1958.

The second most important smallholder crop is coconuts. Ever since the end of the World War II Indonesia's coconuts exports have been consistently below pre-war tonnage. To some extent this has been due to natural causes or neglect. For example, in the residency of East Sumatra extensive stands of palms died because the land flooded, owing to the heavy silt of rivers which in pre-war days had been regularly dredged. The rhinoceros beetle and other pests have also lowered production. In part, however, the fall in recorded exports has not reflected an actual decrease in production but a conflict between the smallholders and the central government similar to that noted in the rubber industry. The coconut growers of Celebes and the islands to the north have smuggled sizable quantities of coconuts to Davao and other parts of the Philippines, where they can obtain a good price in foreign exchange, rather than sell it to government buying organizations, which pay them too little and too late. It has been estimated that in some post-war years up to 100,000 tons of coconuts were taken out of Indonesia illegally.

Because of the relative scarcity of livestock, meat is expensive and is consumed only in very small quantities by the average Indonesian. Protein intake is exceedingly low, having been estimated at 41 grams a day, as against a reference standard of 65 grams. Even this figure, representing one of the lowest protein consumption rates in the world, may be too high, for Indonesia's usually optimistic Eight-Year Development Plan envisaged an increase to only 48 grams by 1968.

Fish is by far the greatest source of animal protein in the Indonesian diet, and both deep-sea and inshore fishing are important industries throughout the archipelago. Deep-sea fisheries mostly devote full time to the trade, while those working inshore waters tend to use fishing as a supplement to farming or some other economic activity. The number of both sailing and motorized fishing vessels expanded greatly in the

1950s, a further increase in the number of motorized deep-sea craft is greatly needed in order to reach fishing grounds too far from land for sailing vessels to exploit without the catch spoiling before it is landed.

In addition to its sea operations, Indonesia also has important inland fisheries utilizing fresh water ponds, or *irrawan*, and salt water ponds, or *bandat*, for fish farming. Fish-pond farming is especially well developed by the Soudanese of the Pringins region of West Java and by the Minangkabau in the highlands of West Sumatra. Lacking regular government fish ponds, Javanese peasants will also raise fish in their yards if the water supply permits. In coastal regions of Java and Madura, mangrove swamps and young alluvial land not suited for crop production have been converted into salt and brackish water ponds on a large scale.

The total yield of Indonesian sea and inland fisheries in 1960 was about 760,000 metric tons — 400,000 from the sea and 350,000 from inland waters — compared to a total 1949 production of 440,000 tons.

A real improvement in both commercial and food crop production cannot be achieved without considerable government investment, not only in the form of money and materials but also in terms of organizational and scientific skills. There is a great need for the retraining of the experienced farmers which helped make Indonesian plantation agriculture famous before World War II, as well as for research in support of smallholder agriculture on a scale far larger than that undertaken in the colonial period. Technical and administrative skills are still very short in the state plantation sector and in the paddy centers; and the latter are further handicapped by their law-enforcing functions, which makes it difficult for peasants to receive their advice and aid without suspicion. Above all, the peasants need education of the kind that will enable them to become better producers; there is a pressing need for an effective agricultural extension service which would establish a close link between the research and seed stations on the one hand and the smallholders engaged in cash and food crop production on the other. Granted that the Indonesian peasants are conservative, they are not so close-minded as to be unwilling to learn convincing demonstrations which are in keeping with their economic resources and technical competence. Their conservatism is, in fact, largely a function of their economic position. Those who need help most badly are understandably the most reluctant to take risks.

The Indonesian government is acutely aware of the need to raise agricultural production and has developed elaborate programs for this purpose. Thus far the plans have not generally been implemented in an effective manner. In part this failure has been caused by a lack of the funds, materials, and skills necessary to these operations. In part it results from the fact that programs developed in Djakarta often have proved unrealistic in terms of regional conditions or have been rendered ineffective by the many bureaucratic layers through which they must pass. We have noted, too, that in both food and export crop production there is a tendency toward conflict between the interests of the peasants and those of the central authority. The government, in its own need of revenue and foreign exchange, seeks to minimize the prices paid to the producers and to increase its control over crop production; the peasants seek to evade this by resorting to illegal marketing channels or by switching to the cultivation of non-controlled crops. The political dangers of this situation have already been demonstrated by Sumatran and Celebes smallholder support of rebellion; but even from a purely agricultural point of view it has obvious implications.

The Harp Confrontation up the Rajang

This is the third in a series of articles from forest journals, the first of which — from at Opanasaka (Korot Malina) — appeared in our July issue, the second from the first Sibua in August. The present account is from "The River", member of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles (R&R) and 2nd Lt., who arrived in the Third Division in May. The story is recounted on handsome plain green looking, and full of zest. We have taken only a brief of the end of the Rajang visit.

Weather

Whether it's us or just coincidence I don't know but whenever we arrive in a place, Australia, Hong Kong and now Sarawak, the weather is always different from what it ought to be. In Australia, the locals kept saying "She (the weather!) will be coming but soon" as we from (without Combat Jackets) thanks to the advice of our then "super" on conditions in Australia in temperatures of 49° F.

In Hong Kong it was always going to rain but except for the last two Mondays, never did. And now here in Sarawak with one of the highest rainfalls in the world — 200 inches per year — it has rained instead of every day as it ought to do, once in the last ten days and so gets hotter day by day. Even the locals are complaining of the heat, and believe me, it is hot. Just sitting doing nothing is hot enough for some patrolling the jungle with full kit. Shade temperatures are well up in the 90° instead of the 80°. But as I say I wonder if it is just us. We got tired of hearing wherever we go from the locals "Oh! you should have been here last year/last month — it was perfect" or "It'll be all right next month". All I hope is that we'll bring some unusual weather with us home next February — warm I mean!

AGMS Jones managed to borrow another night from a nearby Longhouse and made it to Song too late to catch the Fast Launch so stayed the night and got back here midway the next day. The object in the top is of interest — it shows how one gets a first sense of values (according to the Papuan) by a completely wrong one (according to the Quartermaster). The rumour — yes, we have been here! — quickly floated round the camp here (probably because AGMS Jones was stranded at Song for the night) that the quartermaster had been derailed at Song and wouldn't be back for 12 hours! The number of enquiries, telephone calls, worried little men dashing round getting the "hot job" was amazing! But not a word required about the QM or AGMS Jones. The answer? Pay Day! The party had left on a Wednesday and was due back that night, so that Pay would be OK for Thursday if the UPM was back in time! The QM and Q' Jones have been going round muttering "All right — just wait till I'm late with the food" or "Wait till their weapons won't fail!"

Notes on Sibua

We thought we were "poshed" in Hong Kong but life there was only compared with hotel! The main trouble is that there are an awful lot of "chiefs" but very few "Indians" — most of the latter are out with Rifle Companies, No Gunner, Stand By Sections, etc., some round track and fast.

However, most of us prefer Sibua to Hong Kong — I think! The locals are very much more friendly! The town is on our back doorstep and is surprisingly civilized — all the buildings seem to be either Bars, Natives or General Stores which are a combination of Grocer, Chemist, Ironmonger, Tobacconist, Radio and anything else you can think of.

Two members of the Coy — Cpl ALLEN and Rfc FREEMAN — obviously thought they were not having sufficient attention paid to them by the Air Helicopters on the trip from Hong Kong, so they developed Food Poisoning! Seriously though, they did have food poisoning and had a thoroughly miserable journey as a result. They were both taken to Hospital in Kuching, where Cpl ALLEN still is. We hope to see him back with us soon.

Living Accommodation (W.C.)

Our living accommodation here would be described by an enthusiastic Estate Agent I suppose as "Large, airy

banglow type buildings, thatched roofed, raised picturesque on pillars high off the ground with rustic paths so constructed as to afford easy access from living rooms to the dining rooms and bathrooms. Fitted with modern drainage system and designed to make house-work easy and pleasant. Within easy reach of the river". The would-be tenant of such an ideal building would find six wooden beds, 80 feet long and 15 feet wide, with strong long wide leaved logs, pushed on stilts 1 foot off the ground connected by a wooden cat walk also 1 foot off the ground. The drains are open ditches 2 feet wide, 3 feet deep and run alongside the cat walks (which is one reason for raising them off the ground!). The house-work is easy — there are NO windows to clean, just a gap from the roof to within 3 feet of the floor; there is NO furniture to dust, the beds weigh 2 lbs and are collapsible, the dirt is swept not under carpets but through holes in the floor, there are no separate rooms in the beds — each bed is just one long room so there are no awkward nooks and crannies to worry about cleaning. The river is within easy reach — just step off the cat walk at high tide and you're there!

Operation River

The Advance Party worked with the Gurkha troops for our work before the Main Body arrived.

'B' Company was back in its Cyprus role of chasing savanah. The time they are called CCO — Clandestine Communist Organisation members.

On 11 May 'C' Coy 1/7 Gurkha Rifles with 'B' Coy members captured four men. One man had the price of \$15,000 on his head. The others were important party members. Naturally, but regrettably, the Army gets no financial reward! These men had been doing some military training in the woods.

On 13 May 2 more suspects were arrested. This time 'C' Coy Advance Party helped.

Over the last four weeks there have been many captures and arrests. These have prevented the CCO organizing any proper resistance. As long as the Rifles keep this pressure up by constant patrolling and ambushing, the roads and towns will remain safe. Charlie and 'B' Companies are heavily involved in this anti-communist campaign and feel they are doing a worthwhile job. Delta Company and the Composite Platoon of the Reconnaissance Platoon and 11 Platoon of 'C' Coy are deep in the jungle. They are carrying out local patrols to visit the Iban longhouses at encouragement of military aid and to get to know the local rivers and tracks.

'D' Company

The Company has now been firmly established for a 1/2 mile under a tank and at long last the Advance Party have stopped telling us "war stories".

The camp itself is far better than any of us expected. Although by no means luxurious we have modern conveniences. These range from a well stocked canteen, to showers (of a sort — privacy is strictly limited) and continuous pure water, to the price of our camp (two brand new American refrigerators (for food). Our just thanks to the Quartermaster for supplying them, to a nice blender (shut), and to the Royal Navy for "shopping" them in. Also thanks to Messrs. Electrofax. The first refrigerator was manufactured from the top Helicopter strip down to the camp, a distance of about a quarter of a mile downhill through thick jungle. Contrary to all expectations, it will work! Hence our sincere thanks to Messrs. Electrofax. Our camp is a little off the beaten track being about one hundred miles from Bintulu Headquarters and two hours upstream from our administrative station, based in Song. However we will see new faces appearing from long boats and Helicopters and are delighted to welcome our guests. Particularly the Papuans.

Our latest innovation is pig keeping. The local boys are not too keen on taking our "swill" and so the Company Commander thought to solve the problem by keeping pigs. Rfc O'CONNOR does not agree with the Company Commander. He has lost

many pounds in weight (he looks all the better for it) chasing escaping "grunts". His greatest feat is a large "oar" which he wears continually like "war" pigs out of the piggery. . . .

Flavours

In the near future the Director of Operations will be coming to see us and the new C-in-C Pte Supt Lt. Gen. A. JOLLY CB, CBE, DSO, whose sense of us members from those days which seem so far off that they belong to a different age — in BANGOR where we roamed over the plains of Germany in our Sarawaks. The only roaring our hearts now is a helicopter or boat engine, or the roaring in one's ears as we stagger up a hill puffing like a grungus! . . .

Life amongst the Stars

I have heard some amazing stories from 'C' Coy the other day about the proliferation of the Stars. 9 Platoon called from civilization in the jungle thought life in the East was obviously too much for their sanity because as they were traipsing along, they heard, but couldn't really believe their ears, a familiar tune — none other than "IRISH EYES ARE SMILING"! A few minutes later they were astonished to find a small flock which did duty as the local school with all the children singing their heads off! I don't know if Cpl FLINT was sent to play his Pipes in Kuching in remembrance or not! The locals didn't mind though as they are very fond of any music — they must be too, judging from the crowd.

Everybody has heard of the "Irish milk" — 'C' Coy have now heard, to their cost, of the "Thai milk". A Platoon of 9 Platoon were given a tiny steamed old man as a guide to take them through the jungle. They were somewhat dubious about the old man — he looked so frail they doubted his ability to keep up with them. Through the interpreter they asked him how long the journey would take and were told "One hour". So off they set. Three hours later they were still on the go! And to make matters worse, the "frail" old man shot up the hills like a hare and then spat on his handkerchiefs at the top puffing away at his pipe waiting for them to join him!

On another occasion 9 Platoon were building their "bushes" for a base camp and clearing the surrounding area for a field of fire. Away they went chopping down trees clearing the undergrowth, when suddenly a crowd of them appeared from nowhere and with a friendly nod and wave of the hand joined in too! In no time at all "bushes" appeared, the undergrowth vanished, the lines constructed — all done so expertly that one wonders how many of them had done a Tactics Course at the School of Infantry! . . .

Books, Magazines, etc.

There is an awful shortage of reading material out here. There are exactly Two Book Shops in town, no libraries, no NAAFL, no WVS or similar organisations where books can be bought or borrowed. The few books that can be brought in the two shops are not only half as expensive again as in UK but are suitable for someone studying for a Scholarship in Political Economics or Government or something equally obscure. And whilst I HUR are "the grunts" without doubt, we're NOT that kind of "grunt"! So if any of you have any books, magazines, comics, etc., you are on the point of throwing away — DON'T! Drop them off in the Rear Party's Office for forwarding to us — or send them direct. . . .

Crow Cuts

I believe I mentioned in an earlier edition how popular "crow cuts" had become. A certain member of the Battalion anxious to be "with it", mentored off one Sbu and told the Barber "All of Crow Cut please". His vanity I fear has been irretrievably damaged — the Barber replied that he couldn't do it — there wasn't enough hair and while there was was too thin anyway! He was stubborn though, wouldn't accept the Barber's refusal and had it done. I can safely say that he'll like it (or perhaps to!) but then he doesn't have to look at himself all day and every day — the rest of us have to suffer! . . .

The HQ Light Men have succumbed to the crisis for pets and have a Parrot — so far it has remained silent. I believe them about the Parrot because I've seen it, but I am a bit wary of some of the members when they say that they saw a crocodile eating an ool in the drainage ditch outside the Mess! . . .

We in Sabu are very little of the Commanding Officer knowledge — he is airborne in a "chopper" riding his van "panak" — 30,000 square miles if you remember — on a good four days out of the area. This is a popular move as far as HQ Coy is concerned because being the only earth within working distance, there was a distinct danger that he was going to see too much of what actually goes on in some of the various "empires" which would have made life very awkward! One never knows, our friends in 845 Sqn of the Fleet Air Arm (also seem to be airborne in their "choppers" all day and every day in all weathers) might offer a helicopter to the Adjutant and RSM too!

The Adjutant, during a quick day visit to Brigade Headquarters, Kuching last week, found that it is not only the forward Companies that are beset by danger. A message in his hotel bedroom advised: —

"SELF RESPECT"

THE POSSESSION OF CONTRABAND GOODS, PROSTITUTION AND GAMBLING ARE PROHIBITED AND GUENTS ARE STRICTLY REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN THEIR SELF RESPECT! ! ! !

Edna Serket, Nursing Operator! . . . (Jawp)

On the 5th May 8 Platoon 'B' Coy with Police Field Force when operating in the area of Kampong Sed at the mouth of the River Rajang captured a Kotak (a small local fishing craft) with the help of the Navy. A report was flushed back that a KOTAK with Opium, "SENIOR SERVICE" Cigarettes, khabli uniforms and webbing had been found. However the high powered smuggling/Indonesian incursion unfortunately proved to be one pipe of Opium for personal consumption, some filtered cigarettes and clothes and a very lightened boat-owner!

These small incidents are typical of days searching, searching and again searching for signs of Indonesian subversive incursion or political activity.

8 Platoon was later to have much more success when on 3 June in the Bakari area 11 suspects were arrested after a Gordon and search producing subversive activity evidence, printing press and subversive leaflets. Although later 8 of the suspects were released through lack of evidence the opinion of the Police was that a brilliant Communist Cell had been seriously damaged. This was the first success the formation has had.

'C' Coy have also been hard at work going from base base daily to different areas early in the morning to search houses and break up any military training. They have operated over very tough, swampy terrain.

Even HQ Coy have joined in and downing their normal tools of trade have drawn up weapons and ammo and taken off by boat and helicopter on local excursions. Their first effort led by OC HQ Coy was NOT a success — in trying to pick a suitable spot in the dark to disembark, they got marled up in the local "swamp" system! The patrol was given a wide berth for days.

Song, Kamowit, Etohat

'A' Coy have had a vigorous time showing the flag in the local river in the area of their base.

The MMG Platoon with some Assault Pioneers have journeyed so far afield as the Sungai Poi 30 miles away.

Deep in the Bean Country 5 Platoon and 7 Platoon 'B' Coy have carried out patrols travelling by long boat or chumbaring over steep sided, heavily wooded hills on five day patrols looking for tracks, signs of enemy and introducing the Rifles to the local Borneo, 9 Platoon and 10 Platoon 'C' Coy carried out similar patrols on another river with the same task. These missions were achieved and a great deal of valuable information has been obtained. . . .

From Fisherman to Housewife \$30

by
ANANG ANUNG, LATIH EAM

During August details of fishermen's catches and sales in Santubong were kept in full as part of a study of rural economy. Parallel observations were made on the price of fish in Kuching market—less than two hours by motor boat (one by speed boat) from Santubong. This note briefly compares the two sets of prices.

(1) Prawns (Ekor)

Fifteen regular jala air (cast net) fishermen at Santubong caught, on a sample day (Aug. 15 Saturday) between them 118 katis, total price paid by the Chinese buyers and agents on the footshore \$94.40 cents; price per kat was almost uniformly 0.80 cents, versus per head just under nine and a half dollars. All the catch of these and others was shipped up to Kuching.

This day, in Kuching market, prawns of the same quality (and source) retailed for: \$1.20 to \$1.00 a kat; average \$1.40.

On August 17, these fifteen regulars caught 83 katis a poor yield (fowens run by tide, moon, rain, etc.); price on the shore up to 90 cents a kat; average income per net just under five dollars.

To Kuching housewives, the price on Monday Aug. 17 was \$1.20 to \$1.40, this price remained fairly steady all week,—some offering at \$1.00 a kat. (The offering is not necessarily all fresh caught; much of it is brought up on ice-blocks, either overnight or early, according partly to the tide. There is also variation within the catch, in quality and size; some has to be sold off at second quality in Kuching, fetching as low as 70 cents at times).

(2) Ikan Dauh (First-class fish)

Both patch and bakang varieties in small quantities by motor (wine-sailing).

Santubong price regularly \$1.00 over the period.

Kuching price never less than \$1.40; up to \$1.80 (average \$1.50)

(3) Ikan Renggai (Second-class fish)

Some fishermen took small quantities at Santubong, the period being rather poor for ordinary drift-netting. Average catches per two cast net-teams through the mid-month period were well under \$20.00 (\$5.00 a head) for a night's work out on the water.

Price at Santubong: steadily 70 cents a kat

Price at Kuching: 80 cents to \$1.00, steady.

(4) Ikan Terabok (Third-class fish)

Terabok were caught rather more than renggai at this time:

Santubong price regularly 40 cents

Kuching price fluctuating between 60 cents lowest and \$1.00 highest—no parallel variation at Santubong.

(5) Ya' (Shark)

Santubong (very small quantities) all sold at 20 cents a kat

Kuching price, 60 to 80 cents (small supply)

(6) Per' (Bling-Ray)

Santubong (small quantities) all sold at 10 cents a kat

Kuching price, mostly 60 cents, but up to 80 cents (irregular supply, absent some days).

Most of the Santubong rays are pearl mantel, which is in the upper Kuching price bracket; also pearl mantel. These were seldom available in Kuching during August, and the prices quoted are mostly for inferior types.

(7) Cocker (Kony)

These are now extensively planted in the mud banks at Santubong (to be described in a separate article).

August sale price at Santubong 15 cents a kat; big ones up to 15 cents a kat.

Kuching small 25 cents, larger 30 cents a kat, very big 50 cents (22 Aug.).

(8) Crabs (Kremon)

Santubong price steadily 65 cents a kat; at Kuching during the same period around \$1.00 and up, but on 21 August soared to \$1.80 because of new dry's Chinese boat of Ya Lau Hui (All South Day); no corresponding premium at Santubong.

The Old Land Dayak Punishment for Murder

by
K. NIXSON

This is a very old Tapes (aka Kotop River) story and tells of the punishment for murder before the death penalty was instituted.

Mungang, from Kampong Mawang in the Selan District, married a woman from Kampong Engkarok and they went to live at Mawang Mungang on the Krang River. After some time, however, they left Mawang Mungang and moved to Simpoh Rapih on the Aman River. Mungang was a clever man and in addition to knowing all the Land Dayak crafts (carving, boat-building and painting), he could make all kinds of knives and parangs. Unfortunately, however, because they were jealous he was much disliked by many of his relations.

One day two of his wife's relations, Bulo and his grandmother, came from Kampong Engkarok and asked Mungang to sharpen all their old knives. This Mungang kindly did, and when they were ready to take home he asked Bulo to call his two brothers-in-law, Dibong and Bungan, not to visit him till the new padi harvest,—as owing to the poor crop the previous year, he had no food to offer them.

When Bulo returned to Kampong Engkarok, however, he did not give Dibong and Bungan the correct message,—but told the brothers-in-law that Mungang was getting his knives ready to fight. When they heard this they became angry. They immediately set to work to get their own weapons ready to defend themselves.

Some months later Dibong and Bungan decided to kill Mungang. When they got to his house they only saw his wife, who told them that Mungang was asleep. They pushed passed her, opened the bedroom door and threw their spears at the sleeping man. He sprang up. They rushed in and struck again and again, until Mungang fell back dead.

His wife reported the murder to the headman at Kampong Engkarok, who pronounced the following judgment. Dibong and Bungan were to give to the widow:—

- 1 large brass vessel (Pakar Temaga) to replace the head of her husband.
- 1 string of thirty small bells to replace his eyes.
- 4 ounces of gold pieces for the tooth.
- 7 coils of different coloured silk thread to replace his hair.
- 2 large silver plates for the ears.
- 1 large brass tray, to replace the hat that belonged to her husband's mother.
- 1 whole string of Land Dayak beads to replace her mother-in-law's beads.
- 2 large gongs to replace her husband's breasts.

- 2 large canoes to replace his legs.
- 1 then took cloth to replace the mother-in-law's mourning or carrying clothes.
- 1 large jar (Payan Rongkong) to replace his stomach.
- 1 large jar (Payan eron) to replace the basket in which her husband had kept his soul.

Plus—

- 2 large round gongs (Kamauk)
- 2 small gongs (Chayang)
- 1 jar (Payan Botak)
- 1 jar (Payan Lajar)
- 1 jar (Payan Jering)
- 1 jar (Payan Mandak)
- 1 jar (Payan Tarsak)

After the had received all these items from the two brothers, the widow left Kampong Engkaroh and went to live with relatives at Kampong Raman in what is now Indonesian Borneo. No more was heard of her.

Land Dayak (Tapak) varieties of abere

ADAT GANTI ASUNG—TAKUD ASUNG BIDA-YUH SANNI NYAH LIMA KINABUS INYA OROG TINULE

Ihik ditah dah mabah tabul amai nyah-dah Tapak, dah apagan mang amah laya ngani mang, mabah mang laya lama laya kinabus laya bekon, wang adat dah mangah layah olog mabah pratak.

Adah ihik laya bala Mangang, manas mangang Mangang dah gimangh opis Serian manas ihik dayang binas Bi-angkaroh, mabah manas ihik seh paku maly Mangang Mangang dah erang Sempit Krang. Mabah tabul tabul dah seh ngahih manas Mangang Mangang dengan apandah dah Simpson Riwah dah erang Sempit Raman. Mangang ihik laya pandid rapuk, pandid apandah ihik kapah dah bibarik bunik, bibarikapah bangah, apandah amah boh, dengan mah pandid rapuk ngahih apandah ihik buncha buko buko. Pak mah bunah olog pibarik dipang mah, ngah mah pandid rapuk, mah olog mabahpang dipang mah.

Ihik mabah adahih dawah dengan manas mah, Bala dengan nyang mah, mangah manas Engkaroh dengan dahah manak sira manas Mangang ngahih buko mah. Jaj mabah Mangang boh buko sira dengan serang mangang mah, dengan lama pamarak sira mabah ihik maring mah panyan Bala mah mah nyandih dengan ingahih mah-dah dawah erang mah ihik Dibong dengan Bongan-kijaman mah ngirambah adap mah wang bayah ngaman, ngah dah seh sarak nyap paku-boris ngah-ah dahah mah ngah amah sarak nyah kai mara.

Lama Bala mabah mangah dah mangang Bi-angkaroh mah mabah panyan mah nyah, pak mah apagan olog Dibong dengan Bongan. Mangang mabah wala ihik buko, pedang, jampul, dengan sanglah mah mah bilawan—bibawan dengan dahah sira. Lama dahah ser mangang panyan mah ihik dah seh bayih nyah. Wang sira layah dahah sira ngandah buko, pedang, jampul dengan sanglah ihik dahah ngahih adap ihik.

Mabah dawah tarah boran mah rimpas, Dibong dengan Bongan pan mangah manas binas adap ihik ihik-bahar dengan Mangang. Lama dahah mah mabah mangang manas Mangang, ihik mabah manas Mangang dah apagan mah layah bu-ah. Dahah seh kai pandid pak mang mah mah manas Mangang sira, mabah dahah ihik manas, manas nyanglah sanglah mah dah Mangang dah layah bu-ah. Noh bhampul mabah, pak mabah mah mang sira bhampul manas ngahih Mangang mang sanglah dahah sira, Mangang olog sanglah ihik mang-bung—kibus.

Manas mah apagan pibikah Mangang ihik mang manas mah dah binas Bi-angkaroh. Jaj mah ngaman Dibong dengan Bongan—long gant mang-takud mang mangang ihik manas bala kayah kayah dah olog mah-dah ngah ihik mang bala manas Mangang.—

- 1 Pagar teranga dah bahas ihik ngani barih barih mah.
- 1 Tarik girandang dah bibarik girandang tarah paku kura ihik ngani ngandah barih barih mah.
- 4 Tabul man ihik ngani ihik barih mah.
- 7 mah banyang ihik ihik ihik ngani barih barih mah (banyang ihik ihik ihik ihik mabah barih mah jaj qah barih barih banyang ihik).
- 2 Pagan prosak ihik ngani layang barih mah.
- 1 Peking somaga, ihik ngani mang-ang ngandah barih mah.
- 1 Pampung manis binaman Belayah ihik ngani manas mah mah dayang.
- 2 Gung si bahas ihik ngani ihik barih mah.
- 2 Lila si bahas ihik ngani ihik barih mah.
- 1 Tabak binaman ihik ngani umbah panyan barih mah.
- 1 Payan Rongkong si bahas ihik ngani panyan barih mah.
- 1 Payan eron si bahas ihik ngani dahah mangah dah ihik nyaman ihik barih mah. Tambah

layah manas—

- 2 Bawang Katarak
- 2 Chayang
- 2 Payan Botak
- 1 Payan Lajar
- 1 Payan Jering
- 1 Payan Mandak
- 1 Payan Tarsak

Lama manas Mangang ngandah oboh oboh kayah kayah mah manas ingahih mah dah dawah erang adap mah boh manas Binas Bi-angkaroh dengan mah ngandah dah binas Binaman dah ihik mah, binas Indonesia Borneo. Mabah sira mang mah ngah mah mangah mah mah.

Ghost Story

by
HERBERT SANDOZ

All the natives of Borneo know that the *Kot-ir* is one of the most frightening of the ghosts. In Malay it is called *Atan-watak*, a horrible sort of ghost who usually kills men by taking their testicles. It prefers to have its own living husband or other men who have fallen in love with it during its life time. It has sharp long nails on its fingers. This ghost is a bad spirit of a woman who has died in child-birth.

In ancient times it was alleged that many places round the Kapuas River delta (in Kalimantan now) and especially the Pontianak River, took their names from this witch. Pontianak city was founded by an Arab trader named Abdel Rahman in 1772, who was to become the last Sultan of Pontianak (says the story).

The indigenous people of Borneo believe that every unfortunate woman who dies in child-birth, inevitably is converted into the *Kot-ir* ghost. At this sort of death, before any medicine can be applied, the deceased's nails have already been rapidly growing very sharp and long. The traditional way to prevent this from happening is to prick the soles of the deceased's feet with thorns of a cinnam tree.

Many cases have taken place in the past, of men being attacked by this ghost. One of them was as follows—

Long ago there was a widower and his only son who lived in their lonely farm-hut. One evening, immediately before sunset, they went out to fish in their

Pieces from the Broken Past—V.

SELECTED FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES

by

W. J. CRATER

"Adat" or Custom

"Adat" or Custom among the peoples of Sarawak can be divided under two main heads—social customs and those which relate to justice.

When James Brooke was declared Rajah and Governor of Sarawak on the 24th September, 1841, he inherited a land of multi-racial subjects, each with its own "adat" or customs; and these increased in number as the territory of the country was extended from the original portion stretching from Cape Datu to the Samaritan River in 1861; in Lawas, some four hundred and fifty miles further north-east, in 1865.

Wise, he did not immediately impose on them an English code of laws which they would not have understood and would, no doubt, have considered unjust. Instead, he allowed the various races to be governed by their own customary laws or "adat", save in only a few cases in which he considered their laws to be too severe or unjust. This applied particularly in the case of the death penalty for incest, and the right of a husband to kill his unfaithful wife and her lover, if caught together "in the mosquito curtain."

He waited for just over a year, until October, 1842, before he promulgated a set of eight simple "laws"—most of which consisted of only one or two sentences and were peculiar inasmuch as three told his subjects what they could do, three told them what they could not do, and two told them what he intended to do. Under the first came the right of all races to trade and labour according to their pleasure; roads to be open to all, all boats coming from other ports to be free to enter and depart; and trade in all branches to be free except in industries in which there was a Government monopoly; under the second came murder, robbery and business offences; and under the third, he promised to see that the taxation which formed the revenue would be equally imposed; and that a unified system of weights and measures would be introduced. All punishments for crimes were, however, to be awarded in accordance with the "Undang Undang"—the Malay witness law.

Even when a code of laws based on the Indian Penal Code and Indian Criminal Procedure Code was eventually instituted many years later by the third Rajah, it was strictly understood that they were only to be applied where there were no Native customary laws to cover the offences.

As regards the Dayaks, the first and second Rajahs had two great worries. The first related to head-hunting and the second to slavery. It took many years before the Dayaks could be made to understand that their age-old custom of head-hunting was in fact murder, and punishable by death. Fresh heads were necessary for the performing of certain ancient rites, especially in the mourning ceremonies for a dead chief and it took nearly a hundred years of Brooke rule before those who required heads for these purposes could eventually be persuaded that it would be better to borrow old heads from their relatives in other longhouses rather than take fresh heads. Slavery, another very old custom, was also difficult to eliminate. Some slaves were taken in war and others were debt slaves who had been accepted into slavery by creditors when they or their parents were unable to repay debts. Although slavery was made illegal in 1856, it took several more years before it could be abolished entirely, mainly due to two reasons. First, both among some Dayaks and the Malays, a person's standing was judged by the number of slaves he possessed and second, a large number of slaves did not wish to be freed as they were well treated by their masters.

Another custom among the Dayaks which was slowly eliminated was that of settling disputes by diving. These were mostly cases dealing with the ownership of land and fruit trees. Each party appointed a representative to dive for them. The one who stayed under water longest won. Should both be dragged out of the water unconscious, the one who first showed signs of resurfacing was declared the winner. Although it often happened that some of the decisions arrived at in this manner were obviously unfair, both parties were always satisfied and were unable to understand why Government would not accept a decision arrived at as a result of one of their age-old customs.

The same could be said of a custom practised, until about twenty years ago, by Dayaks in the interior of the Third Division, who used to settle disputes by each contestant putting a finger into boiling water. The one who withdrew his finger first being the loser.

Exactly thirty years after the first Rajah had promulgated his simple set of laws, the second Rajah wrote in the *Sarawak Gazette* of the 2nd September, 1872:

"A Government such as that of Sarawak may start from things as we find them, pointing to what is dangerous or unjust and supporting what is fair and equitable in the usage of the natives, and letting system and legislation wait upon occasion. What new wants are felt, it examines and provides for them by measures rather made on the spot than imposed from abroad, and, to ensure that these shall not be contrary to native customs, the consent of the people is gained for them before they are put in force. The White Man's so-called privilege of dress is made little of and the rules of Government are framed with greater care for the interests of the majority who are not European than for those of the minority of superior race."

The Rajahs thus, instead of imposing any system of European-made laws upon the people, as in their position of benevolent despots they might have been tempted to do, continued to accept the Mohammedan law (*Undang Undang*) and only gradually introduced improvements—when and where the defects and imperfections of the natives revealed themselves.

In the time of the third Rajah a written code of laws was also drawn up for the Sea Dayaks or Iban—the "Tuban Undang" (Sea Dayak Customary Law). The Chinese were also governed according to their customs with special regard to Chinese family law, although perhaps sometimes upset in the eyes of an English Court such as the custom whereby a married Chinese woman had no claim to a share in her deceased parents' estate.

As the territory of Sarawak was extended, bringing in more races and their customs the court work of an Administrative Officer was given added interest. For instance, in the Third Division, he would often have to contend with four different forms or versions of taking of an oath according to the customs of the various races. A Malayan would swear on half a hen; a Chinese would cut off the head of a cock; a Malay would be directed to go to the Mosque and swear on the Koran; and the Christian would swear on the Bible.

Only in one instance was the law of the Rajahs raised by Natives desisting from their customs and that related to the question of headhunting. Members of the Islam faith do not remove their head covering when entering a house or addressing a superior but when the second Rajah found that a number of Malays were starting to wear European hats and caps, he thought that they should also follow European customs by leaving the following Order dated 17th October, 1869:

"The habit of wearing caps and hats of European shape and manufacture having become general amongst Natives of all classes,

"I hereby direct that any Native wearing such a cap or hat shall remove it from his head upon entering any Government Office or building, or when addressing any European Officer."

In order to administer the customary laws of the people, the Malays in Kuching had their Datus' Court and in the outstations the Malays and Dapats had the Resident's Courts where there were experienced Native Officers to give guidance and advice. As the Chinese community grew in numbers to 30,000 in 1961, they were also given their own Court in that year which consisted of seven of the leading Chinese merchants all of whom, except the President who was nominated by the Rajah, were elected by the Chinese community.

But in spite of whatever lawyer-made laws have been introduced from abroad since the time of the Rajah, the greatest offence and an unforgivable sin in the eyes of the Natives of Sarawak has long been to break the "Adat lama"—the old customs and code of manners.

A Naturalist in Borneo

by

DR. T. NORMAN

My wife and I recently had the good fortune to spend 9 months in Borneo on our way back to England after 14 years in Assam. We were stationed at Malacca Bay on Sibak Island, 2 hours by launch from Tawau, at the extreme South East of the Celibay and only 3 miles from the Indonesian border. Malacca Bay consists only of the headquarters of the Borneo branch of the Borneo Trading Corporation, but the isolation of the station was redoubled for us by the fact that good forest began only 200 yards behind our bungalow, and the sea, sometimes with as many as 3 timber ships at anchor at a time, 100 yards in front of us. We spent 2 consecutive days a fortnight at the Corporation's main timber camp, 3 hours from Malacca Bay by launch up the Kuluatan River, and 2 days a fortnight at Tawau to visit another timber camp and a cocoa estate, 17 and 25 miles respectively from Tawau on the road which will eventually lead to Moery. Without going into meteorological details, subjectively the climate is mild and pleasant, no single day of our 9 months being as unpleasantly hot and humid as the coldest monsoon day in the Assam Valley. There were other surprises, both of things present and things absent. *Apurba* sp. (the "Kauri Pine" of New Zealand and Australia) and *Podocarpus*, both typically Southern Hemisphere conifers, grew in the lowland, and several *Rhododendron* spp. in the equatorial lowland rain forest. Unfortunately we saw none of these, nor will it be a surprise to learn that we failed to see the tope, cuscus, and great black cuscus (illustrated on the stamps of the Chartered Company, pre-war rulers of what is now the Celibay of North Borneo). After enquiring about these 3 vertebrates and vehemently denying the possibility of lowland *Rhododendron* I quickly learnt to keep to myself opinions based on Indian experience.^(*)

The figures usually given for the forest area of Borneo are 35 per cent of the land under primary forest with another 15 per cent under secondary forest, and a light across the island certainly seems to bear these figures out. One can fly for half an hour and see nothing but virgin forest in every direction—although it must be explained that half an hour in a jet plane, is not the same thing as half an hour in a Borneo Airways Pioneer. It is not easy to compare the primary forest of the lowlands of Borneo with similar forest areas in Assam, since so many of Assam's virgin forests are not, in fact, true primary forest. In the non-swampy areas the canopy appears to be at least 30 feet higher and more dense than in the best Assam forests, the holes straighter and proportionately

more slender, and the forest floor more open. Although in the tropics (10° N.) with no real seasons, the familiar plants of the Asian sub-tropics flower in their proper months but with a much longer flowering season. This long flowering season applies also to native plants. It was particularly noticeable with some of the more showy creepers, *Strobilanthes* looks, for instance. This very characteristic and lovely plant of Malaya is not seen in India. It is a heavy creeper creeping trees and shrubs at the forest edge or wherever it can reach the sun; the flowers are small for a *Strobilanthes*, of a rather variable but always very bright orange-red, in terminal corymbs which give the appearance of being flat-topped. It is quite as dramatically showy as the "Golden Shower" (sometimes *Alpinia venusta*) of Indian gardens.

A characteristic small tree of cleared areas was a species of *Ficus*, perhaps *hirsuta*, with very large leaves and large yellow flowers similar (except in size) to those of Chinese spp. This was a case where familiarity bred, if not contempt, at least disappointment, so that I can longer ascribe my failure to make it thrive in Assam. After the excitement of finding a whole river bank covered with *Nepenthes thalictroides* during our last Christmas in Assam we had looked forward to seeing the many species of pitcher plants which grow further east, but they were very scarce in our area and we only found one small group (on Sibak Island), although we saw many species on both sides of Brunei and Sarawak. Orchids were a little disappointing. While it is true that many fine species occur in Borneo (for instance *Phalacroglia* spp.), by far the most remarkable we saw in the wild was *Glossopetalon speciosum*. This commonly grew perhaps 20 or 40 feet from the ground at the point where the first branches of a forest plant forked from the trunk, dwarfing the enormous size of the central shaft. This may have 10 or 20 six-foot sprays of large saffron-orange flowers, the whole plant being large enough to fill completely an ordinary-sized room.

As elsewhere in the tropics, the lowland forests are melting away and giving place to oak crops—rubber, massive ferns, coconuts, and oil palm are important ones on the east coast—but the greatest clearing of forest is from the thriving timber industry. The Forest Department is active and progressive, although there is concern (in which I agree) about the correctness of its method of forest population. The theory is that the "nucleus" species will die out while pure stands of *Dipterocarpus* will grow up tall and straight under the protection of the quickly growing secondary species. The method has been used extensively and, I believe, successfully in Malaya. No conservationist can approve of an attempt at such a radical alteration of the forest, but there is grave doubt as to whether it is even going to achieve its purpose in Borneo. As far as I can see from personal observation of large areas on the east coast, the *Dipterocarps* are germinating and starting to grow satisfactorily, but the growth of secondary species is so dense and dark that this has strangled the forest species, resulting in pure stands of dense (and useless) secondary growth after 5 years. In sharp contrast to this is the magnificent natural regeneration which has taken place around the Selimpapan River, where selective felling of commercial species took place in the earlier part of the century.

The relatively few species of common large mammals occurred in great plenty—pig, particularly, in princely numbers. Mouse-deer, barking deer, and sambar were common, and *Acinacodon* (local equivalent of the Indian gaur or bison) was still still to be plentiful a few days' march from Tawau. Elephants have never been so plentiful as on the Asian mainland, probably due to the less suitable food with relative scarcity of bamboo; in our area there was only access to be one, whose tracks we frequently found. Spotted deer, and monkeys occurred in endless variety and vast numbers. Flying squirrels and flying leopards, large monitor lizards and giant Malayan squirrels, and tiny

(*) The tope was last recorded in Borneo in the stomach (Pish Creek, Sarawak) and black cuscus in Pagan, never in Borneo except in pits—ED.

birds feeding in the dry leaves on the forest floor, often combined with the not much larger rabbit-tailed squirrels. My wife may have seen one orang-utan, but if it occurred in our area at all it was certainly very rare. In compensation, the proboscis monkey was common and could be seen in troops varying from a few individuals up to 50 or more on any launch journey through the mangrove swamps at low tide. There was one old male who used to sit serenely only a few yards from us on his flat-topped mangrove bush while his more nervous subjects raced from the mud to the safety of the taller mangroves. Proboscis monkeys were large and handsome clean-looking creatures in sharp contrast to the dirty lime grey swamp monkeys who lived in similar places and were characteristically seen with an arm plunged up to the shoulder in the squelchy mud feeding for shell-fish. In the forest proper gibbons were common, as also were several species of langur. We were fortunate to see a small group of the pig-tailed monkey.

Although the Borneo forests are not, any more than other tropical forests, the breeding grounds of snakes imagined by an easy day-at-home European, I had more narrow snake escapes in 9 months than in 14 years in Assam. There was the magnificent pit-pipe of the species banded in two shades of green and looking quite so innocuous as, in fact, it was, which I nearly caught in my butterfly net with a *Daphnia*. It was lying coiled on a broad of rotting and twisting I could do succeeded in making it move. This was in a particularly productive spot for butterflies which we visited several times a week. For the next 5 weeks it was always there in one of two places on either side of the narrow track. Once we had located it each day we felt fairly safe, but a day came in the fifth week when we could not do so, and when it reappeared on its first perch next day we gratefully decided that the only safe thing to do was to bring a man with a powder. Within a day of first finding this snake I met another of the same species, equally innocuous and on a similar perch, but this second specimen I never saw again.

That was a bad period because on the same day I had my first bite and was about to put it down when something made me hesitate. . . . there was a long green snake (probably non-poisonous) lying across the track. I had the very greatest difficulty in moving it sufficiently to allow me to pass. This incident seemed to be a feature of Borneo snakes, and rather a disturbing one, which ceased as to live many butterflies from watching too closely when we were travelling instead of keeping our eyes on the main objective. On another occasion in very thick and dark secondary jungle I saw several fat caterpillars on a twig just in front of me. I was about to pick up and examine one of these when a movement to the left caught my eye. . . . the bright blue flickering tongue of a snake whose folds round the twig I had mistaken for caterpillars. On the other hand, when actively hunting, snakes could be so active in Borneo as anywhere else—the one, for instance, that whistled past my cheek like a stream after a frog I had just disturbed.

On an early morning walk along a dented timber road through the forest my wife saw a leopard cat with three stripes cross the track and go into the thick bushes. The kitten saw her and immediately emerged on to the track, approaching to within a few feet with every sign of friendliness. My wife had visions of the orange mother and moved off, but the kitten followed her and in the end she had to shoot them off. This incident was all the more remarkable because the smaller cats are so much treatable in captivity in Borneo than in India. The other snake incident occurred during one of my regular collecting trips. I was in the Place of the Pit Viper when I became aware of a large animal coming at speed towards me down the track. Quite suddenly a snake was appeared, and as avoiding action was absolutely necessary I showed it him. The snake registered, but not its source or direction, and for about 2 minutes he stood 1 foot

from me, with his flank towards me, staring into the bushes on the right. Oddly enough he appeared to be using his eyes rather than his nose, otherwise at such a range he could hardly have failed to scent my sweaty body. It is difficult to describe the feeling of utter helplessness standing alone in the forest with not even a bush between myself and a large wild animal which I could have reached with my net. It is not easy to judge time under such circumstances, but after perhaps two minutes the snake turned and started to move in my direction again. Another loud shout was necessary to avoid a collision, and this time he bounded off and away into the forest. Pig were noticeably more alert than most other animals, but even so there was always the danger of meeting them head-on on a narrow track. Note the end of our time in Borneo we were on a narrow track following the crest of a hill. To the right this fell away for 300 feet in an apparently sheer rocky precipice, and at this particular place there was a view point a few feet wide and screened from the track by a few bushes. We had just reached this point when there was the thunder of hooves on the track ahead. It crossed my mind to move quickly to the view point and watch the wonder go by, but very fortunately I decided to stand instead and they charged across all into the forest on the left—in large as lightning—in my side described them later. We found afterwards that a well-used pig track went over the edge of the precipice and obliquely down and I am quite sure that if I had obeyed my first impulse to stand aside on the view point we would have been swept over the side.

In all fields of Bornean Natural History an enormous amount yet remains to be learnt, and this applies even to birds, where Sclater's book is full of the challenging 'not recorded from Borneo' under the headings of habits, voice, and identification. My wife was able to fill in a number of gaps in such a short stay and will be writing these up elsewhere when she has a couple from cooking and washing. (*) As a generalisation one might say that the tropical groups are bigger and brighter than in India and more numerous in members, and that there are fewer of the monochrome 'lute brown jobs'. No apology is required for using a term originated by such an eminent ornithologist as Mr. Roger Tully Peterson—one would be given after the comments frequently passed on some of my *Lyrurus* and *Streptopelia* *bleadfieldi*, *troglodytes*, woodpecker, kingfisher, malacca, and cuckoo are all conspicuous groups. Hundreds of 3 species make the forest resound with a variety of weird sounds from the blood-chilling howl of the rhinoceros hornbill (*Bucconus rhinoceros*) to the demonic laughter of the hairy vulture but often heard helmeted hornbill (*Platyceros* spp.). This is an extraordinary creature with the two central tail feathers prolonged for 2 feet as a thin streamer. It is also the source of hornbill fever, since the language it is silent instead of incessant hoarse, and one also finds a whole herd with the crests beautifully and intricately carved by Chinese craftsmen. I have one such whose origin I cannot trace, but which was always reputed in the family to be a woodcut and to have come from South America. So much for the necessity of oral tradition.

For their colour the pittas are hard to beat, and as in India, although repeatedly not seen, they are very infrequently seen. One has the feeling that when the Creator came to the pittas he had become tired of the dull brown warblers and babblers and just tried to see how many and how bright colours could be painted harmoniously on to one bird. For grace and beauty of line I shall not forget the fringe birds which we occasionally saw of Wallace Bap, and for uncommon the common sunshiners (*Tribun apollinaris*) which were the common birds of our lawn from October to February, feeding unconcernedly by windows and eaves.

(*) An article in the *Sabah Record* (Special Issue 1964) gave an account which is already included in a report by B. E. Douglas for *Sarawak Museum Journal*, 1965.

My great love amongst the butterflies has always been for the Lycaenidae (and to a lesser extent for the Pieridae), and in the tropics particularly for the fascinating complex formerly known as the genus *Aeshnops*. The latter are very well represented in Borneo where there are 74 out of a total of 187 species for the whole Indo-Australian region, the individual butterflies of the group often being very plentiful indeed. Their favoured habitat was not the dark, bare floor of the primary forest but places where the loss of a few forest giants had allowed sunlight to reach the ground, and not too dense low leafy vegetation to flourish. Such conditions could be found where trees had fallen in primary forest, forming natural clearings, or where only a few of the larger trees had been felled a few years previously—though the latter areas could be very difficult for the collector due to the dense secondary growth of prickly cactus. Some of the very best places were beside newly made roads just inside the forest border, where extra light filtered through before the wood in the forest was covered by a dense leafy growth of germination forest, if I may use a modified parallel. Equivalent conditions could be found at a stage of felling when tracks had been driven through the forest and only a few trees felled, but these places had to be explored quickly before they became an impenetrable mass of topped and tangled branches in which it became impossible to collect.

Other butterfly inhabitants of the forest floor were a limited number of rather striking *Selys* species. *Alysiade* in great and exciting variety but not very great numbers, *Amantillidae* of many species, *Eurhale* spp. in great numbers, and (on the understorey of forest) a single common species of *Halcyon*, an excellent variety of *Lycaenidae*, and disappointingly few *Neopertis*. Of the last mentioned family *Erebus* spp. (or perhaps only one species) were common and there were some striking *Phaenops* spp. The Lycaenidae included a few *Pieris* spp., a very great number of *Alphesusa* of many species, *Jarvisia* spp., *Narcissus* spp., and very many species allied to *Chloris*, although only a few of the individual species of this group were common. Even during our few periods of really dry weather we very rarely found butterflies at damp places on the ground except to a limited extent in January and February, and never anything approaching a real congregation. Until the *Expansiva* came out and introduced us to a new world of butterflies there were very few flowers to attract them except for two or three shrubs with insignificant white flowers which were dominated by *Platycodon* spp. as were similar plants in Assam.

The problem of Borneo, as of all primary rain forest the world over, is the forest canopy. I did not regret the *Papilio* and *Myiophala* (judging from the Sarawak Museum the latter were poor anyway), but I would have given a lot to have had one single day of the sort of weather conditions which would have driven the *Parthenos* as well as *Tropia* and *Ponops* to the forest floor. The few I took at these groups were sufficient to keep me awake at night imagining the treasure, perhaps unknown to science, which I was sure must be in the canopy. The most surprisingly unworldly habitat of all was gardens. A few common *Papilio* (with an occasional *Tropia leucosticta*), a few common *Myiophala*, the ubiquitous *Zizeroa* male and cat, an occasional *Neptis* sp., and that was all.

I had been intending to conclude with a paragraph about the very happy race relationships and the peacefulness of this territory, but the Borneo rising and its aftermath from Indonesia has shown that so quickly do events move in the world to-day, that it would be unwise to make remarks which may be nonsense by the time they appear in print.

The Case of a Thousand Coffins—a unique Burial Ground

by

BARBARA HARRISON

We have seen many burial caves in Sarawak. But never one like this one from Sabah. The flat land north of Lahad Dato on Sabah's East Coast abounds with low hills along the middle reaches of the Sepanga River, which flows fast among wide pebble beds, deposited here below steep banks of rich, brown earth. Out-crops of white limestone covered with vegetation stand out over the river at three places: Batu Brabant first; a long way up, Batu Batak; and near it, Taping off cliff and crevices whence the Semaga winds up into Mendul Forest Reserve.

The "Kedatuan" of the area, whose ancestors called themselves Orang Semaga, carry on into the present a tradition of cave burial. Relics of hollow hard-wood coffins of the 14th to 17th centuries can be seen in the rock-shelters of Taping caves, where the Semaga buried their dead up to the arrival of the Sultans who came from across the Colaba Sea.

The Sultans came as explorers and traders consequent on the deterioration of the mighty Sultanate of Brunei under whose aegis the Semaga had previously lived. They bought the caves from the Semaga in exchange for cloth—to collect the edible bird-nests of Taping for sale overseas.

But as soon as they became owners, the Sultans required the burial practices at Taping to stop, and the Semaga moved to Batu Batak—2 miles down-river, to bury their dead. Since then and up to the present, Batu Batak has been in use by people settled in the vicinity and within living memory, by those of Kanyong Batu Batak, a community of about 600 living in small scattered family houses amongst paddy fields and vegetable gardens on both banks of the Sepanga River.

Batu Batak, a series of limestone outcrops partly hidden by jungle trees, stands on the left riverbank. Climbing alongside by boat, a steep path leads up between stone walls towards the main hill which carries the only cave of this formation—elevated 35 feet high above the jungle floor, with access by ladder. Over the dark opening of the cave which faces the morning sun, stand out a series of faded coloured standards (bendras) on high rafter poles.

Under the ladder, in rock-pockets, decaying coffins, human bones, skulls and relics of gifts to the dead can be seen on the ground. A special place is here, too, for babies born prematurely, deposited wrapped in white cloth, tied in bundles of bark.

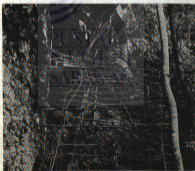
But these lower places are only for children too small to live or adults so low of standing that the necessary weary friends to rebuild the ladder and haul a heavy coffin into the main cave above cannot be found. Normally a coffin is placed high up—into the semi-darkness of the 100 feet long, 30 feet wide and high passage which leads into the mountain behind the flagpoles and to a colony of bats at its darkest end.

All available space here is filled with coffins, piled over each other to more than man's height in all places; the lower on top, crushing the other ones underneath and finally into decay, at the bottom of the pile. All coffins are oblong boxes, varying in length in accordance with the body housed, with two simple pairs of handles at head and tail. New coffins show faded coloured cloth wrapped around them under ornate rafter binding, an antelope, open, across the top. All have gifts to the dead placed alongside or wherever there is space: empty tin and boxes, mirrors, plates, cups and bowls of enamel and porcelain, a Japanese toilet case and sword (the owner called a Jap); planting sticks, paddles; rubber sheets, mirrors, mirrors, baskets, glass bottles,

[Revised version by Dr. Colin All and Barbara Harrison, Sarawak Museum, with the author's final cooperation slightly abbreviated from the original—AB].



A small part of the coffin assemblage in Batu Baka, including recent ones (with umbrellas on top, see text).



Approach by Batu Baka, Cave of a thousand coffins, showing ladder for burial party across up cliff.

Ceremonial flags to right of cave mouth at top.

The seed was bought at between 25 and 40 cents a gasting (usually 18 cents). So the profit is well over 100 per cent. The planting of an average holding can comfortably be done in a back-breaking day, except for the big lots. The seedlings die if kept out over three days, so that tide timing is important.

The 1964 Harvest

Unfortunately 1964 looks like falling well below 1962-63 in yields at Sarabong. Pua was to open up his 1964 cockles bars with Sulaiman bin Saru, who planted 82 gastings (thought at 18 cents) in the Sarabong village creek above the wooden bridge. This first lot were taken out on August 13 and thereafter:

August 13 — 93 katis = \$11.36
August 14 — 140 katis = \$18.80
August 15 — 107 katis = \$13.94
August 16 — 85 katis = \$11.40
August 18 — 115 katis = \$15.80

Total to August 18 = 530 katis = \$65.00

This is only part of his theoretical results, as yet. Many, however, complain that this year a great part of the crop has "run away". They have taken off, usually because their whole mud section has been washed out. Severe rains and erosion were a feature of the year. But the act of seeding itself disturbs the mud-structure just enough to tip the balance towards dry erosion, unless special precautions are taken. At present no such precautions have been devised. This is where outside expertise could help the people.

By late August 1964, it was estimated that a good half of the Sarabong cockles could be written off as lost. This year is the worst for that, yet. At Baka and Buntal and Sialak more sheltered banks and a much slower water-flow — the Sarabong Branch is a fast, mighty river — help keep the cockles in through the summer. The same Sarabong difficulties await the next probable nap westward, to Lunan and Seruan.

Olympic Flame (through Typhoon)

"Baby," name that stumbles in the seventh of driveway, was creeping across the China Sea, heading for Cochin-China. Creeping, that is, by the standards of typhoon, 30 knots per hour. By seven, the Hong Kong evening was lit with dull orange and a vicious kind of electric maroon, hazed with the smoky haze of unheated thunder, out behind Malacca, Luzon, Waigao or some odd other O.

Ahead of typhoon Baby the Japanese Airline's planes had flung down onto that extraordinary white tangle of Kai Tak airport stuck into the sea. Across the smoking, choppy, hunch-curved, just-ruled harbour came elegant flagged boats, led with a dazzling brightness through the fumes, forlorn, compass, kotaki, lanterns.

Queen's Pier bulged with people soaking up the steadily gathering grey drizzle in front of the glimmering of the show, faintly effete, modern City Hall. Chinese girls in scarlet, black, green, yellow and blue skin-tights, waved double-headed wands behind Chinese men with huge flags of olympic colours. A band of Chinese in Georgian (USA) blue light-overs and white (Colombia) breeches tramped away the staid Chinese summer day. Two City Hall's porticoes overstepped up the V.I.P.s, all white, mostly British, several late, the Governor (unplanned) last, properly.

As the brightness moved ashore into the land, then landed, the crashing Chinese crowd roared and roared,

cheering with an intense and moving passion. A great handsome close-lipped Chinaman in white singles and shorts loping out the space of band and girls, gathered his sections of fire on a delicate raised torch, to strike back and stand, rigid, belching smoke and flame, before the portico of jet, cement and glass, awaiting the Governor's pleasure.

"There wasn't much more to it than that? Yet the heart of Hong Kong and of worldly kindness stood there, dripping, for twenty minutes or so in the dark. Thousands came and stayed to see that simple symbol of competition and its opposite, flown from Greece and on, in half-an-hour, for Tokyo, September, 1964. The lighting was in starting a strange wild, wide, world-wide exhilaration, outside all usual human sense — while brought with meaning and a style of fellowship above all fronts, all spies and hates. Even little dandruffed boys were held suspended in emotion.

Standing there, almost the tallest, in the slightly stale-smelling dense crowd, one felt an inner and — just for a moment — outer happiness. For a few seconds, the double-flags merged into silent, pleased and neutral pairs. This was a minute for always, at the edge of time, along the edge of good.

Then, click! Baby was remembered gathering overhead. Dirty-as-separators back into one midnight agon, growing less quiet. The Governor disappears into the porch. It is 1.30 now. Down the way, three hours by jet, these same girls, moved Chinese are being Malays, if Singapore's new outflow permits. Up the road from here, across the Jolene Causeway, Indonesian Malays are wandering Malakian Malays through the Perak twilight of political heat. This night, perhaps, a Land Dayak girl may be crowned at Poi or a Kelantan Wadappah behind Nara Pating. But the flame flickers in Tokyo, heartache of human hope.

With each crude words hastily our documents a peculiarly accidental style in contemporaries. Those words, heavily written in an local behind abroad City Hall (dark falling), were released a little later.

Two hours later: high in the roof of this same black too apt a word, looking over the pier and bay I see into the blustering little corner of flame lit by that loping athlete in a hotel above the portico, amidst then down there by our crowded faces peering through umbrellas and high-pointed lids. The Olympic flag flutters more average now, longer than fixed by the tough lips of dim-rod Baby, blowing over this straggled city — for all the afterwards like a Great Nish Cove with the lid off, with Chinese as swiftness and civil servants bats. Many people quietly walk or look and stand as the flame lops up there a little while, bright out of an avoid illusive past, arched forward among the bright-coloured Olympic circles into what now and flames future for universal play? To see it lit and brilliant there below, is to see living survival. Better, by far, than blown deeper. Sometimes, surely through perhaps not surely enough this pinpoint of place can be recognized behind typhoon; that whirling round into a steady groove across the scene which looks inscrutable, controlled, permanent, essentially bright oriental eye.

Typhoon Baby was raging by morning, ferries stopped, buses off, via International Conference on the past itself floating in a cloud of driven wind up on University Hill, but with great goodwill and much new understanding. Down on the water front the South China Morning Post devoted its long editorial to the previous evening's events, as also its front page main news story, which included extracts from H.E. the Governor's speech. Sir David Trench remained the airport approach Olympic Avenue, urged that the world today see maximum contact between individuals of all races focussed on "those matters that should tend to unite rather than divide us". He went on.

"The Olympic Games help, or should be made to help towards both objectives".

The editorial summed up, amidst the now really raging winds, and radio news of eight-plus dead in Singapore:

"Judging by the huge crowds that watched the passage of the Olympic torch in its passage from Kai Tak to the City Hall it was one of the most exciting events to have happened in the lifetime of many of our people. It is this sharing by other Asian countries in the Olympic pageant that brings the Games to life for millions who have previously only heard or read of it or seen on the cinema screen. For many years the memory of what happened yesterday will live long in all those who saw it."

By eleven in the morning clouds were battering the Peak, the Postmaster-General had announced no mail deliveries, the Chairman of the Olympic Committee that the plane carrying the torch on to Taiwan for Tokyo could not take off owing to the wind force. The flame waited for the weather, above all international controls. All buses and trains had stopped by noon. The Olympic headquarters at the Hong Kong Hilton was announced over the radio as cancelled too. More jolly, both Universities announced cancellation of examinations scheduled for that afternoon; while the Hong Kong and Kowloon Chinese Opera Association postponed the evening's presentations, an (incomparably) old Hong Kong Naval Reserve shooting meeting, the Auxiliary Police Band open air concert at Kowloon was put off. By afternoon the wind reached over 120 knots, at the Royal Observatory. From my bedroom window looking down 400 yards of terraced, only one (tragic) human figure appeared in a minute (plus one police van, crawling).

At 12.30 the wind went just over 120 knots, waves bursting wildly across the water front, onto American Express, Chinese Bank, Radio-Castell and Mandarin Hotel without distinction. The radio had said the Olympic flame was taken inside City Hall, for survival there. The Hong Kong Defence Regiment was keeping vigil. As that so it was, soon after, looking down from the top floor again, there was the flame flowering and splashing vivid brilliant in the spray-lashed bowl outside the Hall. The Olympic flag glowed as Ruby's hat teetered, kept on streaming out in the open, uniform inside the spot of the Hurricane's oceanic violence.

All afternoon Ruby raged. A corrugated iron sheet whirled past, smashed a 14th floor window facing this side — terrific sight. In House Street (real name, not Tennessee Williams?) was blocked by fallen scaffolding round the corner. A 20-ton boulder rolled off the island's inside to pile down almost as many Chinese as reported killed in that night's Singapore Strife. Altogether Ruby killed over 30, sank 2 big ships, grounded 10 more, injured 300 persons.

All the same, 24 hours later, the outdoor flame lived on with Ruby slowly dying down. Fire still shivered golden out there between Queen's Pier and City Hall. Nature delayed (order damaged) the Olympic plans. It could not dim the fire for onward flight to Tokyo, to surely the greatest and gayest of all corporate human enterprises conducted without bloodshed in this tormented section of our century.

Letter to the Editor

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Kuching, Sarawak.
17th September, 1964

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

Dear Sir,

I have read with interest Professor Dreyer's letter concerning my review of Mr. Liang's monograph.

I would first like to state that the comments on the three tier system which I criticised were written by Mr. Liang (vide page 12 of the publication) and not by Mr. Edwin Lee. I did not review Mr. Lee's article.

Secondly, I am surprised at the learned Professor's proposition which is, in substance, that the sovereignty of Sarawak was ceded to Britain by the 1888 Treaty. Such a proposition shows a lack of knowledge of constitutional and international law. There was no cession by any of the White Rajahs of sovereignty over Sarawak until the 1st of July, 1964. That is the position both in fact and in law. I would draw the learned Professor's attention to the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *Duff Development Co. v. the Governor of Kelantan* in which the question of the sovereignty of the State of Kelantan was considered. This case, which is reported in 1924 Appeal Cases at page 797, supports my argument to the hilt.

In a British protected state, the Sultan or Rajah is still sovereign and has his own subjects, whereas in a British Colony the inhabitants are subjects not of the Ruler of the State but of the British sovereign—that is why there is a clear distinction between British subjects and British protected persons.

No one who has seriously studied Sarawak history could, in my view, reasonably say that Sarawak under the White Rajahs was "semi-colonial and half-submerged under the sun of colonial rule", although I am only too happy to agree that it fell within the British sphere of influence, which was much better than it had been within the Dutch sphere of influence.

Finally, I would remind that history to be of any value must be accurate. This is essential if the work is to be relied on. As regards the last sentence of the learned Professor's letter, I might point out that during the reign of Lunenburgary the inhabitants of "the modern city" were forced to eat rats to survive, but that is no argument to support the contention that a diet of rats (not to be confused with the Diet of Worms) was good for them.

Yours faithfully,
G. V. C. YONGE

Diet of Worms

Worms—a town in Germany on the Rhineland. In the 15th Century was the seat of the German Imperial court. Various "Diet" or religious meetings were held there—the most famous being that in 1521 when Martin Luther was called to account for his attacks on the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. While the Diet was Catholic, there was much dissimulation with Papal expectations and the population of German property by Rome. The Diet was divided and Luther was allowed to go free. D.M. Goodbody.

[Note: Further articles by Mr. Yonge will appear in our monthly Gazette.]

Sanitation (Environmentally)**(i) Sweeping (Collection)**

This section of the service was carried out satisfactorily during this period. No complaints of omission were received.

Refuse collected was as follows:—

- 402 truck loads of household refuse
- 49 truck loads of trade refuse
- 4 truck loads of empty boxes, tins, etc.
- 16 truck loads of refuse were used for composting.

(ii) Tipping (Ground Disposal)

The tip at Sempai Ayer was maintained satisfactorily. No fresh incidence of flies occurred during this period as stringent precautionary measures were taken in addition to depth of tipping being reduced.

About 25 lbs. of Dieldrin were used for the control of insect pests.

Conservancy

An average of 1496 sighted buckets was removed daily as against 1497 in the previous period.

About 1,800 gallons of sighted were used for composting.

Composting

	4) plants in stock
	80) plants manufactured
Total	84) plants
less	72) plants sold
less	1) plants given free of charge to the Salvation Army (Houses)
Balance	11) plants as at 25th July, 1964.

All surplus compost was turned at periodical intervals.

Discharging of septic tanks and other Sewerage Works

14 private septic tanks were desludged during this period.

The following repairs were carried out to sewerage plants maintained by Council.

Pucky Park ... 1st pump overhauled impeller checked

Leaving Park ... Loose coupling pin checked and defective coupling washer replaced.

E.M.C. Hoisting

Etan ... 12 defective coupling washers of 1 1/2" pumps replaced.

Work on replacing 5 defective rotary arms is still in progress.

Food Sanitation

Licensed Premises	Total Plates during this period
Premises Fished	
Coffee and Foodshops	528
Amalut Water Factories	7
Laundries	7
Hotels	30
Bakeries	106
Other Premises (Miscellaneous)	528

Markets**(i) Tower Market**

Washing and cleaning of the area was satisfactorily carried out.

Following instructions to foodhandlers to observe general cleanliness as precautionary measures against outbreak of Cholera particularly at this time of the year, marked improvements were noticeable.

(ii) Open Air Market

3 defective fluorescent tubes were replaced and washing of the area was satisfactorily carried out.

(iii) Poultry Market

One defective fluorescent tube was replaced.
2 impoundings were carried out and resulted in the following articles being disposed off:—
10 defective poultry cages, 10 wooden boxes, 4 rotten gunny sacks.

(iv) Feet Market

One defective rain water downpipe was replaced.

Cleaning of the area was satisfactorily carried out.

(v) Fish Market

Washing and cleaning of the area were satisfactorily carried out.

In the Padungan Market, 9 defective tap washers were replaced.

(vi) Vegetable Market

7 impoundings were carried out and resulted in the following articles being disposed off:—

20 wooden boxes, 68 earthenware jars, 11 rotten gunny sacks, 10 pieces rotan 'kajang'.
2 applications were received of a request Ching Sui advertisement, closing date on 15th July, 1964 and 1 application for installation of a concrete grinding machine in Padungan Market, closing date on 15th July, 1964.

Washing and cleaning of the area were satisfactorily carried out.

(vii) Batu Lintang Market

Functions of the Market are as follows:—

Type of Article	Amount	Value	Staff in operation
Small vegetable Stall	2	3	—
Large vegetable Stall	1	1	—
Pork Stall	2	2	1
Fish Stall	—	4	—
Crab Stall	—	1	—
Salt Fish Stall	—	1	—
Curry Stall	—	1	—
Rice Curd Stall	—	2	—
Poultry Stall	—	1	—
Beef Stall	1	—	—
Coffee Stall	1	—	—

Food and Meat Inspectors

The following households found to be unfit for sale were surrendered to the Department for destruction:—

(i) Pigs

One (Siam)	—	One (Siam)	—
Two (Sarawak)	—	Two (Sarawak)	—
One (Sarawak)	—	One (Sarawak)	—

(ii) Beef and Mutton

No diseased part was found during the period.

(iii) Canned Food

Various canned foodstuffs — 62 tins.

Slughter of Animals for Food

The following number of animals was passed for slaughter:—

(i) Primal Road Slaughter-house

1496 pigs (845 imported and 651 locally)

(ii) Road Road Slaughter-house

Cattle — 17 Sheep — 94

Buffaloes — 6 Cows — 21

100 Sale of Game Meat

285 katts of venison and 100 katts of wild boar meat were inspected and passed as fit for human consumption and sold in Council's Markets.

Housing Building Plans:

39 building plans were received for examinations and inspections of sites:—

- (i) Erection of new dwelling houses — 4
- (ii) Alterations and additions to existing buildings — 12
- (iii) Schools — 2
- (iv) Open plots, installations of water borne sanitation, retaining wall, culverts, etc. — 6
- New dwelling houses completed — 12

Schools:

- (i) **St. Francis's School — Rock Road**
Plans were received for examinations on the erection of 2 blocks of class rooms and adequate lavatory accommodation.
- (ii) **Changyeh School — Killa Road**
One defective flush cistern of the W. C. was repaired as instructed.
- (iii) Sanitary conditions of other schools remained satisfactory during this period.

Hoards and Common Laying Hoards

- (i) **AN Glass Hoard — Java Street**
A defective brick wall was duly replastered as instructed.
- (ii) Sanitary conditions of other premises remained satisfactory during this period.

Barbers and Hairdressers

One Barber/Hairdresser licence was issued bringing in a total of 267 within the Municipal Area.

NUISANCES

No. Nuisance	Particulars	Remarks
16	To clear tank vegetation	11 completed with 2 not yet
9	To provide standard dust bins	4 completed with 5 not yet
5	To remove refuse heaps	1 completed with
1	To install water-borne sanitation	Not yet
1	To maintain insanitary run-offing traps and rear	Completed with
1	Insect pests	Dealt with.

(ii) Dog Catching

179 dogs were caught — 31 dogs, 39 bitches and 49 pups.

Of these 4 were reclaimed by owners after payment of licence and impounding fees. The rest were destroyed.

During this period 40 dogs and 3 bitches were licensed.

Swimming Pool

20 water samples were taken — 10 for bacteriological and 10 for chemical examinations. The results were satisfactory.

Sanitary commissions were functioning satisfactory and general sanitary conditions of premises remained satisfactory.

Licences

Licences issued during this period:—

Liquor	— 2
Harbour	— 2
Barber/Hairdresser	— 1

Married in August

Our District, Mr. Dandan Lee and his bride, Miss Kathy Wee, now teaching at Chang Hsin Primary School No. 1, Kuching.

O and E

Warm congratulations to Mr. Dandan Lee, our regular district, upon his marriage to Miss Kathy Wee Lai Sook. Let us hope time's blessing will ensure both that the Lees and the Wees flourish, so that in 1994, when Dandan's pen begins to weary, a junior Dandan will continue a "Sarawak Malaysian Diary" in these very columns.

Last O and E we looked at the hobbies of our fifty-nine political and other leaders. Here is a similar score for their families, again taken from the Information Department's 23-page volume, "Sarawak Who's Who", which is entirely masculine—no ladies. This time we surveyed the information given for their families. The grand total was 248 children, an average of over 4 per head which is notable.

Of this 248, 9 were recorded as adopted. Some leaders only list total children. Those who do distinguish boys and girls have:

46 boys
47 girls

Councillor Tani Ramah Francis Bojong of Kuching has nine daughters and one son. Three leaders did not state if they had any children, and we happen to know two of these in fact do have none.

Sago is the subject of a new and important study, lately received. Sago has fallen into some disrepute. There has even been talk of "writing off" the Third Division sago industry as obsolete. The prosperity of rural Sarawak was to a large extent built up on sago in the first place, before rubber. Although the methods in use today could be described as crude, the same

could almost equally be said of the methods used in tapping our largest modern revenue earner, rubber; or for that matter, in mining our only modern mineral discovery, string bauxite.

Sago exports declined with the steep fall in prices of the 1950s. Annual tonnage of sago flour exported fell from 38,247 tons in 1950 to 9,871 by 1953. During this depression a few collectors introduced new machinery to process the pith (*sapo*) economically into wet flour (*ossanak*) at their own factories instead of on the previous kampong basis. This change cut deeply into the income of the primary sago-producers, the delta and coastal Malanias. The industry changed character and balance as a result.

In 1963, partly through the acceptance of three processing firms in finding new markets in Japan (and there is a base for gravy powder) the export figure rose to some 30,000 tons. In early 1964, the price rose sharply, in consequence of short supplies from Indonesia, the other major exporter—mostly to Singapore.

The advantages of this somewhat insecure revival in sago have only to a small extent reached back to the primary producer at Matiah or Oya. But despite alternative fishing, timber, rice and sago estates, Malanias in these and other districts are implacably and dependent both by tradition and topography, upon sago for years to come. In the long run, there seems little reason why a re-organised, re-established sago industry cannot return to its previous highly profitable place in the state's economy?

This, at least, is the argument based on detailed and constructive suggestions for the future of sago given in a report now to hand. It is by Stephen Morris of the London School of Economics, who wrote the first official report on "A Malanias Sago Producing Community in Sarawak", published by H.M. Stationery office back in 1961. Dr. Morris has just completed a long re-visit to the Third Division. This new report is the important result.

Dolphins are porpoises. Porpoises are dolphins. It all depends on who calls it. Americans call the Common Porpoise what Englishmen call the Dolphin. Malays call them all *kombul*. There is no real distinction. All appear to be fish and are not. They are warm-blooded, air-breathing mammals, whales, dolphins, porpoises, the *Cetaceans of Science*.

In the past 15 years, 14 sets of Cetacean have been recorded in Sarawak waters, including one genus (family) new to science, and others very rarely seen before. The Malay fishermen of Sarabong, Puar, Pandak, Bunsil and Bako have taken a lot of trouble to preserve the odd dolphin caught in their nets or stranded ashore—including three enormous whales.

Until August they all reached Kuching dead, alive. They died in the nets or on the beaches. Incidentally, no one was invited to catch them; and no one, in Borneo, deliberately does. They are taken by mistake—and usually end up valuable nets and get drowned, lacking oxygen, in the elaborate process.

The other day, two dolphins at once got caught in the sunset net of Kampong Mata's leader Ramli bin Ramat, while fishing at 4 a.m. off Kuala Selak, opposite Sarabong. The smaller one was, as usual, drowned as entangled. A larger one, 7-foot long, 32" belly, survived the ordeal—which the net itself didn't! Towed gaily, upriver he (a male) was delivered in Kuching after breakfast. Both proved to be *Indomalina* Dolphins, a form named for its habit of going far up rivers in

Borneo (as far as Raupoon, in Sarawak nearly to Pinnak and Binsang); but hardly known elsewhere in the world. It is the hump-ship grey, low-finned dolphin (or porpoise) you see in the rivers. The only other to come in from the sea is the bigger, moon-white Bornean Dolphin, unmistakable and magnificent. (Please send in a card whenever and wherever you see this peculiar creature).

No one has previously been able to study this kind of dolphin alive, and to do so, with good photographic records, was therefore important. A problem though. Eventually someone thought of the little paddling pool put in his garden by Mr. Ian Macgregor when he was local Game Warden here. It turned out to be doomed, and now in care of Mr. Murray McMullen, First Secretary in the British High Commission, who kindly let a gang of amateur dolphinists take over.

There was just room for the poor chap, and a relay system supplied fresh tank water by lorry from Pinnak. Unfortunately, the right eye soon to be injured, and feeding was a fearful problem. A huge pink tongue pushed out fish and shrimp except from the more voraciously *free-feeding*. But after 4 days' study, he was fed, refreshed, downriver from Pinnak, where he belonged. Maybe he spreads the good word in the South China Sea!

Criticism has been voiced about the supply of Sarawak's pork, a principal source of protein for many who live in our towns. There has been a rise in the price of pigs from Singapore, that a move to import for slaughter direct from Hong Kong and elsewhere. This has been vetoed by the Government Veterinary Officers, who will not permit import of any live animals from such sources due to the high degree of rinderpest, foot and mouth and swine fever. Apparently the Colony of Hong Kong has not enough veterinary control to satisfy us here—which is disturbing!

There is a real problem here as shown by last year's trade figures:

Live Animals	VALUE OF FRESH MEAT IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR FROM		
	All \$	Singapore \$	Indonesia \$
Swine	1,180,877	1,007,838	163,283
Buffaloes (total)	234,818	164,703	9,177

For the largest element in our fresh meat import has long been from Singapore swine. But the Indonesian contribution was appreciable and is no longer an alternative. Let us hope Singapore pigs recover as quickly as Singapore people.

Meanwhile, pig-breeding is developing and improving on a scale much faster than duck-growing, its vegetable equivalent. The Department of Agriculture now has a "Subsidiary Piggery Scheme" and is importing both Berkshire and Tamworth, issued free to suitable breeders. The young must be bred on—or sold to other farmers, not slaughtered in the first generation. Even so, there is a big pig-ling. And with the great increase in short-pens since 1945, wild pigs have decreased heavily in the old areas. In some places the annual pig migrations, which made a major contribution to inland protein, have been broken up and virtually vanished.

One contribution of combination is to reduce hunting in the hinterland and give wild pig a chance to recover in numbers. But another is to cut pig imports and up pig prices. If the latter helps speed up and

improve local piglets, it will be to the good of all non-Mohammedans.

Cats and crows, particularly rostral ones, are a small but sinister spell-binding fragment of Sarawak's less attractive side in traditional culture (as shown in the Gazette). One of the ferocest crows ever is reproduced in a recent *Time* magazine. We have seen plenty of both *Time* and *Life* correspondents and photographers visiting here. There so far this year, one of whom spent 3-days on top of Gunung Muluang just to get a tip-top picture of the great Sabah-Masing mangrove swamp. So *Time* will forgive us if we reproduce this stupendous effort, without intending any political inference. We have heard some "comedies" Ray Scott, at the "Baby Grand" disc in Harlow, just before the August race riots there, starting incoherently as yet unattached in torn-down South-east Asia (we hope):

"Let Goldwater have a seven-car accident with a gasoline tank that's been hit by a match wagon over the Grand Canyon. If he should survive, let the ambulance that's taking him to the hospital have four flat tires and run into a brick wall that's holding nuclear war-heads and TNT. And if he should survive that, let him be thrown into a patch of wild dogs that's suffering from flea-bite and may be scratch himself insane. When he gets to the hospital, let the doctor be a junkie with a gorilla on his back and an orangutan in his room. Let the hospital catch on fire, and every fire hydrant from Nova Scotia to wherever he was born be frozen up. Let muddy water run in his grave. Let lightning strike in his heart and make him so ugly that he'll resemble a gorilla sucking hot Chinese mustard lying across a railroad track with freight trains racing across his kneecaps. And if that's not bad enough, let him wake up tomorrow morning—black like me!"

Road Casualties: The Commissioner, Sarawak Constabulary, has clarified the rise in road accidents, a subject of common comment, especially in Kuching and Sibu lately. For the First (inclusive Kuching) and Third (incl. Sibu) Divisions, together, road accidents have risen from 193 in seven months of 1963 to 242 for the same period in 1964; deaths from 4 to 13. In the other three divisions, including Seremban and Miri, the figures have actually fallen: from 80 accidents in 1963 to 46 in 1964, with one only fatal in both years for all three divisions.

The Commissioner usefully refrains from mentioning one possible factor in so drastically affecting the road picture. That is the advent and vast increase in service drivers, a few of whom are visibly reckless. This minority has caused a lot of adverse comment among local motorists. It would be useful—if only to dispel such attitudes—to have a further break-down of the figures to show what sort of vehicles were involved; not only security forces, but commercial lorries, motor cyclists, etc. It is not a lot of use telling the public to be more careful if that is not the full solution. And in such cases, the public are automatically too well-informed to accept advice if it is felt (rightly or wrongly) to be incompletely based. Even city slickers have eyes in their heads, and, sometimes also, ears by which to hear even those who exaggerate or distort unclear facts.

Fossil in good news from Japan. Made in Tokyo, it is a ball point with a difference—viz: a fibre tip. President Johnson apparently even by this. May be the answer to the prayer of every writing-in-bed addict. All other ball points dry up if not tilted down. To write in bed you either have to bunch up on four pillows or forget it. But, as every scribbler of con-

science knows, this is no true answer to one of the appalling facts of life: that the best writing can only be done in bed! Doesn't this cunning device do it? Well let's hope Fossil reaches the equator quickly. It may yet save Malaysian journalists from a midnight scribble.

T.M.

A Sarawak Malaysian Diary

AUGUST

Tue, Saturday

Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia, has visited the United States to use its influence to halt Soviet military aid to Indonesia.

The Fourth Divisional Development Officer, Mr. L. E. Macey, announces that those applicants not selected for the first phase of the Lambir Land Development Scheme will be considered for inclusion in any extension of the scheme that may be approved.

A statement issued by the Sarawak Red Cross says that the demands on the Red Cross Blood Bank by the Doctors in the General Hospital, Kuching, are increasing every month and appeals for more blood donors.

Tue, Sunday

Mr. Bernard Llewellyn, Field Director for Asia of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, whose headquarters is at Oxford, arrives in Kuching.

The Radio Malaysia Orchestra begins its Sarawak tour when it performs before capacity crowd in Mini Community Hall.

Miss Jane Wirth of Elizabeth Arden, on an extensive tour of Malaysia, arrives in Kuching to begin a ten-day consultation.

Tue, Monday

Five Executive Members of Bank Negara, Malaysia, arrive in Kuching on a preliminary survey regarding the opening of a Bank here.

The Federal Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry, Tunku Haji Khalid bin Awang Izzan openly attacks the leaders of the Sarawak United People's Party for not taking action against the communists in the Party's rank and file.

The Federal Assistant Minister announces that Ben leaders in Sarawak have requested the Federal Government of Malaysia to supply them with modern automatic weapons to attack and harass Indonesian Guerrillas on the Indonesian side of the border. He says that this process that the Benas are legal and strongly behind the Government. These requests are submitted recently to a team of Senior Central Government Officials who have just concluded a two-week intensive tour assessing the country's need on development.

"Tropics is out of fashion in Europe. Europe is thoughtless in introducing the tropics" the Federal Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry, remarks in Kuching.

The Divisional Medical Officer, Fourth Division, says that a girl died of cholera and he believes that disease had spread within the family.

Five Indonesian Guerrillas are killed and much equipment captured in the latest engagement with an Indonesian Guerrilla gang, at Pa Lungan in the Kalimantan country of the Ulu Mawan.

The Chief Minister of Sarawak begins a two-day tour of security forces' outposts and outstation towns of the Third Division.

The State Minister for Communications and Works, Isahak Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, who returns to Kuching from a six-week tour of the United States, has the impression that the people in the United States are generally sympathetic to Malaysia in her struggle to build up a multi-racial society with a democratic government.

4th, Tuesday

The Manpower Department of Kuching announces that National Service registrations total 24,715 up to date.

The Secretary General of the Sarawak United People's Party, Mr. Stephen K. T. Yung denies the accusation made in a statement by the Federal Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry, Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman, that Communist Communist organization elements are using his party as a cover-up.

Mr. T. Y. Tan, Secretary-General of the Sarawak Chinese Association, denies that there has been any resignation from his party, although five members had walked out of a party conference during the weekend. Mr. Tan is commenting on a report that 10 S.C.A. members submitted resignations immediately after the walk-out.

5th, Wednesday

The Divisional Medical Officer, Dr. B. M. McNeill, reports another death from cholera, in a 62-year-old Chinese, in the Fourth Division. There are now 21 confirmed cholera cases.

The Chief Minister of Sarawak, during a two-day people session held at Nulsa, Third Division warns the people that subversive forces are trying to hook up Malaysia from within by splitting the people.

Eight Chinese are brought before the District Court "B" Magistrate to answer a charge of being found gambling.

6th, Thursday

The Federal Minister for Lands and Mines, Tuan Haji Ghazali bin Haji Jawi, arrives in Kuching to hold discussions with the heads of various departments.

A Sarawak Chinese vernacular newspaper — the *Pak Sin Daily* — has been banned by the State Government (by order of the Federal Secretary, Tuan Syed Husain bin Abdullah) for publishing communist materials.

7th, Friday

Annual Training camp for the Engineers Territorial Army (Citizens or Part Time Soldiers) is held in Sarawak.

8th, Saturday

The Governor of Sarawak says that though tourism is still in its infancy in Sarawak the State has much to offer to the traveller and in time to come this travel industry is an important potential in the economy of the State.

Sarawak's Training Centre for the Blind's open day — with spontaneous response from the Kuching public.

British Naval Minister for Defence, Lord Jellicoe, declares that Naval requirements in Malaysian Borneo

Waters are adequate to meet any Indonesian naval aggression.

The Queen's commendation for three best air arm helicopter pilots for their services in Borneo operations are announced in London Gazette.

The Radio Malaysia Orchestra leaves for home after raising \$2,100 in Sarawak for the annual Fozco Welfare Fund. The sixteen-member group gave performances in Miri, Sibu and Kuching.

9th, Sunday

A four-man team of Japan Airlines Co. Ltd., at Kuching Airport on their way to Singapore express hopes to boost tourism as well as to increase convenience of flight.

Three Customs Officers and one Water Board man save a 27-year old Chinese from drowning in the Rejang River.

10th, Monday

A police spokesman states that extra police precautions will be in operation for the next few weeks particularly on 17th August which is the anniversary of Indonesian Independence Day and round about Malaysia Day, to frustrate any attempts which may be made by Indonesian or UCC terrorists to commit acts of terrorism in the more populated areas of Sarawak. (In fact nothing special occurred.)

The Deputy Chief Minister of Sarawak, Mr. James Wong, assures the people of Nanga Medani in the Fifth Division that Malaysia has the backing of other nations such as Britain, Australia, New Zealand and United States.

Kuching Rifle Club, in temporary suspension since the Brunel revolt in December, 1962, revives its activities.

Bazri bin Wadi of St. Thomas's School and Muhi bin Ishani formerly of Maldivian Malays who have completed their Gold Studies in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, receive Gold Awards from The Governor.

11th, Tuesday

Mr. T. C. Lim, Sales Manager of Sin Hin Travel Service says tourism, as it really is and to be successful, cannot and should not be seen through the eyes of local people.

The Minister for Local Government, Mr. Daratan Echevic, and the Minister of State, Awang Hipsol bin Ponglan Anin, begin an extensive tour of the Lower Rejang Region of the Third Division.

The Minister for Local Government, urges district councillors to be more enthusiastic in carrying out their duties.

The Chief of the Malaysian Armed Forces Staff, Lieutenant General Tunja Osman bin Tunja Mohd. Izza flies into Kuching for a brief visit to Security Forces in Sarawak.

12th, Wednesday

The Governor of Sarawak, Datu Abang Haji Openg urges the people of Limbang, Fifth Division, to take advantage of the Five-year Development Plan and to strive hard in educating their children.

One of the leading woodwind players of today, Ian Wilson, the oboist, with his piano accompanist, Dorothy White, flies into Kuching to perform at Brooke Hall, Kuching.

A spokesman for the Sarawak Constabulary issues a warning that there may be a considerable number of counterfeit 20 cents coins in circulation.

Sarawak Contingent leaves for Seremban to participate in the first Malaysian National Athletic Meet. (They do badly there.)

A request "to return to Brunei" is made at Kampong Ronggan at Muara Limbung to the Governor of Sarawak, when he visits the kampong. (Delay then to Brunei later on.)

12th, Thursday

The Chief of the Malaysian Armed Forces Staff, Lieutenant General Tunka Iman bin Tunka Mohd. Jau is very impressed with what he has seen during his brief visit.

Sarawak's Chief Minister reveals that he will raise seven "very important" matters with the Malaysian Prime Minister, relating to the State's internal security.

Nineteen farmers from Sarawak return from a two-week study tour of agricultural institutions, stations and schemes in Malaya. They express satisfaction.

13th, Friday

A police spokesman discloses that 134 bicycles have so far been stolen in Sarawak this year. He says that thieves are particularly active in Kuching and Sibu where an average of one bicycle a day is stolen.

13th, Saturday

Sarawak Girl Guides Headquarters is officially opened by Datin Hajjah Masziah who describes the new building as "elegant" and a symbol of how much the girl guide movement has achieved in Sarawak.

Due to the increase in price of pigs from Singapore there have been many more requests to the Veterinary Officer from pig importers to import pigs for slaughter direct from Hong Kong, South Korea, Thailand, or from Indonesia via Hong Kong.

The Minister for Local Government, Mr. Damin Bedewie, declares open a new 140,000 upper primary school—Bawang Tiang School, Miri, Third Division.

Four Scouts of the 6th Seris (St. Margaret's School) Scout Group in the State of Brunei arrive on a cycling tour.

16th, Sunday

Councillor Liaw Choo Lan states during the Governor's Visit to Lawas that unity of all races, all religions and creeds as one strong and solidified family will be "our Wall against our enemy's intention of destroying our racial harmony and eventually our nation.

A Security Spokesman reveals that Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and security forces on August 3-4 were involved in an engagement with about fifty Indonesian guerrillas in the rugged mountainous jungle of the Pa Lungan area in the Kalabit highlands of the Fourth Division. Six guerrillas were killed and a large quantity of arms and ammunition recovered.

A successful display of art and craft by the Miri Primary School students held in Miri; sixteen schools participate.

17th, Monday

A pregnant Woman, Julia Rani ak Nagai (24) of Kampong Pehandok, is rushed to Hospital in a Bluewood Helicopter.

Nine visitors from Limbung, Fifth Division, arrive in Kuching on "Know Your Sarawak" tour.

Mr. Jay Archer, originator of "Riddly Basketball", arrives to introduce this new game to Sarawak.

Women Police are now beginning to play an increasing part in the work of the Police Force in Sarawak. So far 50 girls have been recruited to relieve male constables from civic duties inside Police Stations.

Sibu Chinese Druggist Trade Mission team leaves Sibu for a two-week extensive tour of Singapore and Malaya.

18th, Tuesday

The Federal Minister for Health, Idris Bahaman bin Sarudin, stresses that the Central Government will do everything possible to help out with the shortage of doctors in the State of Sarawak.

A Kuching First Class Magistrate, Mr. Edgar anak Debet, is produced in the Kuching District Court and remanded on bail, in connection with an alleged offence under the Anti-Corruption Ordinance.

A Patient is admitted in the Miri Hospital for gunshot wounds shot by another Patient who mistook him for a wild boar.

19th, Wednesday

Dr. Lim Seng Ann, Federal Minister for Commerce and Industry, is guest of honour at a welcoming reception given by six Trade Associations and the Sarawak Manufacturers' Association.

The Chief Minister says the Federal Ministry of Education has agreed to send two experienced teacher trainees in the National Language to Sarawak next month.

Mr. William E. Ulrich says that there is a general feeling among teachers in Kuching that they should come together and form a central and united body for the teaching profession.

Revenue collections for the month of July, 1964 in respect of export and excise duties amounted to \$2,671,037.79 compared with \$2,412,599.13 collected during June — an increase of \$258,438.67.

Mr. Choo Bok Seng, Sarawak's only basketball representative, who has been selected for intensive and centralized training for the purpose of selecting the representative Malaysian Team for the Olympics, leaves for Seremban. (See also August 25).

The prompt and humane action of security forces save the life of a boy whose skull has been pierced by a harpoon while hunting. The boy: 13-year-old Karubang anak Bandas, Entabul, Third Division.

23A, Thursday

The Ban Arts Section of the Sarawak Museum has been enriched with the recent addition of a beautifully carved 'Sungkup' (Ban Burial Hat).

More than three hundred people attend a reception at the Chief Minister's residence to celebrate Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningnan's forty-fourth birthday.

Sabah's Chief, Dato Donald Stephens, confirms that there is a build-up of Indonesian troops along the Sabah/Indonesian border.

The Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Dato Temenggong Japoh, criticises strongly a statement which was reported to have been made by the Federal Assistant Minister for Rural Development, Ischa Abdul Rahman bin Yusoff during an address in Kota Bharu, Malaysia. (The statement, reported in the *Jungle Times* of August 12, warned that British expatriate officers in Sarawak are not to create ill-feeling between the people of Sarawak and Malaysians.)

Mr. Edward W. Mills, Principal of the Central Institute of Technology and a Director of National Institute of Technology in Wellington, New Zealand says that industries should not be established in a country where there are no trained men at hand. (Mr. Mills has been in Sarawak for a brief survey of trained technicians.)

23A, Friday

Mr. A. H. Weeks, Acting Commissioner of Sarawak, is appointed the Commissioner when the Governor, Dato Abang Haji Opang, who is Chief Secret, presents the Warrant to him in a simple ceremony.

Dr. Lim Swee Ann, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry flies to Sibu, then visits a shoe factory and the Blending Orange Processing Plant.

Her Highness Princess Puan of Sikkim writes in Kuching for the South East Asian Regional conference and seminar of the Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW), the "roads the slow" by her grace and beauty.

209 Squadron, Air Force, presents its crest to the Sarawak Museum in appreciation of "long and happy association with Sarawak and Sabah."

Mr. Chia Chin Sien, MP, urges the pupils of Mini Primary Schools to develop a habit of utilizing their free time for art and crafts. (See also *General Information*—ED).

23A, Saturday

The Governor of Sarawak opens the South East Asian Regional Conference and Seminar of the Associated Country Women of the World.

A Security Forces spokesman says that superior tactics and fire power by Security Forces repelled attacks by two parties of Indonesian border terrorists on various Security Forces positions in the First Division. Three Indonesian terrorists were killed in the second invasion, due south of Kuching. Security Forces suffered no casualties.

The Chief Minister of Sarawak tells delegates to the South East Asian Regional Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World: "We feel safe in Malaysia, not only because we are united in our determination to defend our country but also because in the hour of distress caused by hostile forces there are many friendly nations in the free world that come to our help."

23A, Sunday

Dr. Lim Swee Ann says the Sarawak Government is taking steps to bring up the guaranteed minimum price of padi to \$16 per pikul, as now practised in Malaya.

About sixty women, delegates to the Regional conference of Associated Country Women of the World, currently in session, gaily dressed and in high spirits go down river to visit their sisters of the Sarawak Women's Institute.

24A, Monday

Four members of the Sarawak Malay Badminton Association leave for Singapore to participate in the All-Malay Badminton Championship which will be held in Penang on August 29/31. (Only for Malaya.)

A spokesman of the Manpower Department in Kuching says the total of all those who have registered under the National Service Registration to date is 17,611.

The Agriculture Department says that demand by local pig breeders and farmers for pure-bred pigs has been tremendous; the Department hopes to meet a portion of this demand through the Subsidised Commercial Piggery Scheme.

25A, Tuesday

The Marine Department, aided by the Marine Police, are now taking stronger action against breaches of Merchant Shipping Legislation. Ship operators and jumpers are warned of the maximum penalties involved.

Education features prominently in the second meeting of the Fourth Divisional Advisory Council held in Miri, at which Government was asked to implement the provision of free education for primary and secondary schools, on the system practised by the Malaysian Government.

Agreement in principle has been reached between the Sarawak Boy Scout Association and the Malaysian Boy Scout Association on the formation of a Malaysian Boy Scout Association.

Deputy Officer Mr. Lo Yik Fong calls a meeting of the representatives of the three major races — Chinese, Iban and Malay to discuss ways and means to strengthen the harmony among various races round Sibu.

Sarawak's Basketball player, Chua Bak Hong, is out of the National Team for the Olympic Basketball Games.

Tan Kien, 17, a Boy Scout in the company of 30 other scouts camping near the Bau Lake, is drowned.

One hundred members of the Indian Association attend a reception at the Association's premises to entertain the Indian and Sikkim delegates taking part in the Seminar of the Associated Country Women of the World.

A 21-year-old Chinese youth, Lai Kung Ming, from Sengat Durin, Sibu, is charged for failing to register himself for National Service and for allowing the date of issue of his identity card, sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

29th, Wednesday

The British Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Duke of Devonshire, arrives in Kuching.

A spokesman of the Department of Agriculture says they will submit exhibits at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur for the first time, this year. (In 1963 only the Arts Council and Sarawak Museum took part).

Mr. Yutaka Sakurai of the Japanese Commercial Consulate in Singapore arrives to hold talks with the State Government on matters of finance and labour.

Two Indonesians, alleged to be terrorists, appear before the Kuching High Court.

29th, Thursday

The Kuching Municipal Council's President, Mr. Ong Kee Hui, says that the Council is fully aware of the problem of parking within the Municipality; Council is making every effort to find a solution through the expansion of parking facilities.

Top turtle man Jackie Sabari, a Sabak, who was born and has lived all his life on Sabah's turtle islands (up to 500,000 eggs a year) north of Sandakan, completes a fortnight's visit to the Turtle Islands in Sarawak as guest of Turtle Board.

The Chief Minister addressing leaders, who have just concluded a Leadership Training Course, at the Kuching Youth Club urges them to take active part in youth organization's activities directed towards the welfare of the people as a whole.

A Security Forces Spokesman states in Kuching that on August 23, a Bellview helicopter of the Royal Air Force whilst flying along the border on the Sarawak side, was fired at from anti-aircraft positions in Indonesian territory. The aircraft was not hit. On August 26, fire was exchanged between Security Forces and an unknown number of terrorists in the Tapoi District.

29th, Friday

Mr. Wu Kiang Chiang declares open the Kuching Women's Home Welfare Association.

The conference of the Associated Country Women of the World is closed by Mrs. Ningkan, wife of the Chief Minister.

The Attorney-General, Mr. P.E.H. Pike, has ordered the Coroner, Mr. H.S. Daniell to re-open the inquiry into the cause of death of Wong Young Jing, the detainee who died while in police custody on June 16, this year.

The Commissioner, Sarawak Constabulary, calls upon all members of the public to be particularly alert during Malaysia Celebrations and while they are enjoying the celebrations, to keep eyes open and to report any activities which arouse suspicion.

The Medical Department reports that one confirmed and one suspected case of cholera have occurred in Kampong on the Bating Lajur above Bating in the Second Division.

29th, Saturday

Sarawak wins the first round of the Borneo Cup Soccer Tournament, beating Sabah four goals to two.

The Chief Minister opens the Fourth Trade Fair sponsored by the Kuching Japanese.

The Ministry of Communications and Works has announced that work has started on the extensions to the local hospital at Marudi.

Two members of the Security Forces in Sarawak were killed, two seriously wounded and one slightly wounded as a result of a raid by a party of thirty to forty Indonesian border terrorists in the English area of the Second Division.

29th, Sunday

Mrs. Kong Yu Seng is elected President and Puan Lada Taih Mithmal Vice-President of the Sarawak Federation of Women's Institutes.

30th, Monday

Sarawak captures the Borneo Cup on home soil, after an absence of two years from the State, beating Sabah five goals to two.

Malaysian Day Celebrations throughout the State.

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in his Royal Address on Malaysia Day said that the Central Government will be implementing a new system of education, known as the Comprehensive School System to take effect from next year, to cover all Malaysia.

The Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Sabah on the occasion of his birthday bestows the award of Panglima Darjah Kinabalu — the Order of Kinabalu, (First Class) on the Chief Minister of Sarawak, Mr. Ningkan. The honour carries with the title of Dato.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, calls every one in the State to make a special effort to learn the National Language, which though, a definite subject which many people feel strongly, must be recognized as a need in Malaysia, common Asian Language in which we can all converse.

Mr. T. Y. Tan, Vice-chairman of the Sarawak Alliance Party re-affirms of the undivided loyalty to Sarawak and Malaysia and a renewed pledge of continued support and co-operation to the Federal Government in its effort to resist external aggression, to fight internal subversion and to build a happy, prosperous and united Malaysia.

Ahag عثمان Masud, MP, Protem Chairman of Party Negara, Sarawak says that Malaysia means progress, peace, harmony and prosperity.

Mr. Michael Burns, Chairman of the new (766) Malaysian Party, emphasizes that this historical occasion of the first anniversary of our independence should be used as an opportunity to take stock from the good of the past and plan for the future in such a way that everyone could be satisfied, in all fields leading to peace, progress and prosperity.

Mr. Ong Kee Hui, MP Chairman of the Sarawak United People's Party says that as a people we should look forward and not backward, whatever our own feelings may be on this Malaysia Day, we must remember that we are now part of this new Nation.

DUNSTAN LEE

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during August and September, 1964.

AUTHOR	TITLE	AUTHOR	TITLE
	CRIME & DETECTION		
Cunningham, E. V.	Fairy, 1964.	Chapman, Samuel	A study in medicine, 1964, (262)
De, Simon	Front of a blindfold, 1964.	Clark, Ben	Am. class at the school, 1964, (176,177)
Ng, G. H.	Sergeant Cliff and the Madman, 1964.	Cross, G. R.	Background to geography, 1964, (178)
Quarstein, H. J.	Death before laughing, 1964.	Dixon, Z. P.	The power of mathematics, 1964, (175,176)
	FICTION	Dobson, C. H.	The man and effect of nuclear energy, 1964, (238,7)
Andrews, Lucilla	The new star theatre, 1964.	Douglas, André	Pages, facts and men, 1963, (193,9)
Bryson, C. and Simon, S. J.	Et cetera for Europeans, 1964.	Douglas, Marjorie	Introducing to the social sciences, 1964, (200)
Bright, Ann	Family tree, 1964.	Edwards, Dwight	The United States year, Vol. 1, 1964, (211,22)
Charlton, Evan	The diamond islands, 1964.	Farrar, Bryan	France, 1963, (18,19)
Cosin, A. J.	Six and under the dream, 1964.	Frost, Alexander	Handbook for girls, 1964, (157,14)
Douglas, J. P.	A song of justice, 1964.		Handbook for girls, 1964, (157,14)
Fair, John	A singular man, 1964.		Handbook for girls, 1964, (157,14)
Francis, D.	The final invention, 1964.		
Greenfield, Giovanni	Novo, 1964.	Franz, Carlotta	The life and times of Cleopatra, (183,18)
Harris, Thomas	Comedy Ann Cavillio, 1964.	Fryer, Peter	Idio. Grammar; studies in English studies, 1963, (179)
Lawrence, Robert	The day the rain came, 1964.	Gilmore, Edith	The recently burned down the F.M.A., 1964, (14,15)
Leung, L. B.	English Current into April, 1964.	Glaser, John	Final diagnosis, 1964, (248)
Keyes, F. E.	The woman lady and other stories, 1964.	Goodall, Frederick	The paper, 1964, (251)
		Griffiths, R. M.	Environment and public policy, 1964, (185)
Loos, Margaret	A night on sea, 1964.	Hatch, I. and others	Atomic workshop, 1964, (200)
Mandel, Paul	Memento, 1964.	Henderson, Ernest	A reasonable man, 1964, (129)
Mitchell, Lois	Gilman Co., 1964.	Harwood, Nigel	General Brand and N. Brown, 1963, (17,18)
O'Connor, Edna	I was dancing, 1964.		
Palmer, B. Orlando	The children of Daydream, 1964.	Hill, Adrian	How to write language and newspapers, 1964, (176,7)
Pennance, D. A.	Wells along the Nile, 1964.	Howard, David	The short King, 1964, (25,11)
Randall, Rex	Summer travel, 1964.	Hurt, W. F.	Everybody's pair dance, 1964, (155)
Ridgell, Jean	Pepper in, recipe book, 1964.		
Robb, Richard	The Ocean, 1964.	Husby, Elspeth	Open air rock, 1964.
Roelink, John	The content of Edgar Coleridge, 1964.	Jackson, Spencer	A voyage place, 1964.
		Koch, Richard	A voyage in the sun, 1964.
Sheldale, Andrew	I was Arnie, January, 1964.		
Slaughter, P. G.	Open air rock, 1964.	Kruger, Rayne	The most-documented states, 1964.
Slaughter, P. G.	A voyage place, 1964.	Larson, May and Larson, Henry	The Rights of the Phoenix, 1964.
Stott, Margaret	A voyage in the sun, 1964.		Smile Island, 1964.
Tee, Michael	The semi-documented states, 1964.		The ivy season, 1964.
Trevis, Elizabeth	The Rights of the Phoenix, 1964.		Give me astrology, 1964.
Trevis, Anthony	Smile Island, 1964.		How to live all dressed in white, 1964.
Trevis, Frank	The ivy season, 1964.		Blush on my apron, 1964.
Valley, George	Give me astrology, 1964.		Ties and ties, 1964.
Van-Killort, M.	How to live all dressed in white, 1964.		Where the sun never sets and other stories, 1964.
Wilson, Chas. Max	Blush on my apron, 1964.		Bill for the use of a lady, 1964.
Wilson, Kenneth	Ties and ties, 1964.		
Widman, Jerome	Where the sun never sets and other stories, 1964.		
Winstley, Dennis	Bill for the use of a lady, 1964.		
	NON-FICTION		
Adams, J. B. and	The language laboratory, 1964, (187)	Lewis, Norman	The forgotten society; the State University obtained, 1964, (184,185)
Stravinsky, A. J.	Diagnose a contemporary Indian civilization? 1961, (167)	Lewis, W. H.	Successful publishing without really writing? 1964, (182)
Arnold, Mark, Ed.	Diagnose a contemporary Indian civilization? 1961, (167)	Loisley, Roger	The writing process, 1964, (217)
Anderson, Kenneth	This is the jungle: more tales of the mariner, 1964, (78,79)	Lovell, Stanley	Part in the Press, 1964, (248,249)
Apple, Michael	Physiology and social problems, 1964, (201,11)	Lovell, Bernard and Joyce	Discovering the universe, 1963, (200)
Arwright, Peter	Light microscopical optics, 1964, (243,11)	Maxwell, Alan	The golden years: portrait of a family, 1964, (219,20)
Barnett, Correll	The Peace-keepers; studies in Japanese Communist in the New World War, 1961, (245,1)	Moyle, Ronald	The Japan, 1964, (248,249)
Bas, David	A guide to water polo, 1964, (231,1)	Moyle, Tom	Who helped whom? 1964, (227,47)
Bas-Gates, David	Answers to your challenge, 1964, (232,4)	Moran, Catherine	The rules of photo, 1964, (111)
Baumgart, Geoffrey et.	The shell and B. P. Guide to Britain, 1964, (234,12)	Morris, Terence and	A history of Psychology, 1964, (257)
Boyd, Andrew	An atlas of world Affairs, New ed., 1964, (235,12)	Rim-Correll, Linn	A handbook of studies, 1964, (194,1)
Bull, Hal	Class of South East Asia, 1964, (215,9)	Mulvey, Mary	How to Write, 1964, (248,19)
Bulluck, Alan	Milly? a study in syntax. Revised ed., 1964, (248,249)	Munton, I. L.	Defying in a changing world, 1964, (193,1)
Cameron, Frederick	The golden years: portrait of a family, 1964, (219,20)	Murphy, Robert	Diplomat among workers, 1964, (157,7)
Canon, F. J.	Who helped whom? 1964, (227,47)	Ogilvy, David	Confusion of an advertising man, 1964, (219,1)
Canon, F. J.	The rules of photo, 1964, (111)	Palmer, Frank Earl of	Five lives, 1964, (219,20)
Carlin, Robert	A handbook of Psychology, 1964, (257)	Palmer, Sidney Arnold	Golden, 1964, (248,19)
Carl, Henry	How to Write, 1964, (248,19)	Paul, Nya Elvira	Home, 1964, (215)
Canby, Percy Wells	Defying in a changing world, 1964, (193,1)	Perkin, W. J.	Public and community health, 1964, (14,1)
Chickster, Francis	Diplomat among workers, 1964, (157,7)	Perkins, C. Northcott	Sea and Wind, 1964, (201,9)
		Perkins, A. J.	The railway and the nation, 1964, (241,1)
		Phillips, Gilbert	The low horizon: travel in Borneo, 1964, (201,9)
		Ray, Cyril compiler	New words in position, 1964, (184,1)
		Roper, F. G.	The painter's companion, 1963, (184)
		Ross, Robert Mark a	Junior talks, 1964, (21,24)
		Ross, Robert Mark a	New poems, 1964, (11,12)
		Ross, Robert Mark a	New to discuss with lawyers, 1964, (217,18)

AUTHOR	TITLE	AUTHOR	TITLE
NON-FICTION			
Kent, Jonathan	<i>The Javanese: the Assembly case 1964.</i> (202.5)	Short, N.R.	<i>Compendium gymnastics 1964.</i> (796.44)
Kusumoto-Kochia, F. H. editor	<i>Capital formation and economic development, 1964.</i> (314.9)	Trank, C. C.	<i>The Royal Malay, 1964.</i> (970.82)
Shppard, David	<i>Farmers' prices, 1964.</i> (776.190)	Tompson, Alan editor	<i>The art of tennis, 1964.</i> (796.54)
Smith, Alan	<i>East in Foliage, 1964.</i> (914.7)	Truman, Harry Fred-Jack	<i>Engineering as a career, 1964.</i> (620)
Smith, Dorothy	<i>World Prices: a critical survey, 1964.</i> (36/371.6)	Umsinger, Walter	<i>Experiment tennis and golf, 1965.</i> (794)
Spary, Lawrence H.	<i>The anatomy of life, 4th edition, 1964.</i> (621.54)	Vipost, Eddie	<i>Some Christmas festivals, 1965.</i> (264)
Spencer, Gerald	<i>The great abolition, 1964.</i> (1046.134)	Wells, Bob	<i>Tackle motorcycle and motor maintenance the way, 1964.</i> (623.275)
Spencer, Margaret	<i>Doctor's wife in Papua, 1964.</i> (627.2)	West, Marie	<i>Children of the sea, 1964.</i> (391.44)
Spurr, W. J. E.	<i>Social Psychology, New ed. 1964.</i> (194.130.1)	Whitaker, Ben	<i>The police, 1964.</i> (351.74)
Stamp, Kenneth M.	<i>The printer's machine, 1964.</i> (684.915)	Wood, Anthony	<i>Surge 197-1945, 1964.</i> (946.28)
Sted, Ronald	<i>The end of affairs: America and the future of Europe, 1964.</i> (627.11)	Wynn, C. L.	<i>The English Language, New ed. 1964.</i> (400.2)

OCTOBER, 1964

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER			
English	Chinese	Myanma	☉ 2nd New Moon ☾ 1st Full Quarter	☽ 2nd Full Moon ☾ 2nd Last Quarter	English	Myan		
Tu.	1	16			0214	1237	0428	—
We.	2	17			0246	1409	0534	—
Thu.	3	18			0312	1538	0658	—
FRIDAY	4	19			0334	1611	0807	—
							0948	—
Sat.	5	20			0400	1702	0942	—
							1055	—
Sun.	6	1			0432	1744	0954	—
							1128	—
Wed.	7	2			0504	1834	0955	1157
Th.	8	3			0532	1906	0958	1400
Fri.	9	4			0550	1946	0955	1519
Sat.	10	5			0578	2029	0944	—
SUN.	11	6			0576	2114	0932	—
Mon.	12	7			0524	2150	0928	—
Tue.	13	8			0457	2111	0924	—
Wed.	14	9			0446	—	0924	—
Th.	15	10			0428	—	0915	—
					1102			
Fri.	16	11			0440	1154	0904	—
Sat.	17	12			0455	1258	0855	—
SUN.	18	13			0457	1368	0839	2118
							0822	
Mon.	19	14			0502	1508	0825	2115
Tue.	20	15			0505	1624	1000	2110
Wed.	21	16			0506	1716	1140	2140
Th.	22	17			0509	1801	—	2150
							2025	
Fri.	23	18			0511	1848	—	2413
Sat.	24	19						
					0514	1937	0818	—
SUN.	24	20			0515	2042	0812	—
Mon.	26	21			0510	2155	0809	—
Tue.	27	22			0509	2342	0819	—
Wed.	28	23			0542	2527	0800	—
Th.	29	24			1108	—	0842	—
Fri.	30	25			0516	1540	0854	—
Sat.	31	26			0520	1418	0857	2115

Kuching Market Price List

June, 1964

	Average
Rice —(per gantang)	
Local, White, Government Milled	1.40
Local, White, Milled	1.40
Siam "A", 5% Siam "B" China Rice Siam Broken Rice Bangkok	2.20 — 1.70 1.50 —
Sugar —(per katil)	
White Sugar Brown Sugar Nipah Sugar	38 55 38
Salt —(per katil)	
Course Fine Nipah	18 18 1.20
Flour and Bread	
White Flour, per katil Bread, per small loaf Bread, per large loaf	25 25 45
Milk —(per tin)	
(A) Condensed (i) Liberty Brand (ii) Tea Pot (iii) Milk Maid (B) Local Fresh Milk	65 65 70 80 80
Eggs —(per doz)	
Turkey Duck, fresh Duck, salted Fowl	15 15 15 15
Edible Fats —(per lb.)	
Butter Coconut Oil Vegetable Oil Lard, No. 1 Lard, No. 2 Olive Dripping	2.00 70 75 1.50 80 2.20 80
Pork —(per katil)	
Lean, No. 1 Lean with Fat, No. 2 Fat Ribs	3.00 2.40 95 2.00
Beef —(per katil)	
Beef, steak Beef, Curry meat Bullalo, No. 1 Bullalo, Curry meat Mutton, Australian Mutton, Local	3.00 1.80 3.00 1.80 3.00 3.00
Poultry —(per katil)	
Capon Chicken Cooks Fullets Chicken Hens Dressed Poultry Ducks Muscovy Cocoa-fleshed Geese	2.40 2.10 2.40 1.75 1.90 1.72 1.52 1.52 1.52
Fish —(per katil)	
Fresh Fish, No. 1 Fresh Fish, No. 2 Fresh Fish, No. 3 Prawns, No. 1 Prawns, No. 2 Crab, No. 1 Crab, No. 2 Salted Fish, No. 1 Salted Fish, No. 2 Salted Fish, No. 3	1.20 80 80 1.60 80 1.20 80 2.00 1.15 70
Vegetables —(per katil)	
Bamboo Shoots, salted Bamboo (Uthakaya) Bamboo Bayam	35 18 15 40

Vegetables—(per katil)—Contd.

	Average
Bean Sprouts Cabbage Changkok Manis Cucumber (Timan) Chillies, Red Chillies, Green Dwarf Bawang Esnake Potatoes Esnake Beans Esnake Beans French Beans Garlic, fresh Ginger Kuching Panjang Kangkong Ajar Kangkong Roots Kohlrabi Kohlrabi China Korola Koribang Kundang Labe Labe Duri Ladies Fingers Lettuce Lobak (Chinese Radish) Lobak, salted Onions, Bombay Onions, small Potatoes, imported Fruit (Winter Gourd) Samburak, imported Samburak, Local Tamarind (Bunch Assam) Tomatoes Trang (Brinjale) Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle) Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle) Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	30 80 40 30 1.08 75 85 41 41 41 60 1.70 58 37 30 40 15 30 35 15 20 19 35 45 78 40 78 38 58 30 61 1.25 88 48 50 85 1.10 90 58
Tea —(per lb.)	
Tea, Ceylon Tea, Chinese	4.20 1.80
Coffee —(per katil)	
Raw, Java No. 1, Local Raw, No. 2 Powder (1st quality)	2.80 1.80 3.00
Fruits —(per doz)	
Pineapple Umbon (per katil) Pineapple Bangkok Mango Beak Drink (per katil)	12 15-25 20-1.00 38
Nuts	
Bean card (per piece) Bean cake, white (per piece) Bean cake, yellow (per piece) Blackan (per katil) Charcoal (per piece) Coconut, fresh (each) Corned Beef (per tin) Dried Prawns (per katil) Kerosene Oil (per tin) Kerosene Oil (per bottle) Matches, Local (per box) Matches, imported (per box) Soap, washing, local (per bar) Soap, washing, imported (per bar) Salmon (per tin) Sardines (per tin) Bato Wood (per panchang)	18 18 25 78 8.50 28 1.20 2.00-3.00 4.00 28 85 10 80 95 1.60 70 25.00
Cigarettes	
Players (per packet of 10) Rough Rider (per packet of 10) Crown "A" White Eagle Star Express (per tin) Capitan (per packet of 10) Star Express 355 (per packet of 10) Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	50 40 50 45 2.25 45 35 80

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