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HIS MAJESTY THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

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(Photo by Sarawak Information Service)

HER MAJESTY THE RAJA PERMAISURI AGUNG

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The Sarawak Gazette

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1964

The Royal Visit

We have declared Sarawak's delight at this great occasion in last month's Editorial. Let us now put on the permanent record here the highlights of the occasion, which was unquestionably a triumphant success, unspoiled by even a single unpleasant incident.

23 November, Monday.

1200 hours. The Herald bearing the royal party touches down at Kuching airport a few seconds ahead of schedule. Their Majesties the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong are welcomed by His Excellency the Governor (Dato Abang Haji Qasim, O.S.M.) and Datin Hajah Masnah, the Deputy Chief Minister and Mrs. Wong, the Chief Justice and Lady Wylie, the Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs and Datin Jajuk. Mr. Roy Henry as Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, and the Commanding Officer, Sixth Battalion, Royal Malay Regiment.

1215 hours. After a State drive through seven miles of roads lined with cheering Sarawakians, inspection of a Guard of Honour at Pengkalan Batu, three introductions to the Speaker (Dato Seok-lingham, O.S.M., O.S.C.) and Members of Supreme Council, with their wives. A colourful and delightful scene.

1300 hours. In Council Negri Chamber the Deputy Chief Minister, acting for Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan (on tour in U.S.A.), delivers the Royal Address, as follows:

LOYAL ADDRESS BY THE
HONOURABLE DEPUTY CHIEF
MINISTER, SARAWAK,
MR. JAMES WONG.

"May it please Your Majesty,

"It is a very great honour for me to have this opportunity on behalf of the State Government and the people of Sarawak of presenting this loyal address to Your Majesty upon this auspicious occasion of Your Majesty's first visit to our State. Your Majesty's visit and that of our distinguished and charming Queen has been long and eagerly awaited by all of us, Your loyal subjects in Sarawak.

"There are three and countless in our lives that always stand out with clarity and pleasure, bringing true joy even in the recollection. This day, the first of Your Majesty's State visits to this State, is one of those golden times Your loyal subjects here will always remember and cherish.

"We have listened with greatest interest to Your Majesty's command at the Mann Kally in Kuala Lumpur, where Your Majesty graciously declared open the National Solidarity Week only a few days ago. At similar milles throughout the towns and villages in Sarawak we have pledged our loyalty and devotion to the Throne and our beloved country Malaysia.

"Your Majesty's visit to this State soon after the National Solidarity Week and at this hour when the inequality and well-being of the people in Malaysia are challenged, has given us an added determination to stand united and preserve the common ideals of our democratic way of life. You, Your Majesty, represent the ideals and unity to which we all subscribe no matter what our racial origins are.

"Your Majesty's visit has enhanced and enriched the tried and tested spirit of unity and accord, of cordial co-operation and partnership in goodwill and re-intensified the close friendship of people of all races in this country. We are not deterred by problems and difficulties. We are determined to face the future with faith and courage and with Your Majesty's wise guidance and inspiration, we pray fervently to Almighty God that our nation and people will achieve our hopes and aspirations for happiness, prosperity and success. On this memorable occasion, once again we would like most happily in Your Majesty's gracious presence to pledge our loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty and our beloved country Malaysia.

"We in Sarawak are well aware of the onerous duties which Your Majesty has been called upon to perform. We know that the life of a Monarch in a democratic country like ours is not an easy one and that Your Majesty and Your Majesty's gracious Consort are amongst the most hard working of all our fellow citizens.

"We have followed with admiration and respect the manner in which as a responsible and dedicated citizen King, You have carried out Your Duties, the deep interest which Your Majesty takes in the social and economic development of your people and the long and arduous journeys which You have undertaken in order to be closer to the people.

"In all this, You have had the good fortune, and we share Your good fortune, to have the support of our gracious and charming Queen, whose own special interest in the welfare of our less fortunate fellow countrymen is so well known and so greatly appreciated.

"Our only regret is that owing to circumstances beyond our control, Your Majesty's stay in this State cannot be prolonged to enable Your Majesty to have more widely and to see more closely the people and their culture.

"In conclusion, on behalf of the Government and the people of Sarawak, I bid Your Majesty and our charming Queen our most sincere and hearty welcome to our State and I hope that both Your Majesty and Your Consort will find this visit, short as it may be, most enjoyable and interesting. We fervently hope and pray that Your Majesty and Consort will grace us again with another visit in the not too distant future."

(The only copy of the above text other than that presented to His Majesty is now on display in the Sarawak Museum, to which it was generously donated by Mr. James Wong himself).

0430 hours. The Royal Party crosses to the Astana, except for those to be accommodated in the Aurora Hotel. Boat No. 1, carrying the Minister-in-Attendance, Dato Seridin, Dato Seridin and the lady-in-waiting, follows behind the royal boat. The first boat flies His Majesty's Standard, the second the Federal Flag. Both are pulled in the traditional pattern, the boatmen in new white uniforms.

0530 hours. After a private lunch and a rest, the luncheon for Federal Honours begins. Dress is Uniform, National Dress, or Lounge Suits. His Majesty also confers the previously announced high honour of Tan (=Sri) on His Excellency the Governor, to Sarawak's delight.

0630 hours. A large reception for people of all races follows; happily earlier rain dies away and it is a clear, mild Kuching evening. The sun sets stormily but royally scarlet out in the South China Sea. With the late high tide, illuminated floats gently move up river. Their Majesties ascend to the pavilion above the Astana Penghulu to watch; and the lawns are covered with other guests enjoying this strangely moving water spectacle.

31 November, Tuesday

0830 hours. The Royal day begins, the Grand Chamberlain and others to await their Majesties at Penghulu Dato. They begin a Tour of Kuching Town. Order of procession is:

1. Police Warning Vehicle.
- 2-4. Motorcycle Escorts.
5. The Royal Car — with Their Majesties, A.D.C. and Personal Bodyguard (a Sarawak Constabulary Officer).
6. Close Escort Vehicle.
7. H.E. the Governor's car.
8. Mr. James Wong and Dato Seridin.
9. Mrs. Wong and other ladies.
10. Dato and Datin Jagak.
11. Grand Chamberlain, Federal Secretary (Tan Syal Hashim).
12. Others of entourage, including His Majesty's Personal Doctor.
13. Two Federal Security Officers in a special car.
- 14-15. Police follow up Vehicles.

0930 hours. A very extensive tour includes halts at Duta's Road, Mergapi Japang, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, etc. As well as great crowds along the way, Malay, Dayak and Chinese communities entertain the visitors with dances, songs and hospitality, notably the unusual Pelanduk Dance by the Malays and the scatter of Bevan Kuning (yellow rice) by hard-core Malay ladies.

1030 hours. The Royal Party arrives at the Sarawak Museum and spends the following hour there. His Majesty is especially interested in the game birds (notion especially the Belber's Pheasant, exclusive to Borneo) and the historical and archaeological exhibits. Her Majesty delights in the native craft work—and later visits the Arts Council shop in the Aurora Hotel

to buy examples (see following item by Jeremy Hoagson). After an hour, and a break for soft drinks in the Museum office (both Their Majesties have pure orange juice), the Royal Party leaves, expressing what one newspaper describes as "visiting delight".

During the Visit His Majesty expressed so much interest in the historic exhibits that the Curator ventured to ask if He would honour the Museum with a future reminder of this historic occasion.

The Sarawak Museum later received from the Astana Negara, Kuala Lumpur, the most handsome gift of the Royal Pheasant, an wood during the State visit in Kuching. This has been seen by His Majesty's A.D.C. in accordance with Royal instructions. It has been suitably mounted and put on permanent display.

1230 hours. The party returns to the Astana for a change, then back across river to a Civic Lunch (eight Malay dishes) at the Kuching Municipal Council, where the President receives them. A bouquet of Sarawak orchids is presented to the Queen. Mr. Ong Koo Hui (who is also leader of the opposition party, S.U.P.P.) gives a speech—non-political, of course.—of welcome (as with all these events, their Majesties are thoroughly relaxed; the atmosphere is both regal and cordial, as well as completely inter-racial. Their Majesties both speak Malay and English interchangeably and with complete command, and those who are not comfortable in the one language are made to feel perfectly polite and agreeable in the other).

1400 hours. Her Majesty visits the Blind Centre and Arts Shop (see below).

Golf is a very keen hobby for His Majesty and the afternoon He thoroughly worked over the Astana's private 5-hole course. The players divided into two teams, but no formal scores were kept for win or loss. Play went on through heavy afternoon rain. Players as well as H.M. were H.E. the Governor, the Federal Secretary (Tan Syal Hashim), Justice Sahib Adnan (of Radio Sarawak), Dato Edward Buzandah (Superintendent of Prisons), Mr. Francis Tan (of Kes Restaurant and City Council), Mr. Tan Han Boon (Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce) and the A.D.C., Major Adam. These players thus included Malayan Malay Malaysian, Sarawak Malay Malaysian, Borneo Malaysian and Chinese Malaysian. The Sarawak Scots, though inventors of the game, did not appear this time round. But they, like other non-Malaysians, will be delighted that the Ancient and Royal Sport of Britain has become the Royal and Multiracial Game of Malaysia.

1930 hours. Queens arrive for the State Banquet at the Astana. As well as the high officers and leaders already listed in the previous paragraphs, those graciously invited include Dato Ningkan, Mr. and Mrs. Tan Kai Seng, Justice Abdul Taib and Puan Lela Taib, Mr. Donnan Endarwin, Awang Hiji bin Progressus Anon, Senator Awang Daud bin Marwan, Dato Yusung-peng Opong Lavin Iim and Datin, Senator and Mrs. Andrew Ibra, Senator William Tan, Mr. John Nibbel, Mr. W.

Brown (U.S. Consul) and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Henry Hall (U.R. High Commissioner). The banquet then started Malay, Iban, Melanau, Kanyah and Kayan, Chinese, Indian, American and English.

ROYAL BANQUET MENU

Consumme Julienne

Salmon Mayonnaise

Grilled Spring Chicken

Brew Potatoes

Braised Peas, Carrots

Montage Basket

Rice Balls

Coffee

White and red wine were served, with Champagne in conclusion. George Frooth conducted the Sarawak Concertatory Band with dinner music, including his own arrangement of "Malay Melodies", Waldteufel's "Over the Water", "La Paloma", and the newly rediscovered "Sarawak Waltz" written by the old Brooke Bandmaster, Polygenes. Mr. Frooth found a copy in the Kampong, an a clear provided by W. J. Chan in one of his Archives pieces in this Gazette (October). We publish the actual score separately on a following page—quite a pleasant surprise.

Before the banquet, itself, the State Presents were presented to Their Majesties in the dining room at the Astoria. Some guests expressed disappointment that these were given in private, with only His Excellency the Governor and the Datin representing Sarawak. With British royalty it is normal to make a considerable occasion of giving over such presents, in public, as a token of public regard. But in Malaya, where it is different in this respect.

Since much care was taken in preparing these gifts and since there has been some enquiry on the point, it is permitted to mention that the State Gift to His Majesty was an exceptionally fine parang, specially obtained by a helicopter journey to the headwaters of the Baram.

The superb blade of the parang matched an exceptional sheath and a carved belt toggle made from the carapae of a Horned Hornbill. Not in velvet, inside a handsome box of best Sarawak timber, there was a silver presentation plaque on the outside of the lid; on the inside the following explanation was printed on vellum.

This Parang comes from Lari Mada in the headwaters of the Baram River in the Fourth Division of Sarawak. The art of Parang making goes back many centuries. Fine Parang are made especially by the Kanyah and Kayan, who have devoted their own methods of grinding and honing steel from limps of rough iron which have been found on the ground in their own primitive times.

This type of Parang, first hammered and annealed ages, was only used by war leaders for battle. The whole work

manipulation is hand and native. The metal, heated red-hot with bamboo bellows and forges, is hammered on a stone anvil. The patterns on the blade illustrate themes of deep meaning to the Sarawak people.

The sheath and handle are decorated with human hair, more taken from an enemy's head, and with dyed goat's hair.

The handle is carved from the horn of a very large stag of the Hornbill Deer (Rusa), it sets the pattern on the sheath.

The neck carvings represent very important native folk-tales. The face on the handle is of the supreme War Hero, Oron Sambing Lani, embraced by two named women (Lani, below, a Spirit Maiden, rises upon the job of the son, below, the Spirit of the River) holds a large fish, followed by the Sacred Fighting Cock, the myth faced and savage Bear Cat (Hornbilled) and then the kindly God-son of Oronian, Kanyah Mahin, standing upon the tail of a White Cockatrice. At the top of the sheath is the Khay-cara Hornbill (Barong Kanyah), ancestral spirit of the Kanyahs. The base of the Hornbill is also used for the belt toggle.

Her Majesty was presented with two gold thread cloths made in the Cross River kampongs in Kuching by Iq Iwan Harris. (Fortunately, with some local encouragement, this craft is continuing in the Cross River kampongs, though it has almost died out elsewhere in the countryside. One difficulty is the price of the gold thread which has to be imported from India).

His Excellency the Governor and the Datin made personal gifts, including a fine kris, to Their Majesties. Other private presents, given subsequently, included a beautiful Kiyang head box given by the Datin Temenggong Kiyang Larat Jan and Datin.

At the Banquet, after the National Anthem, His Majesty made the only royal speech of the year, following upon an address of welcome by His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak which was as follows (this is the English translation of the original Malay):

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF SARAWAK AT THE STATE BANQUET

"Your Majesties the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Rajah Permaisuri Agong, the Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen.

"Your Majesty,

"The people of the State join me in expressing our happiness and pride in welcoming Your Majesties on this historic occasion. The people and I express our gratitude to Almighty God for fulfilling our heartfelt wish to pay homage to Your Majesties and to behold Your Majesties' gracious countenances.

"I am confident that Your Majesties' visit to Sarawak will be a great encouragement to the people who have recently taken their pledge of loyalty to Your Majesties and to the Malaysian Nation. Your Majesties' visit to this State during a two year's tour and formed as a result of numerous travels from within and without, has proved Your Majesties' sincere love and consideration towards all the people of various races and states.

"Sarawak has achieved its independence within Malaysia and since then has experienced success and prosperity as should be enjoyed by an independent country and its people, and the people of diverse races, religions and political ideologies are living in peace and unity. The people are thankful and satisfied because they have a democratic state Government which adheres to the policy of equality for all, irrespective of racial groups or

factions without giving special privileges to any particular race or the expense of others, and which declares that all the benefits from the independence and prosperity result are for the people themselves, regardless of their race or creed or political conviction.

"All Your Majesty's subjects, including myself, hope that during Your Majesty's State visit here, Your Majesty will be able to see from close quarters the solidarity of the people in this State, their loyalty to Your Majesty and the Nation of Malaysia, and their strong determination to maintain our nation's integrity, sovereignty and independence."

The National Anthem had been played before His Excellency rose. Now all guests give the toast "Seri Puteha Baginda", and His Majesty makes the only formal speech of the tour, as follows:

ADDRESS BY HIS MAJESTY

THE YANG DIPERTUAN AGONG

"His Excellency the Governor and Toh Puan Hajjah, The Hon'ble the Deputy Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Ministers, Members of Parliament and Council Negeri, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"The Raja Permaisuri Agong and I wish most sincerely to thank His Excellency very much indeed for the speech which he has just delivered and I feel very happy and grateful to the people and State Government of Sarawak for giving us such a warm and glorious welcome. I am very conscious of the fact that so much hard work has gone into the preparations and this will be something that I will not forget.

"This is the very first time that the Raja Permaisuri Agong and myself have had the opportunity of visiting the Malaysian territories in Borneo. I have wanted to visit Sarawak and Sabah for a long time ever since last year when Malaysia was established. But we have not been blessed with the opportunity. Therefore I am grateful to Almighty God for granting this opportunity to come here and meet all of you.

"The main object of my visit here is to see for myself the conditions prevailing in the State of Sarawak. I hope during my stay in this country to see and to understand as much as possible of the way of life of the people here. Since the formation of Malaysia and the inclusion of the State of Sarawak in Malaysia, it has become our common responsibility to live together, shoulder to shoulder in a spirit of mutual respect.

"I believe this is the only basis on which the success and prosperity of the Malaysian nation—a nation of many races and religions—can be guaranteed.

"As we all know, the people of Sarawak and the people of Malaya come from the same stock known as the "Polyneesian" but historical evolution has separated the peoples of Sarawak and Sabah from the people of Malaya. We are therefore thankful that with the blessing of Almighty God and our own free will, we have become united and merged as the Malaysian Nation. It is our fervent hope that there should be harmonious existence between our people of diverse races and origins and those of other nations and more so with our own neighbours, but as an Independent and Sovereign Nation, it is only appropriate that our Independence and Sovereignty should not be interfered with by others. But unfortunately, the birth of Malaysia has met with obstacles and difficulties from within or without. These obstacles and difficulties present a challenge for us all to be united. Sarawak is being placed in the forward position in our struggle against foreign threats. I have every confidence in, and would like to express my thanks to, the people of Sarawak who have been united and have stood with loyalty and devotion behind my Government.

"I also take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to the Security Forces and the Police and others who have given their brilliant services against internal and external aggressions.

"Apart from being prepared to face aggression from outside, my Government is also determined that the peoples of Malaysia in the Borneo Territories should have a better economy. You all know that my Government will launch the Five Year Development Plan in Sarawak and Sabah. When this project is finally launched, it is hoped that it will bring prosperity to the State of Sarawak for your benefit. My people in Malaya have given their full support and co-operation to the Government in the Five Year Plan, and with this co-operation, great success has been achieved. I believe that the peoples of Sarawak will give their full co-operation to the Government when the Five Year Development Plan is launched and by so doing, they will have an improved economy in the same way as the people in Malaya.

"I would like to repeat my thanks to all those concerned and for the trouble they have taken in the splendid preparations for the Raja Permaisuri Agong and myself.

"Finally, I hope and pray to Almighty God that the spirit and determination of the peoples of Sarawak in particular and of Malaysia in general will be strengthened and that with wholehearted loyalty and unity the people can preserve the sovereignty and dignity of our beloved motherland Malaysia from aggression from within or without. Praise be to God."

Their Majesties then retired, while the Deputy Chief Minister and Mrs. Wong bid goodnight to the guests.

27 November, Wednesday

0830 hours. The Royal Party leave the Astana for the airport, and after meeting high dignitaries there, take off by the Royal aircraft for Sibu.

1000 hours. Arrive Sibu, to be met there by the Minister of State (Awang Majeed bin Pengiran Anson) and the Deputy, with the Resident (Mr. A. E. Griffin, C.M.S.), Malayan army officers, Senators, Members of Parliament and other leaders for the Third Division.

1110 hours. After a short rest at the Residency, a Royal Tour of Sibu follows similar lines to that in Kuching. Greetings and ceremonies very much to the fore come from Sibu's important Melanau Community; and a 60 men Hadrah party led by Senator Dato' Yusoff Bajang. At the Sikh Temple Their Majesties were handsomely garlanded by the Indian Community, while a Sikh sprinkled holy-water and read an address of loyalty from a scroll then presented.

1240 hours. The Royal party, after a short break, go to the specially decorated Sibu Recreation Club, with Mr. Khoo Peng Loong (Chairman, Sibu Municipal Council) and Mrs. Khoo as hosts. Before the civic lunch, an elaborate Ban Miring Ceremony was staged, with Mr. Jonathan Bangun M.P., explaining to their Majesties beside Eusi Temenggong Jajah—who throughout the tour was eloquent and energetic in clarifying all sorts of Sarawak matters to the visitors. Luncheon was served in the Hall of the Club, upstairs, without toasts or formalities, except for a brief speech of welcome by Mr. Khoo Peng Loong who took the opportunity to emphasize Sibu's reputation as "the most enterprising town" in these parts.

1445 hours. The car eventually returns to Sibu Airport from the Residency, and at 3.15 p.m. implanes, to arrive at Kuching at 4.00 p.m., and back at the Arwana a little after 4.30 p.m.

1830 hours. Private dinner at the Arwana.

2100 hours. Cultural Show on the outdoor stage, viewed from the balcony of the Sarawak Union Club. A wide variety of dances were performed, but it was clear that short notice and communication difficulties produced a less than perfect cross-section of Sarawak's full talent in this field. There was a good deal of repetition and a rather curious, tedious finale of no less than eleven items from the tiny Javanese Indonesian Community. However, clearly the show was much enjoyed, and the organizers will have learned valuable lessons for putting on something even better on the next Royal Visit—and perhaps as a regular part of Sarawak cultural life, also.

The programme lasted rather under two hours, and comprised these items:

PROGRAMME FOR CULTURAL SHOW

1. LION DANCE Presented by Kong Wai Saw Association. (CHINESE)
2. NGAJAT (JEMALE) (SIKASO) This dance is known as Ngajat Gawai and is usually performed during the annual Festival Celebrations and other dignified functions such as Gawai Buring and Gawai Korymbing.
Dances:
(1) Miji anak Juing
(2) Easter Dayang
(3) Maria Juring
(4) Serawia Lintang
Corp and Korymbing leaders:
(1) Ganih
(2) Mawin
(3) Ancha
(4) Rina
(Presented by Serawia Indu Dayak Sarawak).
3. BERIS Traditional dance of the Land Dayak during harvest (the coming of the New Year) festivals.
4. NGAJAT (MALJO) (IRAN) This dance is usually performed during the Gawai Incantation Agung (for Victory Festival).
Dances:
Bualik anak Romang
(Presented by Sarawak Dayak National Union, Sled Branch).
5. BERIS (BIDAYUH) Same as item 3.
6. WANITA DAM TUKANG KAYOH (CHINESE) Presented by the Chinese Community.
7. KENYAH DANCE This dance is usually performed to welcome distinguished visitors.
8. BENDANG MELAYU ASLI This is one of the oldest known Malay cultures to exist. In the older days performed during marriage and other ceremonies.

Dances:

- (1) Hamidah Bualik
- (2) Kamin Daul
- (3) Kamin Jal
- (4) Dablan
- (5) S. M. Lud
- (6) Ahmad Saferi

Singers:

- (1) Fatmah Abid Bualik
- (2) Dayang Haji Bekhahir

9. ZAPIN (MALAY)

Presented by the youth of Kampong Ganih, across river, Kuching.

Drum and Gendang player: Zakaria Mohd.

Drum leaders:

- (1) Hassan Waid Taha
- (2) Ahmad Haji Yusaf
- (3) Kawana Bahah

10. KRISHNA AND THE COPPS (INDIAN)

A dance depicting the story of Lord Krishna.

11. ORANG BUDA (CHINESE)

Presented by the Chinese Community.

12. RICHE RICHE Javanese Dance. (KELANA)

13. BONGKORANG SAMBERANG Javanese Dance.

14. BUALAN Javanese Strich.

* * *

26 November, Thursday

1600 hours. The Royal luggage starts moving; then at 3.15 a.m. Their Majesties and the entourage leave for Kuching airport, across river and then by road, as they came.

1600 hours. The Royal aircraft takes off for Jerehton. Sarawak settles down from so much excitement. It is now, more than ever, Sarawak in Malaysia, full of heart.

T. H.

Her Majesty at the Arts Shop

When one has spent a not inconsiderable time in preparation for a big occasion, how often does it happen that the occasion passes off—necessarily, yes,—but normally as an accepted matter of course. Few particularly gratifying it is (scarcely, no doubt) when one finds that the Person Concerned is genuinely interested in what has been prepared, asks a number of very relevant questions and discusses the matter with those concerned.

Such was the case when Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong honoured the Sarawak Arts Council's Art and Craft shop with a visit on the 24th November, during the State Visit to Sarawak. Her Majesty was especially interested in articles which would hold a practical use for her at home, and bought a number of baskets and table mats, in addition to other items. But there was no haphazard buying; each article was carefully considered, the uses to which it might be put, its shape and practicability, as one would well expect of any mother, Royal or commoner, in buying the ordinary everyday things for the house be it Palace or Longhouse.

This visit was, of course, an excuse for the Shop to have a "Yoo-hoo", and a very special effort made to obtain the best that Sarawak can offer. And a chance, too, with the spotlight briefly on the Arts Shop, for us to think again of the aims and objects



Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong being shown round the Arts Shop by Mr. Jeremy Hughes, Chairman of the Sarawak Arts Council.



Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong examining a piece of Melanau basket work.

of the Arts Council in setting up the shop in the first place.

No one has ever denied that the island of Borneo, and especially Sarawak, is rich in the products of craftsmanship, but the scattered nature of the country's populated settlements, and the difficult communications, have placed these crafts outside the range of all but a few collectors or residents of the country who are able to travel into the hinterland.

In an effort to preserve the high quality of local crafts and the skill of its practitioners—both threatened in an era of mass production, and the demands of 'modern' life—the Sarawak Arts Council, with assistance from the Sarawak Government, has sponsored a Sales Centre in the very heart of the capital, for handwork of all kinds that is of genuinely traditional materials and quality.

It is not the job of the Arts Council to promote new styles in craftsmanship specifically for sale, nor to encourage the commercialisation of certain types of local work with a distinct tourist appeal. While due allowance is given for modern trends, our particular concern is to encourage and perpetuate the finest in genuine native traditions. In the field of wood-carving, boat work, basketry and mat-making and special sorts of work with bamboo and rattan, the inland peoples of Sarawak produce art of a high order. Sarawak also specialises in two of the finest weapons in their field—the sword in fine scabbard with horn or wood handle intricately carved (parang dayak) and the Panan blow-pipe in hardwood ("kempis") a masterpiece of craftsmanship. These fine things are both Sarawak's own kind of art and at the same time appeal to those with an entirely different art tradition whether it be Malayan or English, Thai or American. This quality is in real danger of being lost today.

The first results of the Arts Council's efforts, which began in August, 1962, have been encouraging. We now have a small number of contacts, all on a voluntary basis, in various parts of the country, who do a magnificent job in collecting material and forwarding it to Kuching. But we are still dependent upon the individual craftsman working in his spare time; there is no mass production nor even any regular source of supply. Prices are not low, nor can they be expected to be, when one considers the time some articles take to be produced and then transported the length of the country; several weeks work often goes into the making of one carving or one 'pus' (Blasinet). But they are very considerably lower than they were in 1962, and will, we hope, continue to decrease.

It must be emphasized too that the shop is not profit making. Articles are priced at the buying price plus the minimum essential to cover the rental of the shop and administrative expenses. There is nowhere else in Sarawak where goods can be obtained with a signed Museum warranty to the effect that they are of genuinely traditional material and quality.

Goods do vary, tremendously, both in rarity and in quality, and we literally do not know from one day to the next what is likely to be available, or when. Kotan basketry, in black and red designs, Melanau 'pochotes' and outcrocheted hats, Land Dayak 'sarabok' pipes and Iban 'pus' are normally available and in stock. Wooden carvings, principally Kenyah and Kayan headed hats, parang, blow-pipes and carved hornbill carvings are available from time to time, but rarely stay in the shop for more than a few days. Prices range from M12.50 for a 'wushok' pipe or miniature 'pochotes' to over \$40.00 for a fine class 'parang', 'pus' or Malay 'sarong'. The monthly turnover of the shop varies from M\$1,000 to M\$2,000 and with a small but increasing interest from overseas trade, this is gradually mounting—and with it, the headache

of attempting to match supply with demand, a difficult enough task with a regular source of supply.

With intelligent—and we hope critical—support, a real future for genuine Sarawak artistry and craftsmanship can be ensured. Not only Borneo but the world would be a poorer place if these long and honourable traditions of Sarawak Malay, Melanau, Iban, Land Dayak, Kayan, Kenyah, Kribati and Panan were allowed to perish simply from outside ignorance or neglect. It shall not be.

JEREMY HUGHES

Pieces from the Broken Past—VIII

SELECTED FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES

By

W. J. FREETH

"Sarawak Waltz" and Royal Walt

In a previous article in this series (VI, Band Days, Cembua) mention was made of a tune, "The Sarawak Waltz," which had been specially composed by Polyurpe, the bandmaster of the second Rajah's Filipino band to mark the opening of the Esplanade (now known as the Central Parking) in 1889 as an ornamental garden with a band stand in the centre to enable the newly engaged band to give public performances in the town.

The relevant passage reads:

"The first public performance given there was a great event for the people of Kuching and to mark the occasion the bandmaster composed a special tune, 'The Sarawak Waltz,' now long forgotten, but no doubt a copy of the musical score might still be found hidden away in some old corner of an old ex-bandmaster's home."

Now, this is almost exactly what has happened since by a coincidence Mr. G. R. K. Freeth, Director of Music, discovered this old piece of music almost at the same time as mention was made of it in the Sarawak Gazette and, as a result, we are now able to reproduce a photograph of the musical score in this issue.

Mr. Freeth informs us that it was found in the house of an elderly Malay, Erbe Mohd, late bin Abdul Karim of Kampong Betingar where it had been left some years before in a box full of old music.

This part is written for the 1st cornet and is probably the only remaining part of the composition in existence. It shows that the original had no introduction and no coda (closing section).

Mr. Freeth has now written an introduction, harmonised the melody as on the manuscript and added concert melodic, and a coda to complete it. He has also arranged it for a full military band.

Although the original bears no composer's name and the handwriting is unknown no other composition under the title "Sarawak Waltz" is known to exist. Thus it is thought it can safely be assumed that this is the piece composed by Polyurpe in 1889, and in re-writing the music Mr. Freeth has inscribed the name as attributing it to him.

The first public performance was given at the Bazaar Week opening ceremony on the Central Parking on 15th November—only a few yards from the actual spot where it was originally played.

It was played for the second time at the Royal Bazaar at the Astoria in honour of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the 24th November (see description earlier in this issue).

It is expected that now the "Sarawak Waltz" has been revived by the Sarawak Constabulary Band it will become a popular tune in Sarawak once more.

SARAWAK WALIE

The image displays a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "SARAWAK WALIE". The score is organized into three systems, each consisting of three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, characteristic of a handwritten manuscript. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system starts with a bass clef. The third system begins with a treble clef. The handwriting is clear and legible, showing the composer's original work.

A reproduction of the original musical score for the first concert.

The handwriting is believed to be that of the composer, Polycarpo, the second Rajah's Filipino bandmaster.

Kuching Orchid Show

In support of the National Solidarity Week, the Kuching Branch (in formation) of the Malaysian Orchid Society, staged a two-day Orchid Show on the 20th and 21st November, 1964. The Show was graciously opened by Tuh Puan Hajah Masidah, P.M.B. The venue for an orchid show, or indeed for any flower or horticultural show is usually a problem in a small town. Most halls that could be used for a function such as this, have a wooden floor which precludes watering the plants. There are other problems not the least of which is securing the orchids from damage or theft. However, we were lucky, and the show was staged in the ideal setting of Mr. and Mrs. Wai Hood Toek's garden in Marlin Road. All individual varieties and groups of orchids were displayed under cover.

Entries were invited for 27 individual classes and one class for orchid groups. When the schedule was out there was considerable comment that we were being ambitious: some opinion being that there might perhaps be only one entry in the orchid group class. There was in fact seven orchid groups staged. Eighteen square feet is a lot of room to stage a group of orchids, and a possible criticism is that a few groups did not have sufficient flowers. The arrangement was of a very high artistic standard and competition considerably fierce. The first prize in the group class went to his and Mrs. Wai Hood Toek, Ramsey Ong second, and a group of Dayaks, Malays and Chinese from Stapok Road getting the third prize for a seven foot tall group of species arranged on and around a bough of wood.

Outstanding orchids staged was a hybrid white *Phalaenopsis* from Mrs. Chan Yau Tang's garden, a huge spray of *Goniatophris cyclipes* and a *Phalaenopsis violacea* with seven flowers by Joseph Chin, a white *Phalaenopsis violacea* and *Phalaenopsis pinnata* by Ong Koo Chong and an excellent *Aranida Tyrrall* and *Dendrobium Toekia Ajidal* Rahman belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Wai Hood Toek.

November is not the best month to find orchids in bloom in Kuching; July and August being the better period, after usually, a long dry spell. The Show seems well for the future of the Kuching Orchid fraternity and plans are already afoot to hold the next big show in August, 1965 at the Turf Club, if the Committee will let us use the place. Singapore Orchid growers have already promised to send orchids for exhibition or competition.

I would like to especially mention the success of Joseph Chin, a vehicle examiner in the Land Transport Department who obtained several prizes. Joseph Chin started an orchid collection only four years ago. This excellent group of species from the Stapok Community deserves special mention: the love and care that went into this group—all the species well labelled—was most encouraging to see. A feature of the show, from my point of view as the judge, was the very high standard the vegetative parts of the orchids were presented for judging. Leaves were carefully cleaned and polished, stakes hidden and containers well cleaned, which is more than I can say for a number of exhibits at this year's Malaysian Orchid Show held in Singapore last month.

A major contribution to the success of the Show was the fact that it was held in Wai Hood Toek's garden. Apart from the massive display of orchids in his garden, he constructed a special shelter for *phalaenopsis* over a pond fish pond especially in time to be ready for the Show. There was a huge bank of white *Phalaenopsis* species and hybrids in flower in the shelter stand. A recent visitor to Kuching from Singapore who is one of the leading orchid enthusiasts and authority on orchids, remarked that he had never seen in Singapore such a massed display of this type of orchids in such perfect condition.

As far as I am aware, this was the first Orchid Show staged in Kuching, and almost certainly the first of this scope and size.

The Show was managed by a small Committee consisting of Raymond Donough who was the Show Manager, Wai Hood Toek, Shun Kah Foo, Ong Koo Chong and the writer.

JOHN SEAL

Confrontation: A Green Jacket among the Kelabits

By
L. N. E. SNAW

Hear how he went, the giant jumper,
Clear in the sky over every Tamabo,
Higher than cliff or swiftest soaring,
Whiter than cloud in the driest daylight,
Flying with speed of the falling eagle,
Falcon of harling rush, invisible, that Terik Rind!
Man beyond human, spirit of everywhere . . .
On journey none have quite yet taken
To lands where man has not yet been . . .
At the place where the wild waters tumble
Up to the edge of the moon.

Kelabit legend is full of such songs which tell of a great man's journey to a strange place. No one knows when or why the Kelabits settled where they are now. Certainly, there are no signs of an old civilisation like the ones in the Niah caves in Sarawak which date back 40,000 years B.C. or if there were, the jungle has swallowed them. It's probable that external pressures or the discoveries of an adventurous man, like the one in the song, pushed the tribe from the coast of Sarawak, through the vast, gay jungle plains beside the rivers, and across the Tamabo range which screeches out of the plain in mountainous ridges and dropped cliffs of limestone and granite. Here, some time in the 13th century(?) they began building their long-houses in a fertile valley under Mount Marul, the highest peak in the range. They settled elsewhere, too, in the adjoining valleys running out from the rough hills and beside streams on the flat plain which stretches to the east. But this valley is the most blessed, for the blocks of cloud which tower above the hills, like a wave crest breaking, bring water to the valley. The ground is fertile and the Kelabits clever at cultivating and irrigating. Every kind of rice is produced in this small valley; the irrigating yellow sungsai, brown shrikes and pallid thrushes eat the tempo of sowing and harvesting as accurately as the seasons in a more temperate climate. There is a salt spring, which has iodine in it, and the people avoid the unpleasant points which afflict some of the lowland tribes. Best of all it is cool, for Bario is high and the wind continually sweeps down into the valley from the hills. In Kelabit, Bario means the wind.

Even today civilisation looks with special favour on Bario. Along the length of the narrow valley mouth lies the smooth grass stretch of a small airstrip; every Friday the government-chartered Twin Pioneer hatches round one of the knolls beside the airstrip, down with a bump, and rolls to a stop in front of the excited cluster of women in their beards and best sarongs and busy men hauling and weighing screaming pigs and goats. This is the social occasion of the week. People come in from the surrounding long-houses, often a day's journey away. For the Bario people it means a little extra karamun for the lango, perhaps a bit of sugar, or, at least, first say in who buys what first, for that is their advantage by virtue of the long-house's position near the airstrip. The airstrip is only 12 miles away from the Indonesian border and in the present troubled times a tempting prize for the Indonesians. This is why my plane was there and dug a defensive position around the two wooden houses beside the airstrip.



A general view of part of the show.



The winning *Phalaenopsis* hybrid (Grown by Mrs. Chin Yau Tang)

The British colonial administration has been at it for years. The country has been under the British flag for over a century and a half. The British colonial administration has been at it for years. The country has been under the British flag for over a century and a half.

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Phalaenopsis Vittata
(Grown by Mr. Joseph Chio)



Phalaenopsis gigantea
(Grown by Mr. Ong Kee Chong)

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Kotakan di 20' (20' Tinggi) (Yanda)



Yanda Budidilayan
(Grown by Mr. Joseph Chai)

Kotakan di 20' (20' Tinggi) (Yanda)



Puntake Bertha Ring
(Grown by Mr. Ong Eoo Cheng)



The various Puntake vegetable
(Grown by Mrs. Chiu Yoo Yung)

The Kelahis remained comparatively untouched by these signs of war. The trenches, the wire fences, the sandbags, were new to them and people using the path through the position would stare with an air of amazement at the holes in the white mud clay. But they came really for a chat or to huger the barbed wire which they hope would be there when we left.

The two strip buildings are the main complement of the housing in lower Bario, high above the valley, perched on unbanked red earth, the uncompleted government bungalow looks out across the valley, across the strip buildings to the grey school which crowches at the edge of the jungle. And if you follow the path with your eyes to the school which boards the children from all the long-houses within 20 miles, then across the olive green of sedgebrush and baked clay path walk to the limestone of elephant grass which grows on the lowest slopes of the hills, you can see the Bario long-house squatted in a corner of the valley under Mount Marul.

There are hundreds of long-houses dotted all over Sarawak, Brunei and Sabah. The one at Bario, however, is unusual. It seems to have been built the wrong way round so that the clean sweep of the verandah, from which the rooms run at right angles, faces the steep hillside. You seem to approach it from behind, and the overriding impression is not of a long-house but of a jumble of huts, close-packed in a line under one roof. These huts are the living-quarters and kitchens of each of the 30-odd families which live here. It looks dirty and black. In fact, it reminds one of the peasant chalets in the Swiss mountain villages, partly because the long-house squats on the hillside overlooked by blue hills.

To get into the long-house you climb up a log with rough cut steps. Inside, the verandah (if there is no other word for it) stretches straight in the gloom. One side is open, the other inner side reaches to brace the height of a man. Floors and walls are made from planks of wood which rebe and become as you step on them. The verandah is the main street where everyone comes out to talk, or weave, or smoke. Children pitter up and down, dogs rook in smothering light, their claws slipping and scraping on the worn surface of the planks. At intervals along the inner wall are doors into the rather less public living-rooms of a family: here there is the family fireplace, a slab of clay set into the floor; it was by the smoke from these which has stained the walls black, making smoky-dirty rather dingy. The dark roof above falls up into a confusion of platforms, baskets and cross-beams, round mats rolled into long tubes drying maize, rice bins, carefully woven fish nets, a rusty dogpan, all hung, strung, perched, or crowded to make a false ceiling.

In the centre of the long-house is the headman's room, the biggest of all. This is a definite aristocratic system, unobtrusive but leading. In the many years these people have lived together, they have divided a society which works well and prevents tension amongst so many crowded people. A man's position depends on his family, on his merits, his strength, experience, on his wealth. Wealth is not reckoned in money where money is of little value but in goods like buffaloes, or a valuable old Chinese jar. If a man is born a nobleman he remains one, but the system is not entirely rigid and a young man can win himself a position if he is ambitious and worthy. Nor is there a cloaking respect for the aristocracy. What makes life in a Kelahit long-house is its freedom and lack of rules. They are an easy living people; children can do anything they want to, a girl can marry whom she wants, even the dog, within reason, have the freedom of the long-house. One hunter loves his best dog so much that he will sit in the evening with the dog between his knees, deliriously talking into its mouth and both seem to enjoy it. This easy-going friendship was extended to no visitors. We were not held in awe because we

were white and strange. We were men who could talk, become friends, take and give presents, we were people who could amuse them too.

Perghat's Lawai Bezar is the headman, he is getting old, a little crochety, and is a hypochondriac. But he had a flamboyant past. He married a man in a fit of temper when he was young, and was imprisoned by the British district officer in Marud, many days' journey across the Tanaboe and down the mighty Baras River. There he worked in the gardens until one day he escaped. During the war he and his long-house provided the base from which Tom Harrison, who translated the song, led the Baras people in clandestine operations against the Japanese. He was awarded the British Empire Medal and loved walking slowly down the path to the strip building to have his photograph taken, dressed in his special black uniform, headman's crown with its black and white bandled feathers, and his model glistening in the sun.

Back in the long-house he sits in dignified conversation, strong bristles above his knees, his skin and this about looking like accomplished pediment. Even though he is old, he retains some of the fine physique which characterises these people. They are billinear, muscular, well-developed, and powerful. In the days of hand-hunting, not so very long ago, the Kelahis were famed for their strength, stead and the unaccountability of their mountain stronghold. Today European clothes have begun to infiltrate into the remote valley; but these are worn solely as a status symbol, it's really too hot to bother about anything much except a knife (passing) and a loin cloth or shorts. The men cut their hair in a sort of pushing hair cut and have a long mass of hair growing from the crown of their heads to their shoulders. When they are young their fathers pierce their earlobes with a thorn or needle. In the top of the ear a plug is inserted until the hole is about a sixpenny size. On hot days they put leopard's teeth or a carved hornbill's beak into it. A hole is also made in the lobe and heavy brass rings or amulets hang in it until the lobe hangs down to the shoulder. They can look pretty impressive. The women are delicate-boned and slim. When they are young they look pretty in spite of their split ears. When they are past rice in the rice season, they keep their earlobes over the tops of their ears to avoid catching them in anything. One of the joys of watching in Bario was to walk at dawn with the cold mist billowing across the valley and watch for the girls from the school coming to collect our laundry. They would stand, waiting, shy but with a hint of coquettishness, huge brows eyes and long black hair, slim and dignified. They were gorgeous. When they grew up they tattoo their legs with a series of close, black dots from the tips of their toes to the top of their thighs, making their legs look as though they are encased in black stockings. Unlike the Ithas on the coast, the men tattoo themselves very little in comparison. It is left to the women; it must be extraordinarily painful.

The people of Bario lead a peaceful life. The troubles on the border add a new zest to their life; they are used to fighting, and though the long-house is frightened, the men are secretly rather proud that once more they may have a great adventure. Yet their life goes on peacefully and happily, the rice must be harvested, pigs trapped in the jungle, maize weaved, conversation continued. And Bario, "the wind" goes on blowing. The isolation and simplicity of life in this small valley have left a lasting impression on us who lived there. The beauty of the open valley under the jungle clad hills and the grey halo of clouds around Mount Marul are not easily forgotten. Nor is it easy to forget the haunting and eerie sound of bamboo flutes piping at the sun sets behind the copper stanchions of clouds which rise high above the Tanaboe Hills.

A Dayak ("Ensara") Tale

by
BENNETT SAVEN

The Sea Dayaks have many kinds of tales, and the following are some of those which are related at night, before they go to sleep. Many a time even ten children flock together to hear such tales at night in the Dayak long-house.

1. HOW THE BEAR CHEATED THE TORTOISE

Once upon a time, the Bear invited the Tortoise to plant banana trees. "Oh friend", he said to the Tortoise, "do you want to plant banana trees with me?" "Oh yes, why not, but where to plant them?" asked the Tortoise. "I think there is no better place than in the kitchen box in the house", replied the Bear.

Both agreed to the proposition, and the next day they went out to look for young banana plants. When they had got some, they returned and planted them in the kitchen box.

Some days afterwards their trees began to sprout leaves. Upon seeing the leaves appear, the Bear climbed his tree to eat the leaves. The Tortoise who could not climb, sat at the foot of his tree day by day waiting for its fruit to fall down.

Months afterwards the Tortoise's banana tree bore fruit, while the Bear's was barren, so its leaves had been eaten by him as they sprouted from the tree.

As the fruits gradually ripened, the Tortoise waited for them to fall. One day as he was eating the fallen fruit, the Bear came along and carried him when he saw him eating his banana fruits. He began to feel wags and means to cheat the Tortoise.

As the Bear was carrying the Tortoise who was eating bananas, he said: "Well friend, why not ask me to climb your tree?" "Oh no", replied the Tortoise, "do not cheat me". The Bear accused the Tortoise that he would not cheat him, but would collect the fruit and throw it all to him at the foot of the tree. The Bear further advised the Tortoise that it was completely useless for him to waste his time waiting for the falling fruit.

Upon hearing the Bear's reasoned advice, the Tortoise agreed to ask him to climb his banana tree to collect its fruit. The Bear jumped up and climbed to the top of the banana tree where he picked the ripe fruit and ate it all himself. Seeing that the Bear ate the fruit alone, the Tortoise wept, saying:—

"He did not give me the fruit,
He, or, or,
But only threw down the skin,
He, or, or".

But the Bear did not pity the weeping Tortoise. He ate all the banana fruit alone. The Tortoise could not do anything to avenge the wrong done, he walked slowly away sorrowing and weeping.

2. HOW THE TORTOISE GOT HIS REVENGE

As he walked away he saw a hanging thorny tree which he climbed. On it he sat and swung himself. As he swung, he said the following words:—

"O wonder are my deceased parents in the Shades;
My father wants his legs above (woven coat),
And makes holes for rice with a rope belonging (stick).
My mother wants her large rattan weaving (hat),
And carries her ashel (basket)".

As he was swinging and repeating the verses, the Bear came along. Upon hearing what the Tortoise was saying, he enquired how he could see his parents in the Shades? "If you are able to see your deceased parents, would you give me the chance of seeing my

dead father also", said the Bear. "Why should I give you a chance to see your father, since you have just cheated me mercilessly", answered the Tortoise.

In order that he should see his dead father, the Bear now hunched himself in the presence of the Tortoise. After much argument between them, the Tortoise agreed to tell the Bear how he could possibly see his father in the Shades.

Holding a thorny end of the rattan fibre in his hands, the Tortoise said, "If you really want to see your dead father in the Shades from here, this thorny fibre has to be driven into your rectum". The Bear agreed to the proposal as he was now very anxious to see what his deceased father was doing in the other world. So the Tortoise gradually drove the thorny fibre into the Bear's rectum. As the Tortoise drove it deeper, the Bear said it was painful. "Well, the deeper it gets in, the clearer your eyes will see your father", said the Tortoise. After the fibre had been driven very deeply into the body of the Bear, the Tortoise pulled it out. "Oh what a pain it is", shouted the Bear. "If I pull it again then you really will see your father", assured the Tortoise. So the latter pulled the fibre out of the Bear's stomach again and the Bear died in due course, and after his death, the Tortoise said, "Sweet him right, for he had cheated me without mercy".

ENSERA DAYAK

Nyali basua Dayak nening maich bendar maichun enera dharibi ka, lala iya ke na, nya sili sri maich bengkah enera, ka talala dharibi kbihi maich hari, nya mema dharibi. Dalam rumah Dayak masih lebih sukaiah membiasa begumpara siaga ka enera maich na.

1. JALAN BERLANGA NOKAL TELORA

Nyali takali lama, Beruang maich Telora nening piang. "O wonder", ka iya enera Telora, "Maich na naman piang". "Nama kalsah enaga", pia ke na Telora, "Ting dia ender na naman dhar". "Eh, dia nandi ke nening daper", ka na Beruang.

Sedua piang sama daka, nya sili hari sili sedua sama-sama naman begga ka nandi piang. Utah sedua baki, piang sedua lala sama naman iya ke nening daper.

Enda lama udah nya piang sedua piang belu sama nyandak. Maich sambok nyali nya udah Beruang sili enaga iya lala maich sambok. Nyali maich Telora ke enera na sili tak sama dharibi daper-daper ke piang piang enaga buah enaga iya ke labok.

Nyali ke lama-lama udah nya piang Telora piang bebauk; nyali enaga Beruang enda, lala enaga iya total, lala sambok udah dharipa iya kanyu na baru sambok menyua.

Nyali naman buah piang, dia udah Telora daper-daper bechari-schari bawak pia, agani buah ke labok. Nyali hari sili labok Telora maich buah piang iya dhar Beruang, enaga bendar maich Telora maich buah; nya udah lala berunding enaga dhar agani Telora.

Nyali terpas iya ke enaga Telora maich buah piang, iya lala bejiko ke iya, "Sauda, maich sili sili buah piang ke na". "Dagga", ka Telora, "Lagi enaga sili maich". "Enda", ka Beruang, "Ting sili sili, lagi sili sili ke buah enaga maich ke na piang". Nyali udah sama sama agani buah labok, lama enda sama maich pangara baki labok nya", ka Beruang.

Minggu jiko Beruang tak agani menyua, Telora lala enaga iya sili piang iya. Tak menyua Beruang sili lala maich beang piang ke maich. Dama iya dipachok, iya lala maich maich maich maich maich; sambok sili iya ke maich. Maich Beruang enaga buah piang,

cula meri iya, Tokara teki-tekli nyabak, ka puchan sabak iya:—

"Hi, aa, aa,
ka anda meri,
Hi, aa, aa".

Beruang mulai boleh ka puchan sabak Tokara, tang iya sapanggih ngapan mengapan buah pisang, ngemak ka mada salaka api. Mada diri mada chere ngelaban Beruang, Tokara lalu ngapak bejajal bepatul-patul nyabak sanggup masak ai.

2. JALAI TERUBA MALAN

Nyau ka lama udah iya bejajal, puda iya bida masak kating-kating be chere jajal. Iya lalu riki bta, lala beran atas unak. Sakumbang iya ka beran dia, ka lala wa iya:—

"Wya apai udah indai di Sabayan,
Apai bebapa ahong, bepatul karing;
Indai bepatul sabang, bebaja beang,
Berak beang".

Iya caruan berandang ka lala nya berari ai. Nyau ka lama iya ka beran dia, alai dital Beruang ngapan-ngapan, sipa-sipai niti jajal. Nings lala wa iya, Beruang lala marya ka jajal iya tau mada sida apai indai di sabayan? "Indai man tau mada apai udah indai man dia, ala daka mada apai ala", ka Beruang. Tokara madak ka diri ngapak ngapak Beruang mada apai iya, lalan iya udah dirakal iya.

Nings saat Tokara, Beruang madak berak ka iya. Nyau kapua udah be man buambuk-ambuk dia, ala Tokara madak ka diri daka ngapak Beruang mada ka apai iya di Sabayan.

Papal Tokara unak, ka iya, "Indai man amat ka mada apai man di sabayan ari ai, unak ta uer ka dalam labang burit man". Beruang madak ka diri daka, lalan ai iya bepatul wotok berak ka mada apai di sabayan. Tokara lala ngapan ka unak bepatul-patul ka dalam labang burit Beruang. Nyau dalam unak mada man ka dalam labang burit iya, alai Beruang lala ngapan ngapak berak madak ka puda. "Eh, dalam api iya lama, beang api mada man mada apai man", ka Tokara. Nyau ka lama udah dalam berak saat wotok labang burit Beruang, dantan Tokara unak. "Akai-rai, puda unak", ka Beruang ngapan panyang-panyang. "Indi ala nyabak unak api, nya lama man unak beang berak mada apai man", ka Tokara. Tokara lala man-manerai unak ai labang burit Beruang. Beruang pen lala mad. Ulah para Beruang, ka Tokara, "Indi man, iya bepatul ngapak ala rala jua-jua".

Origin of the Land Dayak Head Gawai

by
R. NYSORAN

Many years ago there lived a man named Labang Nyawan. His father was a half wild being, who left the home at times to be transformed to a kind of orang bird called the Pangkas. The mother cared for the boy from the time of his birth and he grew up strong and brave. But she had been affected by her husband's strange behaviour and became fond of eating human flesh. Eventually the husband left them, and the mother did not eat heads for several years. She became ill, and asked Labang Nyawan to go head-hunting so that she might be cured.

Labang Nyawan, being brave and unafraid, set out walking through old jungle and after several days came upon the house of Babak Bantok. This old man was like the Teyeng Kamarak; he helped those in great need. After listening to the reasons for the man's head hunt, the old man warned him not to touch the Pangkas bird (once the boy's father) as it would give misleading advice.

Labang Nyawan had a long conversation with Babak Bantok, then proceeded to a long-house of magical beings who had been transformed from birds to humans. The Pangkas, being headman, asked Labang Nyawan why he had come. He explained his head hunting mission, adding that he needed assistance. Everyone agreed to participate.

They set off on the arranged day, with the Pangkas taking the headman's job of interpreting omens. But he behaved uncharitably, saying good omens were bad, and vice versa. Remembering the old man's advice, Labang Nyawan disregarded the misleading omens, and led the hunting party to a village where they killed many people. When they were satisfied with their booty, they returned home, sending messengers before them to start preparations for the Head Gawai (Mada Bantok). Labang Nyawan was dissatisfied from going straight home. The Pangkas taught him the complete form of the last day and night ceremony, while Labang Nyawan took care to remember the prayers, offerings, and necessary implements.

On returning to his own village, he was able to hold a Head Gawai that was correct in every detail. After his mother had eaten some of the head, she recovered her health.

This Head Gawai has been performed up to the present day by Land Dayaks. They used to believe it was the only cure for sickness following hay fever, or for malaria infection, and held it whenever many village men fell ill. (In fact, it was probably the long rest and good food that cured them!)

Old skulls can be used for the Head Gawai, but a new skull is believed to give far more powerful treatment.

(Story told by Detchat unak Tapan, Tapan).

The Brooke Constitution of 1941

by
G.C.V. VOORSE

On the 24th of September, 1941, exactly one hundred years after the commencement of the White Raj, the Third Rajah promulgated Sarawak's first written Constitution.

By virtue of his Constitution, the Raj became a constitutional monarchy under which the Rajah could only exercise laws with the advice and consent of the Council Negri and in all other matters (except the appointment of the non-official members of the Supreme Council) he had to act with the advice and consent of the Supreme Council, save in so far as the Rajah in Council might from time to time determine.

Admittedly, the Rajah's assent to any State Order (the equivalent to our Ordinances) had to be obtained before it became law, and, if he did not like it, he could refer it back to the Council for re-consideration; but, if the Council Negri submitted it to the Rajah as three separate resolutions, he had to assent to it.

In effect, the Government of Sarawak was vested in the Council Negri and the Supreme Council. However these Councils did not consist of elected members but—

(a) in the case of the Council Negri of—

- (i) 14 official members of whom five were ex-officio and five were appointed to hold office during the pleasure of the Rajah in Council;
- (ii) 11 unofficial members (of whom at least five had to be natives of Sarawak) who were appointed by the Rajah in Council for a period of three years; and

(ii) those native members who were members of the former Council Negri on the 23rd of September, 1941, but who did not otherwise become members of the new Council Negri (the Standing Members); and

(iii) in the case of the Supreme Council, of not less than five members of whom a majority were to be members of the Sarawak Civil Service and a majority members of the Council Negri. The Chief Secretary and the Treasurer of Sarawak were to be ex-officio members who were members of the former Supreme Council on the 23rd of September, 1941, but who did not otherwise become members of the new Supreme Council, were, nevertheless, to continue to be members of the Supreme Council.

Although the Constitution did not provide for the election of the unofficial members, it did give the Rajah in Council power to provide for a form of franchise, limited though it may be considered. Section 19(1) enabled the Rajah in Council to make rules "to provide for the nomination by any body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, or by the general public, or any part of such public, in such areas of the state as may be prescribed, of persons for appointment as unofficial members of the Council Negri."

The Constitution contained no express power of dismissal of either Council except in the case of the five non ex-officio members of the Council Negri who, as has been stated, held office at the pleasure of the Rajah in Council, and it is at least arguable that the normal rule that a power to appoint includes a power to dismiss did not apply to the appointed members of the Supreme Council or to the Unofficial Members of the Council Negri, the period of appointment for which was in each case three years.

The Rajah's Proclamation of the 1st of March, 1941, and the first recital to the Constitution Order both expressed the intention of the Rajah to end "the era of Autocratic Rule" while the first of the Cardinal Principles stated that Sarawak was the heritage of the Rajah's subjects. These provisions lend weight to the view that dismissal at pleasure during the three year period of office would have been *ultra vires* the Constitution.

The Brooke Constitution was a great step forward in the constitutional development of Sarawak in that it provided for the first time a statutory legislature and the end of autocratic rule. In addition its provisions made it possible for the introduction of a partially elected Council Negri and for the transfer of the Raj from British to Native hands. Section 18(1) of the Constitution Order provided that only a British subject or a Native of Sarawak should be competent to be or become Rajah of Sarawak.

It seems to have been the intention of the Rajah to have had enacted by the Council Negri a Succession Order, but the Japanese invasion prevented any such law ever being made.

It is important to note that the Rajah did not reserve to himself the right to revoke or amend the Constitution and it seems clear that this was a deliberate omission. As any time the British Crown have held that such an omission deprives the Crown of the right to revoke or amend a Constitution granted by it. If then it was the Rajah's intention to provide for the Succession to the Rajah by State Order, the final word (unless there was a dispute) lay with the Council Negri. It, however, there was a dispute the matter had, under Article II of the 1858 Treaty, to be referred to the British Government.

In my view, it is one of the great historical tragedies that this Constitution did not get any real chance of operating, as the Council Negri was only able to meet

once before the Japanese Occupation which took place three months after the Constitution Order was enacted. Again, it had only one very brief and stormy meeting between the date of the return of the administration to the Civil Authorities by the British Military Administration and Crown, but all that is another story. In fact, the Brooke Constitution lasted for only four and a half months in all because I cannot really consider the post-Crown Constitution as being the same as the pre-Crown one.

While it is idle to speculate as to what would have happened if there had been no Japanese invasion and no Crown, it is I think proper to comment on what could have happened under the Constitution. It is clear that it would have been possible to proceed, without any amendment to the Constitution, a Council Negri of whom 11 members were elected directly or indirectly. It would, with the support of some of the official members, or of the Standing Members, have been possible, to amend the Constitution so as to give the majority to the Unofficial members. In this connection, it would seem that the Constitution could be amended by a simple majority.

Again, it would not have been impossible under the Brooke Constitution to have made positive provision for the eventual appointment of a Native Rajah. This could the Rajah or his Successors have duly discharged his duties and responsibilities as Trustee of Sarawak for the Sarawakians.

British Recognition of Sarawak

by

Dr. L. R. WHEAT

PART II*

The 1859 report stated:

... all that it (Sarawak) asks is that the government should extend to it the protection of a comrade flag and a gunboat. British enterprise will do the rest.

But the foreign office and the admiralty were not the only ministries involved. Any new dependencies would have to be administered by the colonial office. Before the 1850's the colonial office was almost consistently opposed to the acquisition of new territories to the empire. The views of the Manchester school found ready acceptance here.¹² In the matter of Sarawak in 1859 the undersecretaries, Herman Merivale and Lord Carnarvon, argued against accepting it as a colony. It would be too expensive. The colonial office had produced its own estimation of Sarawak.¹³ Despite the admiralty's favourable reports the colonial office pointed out that the coal mines in Sarawak were about to be abandoned on the advice of their own engineers; and that Labuan was to be retained and a new coal company given an opportunity of producing coal in the colony. And, said the colonial office, Raja Brooke had not been able to make Sarawak pay its way. How then could Britain with an expensive establishment do so? It added, "a protectorate has generally been found a weak and clumsy expedient". However, the colonial office reluctantly agreed in favour of a protectorate.¹⁴ Colonial Secretary Lytton wrote:¹⁵

Sarawak would not be a desirable possession, but like many possessions we hold at present it may not be desirable for us, but we had better hold it than allow another to hold it. ... the Dutch must not have it, to that I agree.

Furthermore he thought there would be no trouble with parliament if it were decided to accept Sarawak under the proposals made by Raja Brooke. Thus the colonial office supported the "loser case", a protectorate. But it was a move to keep Sarawak out of

*Part I was published in the Gazette for November.

foreign hands, for the colonial office felt that Sarawak was not a valuable addition of itself.

More correspondence with Raja Brooke now took place with reference to Brooke's demand for a monetary settlement. The whole question was submitted in March to Lord Derby. Later that month he asked the cabinet office and the admiralty for their further views before making the decision.⁵¹ It seems likely that had Lord Derby's government remained in office a protectorate would have been offered to Raja Brooke.

As so often happened in Brooke's relations with the British government a change of ministers caused an interruption in the consideration of the Sarawak question. Parliament having been dissolved in April 1859, the Derby government retired in June. Palmston again became prime minister and Lord Russell took over at the foreign office.

Naval support policy

Captain Brooke, the Raja's nephew and heir, approached the new government. He wrote to Lord Russell at his uncle's behest to ask formal recognition of the independence of Sarawak.⁵² This was an attempt to fool out the government and to remind it that the question of Sarawak was still pending. Lord Russell declined a formal recognition and would not be drawn on the protectorate question.⁵³ Thus took place a series of communications between Raja Brooke and the foreign office which were petty and unconstructive. Brooke "broke off" relations with Britain because of the latter's refusal to recognize the independence of Sarawak. The foreign office called Brooke's action ridiculous, noting that the only relations that existed were the government's feelings of sympathy for the prosperity of Sarawak. Lord Russell wrote that Sarawak "was welcome to any independence they can achieve and maintain". But he warned Brooke that a British subject cannot throw off his allegiance to his own country "at pleasure". The foreign office formulated the correspondence after several more angry letters.⁵⁴ St. John wrote later:⁵⁵

The Raja's correspondence during this year with Her Majesty's government was not pleasant, and ended, apparently, in complete arrangement.

While the government decided to leave Sarawak in its anomalous state, there was no intention of ignoring British interests. The government ordered the navy to make regular calls at Sarawak and watch over British subjects. After years of neglect naval vessels made frequent tours of the Borneo coast.⁵⁶

According to Raja Brooke's biographers his petulant and ungrateful attitude during this period was caused by anxiety for Sarawak and its fate after his death. He had suffered a slight stroke in 1858 which had slowed him down. He was not sure of the constancy of his nephew, Captain Brooke, seemed to vacillate, now wanting protection, now not. The mystery of the Chinese intervention was still fresh.

In 1859, Captain Brooke opened negotiations with the Dutch minister in London, Baron Bontinck. But after communicating with his government Bontinck "consistently declined the negotiation".⁵⁷ France was approached following the Raja's unpleasant correspondence with the foreign office. St. John wrote that France was unwilling to accept Sarawak because of British displeasure. Nevertheless it was Raja Brooke, and indirectly Captain Brooke, who interrupted the plan. The Raja broke off the negotiations because Captain Brooke interfered and was not then prepared to acquiesce in a foreign protectorate.⁵⁸ It will be remembered, however, that during the late 1850's and early 1860's Anglo-French relations were strained at times by what were considered threats of invasion by France. For some years the Raja toyed with the idea of returning the French negotiations.⁵⁹

Captain Brooke had not been enthusiastic about turning to Holland. Early in 1860 he wrote privately

to Lord Russell asking that Sarawak be not neglected. He asked that naval officers in the east be directed to watch over the settlement "as far as the exigencies of the service will permit". The foreign office replied that such instructions had already been given to the navy.⁶⁰ Captain Brooke was thus satisfied that if Britain would not grant a protectorate at least her naval protection would be sufficient for Sarawak to continue independently. Brooke's friends were also convinced that any measure of British support was better than accepting a foreign protectorate. They now took over the bulk of the lobbying work with the British government. Brooke was only too happy to let his friends take over. He wrote, "... every arrangement political and personal which I attempted in at an end". He agreed not to pursue foreign protection and all attempts to persuade Britain had failed.⁶¹

Brooke's friends were able to resume friendly contact with the government during 1860, but little more. Consul St. John, homo on leave, submitted a memorandum to the foreign office recommending a protectorate. It received considerable attention at the foreign office.⁶² St. John clearly thought that a limited protectorate was only a first step toward British dominion over the non-Dutch portions of Borneo.

Further than acknowledging British interests in Sarawak and agreeing to grant it naval protection when needed⁶³, the government was not prepared to go at that time. Thus, however, was a chance of policy from that set out by Lord Clarendon in 1856. Under Palmston and Russell in 1860 naval support was promised for British interests in Sarawak, not against pirates but against the threat of other powers.

In 1861 Raja Brooke upon the advice of his friends agreed to give the intermediate step of recognition and leave consideration of a protectorate or colony for a future time.⁶⁴ At the foreign office there were two legal questions concerning Sarawak which had to be considered. Firstly, the government felt that recognition could not be granted until it was known whether Sarawak was really independent as a vassal state of Brunei. Secondly, was it desirable to recognize a British subject as a ruler of an independent state?

With few exceptions⁶⁵ British ministers held the opinion that Sarawak was not independent of Brunei; that Raja Brooke owed duties to the sultan which constituted the latter's exercise of the former. Thus it was thought Brooke could not legally sell or cede his rights, and Britain could not take his place as the vassal of the sultan.⁶⁶ As to the second difficulty the law officers had already said in 1856 that a subject of the Queen could become the sovereign of an independent country with permission of the crown, in exceptional circumstances. Lord Clarendon the same year decided that the exceptional circumstances did not exist in Brooke's case. Brooke contended that he was not the sultan's vassal but that the great of Sarawak was complete. Furthermore, he said, his title derived from the free will and support of the people.⁶⁷ Brooke might also have added that Sarawak was his by right of conquest. Support for Brooke's view came from an unexpected source. In July 1861, Lord Russell asked St. John if it was true that the sultan of Brunei considered Sarawak independent. He had been told that the sultan rebuked the Raja with twenty-one guns. St. John replied that the sultan did indeed consider Sarawak independent and that it had been customary since 1853 to honour the Raja with twenty-one guns.⁶⁸

Governor Canning's misdeeds

While Brooke was in Sarawak during most of 1861 his friends at home were busy on his behalf. They reminded the government that the Raja would be forced to again seek the protection of another country if Britain failed him. Lord Russell noted on a letter from one of these friends in August, "the settlement

of Sarawak may be of great importance to our trade".²⁷ The following month papers concerning the various proposals for Sarawak were being prepared for Lord Elyott, the new governor-general of India. The government had decided to have him undertake an investigation of Sarawak.²⁸

Lord Elyott sent Governor O'Leary Carvagh of the Straits Settlements to Sarawak. He gave an accurate summary of conditions in Sarawak and suggested making it a lieutenant-governorship under Singapore. Early in 1863, Lord Elyott upon submitting the report to the foreign office noted:²⁹

I am disposed to think that the acquisition of Sarawak by the French and the permitted misbehaviour of the Dutch authorities to cripple British trade ... give enhanced importance to the preservation of the independence of Sarawak as a matter affecting British interests.

British recognition

The report satisfied Lord Russell that Sarawak was a stable and well-run government. J. A. Smith, M.P., a close supporter, informed Raja Brooke in February that he was authorized to say that Lord Russell was ready to propose recognition to the cabinet. In April, when Smith pressed the foreign secretary to make good his promise, Lord Russell reportedly said, "What I promised to do was to send out a consul to Sarawak, and act for an occupier. That I am now prepared to do."³⁰ Lord Russell had previously asked the law officers to advise on the question of an occupier. They replied that there was no grounds for not recognizing it at the time. Thereupon the cabinet approved a consul for Sarawak "as the most direct and least formal method of recognizing it as an independent state."³¹

The consul was instructed to proceed by official recognition by the "local authorities". Thus the anomalous status of Sarawak in the view of some officials remained. One historian has pointed out that it was an over cautious foreign office staff which issued the instructions to the consul to ask the consent of the "local authorities" rather than from the sovereignty of Sarawak. This technically provided an opening for a subsequent undersecretary to declare that Brooke had not been recognized.³²

But whatever reservations Lord Russell may have had concerning Raja Brooke he was aware that the appointment of a consul spelled the recognition of Sarawak as independent and Brooke as a sovereign ruling prince. Two minutes by Russell support this view. On a memorandum by Brooke, Russell wrote:³³

If we appoint a consul I suppose he must be appointed to reside in the territory of the Rajah of Sarawak as an independent sovereign.

And when J. A. Smith in a letter asked permission of Lord Russell to tell Brooke informally "that the cabinet had consented to recognize Sarawak by appointing a consul there", Russell ordered Undersecretary Layard:³⁴

We may write to Sir James Brooke to say that he has reason to believe it.

It is also clear that Lord Palmerston, the prime minister, favoured recognition. He had frequently expressed his sympathy with Brooke's activities in Sarawak. He told Smith in 1862 that he would do what he could to "forward" British support for Brooke in Sarawak.³⁵ In May of the following year Smith reported to Layard on interviews which he had had with Palmerston and Russell separately. He wrote:³⁶

I have the satisfaction of adding that Lord Palmerston authorized me to inform Lord Russell that he had now no objection to the immediate recognition of the independence of Sarawak.

NOTES:

1. Aides to FO, 22 Jan. 1859, FO 12/31.
2. This was especially true during the tenure of Thomas Sturtevant and Frederick Rogers as permanent undersecretaries, from 1844 to 1871.
3. FO memo, 14 Feb. 1859, FO 12/30.
4. Minutes memo, 7 Feb. 1859, and Carvagh memo, 9 Feb. 1859, FO 12/31.
5. Lyton memo, 1st Feb. 1859, FO 12/31.
6. Derby memo, n.d. March 1859, FO 12/30.
7. Captain Brooke to Russell, 19 Sept. 1859, FO 12/30.
8. Russell to Capt. Brooke, 7 Oct. 1859, FO 12/30.
9. Correspondence between Raja Brooke and the FO between 26 Nov. and 17 Dec. 1859, and FO minutes of 28 Nov. and 14 Dec. 1859, FO 12/30.
10. St. John, *Life* ... p. 303.
11. Russell memo, 28 Nov. 1859, FO 12/30.
12. St. John *Life* ... p. 303 and J. Brooke, *A Short History of Sarawak* (Cambridge), p. 12, says in FO 12/30.
13. See *States*, *op.cit.*, pp.49-52, 53 and 53-54; and St. John *Life* ... p. 304.
14. See e.g., Brooke to Courts, 16 and 17 Jan. 1861 in *States*, *op.cit.*, pp.108-9.
15. Cap. Brooke to Russell, 14 Feb. 1860 and Waddell to Cap. Brooke, 27 Feb. 1860, FO 12/30.
16. Note to Cap. Brooke, 2 Aug. 1860 in *States*, *op.cit.*, pp.114.
17. St. John memo, 7 Aug. 1860, FO 12/32; Waddell memo and Russell minute between, 15 Aug. 1860, FO 12/32. St. John introduced a policy which was carried out with considerable success by Raja Charles Brooke some years later. See Wright, "Brooke Policy ..." *op.cit.*, 26-7.
18. Palmerston promised moral support for Brooke according to Bishop Waddell who had approached the prime minister. See Courts to Lord Elyott, 2 April 1860 in *States*, *op.cit.*, pp.71-2.
19. *States*, *op.cit.*, p. 111, and Brooke to Courts, 13 April 1861 in *States*, *op.cit.*, pp.117-8.
20. W. G. Maxwell and W. S. Gibson, *Frontier and Empire: a History of the Malay States and Sarawak 1763-1864*.
21. Notably Lord Palmerston (see his memo of 6 Aug. 1859, FO 12/30) who would recognize Brooke's independence but did not feel his sovereignty was absolute. Later he considered the obstacles to Brooke's complete independence insuperable.
22. *States*, *op.cit.*, FO to St. John, 4 Sept. 1859 and FO memo, 18 July 1859, FO 12/32.
23. P.P. 1854-55, XXXIX, p. 211.
24. Russell to St. John, 18 July 1861, and St. John to Russell, 2 Oct. 1861, FO 12/32. Maxwell, *op.cit.* in Sarawak considered the case of Malacca. See St. John's memo of 29 November 1861 with Malay members of the Sarawak Council, 11 Oct. 1863, FO 12/32.
25. Russell minute on a memo submitted by J. E. Waddell-work in the FO in Aug. 1860, FO 12/30.
26. FO memo, n.d. Sept. 1860, FO 12/30.
27. Lyton memo, 1 Jan. 1862, FO 12/30.
28. Presumably a reference to Lord Russell's refusal to consider the conventional proposal in 1859. Lord Derby's intervention did not revivify the proposal, and indeed was favourable to it at the time of the ministry's resignation.
29. Elyott to Russell, 8 Jan. 1860, FO 12/31.
30. Smith to Brooke 24 Feb. and 24 April 1863, in St. John, *Life* ... pp. 303-4.
31. Smith to Brooke 17 Aug. 1863 in St. John, *Life* ... p. 303. Smith quotes Layard, see also Law Officers to FO, n.d. Oct. 1862, and FO memo, 10 Sept. 1863, FO 12/30, and FO memo 28 Oct. 1863, FO 12/31.
32. FO memo by Edwin Pakenham, 1 Jan. 1871, FO 12/40. See also Irvine, *op.cit.*, p. 109.
33. Russell minute on a memo by James Brooke, 12 Aug. 1863, in the Layard Papers, (British Museum), ADD.MSS. 38993, 1, 294.
34. Russell minute of instruction to Layard on Smith to Russell, 28 Aug. 1863, in the Layard Papers, ADD.MSS. 38993, 1, 291.
35. Smith to Brooke, 28 June 1862 in St. John, *Life* ... p. 301.
36. Smith to Layard, 25 May 1863, in the Layard Papers, ADD.MSS. 38993, 1, 292.

Termites

by

MICHAEL FORBES

Termites, or white ants, are confined to the tropics where they are well known to nearly everyone, including every Sarawakian—if only because of the great destruction they cause. They live almost entirely on vegetable food, particularly wood. Wood contains much cellulose and termites contain a large number of minute Protozoa in their intestines that aid in its digestion. It is the species that feed on dead wood that are the cause of the trouble to wooden buildings in the tropics. They are troglodytic, light fearing animals and as they burrow into the timbers of houses avoiding the surface and light they often pass unnoticed until a drastic and expensive collapse of riddled beams or timbers takes place. Termites also find the cellulose of paper attractive and if given the chance readily cause havoc among books. Other species feed on live wood and are among the more serious pests of rubber. Subterranean species cause electrical failures by chewing through the insulation of cables, a feature BESCO has to look out for.

The great natural enemies of termites are ants, many species of which feed almost entirely, or at least very largely, on termites. Nearly every weapon of defence that termites have developed during their evolution is directed specifically against the depredations of ants. The special large-headed soldier beetles which with large jaws, the spring-like horns of the soldiers of *Nasutitermes* serve through which a special offensive liquid is sprayed, the peculiar mandibles of the *Capritermes* which enable it to spring long distances, and its unique stinging ants, and the rubbery, latex-like secretions of *Capritermes* which stick the jaws of the attacker fast together, are all directed specifically against their defence against ants. But in spite of all these defences the success of ants in fighting termites is very great and the contribution of this success to human economy in the tropics must be enormous. It is known that 50 per cent of all termite colonies in Queensland, Australia are destroyed by a single ant species, and in any region where termites are found the number of termite nests which, when opened up, are found to be occupied instead by ants is very considerable. Termites form the staple diet, if not the sole diet, of many species of ants.

It is not surprising therefore that ants should have been used as pesticides to control termites. The first recorded European attempts were by the French. Termites were accidentally introduced into France in about 1788, apparently by a ship from San Domingo. At first they had little effect but by 1878 the matter was more serious and many buildings in Baybhour and La Rochelle were being undermined. As several of these were official buildings, including the Prefecture the matter was considered important. It was decided that ants would drive the termites out but unfortunately the wrong sort of ants, French ants, were chosen and they met the fate intended for the termites. However, it is common practice in parts of the east to encourage ants to live in warehouses where they are extremely efficient. The Chinese knew of the usefulness of ants for controlling termites and other soft-bodied pests as early as the thirteenth century A.D. Nowadays timber is protected from the ravages of termites by mechanical means and by treatment of the wood with chemical preservatives, carried out before construction. (Only a tiny fraction of Illocos timber is yet protected in this way.)

However, not all ants are the deadly enemies of termites, and it is a curious fact that some species have evolved whose sole purpose in life is to defend termite colonies from the depredations of other ants. In return they live in the nests of the termites in the termite mounds, receiving hospitality and shelter. This be-

haviour was first recorded by the French ant student, Wasmann, in 1911-2.

The term "white ant" by which termites are commonly inaccurately known is an unfortunate one, and does not apply in France. Termites are not usually white, neither are they related at all closely to ants. They belong to an Order of their own, the Isoptera, whose closest relatives are cockroaches. Indeed termites are sometimes referred to as "social cockroaches". They do however resemble ants closely in one respect, in that they live in remarkably complex and organised communities. The resemblance is remarkable in this respect and is one of the best known examples of convergent evolution.

The two groups resemble each other in the complexity of their social organisation, and in their large nests—systems of inter-communicating chambers and galleries. In particular both groups are differentiated into castes—soldiers, workers, males and females—in which the workers are sterile and have no function in the nest other than as workers. Perhaps even more remarkable, both groups cultivate fungi as food and even keep "cows" in the form of aphids which they nurse and feed, and in some milk of their secretions. The latter habit is less widespread in termites than ants but the cultivation of fungi is very widespread among termites.

The fundamental difference between termite and ant social communities lies in the details concerning the caste system. Whereas in ants the whole colony is normally founded by a single Queen and the workers are composed solely of sterile females, in termite nests and females play a more equal role. The colony is derived not from a mother-family, but from a pair and its offspring. There is a "royal couple" and among the workers there are sterile males and females in equal numbers. From time to time fertile males and females, which are winged are hatched in a colony. They leave the nest together in a huge swarm. After swarming they lose their wings and pairs are formed on the ground, where males are attracted to females by means of the female's special secret gland. The members of such a pair are not yet mature and do not immediately copulate. Instead they dig a hole together, the beginning of the termite burrow, which will house their future offspring. Later eggs are produced from which larvae soon hatch. Here is another difference between ants and termites for, whereas ants have helpless larvae and even more helpless pupae which have to be continually tended by workers, the young of termites have no complete larvae/pupae metamorphosis but are active little creatures, resembling their parents quite closely, and are immediately able to take part in many of the activities of the colony. They gradually develop into adult workers, at the same time diverging into the various castes. The queen after being fertilised undergoes an incredible change and from being a normal looking small insect she grows into an enormous, rather repulsive looking, mango-like shape. In actual fact it is only the abdomen that enlarges and its growth is controlled with her egg-laying function. It has been established that a termite queen can lay over 4000 eggs in less than 24 hours and there can be little doubt that a single queen must produce millions of offspring in a lifetime of several years.

The caste system by which there is a division of labour in the community is one of the most remarkable aspects of both ants and termites. Basically the division is between the reproductive forms whose sole function is to produce eggs and the rest, the vast majority, which are sterile. The latter are divided into workers and soldiers. The role of the workers is to build and maintain the nest and feed the royal pair and young. The soldiers which are distinguished by

their larger jaws and bristles are the defenders of the nest, particularly against ants. Their bristles are often modified remarkably by the development of weapons of attack and defence as was described above. In addition, there usually exist in a nest wingless, potentially reproductive forms which can be developed into products of eggs by special feeding if, for example, some accident should befall the queen. In this way the continuation of the colony is covered.

It is not only the species of termites that make their nests in wood that are injurious to man's economy. Many termites live in the ground and are ecologically harmful to the roots of grass, field-crops and other vegetation. Other species stand their nests above ground forming the often huge and familiar "ant hills". The steeple-like structures of one Northern Australian species has been recorded as being more than 20 feet high with a base diameter of more 12 feet. But not all the activities of termites are harmful. In the tropics the subterranean forms are comparable with the earthworms of the temperate regions. They play a very important part in maintaining the fertility of the soil; their activities aerate it, mix its upper and lower layers, and carry large quantities of vegetable matter underground, thereby contributing to the goodness of the soil. Earthworms are subordinate to earthworms in this respect in the tropics.

Sarawak Diamonds

Bored? Nothing to do? Well why not drive to Padawan one Sunday and try your luck panning for diamonds in the headwaters of the Sarawak River. It was along this river and also in the headwaters of the Beting Kayan not far from Tabaqa (see map) where diamonds were obtained from river gravel, mainly during the last century. The diamonds had been washed out of conglomerate beds found near the Kalimantan border in mountains such as Gunung Parutan and Gunung Merawan (see map); diamonds have been subsequently concentrated in the river gravel at the foot of the mountains. The original source of the river diamonds is uncertain; the only known occurrence of primary source rock (similar to the Kimberlite of the South African diamond mines) is in southeast Borneo.

The methods of diamond working were primitive and slow. The river alluvium was first tested by pushing down on iron rod through perhaps 20 feet of clay and sand to find out if a layer of gravel existed at the base. A pit was then sunk to the gravel which was carried to the surface in baskets and carefully washed for diamonds in the nearby river. Work was commonly restricted to the very driest weather as the pits soon filled with water and craved in after rain. The diamonds recovered in this way were mostly small and of indifferent quality as the following account by Buzard, who visited the workings in 1888, shows:

"As the river was shallow, we progressed that pretty rapidly. We passed the usual affluent of Benua, where we found a few Malays engaged in washing the diamonds. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we reached the village of Koom. Here, in addition to a number of Malays, I met an Englishman who, commissioned by the "Borneo Company," was trying his luck with diamonds, using a big boat provided with a curious spoon-shaped dredge, with which sand and pebbles from the bottom were brought up and carefully sifted and searched for diamonds.

The Malays wash for diamonds in the same way as for gold, using circular wooden trays (khalang) with a wide central concavity and measuring some 2 feet in diameter. The north and fine gravel or sand is placed in the tray, to which a slight rotating movement is given as it is dipped from time to time in the running water. In this manner the dirt and

lighter particles are washed away, and the heavier ones, such as particles of metal, or pebbles stones, remain at the bottom in the central central depression. The diamonds found at Koom and elsewhere on the Sarawak river are rarely of very pure water, and are mostly tinged with yellow. Some that I saw had a decided reddish tint, a variety much appreciated in the country when the gem is not too small. The diamonds I saw were of very variable shapes; some were perfect octahedrons; others had three and six facets on each of the faces of the octahedron, and there were also hexahedral or bicubic forms. The diamond-yielding alluvium also contains gold, but in small quantities.

"A Malay showed me the results he had obtained in three months' work, consisting solely of four small diamonds, which together could hardly have weighed half a carat. Another in a month's work had found nothing except a few minute flakes of gold of the value of perhaps a couple of shillings. He told me that he had spent four dollars in provisions and in travelling to the spot, and he had besides paid one dollar to the Government for his licence to wash. The more sanguine and hard workers are buoyed by the hope of finding some stone worth, say 100-150 dollars, which would recompense them for the labour and expense incurred during the preceding fruitless months.

"During my stay in Borneo I did not hear of any big diamonds being found in the Sarawak River, but it is not in the Malay character to talk much about any such stroke of fortune; and if any were found it is not improbable that they were quietly smuggled out of the country. Perhaps the fear of attracting other prospectors, or making the Government suspect the licence tax may also contribute to this. Later, however, I heard that stones of 16, 18, and even one of 72 carats had been got at Koom."

The places described by Buzard are located on the Sarawak River about midway between Riam (near the end of the Porevans Road) and Batu Kring (see map).

More than a dollar licence, luck, and plenty of elbow grease were required by the inhabitants of Aitah, a Land Dayak village near Padawan, when they searched for diamonds last century, as the following account by William Nain shows:

"In the course of looking for diamonds the parties must obtain from women, fifty yam, and fifty imagination as each will lead to failure.

"First on an orange to make the search a sacrifice has to be offered to "Anu Gimat" as a place where diamonds are to be sought. The sacrifice for this purpose consists of:

a few grains of white roasted pulfed rice (ketupet), a few grains of yellow rice (Gaur steak) (ingredient of betel leaf, betel nut, lime, tobacco and gambier), white, yellow, red, black, grey and white cooked rice to be placed on seven pieces of musak leaf, and one ripe banana (yellow) must be sliced into seven.

"The ingredients must be arranged neatly on a large musak leaf. After the sacrifice is placed near the spot with a suitable invocation, no one must pass for three days. At the end of this time, an attempt may be made to look for diamonds, but special attention must be paid to the appropriate ceremony. If a bird known as *Kerapong* creaks "Che! Che!" first on the left and then a reply "Che! Che!" on the right whilst on the way to make the search, then it is a sign that diamonds will be found, but if it creaks on the right first and then on the left there is no hope of success."

— Bajang Pukat 1st, Ayer Penawar 2nd, Bajang Kilat 3rd, Api Naraka 4th.

It was observable from the commencement of the race that the crew of the Api Naraka did not exert themselves to the full, and from the known capabilities of the boat, her position at conclusion of the contest was one she ought never to have occupied.

Two other races were run, but were not decided, the first for boats limited to 15 men. In this race, 11 boats ran, but mistaking their orders rounded the boat-mark by the wrong side. The second race therefore was arranged to be run again.

The next was for the Colonial Cup which was a most exciting one from beginning to end being a neck and neck run between the Bajang Pukat, Ayer Penawar, Bajang Kilat, and Api Naraka.

This race being unrestricted comes an again to mention. It will give an idea of the improvement that has lately been made in the style of our racing boats when it is considered, that, in spite of the first three boats having all been handicapped the Api Naraka failed to beat them.

In the evening an ordinary dinner took place at the hotel, at which most of the Government officers were present.

Note: The hotel referred to in para. 1 is the "Hotel's Arms Hotel".

It was opened on 1st December, 1952 by Low Kheng Wan (grandson of C.P. Low and great grandson of Dennis Low) in partnership with a Singapore named Mananayay. It was first inaugurated in 1953 and was taken over by the Bank, who reopened it on 1st January, 1958 as the Sarawak Club.

It was on the site now occupied by "Raffles Hill" building, just below the Government East House.

O and E

It is commendable enough that our Press (and growingly our local press in Sarawak and Sabah) like up items of international news and "uplift" them. The fact that the selection of emphasis is occasionally somewhat odd makes the effort all the more locally charming. Sometimes, though, when the big guns flounder the same barrage of fact—or whatever it is—one can become a little more critical.

Let us take a case in point. They, but irrelevant. The lot, from localities local to Malaysia's giant, have published in full an apparently senseless item which proclaimed for November 9 and 10 (and) that the Republic of Jordan was building a "royal palace" as a winter attraction for a cost of 442,000—\$500,000 (sic) "to attract foreign tourists" at the port of Ajlun. What makes one wonder a bit about this sort of multi-report item is how, who and whether it ever got to Malaysia—or anywhere else. Without being petty (or local) let us re-examine the main considerations involved in this single item, typical of hundreds that hit our headlines of new livelyness here today.

First, what sort of a "royal palace" can this be, a replica, a model, a wax copy, a Disney fantasy or a Sheikh reality. We all know Amman is "yelling in the staff". But how can they build a royal palace just like that, without reality in it, or cheap?

Second, what on earth link is there between Kuching and Amman—even by air. Is it conceivable that this news (bears only of an intention anyway) can ever relate to anyone's life here? I would love to think so. But how. The usual 100.00 price for the best possible answer, coherent or fantastic.

Third, what will the winter tourist who does reach this royal haven and get for that 145,000 job? We hear strong rumours of a new hotel on the Borekas estate in Kuching to cost over 1150,000. Conrad Hilton hastily opens his brain for less than 2250,000.

We never heard of a respectable royal palace at less than 2500,000 yet. Among items over 145,000 for buildings in the post title Sarawak State estimates for 1964 are new Government offices at Sibu (1000,000) and Kuching (1150,000). The new P.W.D. Store (577048.1) at Tanah Pauh is estimated to cost nearly 1300,000 this year; close on 1150,000 by the time it is finished. The Joint Forests, Agriculture and Survey School in Kuching is going to cost a cool 1150,000—and quite right too.

What the devil sort of royal palace can Ajlun get, then? C.C.I.D. style one, at best? But, more than that, who on earth in Borekas cares even 45 cents? How do such "new states" get such wonderfully wide reproductions, when we don't know anything comparable really about what goes on in Kuching, or Beirut let alone Djakarta. Perhaps, after all, there is a little mistake in the translation from the Jordanian news-release. Could it, for instance, by chance be that in Amman district "royal palace" is an Arab euphemism for "house of If-fame"? For 145,000 you could get quite a good one of those! Or a marriage parlor. Colors right?

Fourth is, Euseb's find Ajlun on my new Atlas. It marks Lanch though. So let that one go—at 1150,000, with a frosted nose.

Talking (i.e. writing) of headlines calls to mind the time the Mayor of Dearborn—a bit of once solidly Republican Michigan State which went over to Johnson in November—bit the news. This worthy advised all municipal employees to spend the first half of the workday in the office with the door locked and telephone disconnected. Aim of this operation: to show out yesterday's achievement and today's aim, before starting off on the old rat race for one more working day.

This wise idea came to mind the other day when we heard a cliché common thirty years ago, not at all so common now, "I'm just thinking about". These were the four words we heard said by an important person at a meeting in Kuching the other day. In stating them he was at least going further than most. He was admitting (and) that he had not thought otherwise about a matter which was, in fact, of importance to the state and many of its people. But even then, he was doing better than some others who had thought about what they were doing—in this case—about, sleep, asleep or dead-beat.

Sometimes there is precious land that is the correct adjective (like time for most people) to THINK. The more important their work, the less time. It is becoming a mark of our time and place that a lot of things, even important things, are being done half-thoughtless, even near top levels. The present writer has discovered that it never runs—and a lot of money and effort—if he can have himself (in his small, lower even ways) to stop all work and think hard for at least two hours, ordinary working hours, a week. Two days would be better, if less. In fact or floating in Municipal pool cannot count. Especially to think where each aspect of work is getting to and why it is being carried on—who for, and how effectively? The answers are often depressing. But this method at least gives an outside chance of releasing mistakes. While in some fields, like archaeology, it has proved vital to stop not only once but ALL work even for a week, to think out clearly what to do now (e.g. at Niala) not just to go on and on doing the same thing, but though that may be, — and of course less intellectual labour.

If one stops, thinks, then very slowly looks around one, today, some odd things are being done. Sometimes on further examination, it turns out that they are being done almost by mistake accumulatively or even accidentally — because someone started on them as an action, say a year ago, and it has "trickled".

— (Continued next)

gathered, gone on, on its own innate momentum. Parliament's Law of Growth in Civil Service operates for Society and Business also, also for THINGS.

If one thinks back over the last 12 years, when Sarawak became a Crown Colony, it is extraordinary to recall the great things that have been started and often continued for years, at public (or other) expense, growing in sound and substance. Then, one day, we look around—and it has faded out of sight, soon, also, out of mind. For it is given to few men and fewer organisations, let alone governments, to think back on their failures. Alas, no no, brother.

Cheng Mahdi's valued October article on the great enterprise and patience shown by Sarawak River delta Malays in cockle farming, amidst difficulties, quietly and without even a whisper of fuss, is highlighted by recent trouble in Perak. There, around Kuala Krau, the press report says:

"Armed police are keeping a round-the-clock vigil over an extensive cockle breeding ground in the sea three miles off Kuala Krau."

Apparently two powerful Chinese groups, one a co-operative and one a private company, are in almost armed conflict. The D. O. Krian (Dato' Mohamed bin Ibrahim) and police launches have had to intervene. This perhaps adds point to the possibility that government should throw a more fatherly eye on new cockle developments in the Sarawak River delta only as long by police boat from Kuching. There is nothing disturbing yet. But as Cheng Mahdi's article showed, cockle land is raising its — and pressures to profit from this new cash crop may continue to grow into a real pressure on the land values of fatherly attention, now. But this is only a tiny fragment of the whole sector of estuarine and sea fishery problems which has been almost left out of all developmental and other official thinking in this State (and in Sabah) since the marine fishery departments set up after World War II were allowed, amazingly — and largely for trivial, unthinking and even personal reasons — to pass out, wasting several years advanced research and equipment, mostly by previous Curator, Mr. E. Banks in Sarawak (1947 on), and Mr. A. J. Tubb, now senior J. A. O. fish man for S. E. Asia, then at Sandakan in Sabah.

Fishing is an underestimated sport in this part of the world. We believe that there is big game fishing of real excitement if you go for the night out beyond the Sanda shell off West Borneo (see Prof. Neville Blake's article in the August Gazette). Of the air coast of Sabah we are sure it is terrific. Trouble is, of course, that right now others are out for bigger game. The oceanic Walton of 1964 is liable to end up as the Giant of Monte Christo eating those marine rats in an Indonesian gulf instead of fresh fried (then proper and grilled) seaweed. Nevertheless it is distinctly a good show that in the past two months a Fishing Club has been started, and so far is prospering. The Boat Club has flourished for years now, largely through the energy of Haji Othman and Che Chay, Seng Cheng of the British Council and Mr. A. G. Smith of the Education Department. There is ample scope for the Fishing Club, as a sister society. The two can mount joint expeditions in the estuaries perhaps?

Talking of estuaries, two very rare estuarine birds, waders of sandpiper sort, were located and identified on the padding of Batu Lintang College during November. These were Marsh Sandpipers (*Actinotibis tringa japonensis*, signifying migrant, swampy lands). These not at all conspicuous birds were picked out from the large number of waders at Batu Lintang. There are only two previous records from Borneo and only one from Sarawak (Dunell 1896). None have

been seen since 1896. The birds were subsequently seen by several others, including our loonnet fovea bird watcher, Corporal Curia, R.A.F. and Miss Ann Moore, our youngest. For a description of the sandpiper see Strydom's "The Birds of Borneo", page 195.

1964 is a wonderful year for bird migrants of all sorts. I saw unprecedented large flocks of Wagtails at Laitang and Miri in early November, and a week before that Hawker at Bako in the Kelabit uplands. At Santubong, on the Sarawak River estuary there are many waders than in 33 years, and in August I saw the first *Contopus* recorded in Borneo on the downstream passage from the Asian—the few other records so far have all been on the return migration northward in "spring". The airports at Sibau and Kuching are also teeming with *Protonotaria* and *Flaviv*. On November 8 Michael Fogden counted over 900 waders of seven species at Batu Lintang, bang in Kuching, at 6.20 in the evening, the best sunset count—from your car if you like, like him at Nainob.

These migration years happen periodically, for Asian reasons not fully understood. But undoubtedly it has been a huge help to the birds who have flown from Siberia and other lands down the equator for a substantial spell, that on arrival they and they have not been greeted by fusillades of gunshot, bombardments of human sportsmanship. Thanks to Big Brother Hong, they can rest in peace for now. Which is something, though hardly much relief to the brave people of Tuluoh, Lubok Antu, Pa Dalu or Long Sarudoh, caught in another sort of senseless firing line.

Cholera is perhaps the most dreadful of the widespread disease of the world. *Escherichia coli* and others are terrible horrors. But they do not sweep down and strike away whole peoples, as cholera did in the proud history of Sarawak — and even more, in the prehistory of hollows, where the Fifth Division Morans, for instance, have a terrible saga of how whole long houses died inside a month and whole villages were depopulated in the Truman land over the border in N. W. Kalimantan before the first whites reached those areas in this century.

Now a W.H.O. report in Manila has sounded an alarm for all South-east Asia. It urges that the dread disease, which kills in hours, is spreading and growing through the area. The control which had been won of it by 1950 seems now in danger of fading. In fact, I myself suspect that in the old cases have gone undetected in the past four years — for instance, at Niah in 1962 and on the Baram quite recently. Our medical services are still so thin on the ground, that this could happen?

At the same time, an American scientist announces the discovery of a cure for cholera. This sounds plausible. The danger is that, with all the new problems and bulging populations of our area, the spread might beat the answer. I was applied to see the hygiene at once class Batu recently, due to overcrowding and inadequate water for all purposes. Inoculations were properly carried out. But to keep this up, up there, every six months, involves a tremendous new obligation. The alternative, an epidemic STARTING IN THE INTERIOR, is terrifying.

It is regretted that Mr. Desmond Lee is at present in hospital with typhoid. His "Sarawak Malaysian Diary" for November will appear together with that for December in our next issue. He is now making a good recovery happily.

Table Tennis

By

MURRAY GOULD

The sport of Table Tennis, deriving from the vulgar game of "Ping-Pong"—a description which in view of its proprietary associations is now a "dirty word" in the eyes of the International Table Tennis Federation and its use is officially discouraged—has evolved over the years into its present highly skilled and strenuous level. It is an activity which is particularly suitable for communitarian limited means, requiring as it does no special courts or fields and apart from the initial expense of providing a table, only a modest sum for the purchase of bats, balls and net. Perhaps this is one of the reasons for its popularity in Asia. Certainly it is being played more and more extensively among the various communities in Malaysia and is performing a positive if small part in creating opportunities for the mixing and collaboration of communities in a common interest.

In Sarawak, wishing popularity of the sport and the opportunity to take part in international competitions made it increasingly urgent that a central body be formed to sponsor and arrange for Sarawak participation in overseas events, and to encourage generally the game within Sarawak.

Up to 1960 there existed only three table tennis bodies in the country: the Fourth Division Amateur Table Tennis Federation, the Kuching Table Tennis Association, and the Table Tennis Committee of the Sibu Sports Council. All these had performed valuable services to the sport: the Kuching Association arranged for the participation of a Sarawak team in the South-East Asia International Championships in 1959—the first time a team had competed overseas—and the Fourth Division Federation took on the formidable task of arranging the first Sarawak national championships which were very successfully held in Miri in 1961.

It was obvious however that the resources and authority of the individual associations were inadequate to deal with the amount of administrative work involved in national and international events if they were also to devote the proper attention to developing the sport among their own organisations in their own areas. The opportunity was taken at the Miri championships in May, 1961 to hold informal discussions on the federation of a national body to handle these affairs, and as a result of these discussions the Kuching Table Tennis Association was asked to set up a sub-committee for the purpose of forming a national body. The sub-committee was formed and commenced work in the same month, and in June circulated a draft constitution to Table Tennis representatives in all five divisions of Sarawak inviting them to attend an inaugural meeting to approve the constitution and elect a Board of Management.

This meeting took place in the Information Office, Kuching, on 23rd July, 1961 and the National Table Tennis Association of Sarawak became an accomplished fact on that day. It was officially registered by the Registrar of Societies on 16th August, 1961.

Control of all table tennis affairs is vested in a Board of Management, elected at an Annual General Meeting and consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-General, an Assistant Secretary-General, a Treasurer, and five other members, one representing each division. The Board of Management elected a Reference Board to formulate by-laws govern-

ing the sport as necessary, and to appoint umpires for championship tournaments and friendly matches between members. A Selection Board has also been elected to select players to represent Sarawak in overseas events.

One of the first major achievements of the National Table Tennis Association of Sarawak was the organisation of a successful Inter-territorial Tournament in August 1962 at Sibu, in which teams from Sabah, Brunei, Singapore, Malaya and Sarawak took part. It was encouraging, both to players and to the Board of Management, that the Sarawak teams did exceptionally well even though they were beaten into second place by the Malayan Men's Team and by the Singapore Ladies' Team. In the Autumn of the same year Sarawak teams competed in the Malaysian Tournament in Malacca, where despite strong opposition they held their own.

Sarawak's strength will depend in the future on the coaching and training of its younger generation, of which many promising youngsters are now coming forward. In the First Division, a comprehensive coaching scheme has been developed extending into the remote areas, with the object of encouraging these young potential international players, and at the same time spreading the sport among the native communities and putting it on a truly multi-racial basis. These schemes, of course, cost money, and money is what the National Association is most short of. Interest and business there exist in abundance, but financial stringencies continue to blunt the sharpest edge of the Association's plans and activities. A small and completely inadequate grant is received from the government: the majority of funds come from patrons and other public-spirited citizens on whose generosity we sometimes feel we have to depend too much.

In the international sphere, Sarawak would—finance permitting—have participated in the Asian Games at Seoul this year and would be preparing for the International events in Yugoslavia next year. The advent of Malaysia has not eliminated opportunities for Sarawak players to take part in such events: it has meant that they need no train harder and acquire a standard adequate for their selection as members of a Malaysian team.

In July 1964 representatives of all the Malaysian Associations met in Malacca and agreed on the formation of a Malaysian body—the Table Tennis Association of Malaysia. Its constitution has been agreed but has still to be formally accepted by the State Associations. When this is done, the State Associations will become affiliated directly thereto and will relinquish their membership of the International Table Tennis Association.

Future development of table tennis in Sarawak will be directed towards the training of young people of all races to represent Sarawak in Malaysian events and, for those who attain a high standard of proficiency, in international events as members of a Malaysian team. We rely on the continued and we hope increasing support of public and government to help us achieve these aims.

M. H. GOULD,

Secretary-General

National Table Tennis Association
of Sarawak.

Kuching Municipal Council

(12) Minutes of the 266th meeting of the Standing Committee for Town Planning held in the Municipal Office on Tuesday, 6th October, 1964 at 2 p.m.

HOTEL (SAN DEVELOPMENT)

Agreed to defer consideration of the appeal from Messrs. San Development Company Limited asking Council to re-consider its decision in disapproving the company's application to carry out amendments to approved plan M.C. No. 380/62 for the purpose of a hotel on Lots 56-61, Section 41, Padangan Road, it being explained by the Council Town Planning Adviser that some of the main obstacles to favourable consideration of the proposal are (1) the proposed site is located within an area zoned for industrial purposes and (2) the Council by a recent resolution has prohibited the conversion of shophouses into hotels.

Recommended approval in principle of the proposal from Mr. K. Hardie to site a hotel on land known as Lot 61, Section 41 at Rock Road subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That the hotel shall be of a residential nature only and no facilities or licence be permitted for public entertainment (i.e. no dance hall, public bar, public restaurant, etc.). Thus any facilities shall be for residents and guests only.
- (2) There shall be no individual arcade shop and such sanitary facilities required can be considered as part of the hotel service, directly operated by the management and not in separate shop units.
- (3) Car parking to be in the ratio of one space per five bedrooms and adequate facilities for car circulation and goods delivery be provided.
- (4) A maximum plot ratio of 1.3:1 and maximum site coverage of 30%.

It was agreed that the developer be asked to submit a design plan of the proposed hotel for consideration of the Council. The developer should be advised to take up the question of building time in conjunction with the road reservation of Rock Road with the Town Planning Officer, First Division.

EXTENSIONS TO TERRACE HOUSES

Pursue to T.P.C. Minute No. 58/64, agreed that consideration of the letter from the Town Planning Officer, First Division, regarding the above problem be deferred and that meanwhile the building applications for extensions received by Council be examined by the Committee at its next monthly meeting.

ST. TERESA'S CONVENT SCHOOL

Agreed that no objection be raised to the proposal of the above school to re-site the parking areas for the school (previously approved under building application, M.C. No. 243/64) to a site near its boundary with the Roman Catholic Church in order to fit in with the future car park for the new church building so that both of these car parks can then be used by the school on weekdays and the church on Sundays. The car park for the school, however, must be completed by the time the new additional 3-storey block of eighteen classrooms for the school is completed otherwise an Occupation Permit will be issued for the new school building.

KAMPONG SHOP

Recommended approval of the application from Idris Sepawi Mohammed to site a kampong shop at Debar' Road (Kampong No. 2) on the ground that adequate shopping facilities already exist in the neighbourhood and in view of the fact that the building will be erected encroaching into the future road reserve.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Reference T.P.C. Minute No. 60/62 considered in layout plan for the development of land known as Lots 21 and 24, Section 38, and Lot 13, Section 37, at Highway Road by the above for residential purposes.

Agreed that no objection be raised to the proposed layout provided that no building should be closer than 20 feet to the Highway Road reserve boundary, nor closer than 15 feet to the internal site boundaries.

MIRAMAR THEATRE

Agreed to defer consideration of the proposal to convert the restaurant/kitchen area at the above (theatre into a night club pending advice from the Council Town Planning Adviser.

(13) 267th Meeting, 12th October, 1964, at 2 p.m.

HOTEL (SAN DEVELOPMENT)

Reference T.P.C. Minute No. 61/64 the Committee resumed consideration of the appeal from Messrs. San Development Company Limited against the Council's decision at the September meeting (contained in T.P.C. Minute No. 63/64) disapproving the Company's proposal to carry out amendments to approved plans, M.C. No. 380/62 for the purpose of converting a block of six shophouses (the construction of which is almost completed save for the unfinished exterior walls and bedroom partitions) on Lots 56-61, Section 41, Padangan Road for the purpose of a hotel, on the principal ground that the proposal is within Municipal Subdivision 4-A, which is zoned for industrial purposes.

The Chairman read out the grounds contained in the letter of appeal, the relevant portion of which is as quoted hereunder:—

"We would hereby lodge an appeal against the resolution of the Council on the grounds as follows:—

1. By your letter dated 2nd October, 1962, the Council had approved our plans to erect the proposed six new shophouses on the said land registered under M.C. No. 380/62.
2. Before we purchased the said land, we obtained Extract of Title of the said 6 parcels of land from the Land Office which stated clearly that the General Nature of Property was SHOP-HOUSE. There was no indication whatsoever that the site was zoned for industrial purposes and we had no reason to doubt otherwise. On the understanding that the lands are under no other encumbrances, we applied on the 22nd August, 1962, for the erection of ordinary shophouses.
3. On 31st August, 1964, we applied for amendment to the approved plan under the said M.C. No. 380/62 for hotel purposes on the said land. It is not an application for conversion of existing shophouse to a hotel but amendment to building plan for a building in the course of construction.
4. It appears that the Council has approved the erection of shophouses but not hotel on the said site which is zoned for industrial purposes. We submit that since the land was for shop-house purposes and the erection thereof had been approved our lands in question were by implication accepted from the official zoning.
5. The proposed hotel as shown in the plans submitted is a complete unit as a first class hotel, as opposed to hotel accommodated in shop premises.

6. There are precedents for Council approving amendment of this nature. Indeed as far as Bernice Hotel was concerned, the layout and structure were completely that of ordinary shophouses and yet approval had been given for conversion. There is not a case of conversion but of amendment.

7. Our application ought to be viewed on the basis that the building to be put up is a first class hotel on land on which shophouses could be built and no regard ought to be given to the fact that it happened to be on the fringe of the industrial zone.

8. Under these circumstances, we would request the Council to review and reconsider our application. We shall be most grateful if our application can be approved."

The Committee debated on the above issue at some length, noting the fact that if the appeal were to be upheld by the Council it would involve revocation of its decision as indicated in paragraph one above.

The Municipal Secretary reminded the Committee that in July this year the Council had decided to stop approving conversion of shophouses into hotels and this decision resulted in the disapproval of an application (T.P.C. Minute No. 93/64) to convert two shophouses in Temple Street for hotel purposes (on the ground that it is considered desirable to restrict as far as possible the conversion of shophouses for hotel purposes). He further pointed out that in view of the building restriction imposed by the Kuching Municipal By-laws on Municipal Subdivision 5-A the Council would be taking *ad hoc* views on powers if the September session of the Council were devoted into the sitting of the proposed hotel were approved. It would appear that the only satisfactory manner in which the appeal could be favourably considered from the point of view of the by-law would be to amend the zoning of Municipal Subdivision 5-A so as to include hotel development.

The Committee, however, after taking due note of the grounds of appeal and the comments by both the Town Planner and Municipal Secretary, decided that the instance of the shoplots in Municipal Subdivision 5-A is a unique case in that they existed prior to the coming of that zone for industrial purposes in 1949, and that as the construction of these shophouses had not been completed they should not be made applicable to the Council's recent resolution prohibiting conversion of shophouses for hotel purposes.

Accordingly, it was recommended that the decision of the Council contained in T.P.C. Minute No. 82/64 be rescinded, that the appeal from Messrs. Sun Development Company Limited be allowed, and that the proposed amendments to plans, M.D. No. 358/62 by the Company be examined by the Council officers for the purpose of licensing these premises as hotel subject, however, to the following conditions:—

- (a) No bar or restaurant is to be established on the premises;
- (b) The provision of satisfactory fire escape for the establishment; and
- (c) Parking facilities to be in accordance with Council requirements for a hotel.

BUILDING APPLICATIONS

Recommended disapproval of the building application, M.O. No. 218/64A, submitted by Mr. Chien Tan Tin on behalf of Mr. Shieh Koon Yuen to convert the front facade of shophouse No. 65, Ewe Hai Street on the ground that it is now considered desirable not to permit new facades of shophouses to (a) extend above the existing roof line in order to preserve the unity of the skyline and original character of these shophouses, and (b) encroach onto the road reserve as is the case with the present application. The appli-

cant should be advised however, that consideration can be given to works within the area of the front facade of the shophouse in question.

Further to T.P.C. Minute No. 108/64 the Committee noted the report of the set-up in the new shophouse premises at Sukama Road of Bright Signboards (S) Limited in which there are installed an electric saw of $\frac{1}{2}$ horse power, a drill of $\frac{1}{2}$ horse power and an air-compressor of $\frac{1}{2}$ horse power. Further noted that spraying work for signboards and letter plates is being carried out in an enclosed compartment in the rear of the shop and that the proposed dark room is to be used for photograph development in the process of film stipes. On the whole there is no evidence to indicate that any work in the nature of welding or assembly is being carried out. As the upper floors of the shophouse are of reinforced concrete the chance of fire spreading from floor to floor is remote.

In view of this report, the Committee was reluctant to recommend prohibition of the shophouse for this purpose as the establishment was not operating on a large scale and has recently been removed from a shophouse in Padangas to the present premises.

Accordingly, it was recommended that the building application, M.O. No. 155/64 for partitioning work to the shophouse premises be approved subject to the following stipulations:—

- (a) that Council reserves the right to require the company to cease using the premises for the purpose of a factory if it satisfies itself that a factory on a large scale is carried out in the future; and
- (b) that the approval of the above establishment in a shophouse should not prejudice Council's consideration of future proposals to establish similar undertakings in shophouse premises.

Considered a building application, M.O. No. 100/64 submitted by Messrs. Swan and MacLaren on behalf of Mr. David Ong Kah Han to erect a first class timber house on land known as Lot 7 and 21, Section 79 at Buntville Road.

The advice from the Council Town Planning Adviser on the roofing material was that aluminium is a most effective form of roofing for the tropics and its benefit in producing a cooler house interior because of its high reflectivity and low thermal capacity) should outweigh its disadvantages in producing glare from reflection. In any case, the glass factor is only operative when roofs are laid at a fairly steep pitch at more than 15°. Moreover, after a period of about twelve months aluminium acquires a white patina which eliminates the shiny appearance. Therefore, there should be no objection to the use of natural aluminium for roofing provided that the pitch should not exceed 15° at the maximum.

Accordingly, it was agreed to recommend approval of the above building application, it being noted that the pitch of the roof of the proposed building is below 15°.

In consequence of the above, further recommended that the resolution of the Council contained in T.P.C. Minute No. 74/64 restricting the use of aluminium roofing be amended to the effect that no objection be raised to the use of aluminium for roofing of residential buildings provided that the pitch of the roof does not exceed 15° at the maximum.

Recommended that no objection be raised to the design of the timber house proposed to be erected by Mr. Sarjal Bin Kamin on land known as Lot 24, Section 79 at Nanga Road West subject to the condition that the building shall not be partitioned into two separate units. Detailed building plans should be submitted for consideration of Council.

Recommended disposal of the building applications, M.O. Nos. 144/64 and 243/64 from Messrs. Sabah Realty Development Company Limited is to extend the front boundary of improvements on Lots 154-158 and 159-63, Section 38 at Central Garden, Central Road East on the ground that the front building line will be reduced to 18 feet against the minimum of 20 feet laid down by Council and in view that the built-up area in each case will exceed the maximum permissible coverage of 25 per cent.

NIGHT CLUB/BAR (MIRAMAR THEATRE)

Agreed that no objection be raised to the proposal submitted by Messrs. Hoory, Edwards and Partners on behalf of Mr. Peter Wong to convert the restaurant/kitchen area at the Miramar Theatre into a night club/bar subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) Car parking for the nightclub/bar shall be in the ratio of 1 space per 100 square feet or part thereof of public rooms including that for the cinema in the ratio of 1 space per 10 cinema seats or part thereof. All such spaces shall be within the site boundary.
- (2) The main entrance staircase should be altered so that the landings have a clear width of not less than the clear width at road level of the adjacent flights.
- (3) Kitchen and washing facilities shall be provided.
- (4) All structures in the kitchen should be of impervious materials; and
- (5) Other health requirements that may be stipulated by the Council Health Superintendent.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals	
Mrs. J. Robinson	To join Mr. Robinson, 22.11.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. A.C. Pines	Returning from leave, 24.11.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Bowden & 1 children	Returning from leave, 2.12.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Lloyd-Thames	Returning from leave, 1.12.1964.
Mr. D. McCleary (Newly appointed Works Supt. (Roads))	On first appointment, 7.12.1964.
Mr. J. H. N. Pines	Returning from leave, 12.12.1964.
Mr. M. E. Holtz	Returning from U. K., 15.11.1964.

Departures	
Mr. E. P. Munn	Proceeding to U. K. on completion of contract, 14.11.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Lewis	Proceeding on leave, 28.11.1964.
Mr. E. E. Thomas	Proceeding on leave, 28.11.1964.
Miss M. B. Malley	Proceeding on leave, 1.12.1964.
Mr. D. W. Carbery	Proceeding on leave, 1.12.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. MacKenzie & 1 children	Proceeding on leave, 4.12.1964.
Mr. G. V. C. Young	Proceeding on leave, 1.12.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. R. Hill & 1 children	Proceeding to U. K. on completion of contract, 7.12.1964.
Mr. S. A. Barlow	Proceeding on leave, 4.12.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. T. W. McBride & 1 children	Proceeding on leave, 7.12.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Smith & 4 children	Proceeding on leave, 15.12.1964.
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Maddison & 1 children	Proceeding to U. K. on completion of contract, 14.12.1964.
Mr. B. Swainson	Proceeding prior to U. K. on leave retirement, 14.12.1964.
Mr. P. W. Goodwin, G.S.S.	Proceeding prior to U. K. on leave retirement, 11.12.1964.
Mr. J. K. Wardlaw	Proceeding prior to U. K. on leave retirement, 17.12.1964.

Sarawak

(A STATEMENT)

SARAWAK AIR SERVICES LIMITED is a newly-formed and operating Air Transport Company whose head office is located in Jesselton, Sabah. Their main policy is to provide the best and most versatile means of transport and communications available to the Public today. The Company is convinced that their services will be an invaluable and additional means of speeding up the Economic Development of the States of Malaysia.

The Managing Director, Captain Andrew J. Tai, is a native-born Malaysian who was asked to return to the local area to establish this Service. He came to the Company via the Airline Routes of CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT, INC. of Taipei, Taiwan; MACAU AIR TRANSPORT Company Ltd. of Hong Kong; and MALAYSIAN AIRWAYS. He has several thousands of hours, and years of operating and management experience in Air Transport.

The Technical Director, Captain Herbert C. McWilliams, is an American who has spent most of his adult life in Aviation in residence throughout Asia. He came to the Company via the U.S. Navy Air Arm in World War II and the Airline Routes of Pan American World Airways' affiliate CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION of Shanghai; THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL of Bangkok; AMERICAN ADVISORY GROUP FLIGHT TRAINING in S.E. Asia; VIP AIRCRAFT FLEET UNIT CARRIER to the U.S. Government in Vientiane, Laos; and five years as Regional Manager for Asia and Pacific for the CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY of Kansas, U.S.A. During his four years in China prior to the Mao regime, he became fast friends with the Tai brothers—Andrew of SARAWAK and Captain John Tai of MALAYSIAN AIRWAYS, now seconded to BORNEO AIRWAYS in Jesselton. John is also a Director of Sarawak. Therefore, it is rather an "old homecoming" experience for Captain McWilliams to be helping out in SARAWAK endeavors.

SARAWAK as a personal TEAM, brings more than 50 years of combined flight and management experience and "know-how" in the Air Transport and Communications Industry into this area. They have been authorized as a full operating dealer for the Cessna Aircraft Company in service and sales under the able leadership of AVIATION SERVICES MALAYSIA LTD. The latter firm is located at the Airport in Kuala Lumpur. They are the contractual Distributor for all Cessna Aircraft Company products in South Asia as well as a prime supplier to the Royal Malaysian Air Force. Current after-sales back up spares in stock in Kuala Lumpur and the Country is valued at over \$150,000.

SARAWAK has faith in the bright future for the various States and Peoples of Malaysia. They are sincere in their desire to grow with this new Country and be a successful part of that growth. To this end, an additional endeavor will be in the starting of new AIRCRAFT CLUBS in order to help provide the future Pilots for Private and Commercial needs of the Country.

(From Sarawak, Ltd., Dec. 1964)

1964

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during October and November, 1964.

CRIME AND DETECTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Baile, George	Murder's Dirty Work, 1964.
Bickford, Daniel	On the Beach, 1964.
Boland, John	The Dark, 1964.
Bost, Christopher	The Case of the Grand Alliance, 1964.
Chambers, Peter	That'll Kill You, 1964.
Conradson, Martin	Five Fingers in Five, 1964.
Coover, Thomas E.	A Bad Song Sings, 1964.
Conroy, Eric Stanley	The Case of the Complicated Murderer, 1964.
Crabtree, Neil	Murder Study Day, 1964.
Crabtree, Leonard	Knock Five Six, 1964.
Hickley, Leonard	Year of Education, 1964.
Hayes, Douglas	The Stick of Wives, 1964.
Jones, Rudolph	An Embarrassing Death, 1964.
Jones, Bradford	Search on a Pale Horse, 1964.
McCleary, William	A Choice of Assassins, 1964.
Nordal, Charles	Murder in the Pine Area, 1964.
Pennington, Hugh	Only the Black Die Young, 1964.
Rhoads, John	The Deadly Stranger, 1964.
Reardon, J. P.	The Stage of Murder, 1964.
Usher, Frank	Railway to Murder, 1964.
Wright, Wade	Railway to your Death, 1964.

FICTION

Aschbacher, Louis	The Boyer of Justice, 1964.
Barnes, A. L.	Our Own Mr. Rochester, 1964.
Barr, James	Good Morning, 1964.
Chapman, Marjorie	Golden, P. J., 1964.
Conradson, Martin	Golden Mystery, 1964.
Coover, Thomas E.	The Last One, 1964.
Conroy, Eric Stanley	Incognito, 1964.
Crabtree, Neil	My Friend George Brown, 1964.
Crabtree, Leonard	Look away and Away, 1964.
Hickley, Leonard	An Appointment, 1964.
Jones, Rudolph	Fake Colony, 1964.
Howatt, John	Can I get there by Candlelight?, 1964.
Hunter, Peter	Building, 1964.
Knox, E. and Selby	Conventions, 1964.
McCleary, William	Miss Plot, 1964.
Melinger, Marjorie	The Princess, 1964.
Merrill, Desmond	The Breakdown, 1964.
Middleton, Shirley	Who Was Compelled, 1964.
O'Connor, Edwin	The Last World and The Edge of Justice, 1964.
O'Neill, Ronald	The Devil's Progress, 1964.
Ross, Vera	The Cross Arms, 1964.
Savage, Michael	In Viva, 1964.
Saw, Vinh	J. A. de Woodland, 1964.
Searis, Hugh	The Pilgrim Progress, 1964.
Shelton, Harry	The Claret Vine, 1964.
Walker, Leslie	The Reader, 1964.
Wells, David	Only Lovers Left Alive, 1964.

NON-FICTION

Allen, Clifford	Primary School Examination, 1964. (171-27)
Andrews, G. Lindsay	The Autobiography of a Farmer in 1964. (171-27)
Arnold, R. W. and Gordon, W. M. editors	The Australian Economy, a Volume of Readings, 1963. (171-27)
Baldwin, Robert	The Stage of Plot, 1964. (171-27)
Barr, James	Shortland Island, 1964. (171-27)
Barr, James	The Discovery of Long, Nov. 1964. (171-27)
Boyd, R. G.	Commonwealth's Foreign Policy, 1962. (171-27)
Brownwell, Jacob and others, editors	Technology, 1963. (171-27)
Burke, Winifred	Teach Your Child Mathematics, 1964. (171-27)
Carson, P. H.	Edith Maude, 1963. (171-27)
Carson, Rachel	The Zoo, 1964. (171-27)
Cole, Martin M.	Local Affairs, 1963. (171-27)
Cook-Cook, Rupert	The Age of Living, 1964. (171-27)
Colson, Nina	The things they do to you, 1963. (171-27)
Cooper, Philip	Primary Maths, 1963. (171-27)
Dalrymple, R. F.	The Golden (M) (171-27)
Davie, Phillip	The Magistrate's Justice and more, 1964. (171-27)
Davie, Phillip	A History of Political Thought Ev. ed. 1963. (171-27)

NON-FICTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Dalrymple, R. F.	Justice and Modern Science, 1961. (171-27)
Duffy, Christopher	The Wild Geese and the Eagle, a Life of Marston Park, 1964. (171-27)
Edgar, John	Teach Your Child about The Stars, 1964. (171-27)
For, James W. and Chasteland, Kenneth L. editors	Western Science, land, life and Agriculture in Tropical Polynesia, 1962. (171-27)
Gair, E. F.	The Wild Life of India, 1964. (171-27)
Giles, Dorothy M.	Teach Your Child to Read, 1964. (171-27)
Graham-Smith, James	The Road and the Pathless, 1964. (171-27)
Grotmann, Carl L.	Principles and Practice of Statistics, 1964. (171-27)
Grubb, Sidney Lewis	The East and the West, 1963. (171-27)
Hallberg, Martin	A Clean Pair of Heels, 1963. (171-27)
Hartmann, Betty	Frontiers of Indian Thought, 1964. (171-27)
Haw, Edmund John	An African Student in China, 1964. (171-27)
Hickley, Christopher	The Case of Winbury, a Domestic History, 1964. (171-27)
Hickley, John	A Journey to the Isle of Man, 1964. (171-27)
Huang Yen Chi	From Utilitarianism to Communism: a new History of North Vietnam, 1964. (171-27)
Hunter, Peter	Teach Your Child About Selling, 1964. (171-27)
Hunter, Peter M.	How Old is the Earth? 1964. (171-27)
Hutchinson, T. W.	Frontier Settlement and Policy (Australia), 1963. (171-27)
Huxley, John	Energy of a Hurricane, 1964. (171-27)
John, Bernard	Mathematics and the Speed of Light, 1963. (171-27)
Johnson, Dr Charles	The View from Jackson Falls: being an account of three years in Africa, 1964. (171-27)
Jones, Evelyn	Learning Latin Terms, 1960. (171-27)
Knight, Harold	Beats an Amazing Thing, 1964. (171-27)
Knox, Arthur	The Art of Creation, 1964. (171-27)
Knox, Arthur	The Principles of Angling, 1964. (171-27)
Lal, Chander Prasad	Enlightened States from India, 1964. (171-27)
Lamb, Abner	The Characteristic Reader: the origin of the dispersed Archipelago, 1964. (171-27)
Lloyd, Alan	The Drama of Man, 1964. (171-27)
Lynch, Albert and others	Primary Arithmetic, 1964. (171-27)
Lynch, Arthur and Vincent, David	Run to the Top, 1963. (171-27)
McCarthy, N.	English Idioms and how to use them, 2nd ed. 1964. (171-27)
Milne, C. Wright	English Idioms and how to use them, 1st ed. 1964. (171-27)
Ming, Lu	The Power Elite, 1959. (171-27)
Mundy, A. D.	Primary Maths, 1963. (171-27)
Narwood, Victor G. C.	People, Life in England, 1964. (171-27)
Naps, Albert	Primary Living, Quarter, 1964. (171-27)
Palmer, Harold E.	A Grammar of English Words, new ed. 1963. (171-27)
Payne, Robert	The Life and Death of Lenin, 1964. (171-27)
Pennington, W. Berke	Stories of the Star Wars, 1964. (171-27)
Piper-Jones, David	Primary Maths, 1963. (171-27)
Rand, A. W.	Myths and Legends of Australia, 1964. (171-27)
Reynolds, Frederick	An Introduction to Evolutionary Science, 1964. (171-27)
Rivett, A. E.	Characteristics, Mathematics, a Reference, 1964. (171-27)
Sanderson, Stewart	Mathematics, 1963. (171-27)
Sears, Richard Edgar	Maths Reading Book of 1964. (171-27)

AUTHOR	TITLE		
Billy, David	<i>Amelia!</i> 1964. (243 D)	Thomas, A. J. and Mottson, A. V.	<i>A Practical English Grammar for Foreign Students</i> 1963. (235)
Silcock, Alan	<i>Road to Polopogon</i> 1964. (204.7)	Tracy, Homer	<i>Spanish Lessons</i> 1964. (204.6)
Stevens, Miles	<i>Tough Five Child in Series</i> 1964. (203.2)	Trevino-Rojas, H. R. editor	<i>Billy's War Chronicles, 1939-1945</i> 1964. (240.33)
Stinson, Colin	<i>Wade up in Swamps</i> 1963. (204)	Waring, Ronald Howard	<i>Model Power Stories</i> 1964. (202.23)
Stoff, Helen	<i>Albatross Country</i> 1964. (204.2)	Wong, Evelyn	<i>A Little Learning: the First Volume of an Autobiography</i> 1964. (204.34)
Smith, Robin	<i>Amelia! Colours</i> 1963. (219.4)	Wolwood, C. V.	<i>The Trial of Charles J.</i> 1964. (240.3)
Solomon, Charles	<i>Tough Five Child in Enjoy Mathem- atics</i> 1964. (208)	Wyn, Michael and Kinloch, F. F.	<i>Handbook of correct English: a dictionary of spelling, punctuation, etc., grammar and usage</i> 1963. (240)
Spain, Nancy	<i>A funny thing happened on the way</i> 1964 (214.574)	Wilson, Harold	<i>The Dictionary of British Sessi- ons</i> 1964. (224.923)
Steel, Robert W. and Preston, R. Marshall	<i>Geography and the Tropics</i> 1964. (202.91)	Wood, Sam	<i>A Fly in London</i> 1964. (204.782)
Taylor, George R.	<i>The Philippines and the United States</i> 1964. (227.914)	World Agency of Youth	<i>French in twelve Years</i> 1963. (204.42)
Thain, Jerome	<i>C. P. Snow</i> 1964. (211.2924)		
Thorn, Charles W.	<i>Guatemala</i> 1964. (211.472)		

JANUARY, 1965

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER			
Day	Phase	Moons	☉ 2nd New Moon 1965 First Quarter	☾ 17th Full Moon 1965 Last Quarter	Evening	Morn		
Fri. 1	29	27	New Year's Day. Ten Commemorations on Oak Leaf, 29th day of the 12th Moon (30 days). The Year of the Dragon — China Cycle. The Year of the Serpentine Cycle. 17th day of the Sun.		0542	1702	—	2129
Sat. 2	30	28			0429	1709	—	2206
SUN. 3	1	29	Ten Commemorations on Oak Leaf. 1st day of the 12th Moon (30 days).		0524	1823	—	2240
Mon. 4	2	1	1st day of Resurrection. Before Feast—the Great Fast begins.		0529	1839	—	2316
Tue. 5	3	2			0604	1932	—	2342
Wed. 6	4	3	Ten Commemorations.		0639	2003	—	—
Th. 7	5	4			0716	2057	0029	—
Fri. 8	6	5			0757	2112	0109	—
Sat. 9	7	6			0844	2201	0142	—
SUN. 10	8	7	Ten Commemorations on Oak Leaf.		0940	2241	0211	0217
Mon. 11	9	8			1044	2313	0311	0303
Tue. 12	10	9			—	2358	0443	0356
Wed. 13	11	10			0413	2338	0529	0428
Th. 14	12	11			0457	2446	—	2054
Fri. 15	13	12			0556	2331	—	2044
Sat. 16	14	13			0655	2448	—	2128
SUN. 17	15	14	Ten Commemorations on Oak Leaf.		0800	2734	—	2217
Mon. 18	16	15			0915	2834	—	2303
Tue. 19	17	16	King Tide at 1911 hours.		0947	2911	—	2333
Wed. 20	18	17			0977	2938	—	—
Th. 21	19	18			0929	2843	0040	—
Fri. 22	20	19			0831	2727	0124	—
Sat. 23	21	20			0735	2521	0206	0142
SUN. 24	22	21	Ten Commemorations on Oak Leaf.		0621	2334	0240	0207
Mon. 25	23	22	The Commemoration of St. Paul. Seven Nights.		0536	2160	0308	0250
Tue. 26	24	23	Nothing Municipal Council Meeting. ANTI-SLAVE DAY.		—	2021	—	0320
Wed. 27	25	24			0450	1923	—	0356
Th. 28	26	25			0421	1823	—	0422
Fri. 29	27	26			0352	1658	—	0459
Sat. 30	28	27	National Youth Club Room.		0323	1609	—	0538
SUN. 31	29	28	10th January AFTER EPIPHANY.		0401	1704	—	2144

Kuching Market Price List

November, 1964

Average

Rice —(per gantang)	
Local, White, Government Milled	—
Local, White, Milled	—
Siam White 100%	2.20
Siam "A"	1.90
China Rice	1.80
Siam Broken Rice	1.50
Kampoon	—
Sugar —(per katil)	
White Sugar	.30
Brown Sugar	.30
Nipah Sugar	.30
Salt —(per katil)	
Coarse	.10
Fine	.10
Nipah	1.20
Flour and Bread	
White Flour, per katil	.35
Bread, per small loaf	.25
Bread, per large loaf	.45
Milk —(per tin)	
(a) Condensed	
(i) Libby's Brand	.65
(ii) Tea Pot	.65
(iii) Milk Maid	.70
(iv) Local Fresh Milk	.60
Eggs —(each)	
Fresh	.10
Duck, fresh	.15
Duck, salted	.15
Fowl	.15
Edible Fats —(per lb.)	
Butter	2.00
Coconut Oil	.70
Vegetable Oil	.75
Lard, No. 1	1.50
Lard, No. 2	.90
Ghee	2.20
Dripping	.80
Pork —(per katil)	
Loin, No. 1	2.40
Loin with Fat, No. 1	2.40
Fat	.90
Ribs	2.00
Beef —(per katil)	
Beef, steak	3.20
Beef, Curry meat	1.90
Buffalo, No. 1	3.20
Buffalo, Curry meat	1.80
Mutton, Australian	1.80
Mutton, Local	1.00
Poultry —(per katil)	
Capon	3.20
Chicken Coocks	1.80
Polio	2.00
Chicken Hens	1.80
Duyak Fowls	1.70
Ducks	1.80
Muscovy	1.90
Cross-Breed	1.80
Geese	1.80
Fish —(per katil)	
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.40
Fresh Fish, No. 2	.90
Fresh Fish, No. 3	.50
Prawns, No. 1	1.60
Prawns, No. 2	.80
Crab, No. 1	1.20
Crab, No. 2	.80
Salted Fish, No. 1	2.40
Salted Fish, No. 2	1.70
Salted Fish, No. 3	.70
Vegetables —(per katil)	
Bamboo Shoots, salted	.15
Bamboo (Silkaya)	.10
Bamghong	.20
Bayam	.40

Vegetables—(per katil)—Contd.

Average

Bean Sprouts	.20
Cabbage	.80
Changkok Mame	.35
Cucumber (Timan)	.20
Chilies, Red	.80
Chilies, Green	.55
Daan Barung	.87
Ensalit Peach	.45
Ensalit Boar	.45
Ensalit Bunga	.45
French Beans	.50
Garlic, fresh	1.45
Onion	.70
Kuching Panjang	.30
Kangkong Ajur	.30
Kangkong Randa	.40
Keladi Harau	.15
Keladi China	.30
Kencoa	.35
Korbuang	.15
Kundur	.20
Laba	.20
Laba Duri	.30
Ladies Fingers	.41
Leiser	.75
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	.60
Lobak, salted	.50
Chines, Bombay	.30
Onions, small	.30
Potatoes, Imported	.30
Wrik (Bitter Gourd)	.65
Sweetheart, Imported	1.35
Sweetheart, Local	.70
Tamarind (Bunch Assam)	.40
Tomatoes	1.05
Trong (Bamboo)	.37
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.10
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	.80
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	.50
Tea —(per lb.)	
Tea, Ceylon	4.80
Tea, Chinese	1.80
Coffee —(per katil)	
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	2.00
Raw, No. 2	1.80
Roasted (on quality)	3.20
Fruits —(each)	
Pineapple (per katil)	.15
Peanut, Jambak	15-25
Mango	20-1.10
Bush Berries (per katil)	.20
Spices	
Bean (red) (per picul)	.10
Bean (white) (per picul)	.10
Bean (red, yellow) (per picul)	.25
Mustard (per katil)	.70
Charcoal (per picul)	6.50
Coriander, fresh (each)	.20
Coriand Seed (per tin)	1.20
Dried Peas (per katil)	2.00-3.00
Karansia Oil (per tin)	4.00
Karansia Oil (per bottle)	.20
Mustard, Local (per box)	.75
Mustard, Imported (per box)	.19
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	.60
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	.69
Salmon (per tin)	1.60
Sardines (per tin)	.70
Bako Wood (per picuhang)	15.00
Cigarettes	
Players (per packet of 10)	.50
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	.40
Citizen "A"	.50
White Eagle	.45
State Express (per tin)	2.85
Capitan (per packet of 10)	.45
State Express 255 (per packet of 10)	.55
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	.80



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Enjoy it at its best! Ask for

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The Scotch Whisky of world appeal—in the handsome bottle



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The JARDINE WAUGH Organisation