

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1954

Saying for the Month

Extreme hardness, whether at school or college, Kirk or market, is a symptom of deficient vitality.

R. L. Stevenson

Cost of Living

The recent lifting of control on sugar by Her Majesty's Government, resulting in the procurement of direct shipments from the Portuguese market by local commercial houses and the consequent lowering of the retail price of the commodity (following in the wake of the reduction in the price of coal), provides for one and all an exceptionally welcome item of news to which the public have been eagerly looking forward.

Obituary

One of the victims in the recent air crash in Singapore was Mr. C. W. Bailey an old friend of Sarawak known to many Sarawak people as "Bill", and to a number of Sarawak born children as "Uncle Bill". He was godfather to many of those children.

Mr. Bailey was one of the early flying men in England and fought with the R.F.C. during the last World War. Later in life he became interested in the construction of airfields and was in this connection that the writer first met him in Sarawak in the early thirties. He was then attached to the R.A.F. station at Belait.

In the last war Mr. Bailey escaped from Singapore and was then a Flight Lieutenant R.A.F. proudly wearing his "wings". After the war he was employed in many parts of the Far East on the construction of airfields. He then came to Kuching to supervise the construction of the Kuching Airport on the completion of which he went on a well-spent leave to visit his relatives and godchildren in many parts of the world. His tour covered parts of British Africa, England, Korea, U.S.A., Canada, New Zealand and Australia, and it was from there that he took off on his last flight.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that on his last visit to Sarawak he told the writer that he was too old for flying and that he would only do so in future if other means of transport proved difficult. Was this remark prophetic or was it a premonition of coming disaster?

At the time of his death Mr. Bailey was well over thirty years of age, and not fifty-seven as given in the press. He was returning to Sarawak with a view to doing further construction work on airfields.

We have lost a trusted friend in his death. May he rest in peace.

L.E.M.

The news is encouraging for two reasons: first, it shows that the control measures imposed on essential commodities, adopted in time of war and in the immediately following years of peace as a necessary step to meet the unanticipated position created by unequal production and still less adequate distribution, are coming to an end, with one exception, that of rice, the leakage of millions in Asia, whose supply must at all costs be assessed and regulated. Second, it is an incontestable proof that political intrigues, social unrest and international tensions (and in some parts, war) notwithstanding, food production has been stepped up on a global scale for the first time in history, through

the good offices of the United Nations organisation and the Colombo Plan, as well as through the increasing awareness of the need for all countries to produce more food, both for their requirements and as a contribution to world peace.

Ruminating thus, our thoughts bring us to the realization that Sarawak, young and comparatively unknown though it is as a country, is nevertheless very much a part of the world—and of those forces determining its destiny—at large, and that its economy is inextricably bound up with the economies of other countries. This explains why the world trend in prices divides our own and why almost ten years after peace has been restored Sarawak continues to maintain official control and price-fixing on those essential commodities for which we still largely rely on imports.

It is very yet to forecast what effect the reductions in the prices of the two principal foodstuffs, rice and sugar, will have in the general cost of living. The experienced and optimistic feel that these reductions are a signal move that is likely to bring about an over-all downward slide of the local price ceiling, and they reason that when the cost of basic foods drops other prices invariably follow. We sincerely hope they are right, but we cannot help going off at a tangent and musing on the various factors that together have produced the ceiling, such as it is. Having done this, we feel justified in stating a word of caution against undue optimism, unless there are grounds for believing that those factors already alluded to (whence they have only local implications) will be removed as an ex-patient for stabilizing prices.

It would be too lengthy to go fully into what these factors are, but a large number of them have arisen out of, and are controlled by, local conditions. One point stands out, however, in a manner of this sort, which is that cost of living is basically determined by the law of supply and demand. It has been observed repeatedly that where producers are in plentiful supply and whose restrictions on sales are less rigid, keen competition takes place and prices are kept down to a minimum. It is incumbent on us to provide the conditions in which supplies will be plentiful and readily available, so that prices will be gradually reduced.

One of the methods, frequently advocated similar as locally produced commodities are concerned, is to discourage the large profits of the middlemen. In Sarawak, at present, he is an age-old institution whose existence was in the first place compensated by a service, or the lack of it, which the producer (and to a certain extent the consumer) mistakenly believed they were themselves incapable of providing. The middlemen are not only the agents who collect and resell the produce at a profit, but they form the bulk of the bankers and financiers of producers and are potentially present in all bazaars and regular stallholders. Their influence over the producers is tremendous as they naturally control the market and the prices.

An effective way of discouraging the activities of the middlemen lies in making the producers to form their own societies and centres for distributing their produce and in allowing the free sale of certain foodstuffs. The co-operative movement, by which we hopefully turn our eyes in the fight against inflation front, is admirably suited to this task. We are informed that already such a co-operative society to assist vegetable growers is under discussion, and we extend our thanks to those connected with the project our warm wishes for its success.

Reverting to the question of free sale, we recommend that for a fixed number of hours a week an open space in the market should be made available for traders, who may not be members of co-operative societies, to sell their goods. The abundance of supply that this suggestion will make it possible to place at the disposal of the public will in itself be a decisive factor in the lowering of prices.

It is interesting to reflect that this method was successfully adopted in the Rajah's regime and that as late as 1927 vegetable sellers were, for example, permitted to sell without a license or a stall, their produce freely in the space provided for them outside the market each morning between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m.; the rest of the day being reserved for the stallholders. The practice continued, and until recently vegetable hawkers were allowed to occupy space in the open-air market at certain hours. This had had a marked effect on the prices of vegetables.

Whilst we appreciate the efforts being made by those in authority to reduce yet further the cost of imported commodities, might we not strongly urge that more vigorous measures be passed in similarly attempting to reduce the prices of local products, in particular foodstuffs, of which the position is not so much of supply as of holding public demand at the lowest cost which will still allow a good margin of profit to the producers?

Notes and Comments

On February 2nd Maurice Clare and John Blacking gave a violin and piano recital in St. Mary's Hall. The concert was organized by the Sarawak Music Society, and we hope the Society is proud of having given Kuching its musical experience worthy of any city and audience in the world. Maurice Clare is a violinist of the first rank; his tone, not large but true and sweet, his technique, of which we will say another word, and the musical integrity of his programmes, with only one piece not of the highest quality—all these proved it, and so did John Blacking a pianist worthy of him. That is why it was a violin and piano recital. In two of the works, the Beethoven sonata, op. 24 in F, nicknamed the "Spring", and the Mozart sonata in E minor (K. 301) the piano is as important as the fiddle, and these artists made it so. It was of course also a violin recital. Mr. Clare played an unaccompanied concerto of Johann Sebastian Bach. Unaccompanied it is; but we have more than once heard it in the accompaniment of coughs and sighs and cracking chairs. That here in Kuching it was listened to by a rapt and silent audience is as high a tribute to their good taste as to the player's splendid technique and musicianship. Another piece worthy of record was a Schubert sonata for violin and piano, unaccompanied by Mr. Clare (because of the heat of the evening) for Tariq's "Devil's Trill". This was enchanting and enchantingly played by both men. It reminded us of a friend who once said "Aren't you sure when you're listening to Schubert that he must have been the most sensitive man who ever lived?" Not only do we hope the Music Society is proud of itself, and the musicians rewarded for their hard work in arranging this concert, we also pray that by their success they may be emboldened to similar ventures again and again.

The following evening Mr. Clare and Mr. Blacking played again, this time at a musical evening arranged by the British Council and held by the kindness of His Excellency the Governor at Anjaya. On this occasion we did hear the Tartini, and one of the three lovely Darius sonatas for violin and piano. The evening was the most ambitious and successful of a series for which the people of Kuching are deeply indebted to the Council. The Chinese Hawker Band, and a very accomplished Malay Band, added greatly to the entertainment, and the concert was especially noteworthy for the first public performance (as far as we remember) by Miss Lily Law's augmented choir. We have heard and admired the voice of this choir on several occasions, but this evening girls voices were added, and together they gave us music of haunting beauty beautifully sung. The warmth and skill of the singers and their teacher that have made this choir what it now is can hardly be too highly praised.

This evening gave so much pleasure to so many people that we hope we are not captions in making a suggestion. Could there not be a little more organization at future evenings (and there must be more of them!) Could not the shows and performances be put in a programme, however briefly and simply set down and produced? Listeners could then know what they are to hear and when, without having to shuffle around and chase their ears for announcements. And could not we be appointed for enjoying the music and the excellent refreshments? Music, banal, carry paths and talk with friends are all good, so very good, in their differing kinds, but they do not make a truly pleasant band. It is, we submit, next kind or fair to an artist of Miss Lau's superb quality, or to her audience, that she must sing along a ground-swell of whispered talk and the clatter-clatter of bottle and glass. It is perhaps even less kind to performers without her experience and poise. We say this only because of our admiration and gratitude for what we have been given.

"We all have a great duty to this country at this time of its development, and, whatever we are, we shall, I know, not fail in it," said Lady Temple, the wife of the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, when she addressed the Malacca Association of Women's Institutes on February 19th. In Malacca there are 240 Women's Institutes, all learning and doing something useful, and formed by women of all races to help each other and themselves to improve their way of life. We have not seen W.L.s at work in Malaya but we know much of their splendid work in Great Britain, and of the pleasure and profit (of the nation itself) they bring to their members. These Day by Day Institutes in Sarawak, doing their good work away from the eyes and ears of most men. "We hope so; but if not, is there not here a field that could be made fruitful? We have a tenth of Malaya's population; and they have 240 Institutes."

We congratulate Brunei on having the best 1953 Baby Week in the British Commonwealth. The National Baby Welfare Council awards a Commonwealth Shield each year, and it has just been announced that for 1953 the Shield has been won by Brunei. The State Medical Officer Dr. H. H. Williams, and the Health Sister, Miss Bryant, did a very grand day of enterprise and imaginative work to help in the achievement of this success.

Comings and Goings

When Rajah Brooke sailed on 26th March she left an especial freight of good wishes for Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Nankivell and their daughter, Mr. & Mrs. D.J. Chandler, and Mrs. M.J. Harley, all going on leave. We are very happy to know that Mr. & Mrs. Nankivell will remain before their retirement, but with a rest for longer. It also gives us great pleasure to hear that there is at least a chance that Mr. & Mrs. Chandler may return. We thought we had lost them for good, and it would be a great loss. Mr. & Mrs. Ian Harper sailed in Auskyler on February 17th. Mr. E.E.H. Kay left by air on March 10th, and Mr. J.E. Corrigan on the 19th. We look forward to their return, but not until they have all enjoyed a very good holiday.

The only officer who returned from leave was Mr. J.P. Stoney with his family, on March 22nd, and we welcome them back. New arrivals were Mr. A. McClellan, on transfer from Nigeria and already well settled and hard at work in the Secretariat; Mr. Burgess, the newly appointed pharmaceutical chemist; Mr. C.N. Nankivell, the new architect in the Public Works Department, accompanied by Mrs. Nankivell and on transfer from Fiji; Dr. E.P.W.C. Brusig, the newly appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests with his wife, and Mr. J. Tremain, Assistant Superintendent, Sarawak Constabulary, accompanied by his family. Our warmest good wishes are with all the newcomers.

H. M. S. Alert

H.M.S. Alert (Commander E.H. Ashmore, D.S.O., R.N.) wearing the flag of the Flag Officer Malayan Area (Rear-Admiral E.H. Shattock, D.S.O., R.N.), visited Kuching from February 17th to 21st, and we think her officers and crew enjoyed at least some measure of the very great pleasure they gave to the people of the capital. The ship tied up at Pontian Wharf on Main Harbour, so that we felt, and with much satisfaction, that our guests were really on our threshold instead of isolated in the less happy surroundings of Penang, as naval visitors often are.

Formal—yet, very graceful—calls were exchanged between His Excellency the Governor and the Flag Officer, Malayan Area, upon the Admiral's arrival, and he with Commander and Mrs. Ashmore and the Flag Lieutenant were His Excellency's guests at Anjau for the period of their stay. Other officers enjoyed private hospitality ashore and Associations and Societies paid with each other in entertainment. The gaieties and entertainments given by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Tea Club Association, the Hakka and United Merchants, the Chinese Grocers' Association, the India Association, the Hakka Association, the St. Michael's Catholic Association and the Sarawak Branch of the British Red Cross Society were—so judge by what they afterwards said—very much enjoyed by the guests. Entertainment on board was equally generous and varied charmingly alone, and but for heavy rain the number of the visitors—1,600—in the ship on Saturday afternoon would have been much larger.

In two football matches Kuching triumphed: the Combined Schools team Alert 7–3 and the Kuching Selected team won by 3 goals to 2. In the hockey matches the Navy more than held their own by beating the Police 3–0 and drawing 1–1, with Kuching. There were also two shooting matches. In the 22 Rifle match the Constabulary team was by 107 points; the second were, Samual Constabulary 82, and H.M.S. Alert 280. In the 28 Pistol match the Constabulary won by 10 points: 228 to 445.

The official arrangements ashore were in the charge of Mr. R. E. Chater and Mr. C. H. Boscher and to the knowledge they were most admirably carried out by them and their very hard-working band of helpers, all of whom we congratulate.

There is—we have seen and felt it often—a unique alchemy which operates to lift when ships of the Royal Navy visit far places, both within and without the Commonwealth. For this there are many reasons, some obvious, some intangible. We shall not attempt to analyse them but we know, from eyes that watched and words yet full as Alert cast off on Sunday afternoon and sailed downstream towards a purple tilt in the rising sky, the familiar magic had been at work here and for this, with all our good wishes, we thank our entirely delightful guests and bid them come back as soon as they will.

A Visit to Britain

by

ASIAN TRADE ASSOCIATION

During the last meeting of the Sarawak Subsidiary Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, I have been elected with the approval of His Excellency the Governor to proceed to United Kingdom under the joint auspices of the General Council and the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to attend the second Course in the Freeport and the Working of Parliament. I flew from Labuan on October 20th and stayed at Kuching for a couple of days to interview the Honourable the Chief Secretary and to make certain preparations. It is a pride to enjoy at the Anjau of a lunch held which His Excellency has been pleased to invite me on the day before my departure. I have been sent off at the airport by the Honourable Mr. Ong

Hop Liang, Honourable Mr. Tee Kui Cheen, the Drs. Houlder and few other well-wishers.

The largest aircraft carrier recorded in the world lying in the harbour belonging to U.S.A. is seen from our plane just a few minutes after our Qantas flight NO 5 took off from the Kallang airport, Singapore, on 2nd October. Landfall at Colombo after lunch, Bombay after sunset and Karachi at dinner time. The night was spent crossing the desert and landed at Cairo airport before daybreak. The pyramids reflected by the rays shown beautifully in gold when our plane flew at a low angle. However we were soon off as high as 20,000 feet and landed at Rome in wet and cloudy weather. It is an experience to experience when one travels along the historical places and roads in a BOAC plane covered mostly during lunch time with the aid of a guide who identifies those places of interest. Geneva is seen clearly and our plane begins touring up to a level by approximately 20,000 feet in spite of the head wind and crossing the English channel. With a sight of ruled London in view majestically beneath the heavy cloud including the place but the view is mostly obscured. The Captain, with his usual courtesy, took us round and round above the great City telling us through microphone all these interesting objects. The British railways which flash with smoke in several directions running in good speed are seen passing terrace after terrace of buildings and open space areas as if several snakes with head white are moving in and out of the tunnels.

I have been met while on landing by an official of the BOAC with a letter of welcome from the Secretary, U.K. Branch. Here I observed a policy Interpretation Officer, a Lady Health visitor with friendly faces and the Customs officer as well dealing with my travelling documents. Reached Gloucester road, next door to the Victoria Station, at 6.30 o'clock in the evening after leaving Adelphi Hotel, Singapore, the same hour the morning before.

As an early comer among the lot I have the opportunity to be present at a reception at the C.P.A. Room at the Westminster Hall the following evening and to hear Mr. Clegg and his colleagues, opposition party to Dr. Jenkins, addressing the gathering and answered to questions in respect of the situation in the British Colonies.

These specially invited guests to attend the Course are from the following countries:-

Barbados	1	Pakistan	1
Gambia	1	Sassanah	1
Gold Coast	1	St. Kitts	1
Grenada	1	Sudan	2
Kenya	1	Tunisia	2
Northern Ireland	1	Virgin Islands	1

Our Course began at 10.00 a.m. on November 2nd when Major J. G. Lockhart, c.a.s., Secretary, U.K. Branch gave a short address on the Course and ended on November 22nd.

The following morning at 9.45 a.m. we sat serenely at the gallery of the House of Lords facing the Throne during the State Opening of Parliament. It was a full House with ceremonial and Communal Order. We stood up amidst a dead silence when Her Most Excellent Majesty, the Queen accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh entered the House of Lords. We followed when Her Majesty took her seat on the Throne. Her Majesty then rose and read Her Most Gracious Speech.

As soon as the Ceremonial sitting was over we hurried down and proceeded out through St. Stephen's entrance to witness the remainder of the Ceremony. When the Royal Procession was on the way back to Buckingham Palace, unlike the previous morning which was dazzling and gloomy, the sun shone brightly throughout the most impressive event.

Before 1.30 in the afternoon we have been led to the Common's Corridor. Here we have a closer view of the Speaker with his officers marching in dignified pro-

cession behind the mace to the Chamber. After the prayer we entered and took our seats at the Commonwealth Gallery. It was a full House. Mr. Speaker rose and read Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech to the House. The first part of the Speech is statement of policy framed by the Cabinet and delivered at the beginning of every session by the Sovereign or by the Lord Chancellor or by a Royal Commissioner dealing with foreign relations and policy, and the second with home policy containing a summary of the proposed legislative programme. It followed with a motion in regard a reply which was undertaken by a member from South West, twenty years in Parliament and succeeded by a new elected Lady M.P. from an industrial area. This mover and seconder have been both congratulated by the Leader of the Opposition with general remarks, also the Prime Minister with an appropriate reply to such remarks made by the opposition. The debate on the Address lasted till the 6th day, i.e. November 10. It was resolved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty.

It is evident that Britain is governed by a Parliamentary democracy with the Queen at its head. The British Constitution is not written in a document as a creed but has grown up through experience and trial over centuries as enshrined and declared by a Magna Carta, and is indeed still growing. Any portion of it may be altered by Parliament at any convenient time. Its fundamental features may be said to be the supremacy of Parliament and the independence of the judiciary. Her Majesty's Government and Her Majesty's Opposition are not deadly enemies, but counter-balancing components of the structure of government, just as the counsel opposed in litigation played an essential part in the administration of justice. Although a Member has a duty towards his constituents yet his most important duty is to assist in the governance of their own in the interests of the country as a whole.

A varying number of the 625 Members assembled in the House of Commons includes 21 women. Members desiring to vote "Aye" or "No" known as division walk through separate Lobbies, where they are counted by pairs of Members called Tellers. Then the respective pairs of Tellers report the figures to the Clerk and the Speaker who announces them to the House.

While the House of Commons has complete control of the country's finances (Supply Bill), the House of Lords on the other hand, is the final Court of Appeal for citizens of the United Kingdom. Apart from this its chief function is to see, in exercise of the great legal and administrative experience of its members, that the new laws are workable, rather than to initiate them.

On the first week end of the Course I have been taken for a drive on Saturday afternoon together with two other Overseas Legislators by Sir Ralph Verney, Secretary to Mr. Speaker, House of Commons, in Windsor Castle. We called at Ranymede Memorial to Alfred who here no longer Graves. Much time was spent here which is the scene for the birth of English liberty when Magna Carta was signed in 1215, seven odd centuries ago. We drove along the outer Castle continuing on to the Home College through various small towns but found the latter was empty for the students have all been out enjoying their vacation. Sir Verney has succeeded however to show us round the historical sections and those places of interest. After tea with our host and hostess we returned to join the rest of our colleagues at Home with Lord and Lady Balkirk. It was an enjoyable week end, specially after attending the Old Vic Theatre sponsored by the Executive Committee the previous night, for a performance of William Shakespeare's "All's Well That Ends Well". This followed with a dinner at the Grill Room at the Grosvenor Restaurant in Grosvenor Avenue at Piccadilly Circus.

At the conclusion of our Course at Westminster I have the opportunity to visit Woking on Sunday, November 19th, by train from the Waterloo Station as guest of the Dean of the Woking mosque to a lunch. Incidentally I have been identified by one of the guests

when he has seen among Londoners attending the Remembrance Sunday at the Cenotaph a week ago. I got a rank back in London to join our colleagues located by Mr. Vandebilt for Secretary U.S. Branch en their way to Northern Ireland.

We left Euston Station by night train and reached Sonning at dawn and again departed from the harbour at 7:30 a.m. Although the North Channel was very owing all on the breakfast tables looking about for the Scotch haggis still more sweet and fresh. Arrived the Larne harbour at 9:15 a.m. and soon boarded the Irish railway for Belfast where we were met by Major George Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O., Secretary C.P.A., at the Railway Station. We were then taken to the Parliamentary Buildings at Stormont which have been built in the Greek tradition, on the slopes of the Saracen Park, a short distance outside the city centre. An impressive parliamentary building with two legislative halls and 140 rooms set aside for administrative purposes. The Royal Air Force has had the Senate Chamber as an Operations Room during the World War II.

Northern Ireland Government was created and its constitution is in accordance with the Government of Ireland Act, 1920. The Northern Ireland Senate has 26 members and the House of Commons 52. As an integral of the United Kingdom Northern Ireland sends 12 representatives to the House of Commons at Westminster. The population of Northern Ireland on the 2nd June, 1951, was 1,274,700. Belfast, the capital city, has a population of 444,200.

The successful operation of the Government of Ireland Act is largely due to adaptation by incorporating the principles of the British Constitution, and in fact that it has been administered in the true tradition of its ancient Past. Of course there are some points of difference. If the two Houses disagree about a Bill, and unlike at Westminster in which the House of Lords has power to delay legislation for a year, there may be a joint sitting of both; when a majority of all Senators and Members present will suffice to pass the disputed Bill. Other points of difference are, that peers can be elected to either House; and a Minister may sit and speak in the House of which he is not a member. While the Lord Speaker at Westminster has no authority beyond that of any other Lord to determine questions of Order, and these are only settled by the Speaker himself, the rules of Debate in the Senate have the character of those in the other House of Parliament.

Citizens of Northern Ireland are today subject to the same rates of taxation and financial obligations as apply to citizens of England, Scotland, or Wales. They also use the same coinage and postage stamps. Trading relationship between Northern Ireland and Great Britain is similar to those existing between two areas in the latter country. No Customs formalities, passports or other regulations apply to passengers travelling between Northern Ireland and Great Britain.

We have visited, on one morning, the Queen's Agricultural College, County Antrim and the Agricultural Research Station at Hillsborough in the afternoon, then into the towns of Newcastle, based throughout the world by the immortal song "Where the Mountains of Moengs roll down to the sea." Northern Ireland is famous in her agricultural and industrial activities. Such as the Queen's University, Belfast, enrolls many students from Africa, Middle East and other countries territories. Irish linen is a high quality product whose sales amount to several million pounds sterling and large shipments of Ulster-produced food are sent to Great Britain yearly. The shipyards of Birkenhead, Harland and Wolff at Belfast are the largest in the world. During the second war (1940-1945) these shipyards produced 350 warships of varying sizes, ranging from aircraft carriers to cruisers and depot ships. In addition, 125 merchant ships were built. Her land policy has been enacted with experience through failures in the early stages. Hydro-electric

other things, to escape from many early adjustments and difficulties. At our visit was limited to a week there was no possibility for us to visit some scenic beauties such as the Glens of Antrim.

The Causeway is a natural geological formation of 40,000 columns of basaltic lava, each of them being situated, rising from the sea, the mathematical exactness of each column being most impressive as legend has recorded:

"With skill so like, yet so surpassing art;

With such design we find in every part;

That reason passes doubtful if it stands;

The work of mortal or immortal hand."

Around this natural wonder many legends have given rise several names for parts of the Causeway, i.e. the Honeycomb, the Lady's Fan, the Organ, the Giant's Loom and Lord Astor's Purse.

Previous to this we paid for a snapshot in front of the Hollymount hotel, Hollymount which is at the foot of the slopes of Knockdrum, Antrim, can boast of having a very fine golf course, competitive tennis courts, salmon fishing, and good bathing.

Further ahead after climbing up to the top of the hill there is a clear view of the Rathlin Island some five miles out to sea where King Robert the Bruce learned his lesson from the spider. We continued on our tour from one County to another till our departure from Belfast harbour to Heysham.

Our Cruise ends on November 22nd.

I left London a week after Christmas 1950 by night train to Holyhead and travelled by a special crossing steamer arranged by the Air Lingus whom the plan in which we intend to travel has failed to turn up the to fog at Dublin. Unlike in UK, the Republic's railway does not run on Sunday. Arrived Belfast the following afternoon and stayed a couple of nights with Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Kortright at Shellington House. Mr. Kortright was once the Resident, Mr. Devan, Liverpool, and retired on pension during the year 1933. He is still shopping mostly in the Civil Engineering line though he also has the management of a few County estates when their owners go abroad or are away on business. Mrs. Kortright on the other hand manages their own farm by employing few workers. I did enjoy however the flower production during my short stay such as geraniums, chrysanthemums, roses, vegetables, milk and butter. I have a lift during the afternoon after my arrival at Lough Derg, the fine fishing lake and other historical places in the County. To Limerick the following whole day passing the hydro-electric station which supplies much of the Republic with electric power. On our way back we visited the field where tea, a species of ephedraea moss which has been harvested through the ages, was dug by hand labour for tea instead of tea and at some places where piles and piles of tea ready for transportation to the factory for making sugar. I flew back to London the following evening by Air Lingus from Dublin.

London looks gayer than ever and the shop buildings and store cases have been reddened in order to attract customers by displaying certain stocks of goods in an unusual manner as the Xmas and New Year are closing nigh.

At the invitation for a drink by the Honourable the Chief Secretary and Mrs. R. G. Arkman who were on home leave, I accompanied Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Smith to Kensington Hotel. I went to see the following afternoon at Home with Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fisher at the Highgate St. On my arrival at the hotel Mr. R. G. Arkman, C.M.G., rang me up to bid me Au revoir.

It was a chilly morning and we when our BOAC flight 304 took off from the London airport. The weather was then favourable while we approached the continent for Paris which was seen clearly when we were above the Eiffel Tower. The schedule was previously altered enroute to Rome instead of Zurich due to fog. The height of flight was some hundreds feet above the snow covered peak of Mount Blane and the sun was

shining brightly till Rome was reached. Unlike the previous trip the restaurant at the airport has since complained and one may have lunch free instead of touring round. Athens was seen only with twinkling of lights from above and no other as our plane flew in a good height. We spent the night at the British Hotel, Beirut.

The whole day was spent on the air between way to Karachi. A good view was anticipated all along the route; specially the town of Damascus, the pipe lines to Hama and the town of Kuwait with several large tankers moored at the harbour. An interval of a couple of hours at Karachi, where the passengers and crew were taken to a nearby hotel for a welcome shower and dinner, after which off went again to Colombo and landed at Dum Dum airport at daybreak. The journey continued almost along the open sea during the early part of the morning until Malacca peninsula is sighted. Flying in within sight also those six miles across around the famous Kinta Valley. The whole island of Singapore is seen from the air when the Captain was kind enough to extend such an opportunity to his passengers by going round and round before we swoop down to the Kallang airport.

It was a coincidental and fortunate for me to travel in the same plane with His Excellency the Governor the following morning in Sarawak.

In conclusion I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and appreciation to those in U.K. and Sarawak for such an impressive and educational trip I had throughout my tour.

Down to Earth Ethereal Reflections

Partly because Sarawak's inhabitants so rarely voice their feelings through the press and partly prompted by hearing, in a test-calling of Radio Sarawak, a Malay and an Iban announcer each saying "Sarawak" without even a hint of a final "k", I have decided an interview with what does not much concern me and try and raise a few broadcasting lures by my idle jottings and reflections on matters to which I do not intend to give an answer, even were I qualified so to do. I do wonder, however, whether any of the local population may not feel strongly either now or later about some of these matters, and although I am quite prepared to express my personal views, they are of far less value to Radio Sarawak than are those of the stem many who inhabit this country.

Firstly, rolling out the many newly arrived Britishers' very English pronunciation of "Sa-ra-wak", is there only one correct pronunciation of the name of this country or more than one, and if the latter does Radio Sarawak advocate using one or more? Malaysian Malays say "Sarawak" and I think most Sarawak Malays and Dapaks probably say "Sarawak" with the final "k" more noticeable than a glottal stop, even, I would say often quite noticeable, though not so much as in English. Is not the Chinese say "Sa-lau-kai"?

If Radio Sarawak decides to use standard Peninsular Malay (with its final "k"), in such words as "ukuk" or "baok" becoming a glottal stop in preference to Sibu or Kuching or some other local colloquial dialect or in preference to Brunei or to Indonesian/Borneo Malay, presumably it will nevertheless make an exception and pronounce the "k" strongly in foreign words and in proper names where it is usually so pronounced as in "Barwick" or "Cattack" or "Bengkel". If so I would like to know if it has been established whether "Sarawak" is originally a Malaysian Malay word, a Sarawak Malay word or a Dapak word, and how the majority of the local population pronounces it and how big that majority is in the whole country? I note for instance that "uk" and "ukuk" approximate Dapak endings, i.e. Lamauuk, Iukuk, Sepuk, Tukuk, Mapuk, Schukuk, ukuk, Tomauuk, mukuk, but

then I also note there are not uncommon endings in Malay, and indeed some of these words as well as being Dapak are close to Malay. I believe there is a Land-Dapak language called Sarawak, and the river of that name passes for most of its length through Land-Dapak country. How do these people pronounce it? How was it pronounced 100 years ago? Perhaps there are documents of that time written in English or Romanized Malay by an Englishman accustomed to recording both Sarawak and Malaysian Malay which may give a clue to that. For myself, I have never heard local Malays speaking, colloquially amongst themselves say "Sarawak" neither have I heard Dayaks so pronounce it.

So I should like to know what will be Radio Sarawak's version(s) of this country's name in its broadcasts in Chinese, English, Ban and Malay and is it going to encourage or discourage local Malay, always remembering that Malay, mostly simple Sarawak Malay, to a varying degree of fluency is spoken by other peoples in Sarawak than Malays only, i.e. Kayans and Melanas who may not get broadcasts in their own languages for some time to come. Can uneducated Lemas, Kapit or Simanggang Malay women understand Weeks Singapore? If not what language (or must it be languages?) will be understood by such people?

Now I will jot down a few reflections on the meaning of that weird word "Dayak" (I will not mention for the nonce the pronunciation of its final "k"). The Interpretation Ordinance mentions "Dayaks (Land)" and "Dayaks (Sea)" who are normally known in history books as Land-Dayaks and Sea-Dayaks. "Dayak" is however an antinatalatory word as it can mean different things to different people. To a Chinese of Sibu it means "Land-Dayaks" but to one of Serian it may also mean "Sea-Dayaks" and to one of Samarjan will only mean the latter. To a Dutchman or to an Indonesian it means a non-Malay native of Borneo. I will remember Mr. Usman Idris, Chief of Peritoon District, telling me he was a Dapak and when I thought he meant "Ban" and expressed surprise at this, he elaborated it as "Dayak-Kayan".

The Sea-Dayaks of the Saribas, I believe, are usually called "Ban" and call themselves "Dapak" not "Dayak (Sea)", "Dayak Lucy" or "Dayak Task", but since they do so they must be prepared to be muddled with Land-Dayaks in the minds of some people, especially if they are in Kuching and speaking Malay. The Balans and Subans, too, rarely call themselves "Ban", but the latter word is spreading and is now probably used by the majority of Sea-Dayak speakers and has already received a filling from the great reputation of the Banas in Malaya. I know of no Sea-Dayaks who use the word "Ban" either in English or Ban or Malay in connection with themselves. It would be interesting to find out the total number of Dapaks (Sea) who, now, normally call themselves "Ban", but I doubt if much research has been done into this matter, or even whether there are sufficient existing records to find the answer. A research man would probably need to go personally to the sbs As, Siring, Undai, Setyera, Lemas, Saribas, Kalata, Rintang, Kinarut, Belait, Mukah, Bintulu, Beaufort, Limbang areas (the question only a foot or about an answer). Even though the word "Dayak" has had an initial advantage in that most of the present educated Sea-Dayaks and likely broadcasters come from downriver, the Dapaks are rapidly catching up in the matter of education and I should not be surprised at seeing "Ban" over "Dayak" in the long run. The Land-Dayaks, I believe, rarely use the word "Dayak" or "Dayak Ban" amongst themselves but prefer Qap or Sungai or Balays or whatever may be appropriate.

What therefore should be the policy of Radio Sarawak in this matter of referring to Dayaks (Land) and Dayaks (Sea) and their languages? Is it worse to call them Ban or Dayak or vice versa?

Let us now reflect on the thorny problem of the correct or accurate to be advocated for Dapak (Sea) broadcasts. This matter is complicated by such factors

as that the majority of educated Dayaks (Batu) come from downriver and often seem the upriver people's accents and words, while the majority of travellers to the hillsides and Malays are from the air and may be the ones who will most want to listen to the wireless for news from home, since their relations are scattered and cannot write. If it has to make a choice, does Radio Sarawak most want to reach those who cannot read and write or those who can? Because education has spread most amongst the Saribas people is not the accent that should be listed upon listeners of Dayak (Batu) broadcasts? Is there any evidence to show what is the type of accent most easily understood by the majority? It might easily happen that the accent of the most rural part of the population is the one that is most likely to be used, but is this necessarily the desirable one? When I have travelled around I have invariably found that the more a person is uneducated and stay-at-home tend therefore rarely mixes with accents other than his own; the less he can understand any accent other than his own. This is most important as far as broadcasting to air-women and children is concerned. In their travels, upriver-Dayaks pass through the downriver houses and the people there get slightly accustomed to them while ridiculing it to the air accent, but these downriver people would never demean themselves by travelling to the air, and so the stay at home people in the air rarely hear downriver accents nor do they appreciate them. Hence I would suggest that the downriver Dayak is better suited to understand the upriver accent than vice versa. Again many Kayans understand Bahas Ban when they would not easily understand Saribas Dayak. To what extent does Radio Sarawak wish to be understood by Malays and Bums and others in Indonesian Borneo? I have not, for instance, met many Bums or Land Dayaks who can understand Radio Indonesia's Malay and most of them find Radio Singapore's Malay very trying.

Apart from accents there is the question of words. Will Radio Sarawak enhance its reputation by trying to be an authority on upriver Dayak (Batu) and say that "not yet" shall only be translated by "open" or by brain or respect? Which of these incidentally is the most widely used? At a guess I would plump for brain. How about *ai-oi* and *aboi* or the various and fruits of Bahas words such as *amai* or *amai taman ah!*

Malays and Europeans usually say Silau and Saribas, but Bums say Silau and Saribas. How does Studio Sarawak intend to pronounce these words in its various broadcasts? Saribas kampung is all Malay, but Saribas River is largely Dayak (Batu). Do the Chinese in contact with Malays say Saribas and those in contact with Dayaks say Saribas? How about Rejang and Rajang? The map may show the Rajah beginning at Balik, but this does not prevent the Kayans calling the whole Rejang river Rajah. I have been told that the biggest river in the Second Division is Batang Lupar to the Malays and Batang Ai to the Dayaks. The Land and Survey maps usually show the Batang Ai beginning above Lubuk Aman but in one map it is shown beginning above the Skrang, which is probably sensible as there are few Malay habitations above that. However, whenever the map shows, I have heard Dayaks as far downriver as Sediak call the river Batang Ai when speaking to me and they usually do so when speaking amongst themselves.

Again when should Radio Sarawak in its English broadcasts use "Muan", "Kanta", "Nanga" and "Long" all of which roughly mean "mouth of a river"? In all these broadcasts should "Long Akah" become "Nanga Akah" and "Muan Tebas" "Nanga Tebas"? In a Malay broadcast should "Mengku Gun" become "Bukit Gun" and in English "Gun Hill"? Is "Batang Banau" not preferable in an English broadcast; just as because the "River Barus" or the "Banau River"? How about Chinese broadcasts?

It might be as well to have the news read alternate weeks in different accents and using different words (unless this is undesirable for a few years until the effect of Radio Sarawak on the accents and words of the

Dayak (Batu) and of the Malay populace is more clearly seen).

Hurt feelings and misunderstandings passing all round have occurred and still occur when people of one race intentionally and unwittingly offend those of another race mostly by speaking of them in scornful terms. The Englishman for years has called about Scotland, indeed Scotsmen themselves several centuries ago used to talk of themselves in those terms; however they now object, and Englishmen, when they remember, fail in with their views despite the fact that Scot, Scotsman and Scotswoman are all in the Oxford English Dictionary as meaning a native of Scotland. In Africa the word "native" is opprobrious and the French so as not to offend Africans have had to coin the dreadful word "nouschien". Yet in Sarawak there are Chinese demanding to be treated as natives; Frenchmen do not mind being called "the French" or "Frenchmen" or "Frenchwoman" but they have never commanded English speakers to say "I saw a French learning today". For years the Oxford English Dictionary has had "Chinaman", "Chinamen" and "Chinese" as meaning native of China and in an Englishman's eye they are and always have been equally good words and whatever suits the context best is used. So as not to offend the Chinese of Sarawak, the British here never use the first two words (except of course when they first came out and are ignorant), but Chinese going to England will find the British genuinely astonished to find that a phrase like "I saw a Chinaman learning today" is considered derogatory and will be asked "why?" According to the Oxford Dictionary "Chinese" dates from 1606 and "Chinaman" from 1654 so there is not much to choose between them, as both have been in use for over 100 years and I suppose "Chinaman" became popular in England at the time when intercourse between China and Britain was getting more normal and masters Chinese were becoming well known in the popular mind for almost the first time. More to the point for places like Sarawak, Mauritius, British Ceylon, that have Chinese and Indian populations that have never seen China and India, is to find a word to distinguish citizens of India and Pakistan and China from those who have adopted the citizenship of their new homes.

I have heard it argued (though I do not know what support it had) that the Chinese should be called in Malay "Orang Chang Hua" or "Orang Tiong Hu" instead of "Orang China". Since in Sarawak we depend on co-operation between the races, I certainly think all three should consider the feelings of others as much as possible and comply with their wishes in matters of self-respect, and obviously Radio Sarawak can give a useful lead. It strikes me however that "Orang Chang Hua" might be an excellent name for those who consider themselves citizens of the Chinese Republic first and foremost and "Orang China" for those who though proud of being Chinese are also desirous of showing they are Sarawaks or Malaysians or, wherever else it may be. What do the Chinese think of this? As "Ang Moi" is so universally used and as so few Europeans object to it, I should think Radio Sarawak should make public use of this word; though often inaccurately it is after all far more descriptive of the general colouring of a European in the tropics than is "Orang panti". I don't however know a concise Malay word for "Gong-pinkie-gay" which according to Bertrand Shaw is our real colouring.

"Orang Tamah" and "Orang Keling" are names not appreciated by South Indians and in any case are quite unsuitable for Sikhs or Pathans. "Orang India" suffers from the same disadvantage as "Orang China" and does not distinguish those Indians and Pakistanis who are citizens of those States from those that are citizens of other states. I suppose one would say that a Pathan nowadays could not be an "Orang India" but must be an "Orang Pakistan", though whether a Sarawak Indian who has never seen Pakistan, but whose late father came from Pathan, should now be called a "Pathan" is a doubtful point, and in the case of pre-partition

is a doubtful point, and in the case of pre-partition Bengalis and post-partition East and West Bengalis who look like one another and speak much the same language it is too difficult a matter for even Radio Sarawak, when trying to avoid the pitfalls of hurt feelings, not to make an occasional mistake. Should the word "Dokarai" (from Dohi-Karachi) take on, the problem is solved and Radio Sarawak will be able to refer to our Sarawak Tamils, Bengalis, Punjabi Marathans and Sikhs of the pre-partition India as "Dokarais".

So, since it is immaterial to most of us what words we ourselves use in normal conversation to refer to our friends of other races, let those friends speak up and inform the rest of us how they wish to be called in the various local languages. When Radio Sarawak starts going along there will be no more potent factor for standardising our speech and for altering it too, and, I may add, for crossing goodwill or offence.

So far as the English language is concerned, has it ever been laid down that an inhabitant of Sarawak is a Sarawakian, or should he be a Sarawaki? Should one say "a Sarawak pineapple" or "a Sarawaki pineapple" or "a Sarawakian pineapple"? and if any reader knows which is correct, what is his authority?

Once again may I remind you not to wait until Radio Sarawak has made a decision in these matters so that you can criticise adversely, but please write in now and give your views. One normally hears the views of Kuchingites (or is it Kuchingians?) and overseas-educated people, and these views are welcome, but since many people live in the sids I ask you people in the sids to get into touch with your Kipas, Ban Mekians, Keryas, Murut friends and try and find out what their views are. Let us try to give the hard-working staff of Radio Sarawak a chance to start off by not unnecessarily falling into pits or unwittingly treading onorny toes.

L.A.M.H.

WHO Nurses Serve The World

[Note: April 7th is World Health Day. This is the anniversary of the coming into effect, in 1948, of the constitution of the World Health Organization. The organization has its Headquarters at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, and its West Pacific Regional Office in Manila. From this Office Sarawak has received and is receiving many benefits. Last month we published an article and pictures relating to the WHO malaria control work in the Borneo region. This month, to commemorate World Health Day, we print the following article by Miss Olive Baggsbury, Chief of the Nursing Section of the World Health Organization.]

You may be tempted to think sometimes that the pioneer days of nursing belong to the last century when Florence Nightingale and her small band of women went to the Crimean War. In our profession, however, there is still room—plenty of room—for the pioneer spirit.

Let me tell you something about our WHO nurses and their colleagues who are working at the present time in 21 different countries of the world.

They are as yet only a small group of about 140, but they are picked people. They come from many different parts; from North and South America, from North and West Europe, from Greece, Italy and Germany and some also from India and China.

One of our earliest recruits was Hilda Wagner from Vevey in Switzerland. She was working with UNRRA in Ethiopia when the Interim Commission of WHO recruited her in 1948, and she continued her work there until the first school of nursing in that country—the Red Cross School of Addis Ababa—had got well and truly started.

Hilda had first trained as a children's nurse in Zurich and subsequently took her general nursing training in the same city.

She has a flair for international work. She has that understanding and sympathetic approach which makes people give her their confidence at once. She also has a persistent consistency of her nursing principles which conveys itself easily to those working with her.

Hilda has spent the last three years in Borneo, first in Kuching, Sarawak, and now for two years in the little known country of Brunei.

The Government of Brunei has recently developed a chain of health centres and some travelling clinics along their main highway, the Brunei River, and have trained some local people to serve these centres. They have also built a 200 bed hospital with a large outpatient clinic in the capital town.

Hilda's job has been to help train local girls and boys for nursing work in the hospital and the health centres. It has had to be a simple, practical, training related to their understanding, and of course it has had to be done in consultation with the local staff and in the local language.

Nevertheless, sixteen keen young people have completed a one-year course and sixteen more are in training. The best of the first group have been allowed to specialise either in midwifery or in general hospital or public-health work.

It has been a surprise to Hilda that, once their interest is aroused, these young people learn so rapidly and are able to remember what they learn. They are showing real aptitude for nursing and are rapidly developing a responsible attitude to their work.

* * *

What of the other 119 WHO nurses? They are doing a great variety of things in many different countries. They are always working with the local nurses and the government attach one or two of their nurses to work with the WHO people as national counterparts.

In this way the WHO nurse learns the particular methods and problems of the country and each can add to the other's understanding of the best way to do the immediate job. There is a very real development here in international understanding and professional fellowship.

Eileen Louise Pepper from Petersberg, South Africa, is a public-health nurse, and in 1947 she joined a malaria control programme in the Taita region in North India.

This was a fertile district which had been at one time a well-populated rich country, but was gradually retreating to jungle because the people were dying off with malaria.

Eileen and the Indian health visitors working with her had the job of converting the shy and suspicious villagers to the idea of co-operating with the malaria team, of preparing their houses for the seasonal DDT spraying and of bringing their sick children for treatment.

That was comparatively easy. It was more difficult to persuade the women to allow the nurses to take a drop of blood regularly from each baby in order to test it for the malaria parasite.

But mothers can always find ways of winning a mother's confidence. At each visit they set up a primitive nursing corner under a tree in the centre of the village and there they provided some first-aid for the little accidents and troubles which are always present.

They talked with the women about their problems and incidentally they learned a great deal about the village life and customs, and in particular about their health problems. It was interesting and exciting work.

After the villagers got over their first fear of strangers and saw some of the results of their work, they began to look forward to the survey's visit and gave them a great welcome. When the first malaria season was over without the usual crop of sick babies, the team had won their way.

Even then it was no easy work. It was physically exhausting travelling through the jungle in all weather, through tropical sun or rain to isolated villages—and most villages are isolated here.

They would often start from their bases in the very early morning in an attempt to get home before dark when the tigers and other jungle beasts begin to roam.

The WHO team completed its work last year, but the work goes on and Indian doctors and nurses continue to organise the malaria control, to extend it to other areas and to provide some health services to the mothers and children as part of the general campaign.

Many WHO nurses are working in schools of nursing or schools of midwifery and are helping to educate the professional leaders of the future who, in their turn, will teach and supervise other nursing groups. So, in渐进式 progression, the acute shortage of nurses can be gradually met.

* * *

Mary Harling left her home in Canada in 1951 for Penang in the Malay States and has been working in the Nursing School of Nursing ever since.

She is one of a WHO nursing education team consisting of four instructors, one of whom is a male nurse, John Watson, from London, England. They are helping the Penang school staff to improve the teaching and to include in the programme a sound preparation for the sort of work the Malay nurses have to do; that is, health teaching, children's nursing, school nursing, midwifery and for the many rural supplementary work. This term they have in all 101 pupils, drawn from many of the States.

Penang is a beautiful island in the tropics, but with cool sea breezes and a mountain area where one can escape for respite. The hospital attached to the school is a good building with modern services and the health centres in the area give excellent learning opportunities for the student nurses.

Mary has a heavy teaching schedule in the preliminary school where she shares with the local tutors the introductory teaching for three classes of 36 new students yearly.

The response she gets from these keen and intelligent young men and women gives her the real satisfaction of a job well done.

The co-operation of WHO with a nursing school often focuses public interest on nursing and raises it in the public estimation. This proved to be the case in the San Jose Hospital, Costa Rica, where these WHO instructors have been working since July 1951.

At the end of the first eighteen months the school authorities took the bold decision to charge tuition fees to their students instead of paying them as employees of the hospital. The reputation of the school was greatly enhanced and parents withdrew their objections to their daughters' choice of nursing as a career.

The results of this decision have been encouraging—more and better candidates are applying for admissions.

In countries like Costa Rica and El Salvador, where nursing is only starting, the few educated girls who take it up must be prepared for pioneer work in their profession. They must undertake to train and supervise auxiliary workers and set from the beginning as administrators and teachers.

* * *

Jeanette Pichavall is a citizen of the USA. She is of Italian origin and languages come easily for her. She learned Spanish especially for her work with WHO in El Salvador. In June 1951 she joined the interna-

tional team working in the Health Demonstration area there.

She has been helping the local nurses at the main Quauquiopepe health centre to set up a training course for auxiliary nurses and midwives. Quauquiopepe is the market town for the large and fertile valley of San Andres which has been selected for a demonstration of an integrated health programme.

To combat malaria and other prevalent diseases, to work with the villagers on their health and sanitation problems and to provide assistance to the women in the care of their children, many more nurses are needed.

Jeanette, helped by her local counterparts, has selected and trained local girls for this work. When trained, they are placed in the small village health centres where they are regularly visited by the doctor and nurses from Quauquiopepe centre.

This is one part of a large activity involving other members of the health team.

The valley also received help from the other specialised agencies of the UN in improving farming techniques, developing labour practices, and help in a big literacy campaign. It must be a rare privilege to work in such a setting and to be one of a pioneer group in a country with such possibilities.

* * *

Maria Tita de Mestas comes from Lisbon in Portugal. She is small and dark, slow of speech and with real charm, and she has command of three languages at least.

At the request of the Syrian Government, she has been attached to their Ministry of Health since 1951 as a nursing adviser. It had been her task to help the medical advisers in the Ministry to make plans for the future of nursing in their country.

First there was the planning of the new University hospital, the nurses' home and the school of nursing buildings. Then there were the adaptations needed in the old hospital to provide facilities for nursing care; such facilities as duty rooms and cupboards for the use of the nurses.

Next there was immediate work to be done with the hospital nursing staff under the leadership of Miss Field, the Matron, in order to provide better nursing care for the patients. The hospital nursing procedures have been rewritten and the conditions of employment improved.

The newly formed Nurses' Staff Association has collaborated in these plans and has been an important element in forming a national association of Syrian nurses and midwives. A nursing law has been through many drafts and revisions and is now before the Government for approval.

Activities, however, have not been confined to Damascus. Outlying hospital and health centres have been surveyed and plans made for the development of more schools of nursing.

Maria is helping in a country-wide survey of the nursing needs and resources of Syria.

She feels that her professional knowledge and understanding has been greatly enriched by her years with WHO in Syria.

* * *

I have only to shut my eyes to be able to picture the many faces of our nurses whose vivid reports cross my desk daily and who give me such a warm welcome when I manage to get away from this Geneva office sometimes to visit them with our regional nursing advisers.

There is no routine job. It calls for initiative and conviction. It also calls for real physical endurance.

Our WHO nurses are not the only ones who have left their own countries to work with their sisters in far distant lands. They have had many predecessors

in the missionary nurses and the Government Colonial nurses who have remained for many years. They are today joined by many others working in medical programmes like the Cikendio Plan and the American Post IV Aid.

No nursing today is still pioneer work and no country in the world has yet reached the point when the nurse's job is a static one. Our WHO nurses know this and their experience abroad is giving them wonderful opportunities to think again about the development in their own country. They will return home with renewed insight.

OLIVE EASTONER,

Excerpts from the Reports of the Administrative Officers for the Fourth Quarter, 1953

FIRST DIVISION

DISTRICT OFFICER, KUCHING

(Data Abang Opong bin Abang Sapit)

During the quarter, nearly all the Land Dayaks were busy collecting durian fruits and various other kinds of fruits. The various Orang Kaya Petrusas and Dayak Teud Kampungs confirmed that large number of fruits have been sold in Kuching. It is estimated that about 10,000 durian fruits have been shipped to Sarawak and Sabah in every trip by M.V. Melina during that season.

Price of pepper (black) remains fairly steady and the price has not fallen below 1200/- per picul (local market). So far no severe out-break of disease on pepper vines has been reported within this District. Outbreaks of root disease namely "dormen" have been successfully treated by the planters through advice given by the Department of Agriculture.

Prospect of padi harvest is reported to be good. No serious pest pests have been observed but only a small area at Kampong Tawau near Batu Kitong has been destroyed by rats. Rat poison was issued by the Agricultural Department for combating this pest.

At Muara Tuang it is reported that there is an increase of 21% of padi planted by the people and no disturbance by pest was reported by the Agricultural Assistant-in-charge. Padi harvest is expected to be good.

The Land Settlement operation at coastal villages of Samarahan, Sembir, Nama, Belumbu, Ngean and Serian has been carried out during the quarter.

The Malay school at Kampong Sambutan has reopened under trained teacher Abang Haji Abdurrahman bin Abang Matua. The number of students are 120 and the school has run satisfactorily. The Director Officer with SMO Abang Moren have stated this school on 31st and pointed that the school children were well attended. Kampong Tawau Malay school has reopened under the trained teacher and it was reported that the school has run satisfactorily. The various coastal kampong schools have been visited by the Group Supervisor of Schools, Abang Zanariah.

In view of the great demand of halo and temple posts for piling building sites, etc. majority of Malays at Kampong Ilir, Salak, Pauh Pindak and Bintulu are working on this piling post at the various places in the delta.

It is reported that the flowering of Engkabang was quite satisfactory and good quantity of production of this commodity will be expected if there is no damage on the flowering.

During the quarter, it was surprising to note that an earth-quake has occurred early in the morning of 18th November in the vicinity of 3rd Mile area. The tremor only lasted for a few second. It was reported that there were no damage on buildings etc. has affected.

NATIVE OFFICER, LARU

(Abang Indah)

Dalam Quarter ini dilakukan kaji tidak sempat menuju orang-orang Salako Land Dayak, Jagoi Land Dayak dan Laru Land Dayak yang telah datang ke-Pasir mutu pada ke-pagiannya. Pascaul oleh kerajaan meraksa sangat setiap orangnya bawa, merahasiakan rupanya, memberi perhatian dan membuat tanggung di-kelima menganggur.

Indah Sabaya yang pertama 3 kali Jagoi Land Dayak Kampung Salomph Lando meninggalkan adat istana kerajaan lalu masuk ke-Agama Seventh Day Adventist, Mexico.

Merdeka telah berjatuhan "Kami adalah para dengan adat kerajaan, bergantai dan bersemangat bersatu dalam apabila perihal yang kami dapatkan dari adat dan tanggung puas diri bahwa saja masih ke-Agama S.D.A. tetapi kami sangat percaya Agama ini dapat memudahkan kami. Perihal yang pertama kali dapat dari Agama S.D.A. di-kali pada satu hari ada seorang di-adat kami terkena sakit dan kami sudah beri ia merahasiakan abat jaga, tidak berjaya dan pada hari berikutnya pengaruh Agama S.D.A. tidak merasa sakit dan setelah dua hari dia berseri-seri, tetapi ia tidak merasakan apabila abat karya ia berada di-kelima orang saudara kita misalnya Tuhan kita sejuga di-sukiti itu sembol. Di-adat 3 hari se-sudah itu lalu di-sukiti itu pun berk, dengan yang diberikan tuh-lah kami percaya Agama ini dapat memudahkan kami."

Dalam Quarter ini tempar untuk mendirikan 30 pesta Rumah Baharu masih di-ambil. Pengerjaan membuka Rumah dan mendirikan masih tidak di-jalin oleh Contractor Too Kit Seng. Dengan adanya perkerjaan itu maka orang ramai dalam jumlah tidak sanggup untuk membuka rumah mereka dalam waktu masa lagi depanlah sejauh Pesta Baharu. Perkerjaan itu di-kerjakan oleh 40 orang tukar.

100 orang yang mempunyai tanah di-Tanjong Purun (Batu Puti Land Area) telah di-kelaruh dalam Quarter yang telah lalu dan masih menggunakan tanah-cucuk meraka dengan halus di-tanam padi. Pada penempatan yang akhir bagi Quarter ini oleh District Officer, Native Officer dan dia APAs, telah di-ambil sisa air dan air merah merata di seluruh tanah yang masih meraka dalam waktu masa lagi depanlah sejauh Pesta Baharu. Perkerjaan itu di-kerjakan oleh 40 orang tukar.

100 orang yang mempunyai tanah di-Tanjong Purun (Batu Puti Land Area) telah di-kelaruh dalam Quarter yang telah lalu dan masih menggunakan tanah-cucuk meraka dengan halus di-tanam padi. Engkabang bagi padi jati masih tetap menjadik buah dan agaknya ia dapat di-panggang pada awal bulan April atau disangga tetapi segera di-panggang. Dapat singgah sukacita meraka buah-buah Engkabang itu dapat di-panggang berberian pada meraka mengantara padi.

Abang Indah, Acting District Officer, Lumba which amongst parkers was District Officer Iapada Tuan D. L. Bruce pada 11.12.53.

Telah dilibah-saya ka-sekeruh Lumba District Authority Local Authority yang ada seharang atau dibanting akhir Januari December, 1953 dan awal Februari bagi pada awal Januari, 1954, dengan nama Mixed Local Authority.

Sementara Adik Lumba Local Authority masih dilengang dalam Quarter ini untuk ber-kemasi dengan Tuan District Officer Sabara.

Sekolah Bumiputera Lumba, Sekolah Melayu Kampong Sungai, Sekolah Sekular Land Dayak Kampong Sering, Sekolah S.P.G., Mission Kampong Sungai perlu kerjasama ada dua bersama dengan Iapada.

Private School Japu Land Dayak Kampong Selampit telah dibentuk oleh anggota Kampong masing-masing mase atau calon yang lipan dibentuk juga masing guru mase Anthony Sark, Iota, Angel Land Dayak dari Kuching District yang ber-Agama Seventh Day Adventist Mission, Sekolah guru ini merupakan ke-wajipan ada mase ada perjanjian tidak dilakukan oleh School Committee dia buka masing-masing guru ini tidak dibayar manakuk pengajaran tentang Agama Christian kepada mase. Guru itu pun sanggup dengan perjanjian itu. Tiba dalam Quarter ini mase dapat guru ini mengajar jadi dia tetap mengajar Agama Christian kepada mase, dengan yang bersifat seseorang yang bersifat disiplin dan mengajar Kampong dengan guru dia dia adalahnya dilaporkan oleh Committee Sekolah. Dengan ramalan Kampong dia sanggup membuat halus atau lama jadi klasik dia perjanjian Agama Christian masih dikekalkan. Sekolah yang masih di-tarap dia akan dibuka lagi apabila orang Kampong untuk dapat guru bantu. Committee bagi sekolah bantu dia akan dilaporkan dan sedah di-report kepada Tuan District Officer.

Mr. Wing Sys Loong, dan Mr. Joseph Alfonso Koch dari Education Department, Sarawak Training Centre telah melawat Sekolah Bumiputera Lumba dan Sekolah Melayu Kampong Sungai.

In January between January 1st and 2nd mase dari Sekolah Bumiputera juga yang tidak mengikuti Examination Papers pada 1 dan 2 October, 1953, untuk berlatih Sarawak Training Centre.

Chung Hwa School, Lumba, Samauk dan Samauk dihadap berkerja dengan baik. Tiap2 school dia telah di-tarap selama satu bulan kerana ber-chool.

Dalam Quarter ini total 45 orang Field Force, Sarawak Constabulary di-bentuk O.C. Field Force Mr. E. A. Edwards dalam perjalanan-sya ke Rumah, dari Lumba. Mereka berjaya ke Pengkalan Sungkar dari sini mereka berlalut ke Lu-Kampong Rumah.

Orang rasa dalam Lumba district sangat sukacita maseka maseka tidak merasakan buat Annual Report yang diturunkan ka-Batuau Melayu dan China. Dengan ada-sya Annual Report yang tersebut dia mase tetapi kali yang pertama-sya orang rasa dalam Apiahan ini dapat mengetahui buat about yang terbaiknya yang tidak seperti dia kerajaan yang telah di-jaga oleh Sarawak.

Acting District Officer, Bar
(Mr. R. A. Young)

The rice crop seems promising in all areas and most is standing well though some of the hill farms are rather thin in paddy. Wooding appears to be better this year and few pests are reported. This is a direct result of the low price of rubber with consequently more attention paid to rice and vegetable farming.

The Indian corn crop was fairly good and some corn found its way into the barter at most villages at this time of the year rely on everything they can produce for their own needs.

Fruit of all kinds was plentiful everywhere except in the Iapada area. Durians fetched a good price at first but later were very cheap especially if bought wholesale. Dayaks do not make much out of this fruit but it is always cheering to see a little life infused into the usually barren of Belawan, Tondong and Paka.

Although the pepper disease has been confirmed in Belawan, there has been no spread or further outbreak. Planting continues as to big a scale as ever and rubber is being uprooted now to provide land for pepper.

Radii was standing well at the end of the year and there is every prospect of a satisfactory harvest. Due to the low price of rubber woodcutting has been more carefully done so that there are fewer reports of pests among the trees.

Work continues on the Beta Kuching road and when completed will finally stop at the end of the quarter the main foundation had been laid from about one mile short of Jara to about a mile short of Belawan. Excavations have been made between Belawan and Beta Kuching. The weather during the quarter was unusually good and at times the progress equalled the latest which has yet been achieved.

The power station was opened on 17th November by Mr. L. K. Morris with the ceremony. The engine commenced slowly but soon began to deliver a very satisfactory supply and the light must be as bright as any in the country. The spirit and efficiency of the Sarawak Electricity Supply Company employees working in the village was of the highest order and they have left behind them much goodwill.

There was only one women prisoner held during the quarter. She remains contented and, I trust, fairly happy.

Inspector Zaidill has continued to run the police force with energy and skill. On the occasion of the Honourable the Resident's visit to the District in November the guard of honour was turned out impeccably and the men's bearing was smart and steady as parade. The police are very prompt to take action also on reports of possible offences and also in dealing with families who seem to be numerous and violent in the district.

Resident Officer, Samarai
(Mr. J. F. Drake-Brockman)

There have been no reports yet of any widespread damage to the padi crops by pests and at the end of the year prospects for the next harvest seem in general very good.

Innumerable quantities of fruit have been brought into all houses in the Upper Sarawak during the last two months. In places there has been so much that some of it has not been collected. While travelling recently the first request made has usually been for clear water.

It was decided in December to start recruiting a Land Dayak Platoon for the Field Force. There has been no shortage of recruits and two or three platoons could be formed if required. The main difficulty encountered was that although the young men wished to join, their wives, mothers or sweethearts objected. Two or three weeks after the first recruiting trip several

men who had been detained by their women-folk arrived in Serian only to find that there were no longer any women.

At a meeting held on October 6th, the Divisional Education Officer addressed the Local Authority. He gave much useful advice, and promised that a Dayak supervisor would be available to inspect the Authority's schools from January. At this meeting it was agreed that all Chiefs should travel throughout their areas at least twice each year, and also that the Chairman of the Authority should travel in as many areas as possible, in order to be able better to co-ordinate the work of the Authority.

Provision is to be made in bye-laws, the first that this Authority has proposed, to prevent the obstruction of rivers by felling trees near the banks, to fine people who fail to attend a meeting which has been called by the Tua Kangong, and to fine people who start lumber fires when burning their farms.

At a meeting on October 26th, it was decided to seek Government approval for an increase of one Land Dayak Orang Kaya Penanha, who would be a member of the Authority and would be paid from the Authority's funds on the same scale as other Chiefs. The reason for this was that one of the existing areas is very large, containing 1286 square miles. It was proposed to divide this area more or less into two, and make a slight adjustment to one other area. This proposal was subsequently approved by Government and an election for new Chief will be held in January.

Meetings have been arranged by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs at Telokang and 10th Mile with a view to forming Public Service Corps groups. Elections have been carried out in both areas, and officers appointed. At Telokang the Captain Chia has been elected area leader, so there should be no conflict of authority. At 10th Mile the people wished to have their own group, separate from either Serian or 2nd Mile Bazaar, and Mr. Tsui Hin Jie has been elected leader.

There appears to have been a "split" within the Public Service Corps at 27th Mile (Gangai Paloh area). This is not surprising since the Captain Chia was left out when the original elections were held. It was proposed to hold fresh elections in the near future. It was interesting to note when walking through this area that the people who have been settled there are so preoccupied with planting pepper that they have not bothered to plant any of their swamp land with padi. A number of gardens here have changed hands since the emergency and all the people seemed to be very friendly.

The permanent building for the Chinese school at Telokang is now almost complete and a teacher's house will be built soon.

The work of the police has been greatly facilitated by the advent of one Land Rover, with driver, and 2 Traffic policemen with 2 Motor Cycles. There has already been an increase in the number of traffic and other minor offences brought to Court.

Development of the new site at 384 Mile has not yet started, but a contract has been signed for the rebuilding above flood-level of the kitchen in the new barracks. A quantity of furniture has arrived and been distributed to barracks, and some recreational facilities have also been provided. Visits by Senior officers have been more frequent lately, and altogether there has been a general improvement during this quarter.

SECOND DIVISION

Respectfully (Mr. W. P. N. L. Dinaas)

The District Officer Lubok Antu and party of Dayaks from the Ulu Ai who had been on a visit to inspect land in the Limbang District returned from Limbang on 4th October. It is hoped that as a result of this visit approximately 57 dooms will move to the Limbang after the harvest in 1954.

At the beginning of the meeting of the Divisional Advisory Council held on 19th November, a Testimony and compensation awarded by the Royal Human Society was presented to Mr. Low Ju Hong for gallantly saving the life of a woman who was drowning in the Batang Layar.

The Dayak Resthouse was opened at Simanggang on 11th November.

The rebuilt and re-decorated Simanggang Recreation Club was re-opened on New Year's Eve. The building is now much more spacious and airy, the raised wooden floor has been taken away and a concrete floor built at ground level. Wooden pillars in the centre of the building not being structurally necessary were also removed.

Acting District Officer, Selenauau

(Abang Abdul Karim)

Dayaks of Upper Selenauau were elated at the prospect of a busy crop of replanting which would provide them with a much needed source of income. There might, however, be several minor disputes over the ownership of some trees, as a large number of the owners had left the district or gone abroad, and their replanting trees are being looked after by persons living nearby.

Dayak farmers at the end of the quarter were busy preparing mats and so forth for the coming harvest. Some of the matfolk were away to find work for their living while awaiting the harvest, rather than tap the now unprofitable rubber.

The Matayus had completed work on their farms by the middle of the quarter. Those living near the coastal villages were busy splitting bamboo in preparation for the coming season of prawns (javel), in accordance with their usual practice at this time.

As a result of the incessant proddings of the Native Officers, the Lingga Matayus have come to the realization that they could not depend on sago whose price is uncertain, but that they should plant more padi. The area under cultivation is still below expectation, however.

It is recorded with regret that Dayak Joseph bin Abang Aing, the widow of Dato' Abang Sulaiman died at her residence in Kampong Bilit, Simanggang on 26th December, 1953 at 7 a.m. due to old age. At the time of her death, she was reported to be 112 years of age. She left behind eight children, including Dato' Abang Abu Taip, M.R.B.

A system of cash loans to padi growers was started at the end of the quarter. This system, which was first adopted last year, has proved a great help to growers. The amount of loans advanced during the quarter was \$1,250.

District Officer, Lubuk Antu

(Mr. M. J. Foster)

Court work was more than usual during the quarter and 7 cases were dealt with in the Criminal Courts, six at Engku and three at Lubuk Antu. As a result

of a posthumous inquiry, one case was transferred to the High Court for trial.

One civil case was heard in the District Court at Engkab.

There were three lawsuits.

Fines imposed during the quarter amounted to \$175.30 at Engkab and \$149 at Lubok Antu. There remained no fine unpaid at the end of the quarter.

The Health Assistant, Lubok Antu made a tour of Bakarai and Ulu Lemantau from 24th November to 2nd December and reported that the health of the people was satisfactory but that there was a shortage of rice.

1410 outpatients were treated at the Lubok Antu dispensary and 18 were admitted to the rest house. 118 cases were treated by the doctor on loan.

916 outpatients were treated in the dispensary at Engkab.

The District Officer spent some time visiting lands and farms. It is extremely difficult to see how some houses can continue to use land at the rate they are doing at present. The Dayaks plan it in certain harvests and do what they can to obtain it regardless of the land and their needs in the future. Already a number of houses have come to the end of their land and the owners have had to move to other houses which in some cases can ill afford to accommodate them. In this manner the land shortage does not necessarily show itself in poor harvests. The Dayaks manage to keep up appearances in the same way as people who live off their capital instead of off their incomes.

The term of office of the Kapitan China, Engkab, having expired in August, an election was held in October and the old Kapitan, Beng Nam Siong, in spite of his reluctance to undertake a further term, was overwhelmingly elected. As he has large pepper gardens and a shop in the bazaar he is well fitted to represent the interests of the whole Chinese community. His forebears came to Engkab over 100 years ago. The term of office of the Kapitan China, Lubok Antu, Tey Ang Hui expired on 30th September. Arrangements have not yet been made to hold an election.

Rumah Salam, a new house of 8 doors in Ulu Telan was completely destroyed by fire in October while the people were all absent. The people received help from friends and relatives and a small grant from the Government. When the District Officer visited them in November they were well established in their new temporary home. They were very anxious to move, fearing that their land was infertile and afraid that if they remained where they were they would be dogged by further misfortunes. They will probably be able to move to Limbang in 1954.

The Chinese at Engkab have decided that they cannot afford to rebuild the bazaar. This bazaar is dirty and insanitary. Bad conditions have been submitted because there seemed a good chance that the place would be pulled down and rebuilt at the end of the year. But as soon as it became apparent that the bazaar would not be rebuilt soon a start was taken to improve conditions. The people have been ordered to abandon their latrines in accordance with a Public Works Department design. There have been some delays in carrying out this order and difficulties with the contractor have been said to have occurred. However by the end of the year the new latrines were mostly up. Refuse disposal and drains require to be improved and an order has been made for the painting and repair of all buildings.

ARMED DESTROYERS OFFICER, KALABAR (Abang Mustapha)

The drop in the prices of rubber and other local produce has caused hardships to those Malays living in the kampungs. A number of Malays from Kepung,

Kabu and Nyabas have approached me for cash loans to enable them to purchase paid for consumption till the next harvest. Their applications for such loans were referred to and approved by the Commissioner of Essential Commodities, subject to such conditions as laid down for them.

A number of Dayaks, as far as I am aware, are also having a shortage of rice. However, there have been no applications for financial assistance from them; they probably obtained help from other sources.

In December, 1953, a number of Dayaks from Ulu Krian, Kabu and Bidiu came down with a request for their land to be surveyed and titles issued. On holding a preliminary investigation it was discovered that these people had planted pepper in the area without permits. This happened through their lack of knowledge of the present pepper planting rates. They said they had done so, in order only to follow what others had done.

DISTRICT OFFICER, SARAWAK

(Mr. G. A. T. Shaw)

Many throughout the district are struggling to make ends meet and finding for work. It was possible to employ a number of them in clearing throughout December following gravel for the roads. The Native Officer, Lubok Antu reports that many have gone to Bakarai and Lubuk to work timber. They are hit not only by the fall in the price of rubber but also by the failure of other prices particularly that of rice to follow suit. A Malay has for the first time in record secured the surveying contract for Baling for 1954 at a slightly reduced rate.

There has been some comment here and in Dybach on the shortage of fish. The complaint is that fish is plentiful enough in Sarawak waters but all that was caught round the mouth of the river and along its lower stretches goes to Sibu and Kuching where it fetches a higher price. The fishermen themselves mainly benefit from this as it is the middlemen who makes the money and the local population go without fish in Brunei, Sipat and Detak.

The production of vegetables in Belong is such that these are now being sent regularly to Simenanggar for sale and that without any difficulty on local roads. Another consequence of the intensified vegetable gardening is a big reduction in the cost of conservancy for 1954, there being an understanding between the contractor and the gardeners. Otherwise prices show little tendency to fall.

All those who were trespassing on Chinese land immediately behind the shops at Sipat have been prosecuted and fined. They have been told that they may apply for occupation licenses. This involves nearly if not all the shopkeepers. Some have been squatting on Chinese land for some time and were tended to regard it as theirs. In many cases the land is put to good use but cannot be leased until the requirements of the Chinese school are cleared.

It was ruled recently that no boat hawkers' licenses would be issued or renewed for certain up-river areas. Two delegations of dissatisfied boat hawkers appeared to protest. It was explained that the alternative was a village shop for which there have since been several applications. In the area most affected, the Ulu Krian, about six boat hawkers are now trying to come to terms with Dayaks over renting the shops to be boats; they seemed reasonably confident of being able to reach a satisfactory agreement and were not very upset to hear that the Dayaks would be the owners of the shops. In one case in the Layar a Dayak has decided to take over the operation of his own shop and has arranged

for his former Chinese tenant to take over a new Dayak shop.

A Dayak recently produced two boulder stones for assay by the District Officer, each in a coating of wax. He had been given them by a Kayan at Belaga in settlement of £46/- won at rock fighting. The local Chinese detective offered to buy them for half the price, having made a preliminary investigation without stripping off the wax. The Dayak refused the offer. Several others gave well-considered opinions after prolonged mauling and clutching of the wax objects slightly smaller than a ping pong ball. Opinion was that the stones were not of the best, probably monkey housed and not bear brained. There was nothing for it but they had to be cut open, and was done, save all through! The Dayak has gone back to Belaga.

After a life of 20 years the District Officer's house is to come down to be replaced by a modern stone building, a trend similar with one exception, to that reported by one who might be described as a travelling district officer of 18th century England.

"The ancient masters and houses of our forefathers are yet, and for the most part, of strong timber, in framing whereof our carpenters have been and are worthily preferred before those of like science among all other nations. Nowhere, such as we lately visited are commonly either of brick or of hard stone, as both, their rooms large and costly, and houses of office further distant from their lodgings."

THIRD DIVISION

DISTRICT OFFICES, LOWEST RIVER

(Mr. A. J. N. Richards)

Some Dayaks from the Wilis are following an agreed plan of the Rural Improvement School to plant, pack in the Abaga, near Mata Payang. Individuals from other hill areas are also engaging about twenty pack land. They will farm desultively and keep their mothers and other crops on the hills, as the Banjung Chinese do. Settlement will be a very difficult problem because none of them will do one thing at a time and settle in one place to carry it out over a long period.

Padi at Brunei is expected to be good. 1,000 acres are planted and besides this area there is more in scattered areas throughout the delta.

New rice was being sown at Nanga near Dara by the end of December. Other areas are expected to have it in another month; little, if any, oil damage has been reported.

The Ass't Registrar of Co-operative Societies visited Mata and Dara in December with a view to assisting the Melanaus pack farmers.

A rough census in the Ulu Bintang gives about 80,000 pepper vines of poor quality planted by Dayaks.

The Lau Sung Tua natives have secured a contract for extraction of logs from Pauh (Dara) for the Central Timber Co. They have also put new life into the old Eco Sawmill which now employs over 100 men in Ulu Dara. Arrangements are being made through Mata people to obtain horses to extract logs from the Ulu Jemassing and other Mata forests, though how it would pay to export logs from them is a mystery.

The Pacific Traders' rated mill at Bintang is now said to produce up to 200 tons of sawn timber a month. It was inferred that 4 tons a day was the max. The timber is brought from the Nyabor area in the Second Division.

Exports of timber in tons were:—

	Logs	Sawn
October ...	1,666,456	486,508
November ...	1,370,188	1,241,115
December ...	1,280,026	1,246,266
Total ...	4,219,660	3,473,809

It was necessary to close Rejang Road throughout October when the wet weather spoiled the new filling. After drying and rolling the filling has stood up very well ever since. No more filling is to be done until May, 1954, and plans are to be made early. A full does was laid in November but could do little with the ground in its soft state.

A good road has been built by gardeners between Balong and Sibas in Ulu Bintang. Motor cycles and sidecars are used for carrying goods and passengers.

Some visitors, notably the Devotional Medical Officer, have seen fit to remark on the cleanliness of Sibas. Credit is due to the work of the Health and Municipal Inspectors and to the co-operation of the people, though this is, as always, room for improvement.

There was no labour trouble, but two fatalities during 1953 December. A Chinese from Sibas was instantly killed at Balong by a falling tree. Compensation (\$1,200) was ordered and paid by the C.T.C. The man leaves a widow and six young children to sustain a few acres of rubber. The gang concerned have had one or two minor accidents since and have lost their nerve. The other death was caused by a "fly-kick", where a skilled Indian sawyer was struck by a short piece of wood flying off the sawbench at Pakai Kengas (M.L.M.). Details of dependants, if any, have not yet been received.

Wages show little sign of decreasing. A carpenter, allegedly second class, successfully claimed \$12/- a day in court instead of \$10/-. Municipal workers, now settled at \$3/- a day, turn up on road work for contractors at \$2/-. Stewards offer a minimum wage of \$4.50.

The new King George VI Recreation Ground was put into use on Boxing Day as a football field. The Government was thanked by the Banus, it is hoped for the first and last time. Spectators took delight in seeing so many normally dignified people on both sides floundering in slippery earth in the rain.

DISTRICT OFFICES, SABAH

(Mr. G. Lloyd Thomas)

It is with regret that I have to record the death in mid-December, of Court Interpreter Lu Ching Hock. He had been admitted to Sibas Hospital on 7th of December but apparently disappeared from there on the night of the 18th/19th; the police and Ching Hock's relatives made continuous searches for the missing man. It was not until 3 days later that his body was found floating in the Igan and brought to the Hospital for post-mortem examination. The inquest had not been opened by the end of the quarter.

Lu Ching Hock was the son of Lu King Kee, Chinese Headman for the Sungai Merah and Sungai Toku area. Although he had not been long in the service, he had given evidence of considerable promise in his career and had, only a comparatively short while before his death, become engaged to be married to a girl living in Kuching. His death at a very early age was a grave loss to the service as well as to his family and relatives.

Three houses in Penghala Pol's area have broken up, namely Rh. Masar, Rh. Ubud and Rh. Adang. The people who have broken away from the last two of these houses agreed to join together in the building of a single new house. The break-up of Rh. Adang has

apparently been caused by a section of the people of this house who are unwilling to build their "doors" to the same high standard as has been set by the Tua Rombai and a few others in re-building and these people were told that they must either join up with other houses or re-join R.R. Adang.

The scheme for resettlement of Kampong Palei and provision of additional Native Area lots which has been under consideration for a considerable period appeared likely to be possible of implementation in the near future and a proposed new scheme for compensation of owners of houses to be removed or demolished was put forward. The owners of land in the resettlement area had mostly agreed to accept the compensation offered for their land and it remained, at the end of the year, for a detailed valuation of the properties to be removed to be carried out by the Public Works Department. The compensation schemes had been worked out in consultation with Malay leaders and it appears highly probable that they will receive general acceptance among the people concerned.

Rather surprisingly, in view of continued low prices involving reduced output of rubber, the trade in consumer goods does not appear to have fallen off to the same extent. This may be attributed in part to the slight recovery in the timber market and to the increased numbers of people engaged in pepper production. However, there is a definite falling off in trade generally as compared with the similar period of 1952.

Despite the flooding, there has been no general change towards a reduction in prices of foodstuffs and consumer goods; the market price of poultry did drop noticeably, but this fall was more than offset by the increased prices of fish and salt fish which are always experienced at this period and, of course, food prices generally tend always to follow the trend in the price of rice which remained constant throughout the period under review. The rate for taxation remained so poor as to seriously affect one or two dealers and there is evidence of an imminent increase in the number of small general businesses which will have to close down.

The new Government Office building was almost completed at the end of the year and a start has been made with the new buildings. Construction, brick work, piling of the Customs Godown site was completed and erection of the building began. Dennis progress has been made with the bridge linking Pale Hub with Chancery Road and the new project buildings were fast approaching completion, while steady progress was also made with the new road to the airfield. A very welcome event was the completion of the first of 12 new Junior Service quarters all of which are under construction in the Pahang Road area; it is understood that these quarters would have been ready much earlier but for difficulties over the timber used and the late delivery of beams for the piping.

DISTRICT OFFICES, MUKAH (Mr. A. H. Mokid)

The high price of juteց encouraged many Dayaks to take rice oil from their padi fields, in particular those who had no sufficient rice left to see them through to the next harvest.

On the other hand, wily Dayaks from the Selangau, Mukah, who had not succumbed to the temptation to sell their surplus padi for cash just after the last harvest, placed it on the local market in December. How long these new outboard engines purchased with the proceeds will serve the logs obstructing the Sungai Selangau remains to be seen.

The longitude of Penghulu Golong at Balungan was wasted in consequence of the supposed ill effect of a bird entering the house. The impaction of a pig's liver by a monkey failed to produce favourable in-

dications, so they propose to build on a new site after the harvest.

The fishing action of the Melanau community continued to obtain fairly good catches until towards the end of November. Extremely rough seas in December put a stop to all fishing, except for a very few bold crews of dugout. Two dugouts overturned while netting Mahak during December, fortunately without loss of life or injury. In a similar accident at Kuala Oya, however, one member of the crew of 13 was lost. His body had been recovered.

Due to the prompt assistance and advice given by the Director of Medical Services and the Acting Director of Agriculture the cattle disease referred to in my report for the last Quarter was halted after the death of 14 cattle. The disease was diagnosed as haemorrhagic leptospirosis, prophylactic vaccine was obtained from Melaka, and all calves and cattle in the Mukah sub-district were inoculated. After instruction by the Assistant Agricultural Officer who visited from Kuching, the Agricultural Field Assistant and Hospital Assistant supervised in carrying out this difficult work. The co-operation of both Departments was much appreciated.

In December 385 chickens at Mukah were inoculated against Fowl-cholera Disease. This treatment is becoming increasingly popular with the public now that its efficacy has been proved.

A further 271 yards of the Kai were dredged. Two representatives from Holland of the firm that supplied the dredge visited the Kai to study conditions and advise on the method of operating the dredge.

The Mukah Mixed Local Authority met twice during the Quarter. The members of the District Advisory Council from Balungan, Oya and Dolai attended the October meeting as observers.

The Authority authorised the Finance and General Purposes Committee to increase the area to be assessed for rates in 1954 to include all bukit areas and certain Limpang areas which benefit directly from services, such as street lighting, provided by the Local Authority. The Assessment Bill submitted by the Finance and General Purposes Committee at the December meeting was duly approved.

The Authority, on the advice of the Education Committee, accepted three teachers due to complete the Data Listing course in December 1953, and approved the appointment of second teachers to the Local Authority Schools at Kampong Penang and Teluk. Provision was also made for a teacher for a new school to be opened at Kampong Jadan. Until the building was ready it was decided to post the teacher as a third teacher at the Mukah Local Authority school. The resignation of the unqualified teacher was accepted.

A draft amendment to the Local Authority (Mukah Mixed Local Authority) Order, 1950 was submitted to provide for the dismissal of absentees councillors, for the replacement of deceased or resigning councillors, and for any unqualified member of the Council Negri residing in the area of the Local Authority to be an additional member of the Local Authority during his period of service on the Council Negri.

The 1954 Committees for Finance and General Purposes and for Education were chosen. In each case the 1953 Committee was re-elected with only one change in membership.

A plan for the Dugak Resthouse to be erected in 1954 was passed. As Government has agreed to contribute half the total estimated cost of £100,000/-, the plan has also been submitted to Government.

The Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Local Authority met 3 times during the quarter, and in addition to giving detailed consideration and making recommendations on such matters as came within its compass, transacted routine licensing and health business in the exercise of its delegated powers.

The Education Committee met twice during the Quarter.

Armenian Doctor, KAPIT
(Mr. A. M. Phillips)

The large Travelling Dispensary was laid up most of the quarter as the boat is unseaworthy through age. The doctor was still able to use the small medical boat and also an R.A.D.O. boat when prepared. He paid a visit to Belaga during the latter half of November travelling in above Rajang rapids and to the last house in the Belaga river where 3 deaths were reported in November. He returned to Kapit after having been away almost a month.

More land has been planted up this year than last due to the low rubber prices and high rice prices in the Bazaar.

The local Dayaks are discovering the latter drawback at present while they find themselves short now as many are. Many are eating tapioca, sago and barely, Dickin corn. Quite a number, however, are making in advance on the copihabang crop getting loans of rice, salt, sugar and cash against delivery of certain numbers of piculs of copihabang to the towkay later.

The early hill padi planting experiments carried out this year by Mr. Harris of the Methodist Mission at their station at Ng. Muilong has proved that padi will ripen early if planted early and I believe he has already harvested. It has also proved—as he and others reported—that the ravages of hunger pests on the early farm for miles around where padi is ripe can be disastrous.

Rutan increasing into the bazaar in quite large quantities and there has been a request put forward that the export duty on other jungle produce be reduced in order that the price paid to the collector may be increased as an instrument to work. At present many Dayaks will not work jungle produce as the price the dealers can afford to pay them does not it worth their while.

Deacon Officer, KASOWIT
(Mr. R. H. Morris)

I regret to report that Rev. Mother Purpura of the Convent at Kasowit passed away on the 12th Oct. 1953 after a long illness.

I also regret to inform you that ex-Pengarah Ngahang passed away on the 28th Oct. 1953. The Pengarah had been sick for well over a year and had been unable for some months to leave his bed.

During the quarter a very large number of Sar Dayaks have left the District in search of work, most are believed to have gone to the Fourth Division whilst others have gone to the Lower Rajang where it is rumoured that there is plenty of work to be had with the various timber firms operating there. I should very much like to use S.C.L. along the same procedure for recruitment as that used by the British Malayan Petroleum Corp. in Brunei. This would at least tend to reduce the number of Dayaks from this District who, having failed to obtain work at Min. oilh areas around the Fourth Division for months before they manage to obtain sufficient cash to enable them to return home.

The paper post trade has continued at much the same tempo as during the previous quarter, this trade is in fact just about the only source of cash income open to many Dayaks in the area. It is impossible to calculate with any accuracy the number of posts shipped out of the District during the quarter but a fair estimate is believed to be not far from a quarter of a million posts.

A great deal of the expected copihabang crop has been sold forward both by Dayaks and Chinese. It is rumoured that some Dayaks have in fact sold forward much greater quantities than they can possibly collect. Others have promised to supply copihabang at the rate of three piculs for the immediate delivery of one picul of paddy. Advances of money against promised deliveries of copihabang are being made in all directions, so much so that during the last month business in the local bazaar is said to have practically doubled.

It is far too early at this stage to prognosticate the outcome of the forthcoming paddy harvest. However in view of the fact that the copihabang will almost certainly fall at the same time as the paddy ripens and the rather poor bums obtained in some areas it seems unlikely that the results will be as good as those obtained in 1953.

There are reports of considerable damage to crops in the Paiti Kasowit area by insects and rats and in those areas where the bums were poor seed growth is reported to be poor.

Rubber tapping in the area during the quarter was negligible and tappers at Kasowit and Belaga have informed me that sales of coagulated latex were practically nil.

Pepper planting which decreased somewhat during August, September, October and November increased again during December particularly so by Dayaks in inland areas. It is quite impossible to obtain any reliable figures but it seems quite certain that every longhouse has some pepper and in some cases the average per door is in excess of 100 vines.

At the end of the Quarter business showed a marked return they almost entirely to credit expansion resulting from forward sales of copihabang or perhaps more correctly sago copihabang. It seems that cash transactions may have even decreased as traders practically turned themselves into knots trying to purchase the nearly all fruit. Any Dayak who ever looked at it might be a prospective collector of copihabang has had goods passed upon him and there are some grounds for believing that some clever Dayaks have not been backward in making a lot of hay while the sun shines.

Many Dayaks who sold their paddy at the end of the 1953 harvest are now buying it back at a rate of 2 piculs of copihabang (future delivery) for one picul of paddy, i.e. at a price of about \$80/- per picul. Local produce such as eggs and vegetables have stopped their downward trend and in some cases have increased in price—this may be seasonal but is more likely the result of copihabang regenerated by replanting.

At the end of the quarter there were eight empty shops in the Kasowit Bazaar but it is reported that five of these have been rented for a three months period from the beginning of the Chinese New Year.

During the quarter there has been an appreciable drop in the Chinese population of the District, many traders have departed for Brunei where they have been offered work by contractors to the British Malayan Petroleum Corp. Local headmen also report that at least 300 Chinese have moved to other districts, principally the Lower Rajang. It seems from the information available that during the last six months of 1953 the Chinese population has decreased by between 7 and 10 per centum.

The F.W.D. Balikster arrived in Kasowit on the 20th November and did a great deal of work on the back lanes and open areas of the bazaar, the results are most gratifying and the improvement affected enormous. The opportunity was also taken of having the Auto Padding installed, changes involved will be made from the George VI Memorial Fund. I am very pleased to be able to report that all local communities give considerable voluntary help in the fitting out of lorries before the bulldozer commenced work. At the end of the Quarter much work still remained to be done but the eventual results should be excellent.

FOURTH DIVISION

ACTIVE RESIDENT (Mr. A. F. R. Griffin)

The new Bazaar at Berkena is a great improvement on the old Silat Bazaar, and the traders appear to have settled in quite happily.

The new Government Hospital in Miri for T.B. patients has got off to a flying start. The patients were very happy in their new surroundings. Much of the credit must go to the Divisional Medical Officer (Dr. Sweetman).

The new school buildings at Long San are most impressive. This school has some 60 boarders apart from the day boys attending from the Tenomengong's house.

There is no doubt the schools amongst the Kayans and Karangs in the Rivers are making good progress due chiefly to the energy and drive of the local Chiefs.

I am very pleased to read that the Malays in Bradas put on a concert to raise funds for the Chinese School and Social Welfare Fund. The Chinese were very generous in supporting the building fund of the new Malay School.

DISTRICT OFFICER, MINI

(Mr. D. C. Walker)

There have been several inquiries under the Lunacy Ordinance. One alleged lunatic, asked why he was in the habit of disturbing his fellow lodgers by bringing bananas into the middle of the night, and it was the only way he could get to sleep.

For a District which includes a large shifting population and all the vagrancies of an industrial area, crime has been remarkably light. The statistics are not available at the time of writing but it is not anticipated that they exceed those of last year. The Inference of the criminal work of the Courts does not indicate an increase of lawlessness. There were a number of incidents and many of the convictions were for offences not "criminal" in the ordinary sense of the word.

New building in Miri Town continue. During the quarter 16 shophouses, 7 dwelling houses and 4 go-downs were completed.

The Miri Malays have been working on Sundays bringing materials for a concrete floor for the new Malay School. The materials have been collected and work has started, under contract, on the concreting.

The Travelling Dispensary stationed at Niah has been dealing with rather less than 50 patients a week. During the month of December no fuel was made to Silat owing to the breakdown of the outboard engines and the difficulty of bringing the diesel-driven boat round by sea in rough weather. The Dispensary at Miri has been very busy, as usual, and has dealt with 2680 cases during the quarter.

There is no malaria transmission within the Miri and Lotong area. Control measures include weekly oiling and the distribution of paludrine tablets amounting to 32,000 in the quarter. Earlier in the year, owing to an abnormal movement of people during fishing

operations south of Miri, epidemic malaria spread from Malak Satap as far as Lank Bay. Emergency action in September and October, including the spraying of houses with D.D.T., was completely successful in putting this menace as far back as Balau.

The Divisional Agricultural Officer's monthly padji report for November shows good prospects for both hill and swamp crops in all cultivation areas and a patchy crop of swamp in Miri. This is confirmed by the Native Officer-in-Charge, Silat-Niah, who adds that there has been good progress in the use of rice paddy after emergency action by the staff of the Agricultural Department. It appears that instead of calling upon the chief doctor to destroy the rats when it is now becoming established practice for farmers to drove by road to the Government Office and collect a supply of zinc phosphide.

Meetings were called of cario-owners at Miri to draw attention to the dangers of haemorrhagic septicaemic jaundice and bathosis. The Agricultural Officer called to inoculate cattle and bathosis provided that carriers were built and the animals collected. The disease, which is fatal and highly infectious, was recently confirmed to exist in the State of Brunei.

On 26th December the long negotiated agreement concerning the release of certain areas from the Miri Concession was signed by the Resident and the Managing Director of Sarawak Oilfields Limited. Over 600 acres of land along the Pujut Road released by S.O.L. for agricultural settlement are being divided into one and two-acre lots which will be offered to squatters on the drilling reserves. It is intended to lay out one-acre lots at Krabey for this same purpose.

A survey of swamp forest between Niah and Sari has been completed. About a third of the area has useful timber, including Jarutan, Jagur paja and also but its incidence is patchy and the area will be suitable only for small scale working by local people.

Most of the sawmills have been doing badly. The Outfield exercise a strong attraction for labour and it is difficult to get men to extract sufficient timber from the forests to keep the mills going continuously. Exceptions are the Chip Feb Sawmill at Sungai Kedah which is better organised than most, the partners taking a personal share in supervision and management, and the Lubell Sawmill at Kuala Banua which draws most of the timber from Banua district.

The demarcation of the Sarawak Protected Forest in the Sari has been about two-thirds completed.

A prefabricated godown consisting of a number of sections interlocking in a various and complex fashion has been erected at Berkena.

The filling of the major roads and the construction of concrete drains at Berkena have been completed. As the filling settles, stone footings connecting the shophouse blocks will be constructed.

The first section of the timber revetment to protect the shore-line near Brighton Police Barracks has been completed. This wall has withstood the high tides and rough weather so far experienced, but has not yet been put to the test of really heavy weather.

There has been a great deal of work on housing. A Junior Service quarters and a Native Officer's quarter have been started at Niah. The shophouse blocks at Berkena have been built and the Clerk's house nearly completed. In Miri 3 Junior Service quarters

and one Native Officer's quarters were completed, 2 Senior Service quarters and the Rest House annex is nearly completed and 11 Junior Service quarters are under construction.

***ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, BETULU**
(Along Zamzahid)

During the quarter, the great majority of the Dayaks are keeping themselves very busy doing the weeding and looking after their padi farms. Constant watch on their paddy farms is being carried out with a view to preventing unwanted devastation by pests and wild animals. A lot of houses reported that their padi is growing far better than last year, and that a bumper crop is likely to be expected.

Albeit the Dayaks in some houses are facing acute shortage of padi to live on, as reported in my previous quarterly report, they have been unceasingly working hard on sowing, joining and other jungle produce for their subsistence.

The Native Officer-in-Charge, Tatau, reported a bizarre and singular happening in the Ulu Anap and Kakan where the people have seen some ghost-like strangers wandering in their padi farms. The native has claimed the people there to work harder; Pengkoko Kana is so frightened that he starts building houses around his house. The Native Officer is still investigating towards the end of the quarter. It is believed that the mentioned rumour is nothing but a popular fallacy.

Malay padi planters in the Sungai Segan, Serudang Mas, Silas and Sepadok are also busy in their farms during the quarter. It is reported that their padi are growing well and they are expecting to get a better yield during the coming harvesting season.

Due to the unfortunate occurrence of stormy weather and rough sea during the second week of December, the fishermen were unable to catch fish.

The Celebration of the Prophet Muhammad's Birthday took place in the Malay Mosque in the evening of the 18th November. The mosque was crowded and the kampung houses were illuminated. On the 19th November, the procession traversed around the kampong and bazaar roads and finally ended at the Malay school building; light refreshments were served to the participants and the school children.

The cost of living figures for the quarter were as follows:-

October	114.11%
November	114.00%
December	116.45%

The marked increase in the cost of living index recorded for the month of December was mainly attributed to the high prices of Belachan and fresh fish. This abrupt increase is, however, of temporary nature.

Anap were the only products that did not show a decline during the quarter, in fact production rose to an all time high for the year. Production for the quarter amounted to a total of 6,641,139 pieces as compared with 5,700,420 pieces for the previous quarter and 2,820,420 pieces for the similar period during 1952. In spite of the increased production the quality has been maintained with increasing difficulty, owing to the fact that Checking Stations at Tabau, Lubang and Penian have still to be erected and as a

result almost all of the checking of quality has to be done at Betulu.

Production of sawn belian showed a slight increase over figures for the previous quarter. Production stood at 372.38 tons sawn as compared to 205.82 tons sawn for the previous quarter. But the figure was still well below the figures for a similar period in 1952 when production amounted to 482.48 tons sawn. The increase has been mainly due to the fact that the boom in pepper posts has almost petered out, and local labour has to fall back on the working of belian tree posts and plants.

Owing to the lack of foods during the quarter have resulted in a serious decline in the production of logs and sawn timber both at Betulu and Tatau. Most of the settlers are living on a hand to mouth basis, and unless the position does not improve in the near future, it is feared that the majority of mills have to suspend production. Considering this factor is the bumper crop of oil-palm which is expected to be gathered in the near future. Such crop of oil-palm has not been seen for more than generations, and plans are in hand to undertake the collection of fruit. This has set back extraction of timber as local people are more loyally inclined to undertake the collection of the oil-palm rather than concentrate work on logs.

Four Land & Survey parties have been in the district during the quarter. Surveyors Ng Ah Chik and Jansell returned to Miri on the 26th October. Surveyor Samsi and Adenan returned to Miri on the 16th and 17th December, respectively.

Refined jute bags exported to New York by the Christie Development Company amounted to 2,983,441 piculs valued at \$419,874.00 on which \$49,872.43 export duty was paid.

No smoked rubber was exported direct to Singapore, but 713 piculs of smoked rubber sheets valued at \$14,861.00 were sent to Libo and 144.40 piculs of natural peat pebbles \$2,712.00 were also shipped to Sibut.

There was no labour dispute during the quarter. 39 Dayaks and 4 Malays labourers recruited by the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway Co. Ltd. Tatau during the months of November and December.

On the 26th November, s.v. Tatau with a cargo of 300 pepper posts sank a little below Kuala Sungai, Batang Anap, when she met a mishap by hitting a submerged old belian tree in the river. The launch was then salvaged and moved down to Kuala Tatau. After repairs carried out, she is now on the run again.

The Divisional Supply Officer, Mr. Lee Kok Pak, arrived by s.t.l. Lorina Room on the 26th November, on routine visit.

Although plans to improve Local Authority schools at Tatau have been carried out we received no firm promises from the local inhabitants in that area and as a result the school closed at the end of the year.

Attendance in all the Belang Kressen Local Authority schools reported to be better than the previous quarters. The members of this Local Authority had fixed the school holidays for the next year i.e. in February 30 days for the harvesting, in June, 30 days for clearing jungle and in September, 30 days for the planting season.

Works on filling the bomb-holes at the Bintulu airfield has been suspended temporarily due to the wet season and the works of this filling will be carried out next year.

The Information Service Film Unit arrived at Bintulu on the 16th December and proceeded to Pandan where performance of show was displayed and well enjoyed by the people at Pandan. On the evening of the 17th December, the show was shown in front of the Government Office at Bintulu and was attended by a large crowd of people who enjoyed the film.

The Malay concert under the leadership of Abang Bahau was staged in the Penchow Association Hall on the evening of the 20th-21st December, in aid of the Chinese School building and the Bintulu Social Welfare Fund.

Mr. P. Scanlon was granted 21 days leave from on the 20th November, 1953 and Senior Native Officer, Abang Zainuddin to act as District Officer temporarily during his absence. He left for Miri on the 23rd December, and is still away at the end of the quarter.

DISTRICT OFFICER'S REPORT

(Mr. F. B. K. Drake)

Court work during the quarter was exceptionally light, with only 4 cases in all Courts. There were two cases in the Petty Criminal Court, one in the Petty Civil Court, and one in the District Criminal Court. In the latter, two Bintulu employees of S.O.M. were found guilty under Section 281 of the S.P.C., and sentenced to 1 year and 6 months R.I. respectively.

The only serious crime during the month was that mentioned above. Two Bintulu coolies employed by the S.O.M. Cane drilling party at S. Peat, kidnapped a strong-box containing \$25,000 from the room of the Party Leader in the middle of the night. They left the box in the jungle, and left it there. Thanks to the vigilance of one of the Party's cooks, who had seen one of the accused earlier on in the day proceeding the lay-out, a watch was kept on this man, and care was taken to ensure that he knew he was being watched. He broke down under this treatment, and later confessed that he and another had stolen the money. The box was recovered, with all the money intact.

The WHO's main work of anti-malaria control is progressing very favourably, and there would appear to be every chance that malaria may be stamped out in the district. A preliminary survey of malaria incidence at the end of 1952 showed an incidence rate of 30.7%. A check during November, 1953 of the same area, revealed that the rate had dropped to only 2.8% where D.D.T. and gammaesine spraying had been carried out. Of 293 babies born since spraying had been started, which were examined, only one was found to be infected with malaria, in a house where co-operation with the WHO team had not been too good.

Mr. Collins, a male nurse who, it is understood, is to be in charge of Travelling Dispensaries, arrived in Miri on 3rd December, to gain some experience of up-river conditions.

Mr. Luckham, an entomologist attached to WHO, who will work with Dr. Zukaria, arrived in Miri on 29th December. His main work will be in Leppa Leju and the Tengar, and he will be most of the time at Leppa Leju.

The harvest up-river, as reported above, has either already begun, or will do very shortly. Down-river, it will be about 6 weeks later, as usual. Prospects everywhere appear good, and except for a few reports of pests from the flats of the Tebu, no pests have so far been reported.

Rice nets are expected to be plentiful this year, and as they should not fall until March, a considerable amount should be exported as the collection will not clash with the harvest.

The palm crop in 1953 must have been very good, as large stocks of palm oil and tallow are still held in Miri, Lubok Nipung and Balara, in spite of fairly considerable exports to Malaya. An average of 80 to 90 pikals has been exported weekly over the last two months, but latest checks of stocks show that there are still 1,000 pikals in Miri and Lubok Nipung, with a further 600 pikals reported at Balara. Unfortunately, only an infinitesimal proportion has been sold to Government, as the local Chinese are prepared to pay normally higher prices. In fact, the producer probably gets no more, as he usually exchanges for goods, the latter being sold at a much higher price than normal.

Trade continues to stagnate, in the absence of a good price for rubber, although the bazaar manage to keep going on the trade in jungle produce and palm.

During his visit to Long Akah, the Hon. the Resident opened the new Roman Catholic school buildings at Long San. Temonggong Tuan Wong Ajeng's house. They were not quite completed at the time of the visit, but will eventually have concrete flooring, and are of solid wood construction, a great improvement on the old softwood and kapang buildings previously in use.

The Education cost reported last quarter as approved at a meeting of the Local Authority has since been approved by the majority of the Orang Ulu (Kayan and Kampar).

A meeting of the Chinese Advisory Board was held in December. Among other matters discussed was the formation of a District Welfare Committee. In the past, each community has looked after its own people, but it was felt that an advisory Committee should be formed. The various Chinese communities have been asked to elect representatives, and other men are also being asked to co-operate.

On 15th November, the Sarawak Goldfields Standard planter landed on the river opposite Miri, bringing a party of visitors to the S.O.M. camp at S. Peat and Kuala Balau. It is understood that the planter intends to make regular weekly visits to the new camp at Kuala Balau, where preparations are being made to put down a tail wall. The buildings for the new camp are nearly complete, and the drillers are expected to arrive sometime in January.

The S.O.M. cane-drilling party are now working over the Brunei border towards Labu, and expect to vacate their camp at S. Peat and move over into Brunei sometime in January. They are reported to have felled up to 200 oil seedlings during the course of their operations.

The Prophet's Birthday on 18th November was celebrated with a procession of school children round the kampungs, bazaar and Government quarters.

A new arrival in the district was Brother Alexander, a highly qualified carpenter who has previously been in North Borneo. He has proceeded to Long Akah, where he will supervise the completion of the Roman Catholic School buildings.

Pringleau Gao, accompanied by a family party consisting of 3 men and 2 women spent five days in Singapore, at the guests of H.E. the Commissioner-General and Mr. Loh Wan Tha, at the invitation of the latter. They appear to have had a wonderful time, and were most impressed with the "jungle" of Singapore. They said it was far easier to get lost in one building (the City Hall building), than in their own jungle in the Baram.

At a wind-up meeting of the Coronation Celebration Committee, a profit of \$1,171.58 was disclosed. It was decided to use this money to level a portion of the open space in Marudi Bazaar, and turn it into a children's play-ground.

FIFTH DIVISION

REBONI (Mr. J. C. R. Fisher)

There has been very little demand from the public for Government salted rice, with the result that the Division ended the year with sufficient stocks of padi and rice on hand to last until the end of next October, and this in spite of the fact that 3,000 piculs have recently been sold to Brunei.

The Divisional Advisory Council met in November and one of the most successful meetings so far took place. The standard of debate showed much improvement and a great deal of useful discussion resulted in consequence.

The final plans were ready for the installation of Local Government in the Lubok Antu District on January 1st 1954, and there should now be no undue difficulty in getting the District Council started.

Mr. J. S. Montgomery has been forced through the depression in the price of rubber, to close his estate at Limberg. Mr. R. Montgomery who has been in charge for the past three years left Limberg in December for the United Kingdom.

Mr. N. W. Smyth who was recently appointed Divisional Agricultural Officer has made many inspections to the Agricultural Station during the slack time that he has been in the Division. A model pigsty, incubator house, engine shed, and a fish pond have so far been completed. It is also gratifying to note that many more visitors now go to the Agricultural Station for inspection and advice than was the case formerly.

The progress made with the building of Lubuk Antu Bazaar is very satisfactory.

**DISTRICT OFFICER, LUBUK ANTU
(The Hon. Abuang Haji Abdurrahman)**

The Lubuk Antu District Council has held three meetings during the quarter. The councillors have accepted the proposal to pay assessment rate on all premises including dwelling houses within one mile radius of the Lubuk Antu Government offices.

The Malay school, 1st Mile Kadayan school and the Basyah school at Hulu Banua are reported to be progressing well.

The first Chinese boy, Hong Heng Chow of the Chung Hua School has been selected to join the Student Teacher Group as State Listener for the year 1954. Sabin, an Iban, has been selected to join the Upper Primary School Group.

Very few Ibanas come down during the quarter in view of their hunting efforts in padi tilling.

Smuggling of bullockes from the Kuching area across the border to the Brunei territories appears to have slackened down after the arrest of certain responsible persons on a charge of theft.

The Badminton champion of the 4th Division, is the son of Che Hassan bin Manan has been transferred here to act as Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Trade & Customs during the absence of Che Raharu bin Nor who is on accumulated annual leave.

A gun was fired at 12.00 midnight to mark the change of the year, 1954.

**ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, LUBUK ANTU
(Mr. J. Pate)**

In the third quarter agreement was reached on the formation of the Lubuk Antu District Council in 1954. During the present quarter solid progress has been made in the detailed preparations for the inauguration of the Authority so that it shall get off to a flying start on January 1st, 1954.

The most startling event of the quarter was the discovery that the District Officer's bungalow is sited in the middle of a graveyard, the existence of which was previously entirely unsuspected by the officer. The digging of a drain below the path from the bungalow to the District Office revealed the graves, which were thought at first by British excavation to be of Islamic origin, though this was subsequently repudiated by the Malays, who on examination of the contents of the buried pots said they were definitely Tagalog graves. This suggests that the graveyard was but used well over a century ago. Some of the buried jars and in particular the flask which they contained was stated by both Malays and Kelabit to be of considerable value, and they are therefore to be dispatched to the Museum for examination. Meanwhile for areas in front of the District Officer's bungalow bear more resemblance to the Charnel than a garden.

Another event of interest which occurred in October was the arrival on Lubuk Antu strip of a Piper PA-30 aircraft from Singapore via Ranoch. This aircraft remained in Lubuk Antu for some weeks during which it lent useful assistance to the Mission, on one occasion engaging in a search for the Mission's Aeroplane which was lost or five days earlier from a remote interior strip in North Borneo. As it happened, no sooner had the Piper PA-30 disappeared in one direction in its search than the Aeroplane returned from another.

On Remembrance Day a parade was held in front of the District Office and ten minutes' silence observed by members of all communities. Poppies were sold in Lubuk Antu for the first time this year and an unexpectedly large sum was realised from these sales.

Dr. McLaren paid two usual visits to Lubuk Antu in November and December, and two journeys to the Upper Tribes were undertaken by the Travelling Dispenser Assistant. Reports of a mild outbreak of

influenza were received from the Pa Tongga area but have not given cause for alarm. Otherwise health has continued fair.

Tuberculosis remains the main scourge of the district and there are now some twenty persons from Lawas in the T.B. wards of Borneo Hospital. The Borneo Evangelical Mission vary widely sent the bulk of their native personnel for X-ray examination to Borneo and some of these people were found to be suspect and kept in hospital.

The new dresser in Sunders has been kept very busy by in-patients and has not yet been able to get away to travel the Lower Trasam.

The death of Tuau Haji Abdul Ghafar, Imam of Lawas for 30 years, is reported with regret. The Imam died on November 23rd.

The writer was down into Bah Kelabit by courtesy of the Mission on October 21st, thereby being enabled to spend much longer time in each village during the descent of the Tiramau. A call was made on the new Kini at Long Basung, who is a Murut, and very friendly relations established. We were entertained most hospitably, and on our departure the British & Indonesian Anthems were played by the local school band.

Throughout the quarter Kelabit and Indonesian Muruts continued to visit Lawas Bazaar in large numbers. Some of the Kelabits and also some Sarawak Muruts were employed for a short time on various public works in and around Lawas and worked so well compared with the Malay labour force that the Tan Kampong came to request that no more "Indonesians" be employed. The "Bogingers" have now returned to their homes, but I should have no hesitation in employing them again should really hard work be required.

The Malays of Putang in October reported the discovery of three unexploded bombs in a padi field some miles above Putang. The owners of surrounding padi are not willing to have the bombs detonated or removed until after harvest, and they have therefore been clearly marked with red flags and notices posted warning people to keep away from them.

The Double Ninth passed off quietly as anticipated, the children's lantern procession in Lawas unfortunately being marred by rain. Elections were held during the month to choose the Chinese representatives for the District Council, a postal ballot being conducted for the benefit of outlying bazaars. In the Lawas area, which is very scattered, 33% of the electors voted, while in Sunders and Trasam, where the Chinese are more concentrated, 77% voted. These figures are quite encouraging.

Five Murut students returned from Bora Lintang during the quarter, one is to start a school at Long Tokon on the Lower Trasam in the new year, while another is to return to Kuching to start training as a Secondary Administrative Officer and another similarly to train as a teacher. The other two are still in the Upper Primary School but have developed almost beyond recognition. The spirit inspired by Bora Lintang appears to be the only one of the most promising regards for the future of this country.

One Malay Student was accepted during the quarter for training at the Senior Track School and left Lawas for Borneo on December 31st.

As decided at the meeting of the District Advisory Council in the third quarter, a course of Civic lectures to Schools has been inaugurated, and during the past three months a number of Government Officers have given lectures on a variety of subjects.

With financial assistance from the Information Department an unused Government building in the bazaar in Lawas has been converted into a proper reading room and information office, thus replacing the earlier temporary arrangement.

Reports of the padi crop are uniformly good, the exceptionally good burns leading hill padi farmers to expect a better crop than last year. The dry weather which brought about these good burns was also responsible for the delay in plowing wet padi in Sunders, but this is now coming on well and a good harvest is anticipated.

An encouraging development noted in Bah Kelabit was the use of bulldozes for trampling the ground prior to planting. Recent reports indicate that the padi planted in this way is doing well, and this method may therefore be more widely adopted in 1954.

During the quarter a market bazaar with a light flashing at one-second intervals was held at Kuala Lawas and proved a great boon to shipping. Unfortunately the light failed after about a month and it has not yet been possible to repair it.

The rice supply situation continues excellent and the Supply Department has needed to sell very little rice to the public. The main reason for this has been the large amount brought down to Lawas for sale by Muruts and Kelabits.

The Mana-Kelabit residence was completed early in the quarter and immediately put to good use. It has in fact been full throughout most of the quarter.

In December S.A.D. Mr. Mason with a party of Muruts constructed a suspension bridge over the Trasam river and thus completed one of the major obstacles to unbroken travel over the Ulu Trasam track.

The Good Old Days

(Extract from Sarawak Gazette)

(Man)

(Tasmin Hosson)

January, 17, 1910

Night boats were moored on the beach under the shade of the Court House, and the natives reverberating through the campagna, receding back from the hills, gave notice to all and sundry that the Government Offices were opened for another day's work. At the last boat a flag flew out on the morning hours from a mast that stood proudly solitary on a grass plot below the Court and from a little whitewashed guard house issued a native soldier, bare of feet, handily buckling his belt and throwing back at the same time a jet to a comrade inside. A corporal hitherto followed and before long separated with the released master from the Court House verandah, both eager to seek their sleeping mats again.

Scarcely had the echo of the gong died away before the click, a Chinese with shuffling feet and a Panama hat, strolled up. He was closely followed by two policemen. The click took his place at a table; the policemen sat down on a bench in the verandah.

"Apa dikata?" — what is the news, Abang?" — the query hallooed in front of the older policeman.

"The news is good, friend," was the reply, then the man turned to his companion on the bench. "You had better fetch him. The Tsui will be down soon."

"Percik who?"

"Si Acub."

The younger man got up, paused, stretched himself and made off towards the little jail that shored its wooden shingle roof above the tall surrounding palliads. The sentry, already tired of duty, placed his rifle on the bench and holding his arms on the verandah rail, slept into the ditch beneath.

"What has he done?" he asked.

"Cut down Matil of Lasongas with a parang," the policeman answered with an affected indifference meant to imply that such offences were hardly worth his attention, after so many years of experience.

"Well, he get shot up?"

"Saya salah (who knows!)" with a shrug of the shoulders—"It is all the same to the young people whether there is malu (blame) or not. But if I found a man playing with my wife, by Allah! I would kill them both."

Small groups of people now began to appear at the Court House, some Dayaks smooth-hatted, living pictures in houses, Malays silent and indifferent; Chinese low-voted and gesticulating; all carrying a burden and babbling as they talked, that rust and that in curious cadence.

"The Tuan is coming!" someone whispered, and the noise suddenly ceased. The sentry drew his hands together and stood to attention, a statue of military ardour. The policemen rearranged the papers on the Magistrate's table as if the duty were the sole joy of his life.

The District Officer came slowly down the hill path from the bungalow, his white clothes glowing whiter than ever against the green of the grassy slopes, his brass buttons twinkling brightly as he passed from the shade of the trees into the glare of the sun. As he reached the Court House he stopped for a moment. How ugly, how unromantic, he thought it looked—just a lank-pouched whitewashed bungalow, with nothing to relieve the crude monotony of its lines save the official emblem where the sentry stood. Yet its walls had known romance. They even had heard tales of love and death.

The officer entered, acknowledged the salutes of army and police, returned the tabeluk (salutations) of the people and took his seat at the Court table.

The various matters were attended to and as the Court House gradually quieted, the Magistrate turned to the police.

"Are there many more cases?" he asked.

"There is one Tuan". The man spoke as if surprised that the most important case should have been forgotten.

"Ah, of course," the Officer remembered now "bring him up then."

They brought him in handcuffed and he seemed unfixed the shingles, for he glanced at the iron, then tried to hide his hands in a fold of his coat. He walked straightway to the bench in front and sat down. He was somewhat past middle age, a short thick set Malay with flat nose and wide lips loosely covered by a sparse mustache, but his eyes had a kindly look, a soft appeal in them though bloodshot and red from a sleepless night. He appeared now indifferent in his position, but he kept his eyes with the strange appeal in them, on the White Man.

The Magistrate took up a paper and read the charge. Prisoner was accused of grievously wounding one Matil of Lasongas with a sharp weapon. Then he signed for the prosecutor to appear. There was a parting of the group of listeners near the door and Matil of Lasongas was half carried, half pushed in to be placed on the floor near the prisoner. They tried to sit him on the bench at first, but they found it gave him pain.

Matil was a younger man than Acul, good looking even for a Malay, tall and straight limbed; he was bare from the waist upwards, save for broad bandages that crossed his chest and wound in many folds round his

neck and shoulder. One arm, the left, was in a sling and there was bloodstain where the plaid white fingers showed beneath the covering. He lay on the floor and told his tale in weak tones, whispering in resentful reproach (for Law was on his side) against the prisoner Acul.

He told how the evening before prisoner's wife Mansur had come to his house to see his mother and to buy crepey (candy staff). When the purchase was completed they had talked together for a few minutes and Mansur told him that her husband had but just come back from a month's game hunting in the jungle. It was even as they talked that Acul came to the house with a drawn parang in his hand, his eyes were gleaming and Matil said he thought the man was gila (mad). Mansur screamed and ran to his mother at the back of the house. Then when the murderer had fled in follows, he had interposed and Acul had slashed him with the weapon. He had caught the blade once as it fell with his open hand and the cut had bitten through to the bones of his finger. The second blow had cut deep into the back of his shoulder, and then he fell, as neighbours ran to help. There was little else to add. The witness had no idea why Acul should try to harm his wife. Prisoner had not spoken. He thought perhaps there might have been a quarrel. Had Matil been to his house before?—Certainly, she had often been to buy crepey but there was nothing strange in that.

Acul throughout the narration showed absolute indifference. He did not appear to listen. Perhaps his thoughts were as far away as the look in his eyes.

It was the Magistrate's voice that brought him back to the present.

"Have you anything to say?" he asked the prisoner. "Is it true you wounded this man?"

"Benda—it is true Tuan." There was silence for a few minutes, all waiting for the accused to justify his deed. At last the Magistrate, tiring of the delay spoke impatiently,

"Well, speak man! Why did you do this thing?"

"I have nothing to say I had made (katakan) the subject."

The Officer looked curiously at the man. The officer was a serious one, and yet not a word uttered in his soft chosen. Hardly had he known such a case in his many years experience of justice. Note, yes, that had been mentioned but could shame alone be sufficient justification for such a deed?

Why did not the man speak out?

There was, the Magistrate well knew, a clause not far to be sought—a provocation that in native eyes will whitewash many acts of violence. The District Officer drummed on the table with his fingers.

"Speak out," he said almost coaxingly to Acul. "Have you nothing more to say?"

"There is nothing more," the answer was emphatic and decisive.

The Magistrate sighted and wrote in the book, "The prisoner pleads guilty and has no defence. The Court sentences him to eighteen months' imprisonment."

Acul received the verdict impassively, saluted his Judge in a military manner and turned to descend in charge of a policeman.

In the doorway they were kept back for a moment as Matil was carried out. A woman crouched on the floor of the verandah. Matil smiled at her as he was borne away. She rose and placed a cloth tenderly round his bowed shoulders; she followed him down the steps. Those in the Court saw the action and some nodded each other and giggled. Acul saw her too, but not a muscle of his face moved; only the iron bracelets on his wrists met with a sudden click.

Acul met his fate with resignation, the same indifference that all Malays can only show in daily association with a philosophical despotism. He went to work with the prisoners, willing and cheerful—wearing

the roads round the station and clearing the bush cover from the paths on the hills.

Six months Acub worked, gaining power for his envious character from those who watched him. Often the District Officer, attached to the man from the time, had noted his willing behaviour and given him easy work to do round his own bungalow. Thus it so happened that after a time the Officer was obliged to find another water-carrier. He decided to give the prisoner the chance, so Acub was taken from the working gang and installed as a servant in the White Man's bungalow.

Day by day he won greater regard from those brought into contact with him. The Tutors saw in him a willing slave, the 'boys' found him useful to do odd jobs for them, even the cook's wife found him a capable slave when she wished to be relieved for a while of her growing pregnancy. Always cheerful, singing as he went down to fetch water for the bath tubs, ringing as he struck away axe or hand-to-fist wood for the cook, there seemed not a cloud in his life. Sometimes in the evenings the Magistrate could hear the tom-toms and screams of a form much like emanating from the servants' quarters, and he could picture well to himself the scene within the dimly lighted acculturated slums. He could, in fancy, see Acub seated at a side-table among glasses and chinaware, his thin dangling and twanging to the time as he gaily picked out of the noisy strings the strains of some Malay tune. By the open breeth the Chinese cook stood watching the blue and yellow flames outside his dingy cooking pots, now and then stooping to blow a red-hot ember into flambing life and the naked gleam would emphasize his shining yellow skin and the glassy shaggy roots of hair which wound round his head. He could imagine the scene in the open space just 'the corner where the two Malay boys' faced each other as affably paced through one of the extremely monotonous yet exhilarating dances of the Malays—now moving their arms slowly to the time now racing to right now racing to left, advancing towards each other then retreating with gliding motion; hands, hands, body and legs each playing a part in the semi-swinging dance.

One hot and dark night the District Officer lay sleepless in his bed. There was thunder somewhere in the distance. Dark clouds had drawn a curtain over the light of the stars and now and then total plumes of pale lightning threw hills and jungle into dim perspective. The Officer was tossing from side to side on his mattress, when he heard a low voice call suddenly from near the river, and immediately after the alarm bell called loud, at first with short intervals between each clang, then faint, dying until the whole country seemed muted with the shrilling sound. He sprang to the verandah and to the left saw a reddish blot in the sky that pulsed as if with life, throwing out glittering sparks that lost themselves in the pall overhead, and all the time there was a muttering roar of a large crowd. He awoke under his breath then catching up a hand lamp ran down to the place. A native house standing by itself had caught fire and with framework of wood, walls of matted leaves, roof of palm leaf thatch it stood little chance of escape from the roaring flames that ran up one side. As the District Officer arrived he found a small crowd standing in the strange light, doing nothing, hoping nothing, treating the spectacle of destruction as an entertainment.

The White Man propped at once there was little to do. "Whose house is it?" he gasped.

"Mr Radin's" they told him but when he asked them where the man was they could not say. She had not been seen, her husband was away and they thought she was living with friends. A woman calling something, answering, interrupted the inquiry. She ran up to the road, bare-headed, eyes distended, hands held tight to her bosom.

"Acub! Oh acub ah! My child! Oh my child!" she called.

"Mr Radin!" she cried exultant and passed about her to hear her tale. She told it quickly in a gasping voice, struggling the while to get nearer her yearning home. She had gone to see another woman, but left her daughter Lintah in charge of the younger child. The long agent. Lintah had run to tell for mother and the baby was still in the house. The fire was making rapid progress; time was little now for action. The Englishman looked round, no one moved. The mother was struggling fiercely while friends held her back; her back, her coat-wearers at the neck, and her hair had fallen loose round her shoulders. He strode resolutely forward into the heat—but the fire crackled and roared—but the corner where the child was sleeping was still unscathed; he went rapidly behind to find an entrance. As he passed into the shadow of the unburnt portion, a hand caught at his arm.

"Wait James," said a calm voice. "I will go. The house will not bear your weight. I am light. Go back!" The District Officer passed irresolute caused to being addressed in such commanding tones. At the same moment he saw Acub pass on suddenly to the house. The man climbed a shaking post and tore furiously at the charred wall. It came away easily, but the house was tottering, the last weight might overbalance the structure. The fire ate on steadily and the heat was inclemene.

Acub passed in through the hole and at the same instant part of the house fell in with the sound of falling catenary. The second seemed like hours to the waiting Officer. The house gave a lurch like a picking ship and above the roar he heard the wail of a child. Thank Heaven! It was still alive! Then the man called loud from within, the White Man rushed up shaking his face from the heat, a branch was pushed out of the hole and as he clutched it he saw the house posts slowly slanting inward.

"Jump!" he called to Acub, and the prisoner did so in time to escape death. As he jumped the rest of the building collapsed in a shower of sparks and the man fell headlong on a heap of glowing ashes. He rose at once and ran to safety, but his clothes were burnt, his hair singed, and his flesh scalded and blistered. The crying child they handed back to its mother. She clasped it tight to her breast, writhed its smooth head as if to assure herself that her heart did not deserve her. She rocked it gently as and the crooning over it with the joyousness of a mother, and the whispers of the child died away with the sense of her protection.

Those who remained saw the flames fade, leaving only charred remains glowing. The fire was over, the small crowd moved away to talk over in their own houses the tale of a night's entertainment.

Acub lay ill for some days and his release came soon after. The District Officer wished to keep him in his household, but Acub said he had his work to do. So in the evening he came to the Office, thanked him for his kindness, shook hands with the White Man and went away.

It was two nights after, and the Officer lay on his bed and heard the rain drop off the roof while the wind whistled in the trees nearby. There was a knock at his door. He called out, "Who is there?" but no answer came, so he rose and opened the door. In the light of a down-turned lamp, framed in the doorway was the figure of a man standing erect with one arm extended at right angles to the body. In his hand was a parang. He held it so far that there were heavy drops of fluid running down the blade and dripping one by one to the floor. It was blood, and the Englishman recoiled in horror, paralyzed by the sight.

"Acub," it is done! said a calm voice. She is dead!"—the voice was Acub's. He had avenged his honour, he had killed his wife.

He was taken below to the jail he had so lately left, and the District Officer found again how great, how subtle, how treacherous, is the nose of such—of tainted human to a true Malay.

CORRESPONDENCE

100 Main Road,
Takorau,
New Zealand.
21st February, 1954.

The Editors,
The Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

Dear Sirs,

I would like to add "a lot of rum", and put your mind at rest regarding the fate of at least one of the paltry 700 copies of the *Sarawak Gazette*, which reaches me once a month.

It might interest you to know that I have had all the Gazette for the first four post-war years bound into two handsome volumes.

I enjoy the recent addition of a Cross-word puzzle, which will I hope help me to learn a little Malay and the book reviews are very witty without being "smart". So rest assured that the present generation (so far as I am concerned) is entertained by your Gazette, who "we are amused".

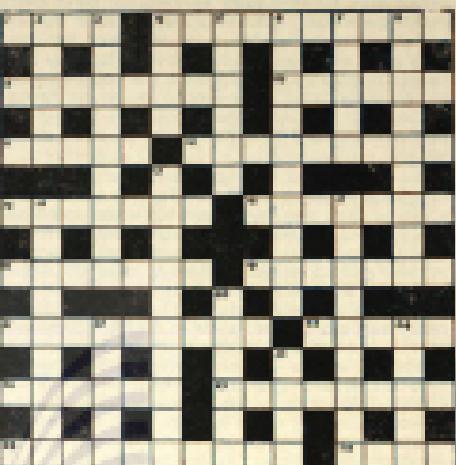
I hope my grandchildren's grandchildren will enjoy the contents of a whole handful of bound, and rebound *Sarawak Gazette* as much as I do. But I do miss the pictorial stamp.

I remain,
Yours very sincerely,
Francis M. Rogers

Borneo Annual Reunion

A Borneo Luncheon will be held at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, on June 26th, 1954 at 1 p.m. for residents and ex-residents of Sarawak, North Borneo, Brunei and Labuan.

A light meal will be served so that participants may have about to meet as many of their friends as possible. Admission will be by ticket which may be obtained from Mr. W. A. C. Smith, O.B.E., c/o The Association of British Malays, Malaya House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. If obtained before June 9th they will cost 1/- (excluding drinks). Tickets issued after June 9th will cost 5/-.

The "Gazette" Crossword No. 6
(New Series)

CLUES

- | Across | Down |
|---|--|
| 1. With a dozen in the eye of the law (12). | 1. Another issue (9). |
| 4. Radio Station will work over there (13). | 3. In London the Council preserves and increases them (9). |
| 5. Native name (long) (8). | 4. See 1 across (11). |
| 8. Roger with A.D. now needs—(11). | 5. A reptile made trouble in the Foreign Secretary's (6). |
| 10. Kuching people are a lot at Sandakan (11). | 6. What colour of us do, or should, we have (10). |
| 12. He does not have it all his own way in Malaya (9). | 7. A comparative Indian deity often called above (9). |
| 13. Great Lakes (6). | 8. People of a part of ancient Italy (9). |
| 14. They live in South America and have names like our names (7). | 11. Major Britain was the superpower and Shakespeare was there, word, 1, 2. If you provide him with the seeds you may please a tree (9). |
| 15. Timothy was addressed in (10) (11). | 12. If you like to have one, but have no apt to make you buy (9). |
| 16. He goes by Rogers (11). | 16. Robin Rogers will see that you do (11). |
| 17. A place (9). | 20. Like 1 across and a more unpleasant and hard to find (9). |
| 18. He also works one God (11). | 24. Gurn is a size big one and we can't walk away from it (11). |
| 19. Robin acquired some of an old radio set (10) (11). | 25. Give for the 1954 and the Australian Committee for Co-operative Development to sing along and walk down (11). |
| 20. James and Mr. Banks, in love (10). | |

Note: lights are Malay and some English, but English predominates.

Solution to Crossword No. 4

- | Across | Down |
|--|---|
| 1. Kuching, 2. Iron, 3. Body, 11. Cup, 12. Metal, 14. Motor, 16. Fish, 17. CA, 18. Tree, 20. Kindly, 21. Oil, 24. Date, 25. UK, 26. Sheep, 28. Gun, 31. SIT, 32. Relatively. | 1. Kuching, 2. Nest, 3. Volatile, 4. Am, 5. Adam, 6. Nature, 7. Cup, 8. Elizabeth, 9. Fire, 10. Yield, 11. Add, 12. Loyd, 13. Penn, 14. Love, 15. Pen, 16. Sea. |

Brief Books

The following are the latest additions to the Sarawak Library. It is long, but we do not apologize, because there can never be too many books in the world. But we have arranged with the Library to publish lists of new books monthly hereforward.

Administration		
Marjorie Nicolson Sir Cossack Particulars	8228 8212	Co-operation in the Colonies The Colonial Office From Within
A. Robinson K. E. Clark	8471 8218	Forces Geocaching
 Agriculture		
Christopher Woodlands C. H. Fay Margaret Whitney	7893 7997 8460	The Stained Glass of "New College Oxford" Folks of Industry 1931 Renaissance Architecture in England
Architecture		
Ed: Arnold L. Haskell Ed: Ruthanne Hobson Ed: Ruthanne Hobson R. G. Collingwood J. H. Oxley Herbert Read H. Rubens Albrecht Durer Kenneth Clark J. Bryan Shaw Phaidon Press	8710 8711 8712 8217 8214 7983 8003 8010 8018 8020 8221	The Ballet Annual Decorative Art 1931-32 Decorative Art 1933-34 The Principles of Art Painting For Amateurs The Art of Wyndham Lewis The Arts at Work Little Books on Art Pierre della Francesca The Drawings of Francesco Guardi Renaissance
Art		
Collins Press John W. Dorrell Ernest F. Carter Rose Buckner J. M. Hick Collins Press F. W. Blandford F. W. Blandford Ed: E. W. Hobbs Ed: E. W. Hobbs Ed: E. W. Hobbs Allen Smith W. A. G. Bradman C. L. Rolly Victor Silverside I. Baker Charles H. Hayward A. J. Shirley Perry W. Blandford Dame Cicely Leslie Woodhead Rosemary Brinkley F. John Nora Japanese John P. Harbord F. J. Carter F. J. Carter Rosemary Brinkley Edward Wilson James T. Rolly Robert Horne	8713 8714 8715 8216 8217 8218 8481 8482 8483 8484 8485 8486 8487 8488 8489 8213 8216 8217 8218 8219 8220 8221 8222 7978 7979 8401 8402 8503 8504 8505 8506	The Ballerina Decorative Art 1931-32 Decorative Art 1933-34 The Principles of Art Painting For Amateurs The Art of Wyndham Lewis The Arts at Work Little Books on Art Pierre della Francesca The Drawings of Francesco Guardi Renaissance
Arts and Crafts		
D. C. Somervell Louis Marlow James Barwell Emily Hale Praya Stark Eric Williams Joy Packer C. E. T. Warren & J. Benson Ursula Graham Bowes R. H. Hor. Thomas Johnston Philip Goodall John Sumner Wilfred Fortune G. H. Sasse E. M. W. Tillyard Kenneth Hopkins Rupert Craft-Cooke Majorie Postland Henry Miller	8592 8593 8594 8595 8596 8703 8704 8705 8706 8707 8708 8709 8710 8711 8712 8713 8714 8715 8716 8717 8718 8719 8720 8721 8722 7978 7979 8401 8402 8503 8504 8505 8506	Modern Home Needlework Graphic and Painting Railway Modelling Monogramming Handicraft Science How To Do It (in Pictures) Wood Turning Road Building Easy Furniture Building Simple Outdoor Carpentry Home Carpentry Practical Guide Pattern Designing for Craftsmen Built-in Furniture So you Want To Be An Electrical Engineer Modern Bathroom Decorating Small Things To Make In Wood Polishing Your Woodwork Wood Craft Is Fun! Wood Carving Knitting Jewellery Making Pottery Work Metalwork The Making of Books Bookbinding Model Aeroplanes Model Boat Building Crafts for Girls Crafts for Boys A Craft Anthology Knitting For Girls
Autobiography and Biography		
D. C. Somervell Louis Marlow James Barwell Emily Hale Praya Stark Eric Williams Joy Packer C. E. T. Warren & J. Benson Ursula Graham Bowes R. H. Hor. Thomas Johnston Philip Goodall John Sumner Wilfred Fortune G. H. Sasse E. M. W. Tillyard Kenneth Hopkins Rupert Craft-Cooke Majorie Postland Henry Miller	8592 8593 8594 8595 8596 8703 8704 8705 8706 8707 8708 8709 8710 8711 8712 8713 8714 8715 8716 8717 8718 8719 8720 8721 8722 7978 7979 8401 8402 8503 8504 8505 8506	Somerset Baldwin Seven Friends Barwell's London Journal James Brooks of Sarawak The Coast of Africa The Escapists Grey Minnows Above Us the Waves The Hidden Land Myronides Mr. Churchill Sir Christopher Wren Beauty for Ashes Robert Louis Stevenson Milton Walter de la Mare The Life for Me A Donald Justice Robert Browning

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Alfred Croch	8203	Flowers From a Cotswold Garden	57-59
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Nicholls Stewell	8209	Tropical Birds	57-59
Ian Haslam	8210	Pelicans and Aigrettes	57-59
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Nicholas Blake	8864	Murder For Murder	C & D
Agatha Christie	8865	Dumb Witness	C & D
Agatha Christie	8866	One, Two, Buckle My Shoe	C & D
Glady's Mitchell	8867	Murder Fest	C & D
Majorie Alan	8817	Dark Legacy	C & D
Selwyn	8818	Operation Avalanche	C & D
Richard Ellington	8819	Some Cold Dead	C & D
Michael Horn	8814	The Amber File	C & D
Michael Gilbert	8815	Fever in French	C & D
Sutherland Scott	8816	Blood in their Bed	C & D
Patricia Wentworth	8822	The Ivory Dagger	C & D
Josephine Tey	8823	A Shilling For Candles	C & D
John Rhode	8824	By Registered Post	C & D
Guy Callaghan	8825	Four Mothers	C & D
Sean O'Brien	8826	Death in Ambush	C & D
Nicholas Bentley	8827	Third Party Risk	C & D
Peter Cheaney	8847	You Can Call It a Day	C & D
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Mary Fair	8849	The Night Watchman's Friend	C & D
City Callaghan	8850	A Welsh Wore Master	C & D
Glady's Mitchell	8857	The Reliving Strangers	C & D
Raymond Postgate	8858	The Ledger is Kept	C & D
Elizabeth Daley	8859	And Dangerous To Know	C & D
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H.M.S.O.	8514	<i>Introducing The Colonies</i>	29
Henry Bell	8515	<i>English Myths and Traditions</i>	29
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Agatha Christie	8124	<i>The Standard Mystery</i>	-
Agatha Christie	8125	<i>Play Do It With Mirrors</i>	-
Agatha Christie	8126	<i>After The Funeral</i>	-
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Frederick Wyatt	8292	Southwards from China	91
John F. Gibson	8294	Memory Bay	91
D. D. C. Padias Mould	8295	Sorrows of the Sabah	91
F. F. O'Conor	8296	Shark-O'	91
Carloso Michel	8297	Beyond Horizons	91
R. A. L. Smith	8298	Born	91
Robert Gibbons	8299	Cutting Down The War	91
Colin Streat	8300	Escape	91
Ed: D. F. Brinkman	8303	Frontier Cities of Britain	91
John Fahey	8308	Land Upturned High	91
Colin Trajen	8309	Madagascar Mystery	91
M. J. Berill	8310	Journey into Wonder	91
Harry Hopkins	8306	New World待ing	91
F. Spencer Chapman	8307	Living Dangerously	91
H. H. Finlayson	8106	The Red Centre	91
Harold Ingrams	8142	Hong Kong	91
John Fisher	8122	The Malacca Waters	91
Bill Broadbent	8037	Literary Orbits (in Photographs)	91
Paul Elk	7960	The Other London	91
Young Readers			
Erald Byron	8672	Erald Byron's Book of the Year	YR
Neil Strainfield	8673	The Fairies' Treasures	YR
Marguerite Fanchetti	8674	A Fox in the Clouds	YR
Joan Aspin	8675	All You've Ever Wanted	YR
Lawrence C. Bagley	8676	How to Fly	YR
C. Bernard Kotter	8677	A Book of Many Things	YR
C. S. Lewis	8678	The Silver Chair	YR
D. MacCauley & R. Quince	8679	The Story of a Newspaper	YR
Millions Press	8680	Children's Encyclopedia for Children	YR
Peter Hand	8642	The Sky and The Houses	YR
M. G. Ossia	8643	Stars and Planets	YR
Edna Bell	8644	David and His Australian Friends	YR
Ann Strand	8645	To See The Queen	YR
Ronald Spence	8646	Champion of the St. Lawrence	YR
Michael Patrick	8647	Tommy Hawk's Third Case	YR
Yvonne French	8648	Six Great Englishwomen	YR
Anthony de Salvocean	8649	Six Great Explorers	YR
John Podaly	8650	Tomboy Adventures	YR
Arthur L. Hayward	8651	The Book of Explorers	YR
Lucinda Everett	8652	Midway Tales for Juniors	YR
John Weston	8653	Hughie's Tales	YR
Peter Dwyer	8654	Walks up the River	YR
Alan Brock	8655	Bill Brown C.I.E.	YR
Jean Forbes-Robertson	8656	Cherry, Two Tales of Fantasy	YR
A. A. Milne	8657	The House at Pooh Corner	YR
F. Sherwood Taylor	8658	The Young Chums	YR
Andrew Lang	8659	Orange Fairy Book	YR
Andrew Lang	8660	Oliver Fairy Book	YR
Andrew Lang	8661	Orange Fairy Book	YR
Andrew Lang	8662	Red Fairy Book	YR
Andrew Lang	8663	Yellow Fairy Book	YR
Andrew Lang	8664	White Fairy Book	YR
Andrew Lang	8665	Avalon Nights	YR
Alan Villiers	8666	And Not To Yield	YR
Elder Teller	8667	Bob, Little Guide	YR
Captain W. H. Johns	8668	Boys in the Gold	YR
Captain W. H. Johns	8669	Boys in the Star	YR
R. L. Stevenson	8670	The Black Arrow	YR
A. A. Milne	8238	When We Were Very Young	YR
Hester Weston	8239	The Lost Valley	YR
Kathleen Fisher	8240	Tales of the North Country	YR
Alan Aldous	8241	McGowen Goes Fishing	YR
Jack Cox	8242	Meat for Rover Scouts	YR
Stephen W. Meader	8243	Whaler Round the Horn	YR
Maurice Burton	8244	How Long Have They Helped Us—Dolphins	YR
Maurice Burton	8245	How Long Have They Helped Us—Sheep	YR
Maurice Burton	8246	How Long Have They Helped Us—Sharks	YR
Maurice Burton	8247	How Long Have They Helped Us—Cats	YR
Maurice Burton	8248	How Long Have They Helped Us—Robins	YR
Maurice Burton	8249	How Long Have They Helped Us—Elephants	YR

Dora C. Atby	8230	Tales of the Northern	YR
Malcolm Berry	8231	The Plague of Locusts	YR
Patrick Brindle	8232	Lions of Africa	YR
Captain W. D. Evans	8233	Higher Second Course	YR
Audrey De Salvo	8234	Three Green Books	YR
Arthur Catherall	8235	Painted Whales	YR
Ronald Evans	8236	The Brothers of Corcoran	YR
A. G. Chester	8237	Warren Payne (What Causes Things)	YR
Guenther Press Ltd.	8238	Commonwealth and Empire Award	YR
Lucy Diamond	8239	New Way Our State	YR
M. McNicoll & A. Johnson	8240	Our Everyday World—Anthony Sutton	YR
M. McNicoll & A. Johnson	8241	Our Everyday World—Peter Marler	YR
M. McNicoll & A. Johnson	8242	Our Everyday World—Paul	YR
C. Bennett Kealey	8243	The Book of Discovery	YR
W. and H. Ballough	8244	Introducing Animals	YR
J. Gibson	8245	Grandma Bliss (for Boys Scouts)	YR
Febi Collins	8246	By Special Request (Stories for Girls)	YR
Ralph Hammard	8247	Saints' Tales	YR
Widley Derbyshire	8248	Reency Treasury	YR
Brenda Cross	8249	Barbara in the Lower Fifth	YR
Dame Deller	8250	Robinson Crusoe	YR
M. Vera Armstrong	8251	Maths of Glendale	YR
Lawrence Maywell	8252	Fathers in the Family	YR
A. A. Miles	8253	Where the Frost	YR
Miss Davies	8254	How Things Are Obtained—from	YR
Maxwell Taylor	8255	People's Jobs—The Engine Driver	YR
Ella Holt	8256	People's Jobs—The Farm	YR
F. Hawthorne Brian	8257	People's Jobs—The Postman	YR
Barbara Chisholm	8258	Party Companions	YR
James Hartung	8259	A Book of Words	YR
A. W. Root	8260	How the Menus Lived	YR
Lion. Comdg. P. K. Kamp	8261	The Boy's Book of the Navy	YR
Macmillan & Co.	8262	Macmillan's Atlas for S.E. Asia	YR
R. Scoville	8263	The Chronicles of Robin Hood	YR
Perry F. Wittenman	8271	A Castle of the Mediterranean	YR
John Hampden	8272	Sea-Dogs and Pilgrim Fathers	YR
Eleanor Farjeon	8273	The Silver Curlew	YR
Newton Branch	8274	Calling All Boys	YR
Frederick Hughes	8275	All Hail and The Red Panthers	YR
Erskine Childers	8276	The Riddle of the Sands	YR
Key Campbell	8277	The Member's Practice	YR
Mollie Chappell	8278	The House on the Kopje	YR
Captain Frank Shaw	8279	The Navy at Tomorrow	YR
Ivan Northall	8280	Simon Black in Sport	YR
Leonard Cobbold	8281	The Missing Speedster	YR
P. G. Wickham	8282	Mike and P. Smith	YR
P. G. Wickham	8283	Major Al Wedgwood	YR
C. S. Lewis	8284	The Lion The Witch and The Wardrobe	YR
C. S. Lewis	8285	The Voyage of the Dawn Treader	YR
C. S. Lewis	8286	Prince Caspian	YR
Hilton Clare	8287	The Pregnancy	YR
Bernard J. Farmer	8288	The Perfumed Perfumer	YR
Anthony Weymouth	8289	Going to London	YR
Captain Frank Knight	8290	The Golden Monkey	YR
Mollie Chappell	8291	Education Adventure	YR
Helen Cory Bliss	8292	Homeopathic Guide	YR
H. Ellington	8293	Pop or Plastic	YR
John Anderson	8294	The Story of Mr. K.	YR
John Anderson	8295	The End of Dreams	YR
John Anderson	8296	The Man from London	YR
John Anderson	8297	All For the Egg	YR
John Anderson	8298	Joe Wins a Prize	YR
P. A. Willis	8299	How Things Are Obtained—Wood	YR
Green Cross	8300	How Things Are Obtained—Oil	YR
Stella Maud	8284	Maple Journey	YR
James Walker	8285	Answers of Geography Teaching In School	YR
Andrew Lang	8286	Nursery Fairy Book	YR
Green Cross	8287	Poppy and Poppy	YR
Green Cross	8288	Monsters	YR
William Mayne	8289	Police The Postman	YR
Helena Does Boynton	8290	See Burton, See! Nurse	YR
Rev. Lyleland	8291	Sabotage	YR
Malcolm Neville	8292	The Aberrant Treasure	YR
Qualified Press	8293	The Boy's Book of the Air	YR
Marie Neurath	8294	The Wonder Book World of Insects	YR
Rev. Ralph Kirby	8295	The Bible in Pictures	YR
S. E. Illacott	8296	Whirls on the Road	YR
Homer	8297	The Return of King Odysseus	YR
Ellisell	8298	Life and Growth	YR
Wilfrid Roberson	8299	The Zetona Gold Affair	YR

Carol Woodward-Smith	8251	Lady-in-Chief	YR
Robert Cobbing	8252	Cocoon Island	YR
Peter Daniell	8253	The Beggar's Epistles	YR
James M. Davies	8254	Guest of the Pearl Sea Patrol	YR
Ching Yee	8255	Trishan: A Guest From the Wild	YR
Geoffrey Trunn	8256	The New House At Marlate	YR
Douglas Bell	8257	Shade Was My Captain	YR
A. Stephen Tracy	8258	Prissy Triumphant	YR
J. M. Dossie	8259	The Scarf of the Lord	TH
T. F. Maher	8260	The Swap Of The Falcon	TH
Mr. E. W. Parker	8261	Adventures and Escapes	TH
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Doris Jones	8268	How Things Are Obtained—Fox	TH
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Henry Compton	8271	How Things Are Obtained—Glass	TH
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Eric Leyland	8291	Plane What Thought	TH
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Norman Dale	8298	Clarendon Castle	TH
A. W. Reed	8299	Wonder Tales of Macoland	TH
Edward Ardmore	8300	Fox and Charlock	TH
David Seth Smith	8301	Fox Book	TH
John Richard	7963	Journey to the End of the Alphabet	TH

Sarawak Turf Club

SPRING MEETING, 1954

First Day, 27th February, 1954

Race 1. The Sarawak Handicap

Punk Division III. 4 furlongs.

Mr. Phillip John Potts

1. Snake Screen	8.12 (8.51)	Mar III	113
2. Lordship	9.1 (8.18)	Solo	124
3. Beijing Star	8.2	Sarawak	128
4. Beijing Aro	9.11	Upay	129
Also ran:			
Kedah Prince	9.0 (9.3)	Liber	130
Serapong Lee	8.22 (8.6)	Sabah	131
Beijing Friend	8.2	Solo	131
Lantang Lad	7.7 (7.8)	Koran	132
Brisbane River	7.7 (7.1)	Wahid	139

Scratched: Silver Star 8.8
 Won by: Neck, ½ length, 1 length
 Time: 1 min. 45 sec. Post: 21120

Brisbane River was left. Snake Screen led to the 1 furlong where he was overtaken by Beijing Aro. Snake Screen took the lead again in the straight and went on for a narrow win. Lordship and Beijing Aro came up into the 2nd and 3rd places in the last ½ furlong.

Race 2. THE SABAH HANDICAP

Punk Division II. 3 furlongs

Honey Wong's

1. Beijing Sabah	8.7 (8.0)	Mar III	231
2. Chinchin	9.8 (9.3)	Liber	232
3. Miss Kedah	7.7 (7.2)	Mar II	212
4. Darling River	10.1 (9.8)	Mar I	160

Also ran:

Beijing Soyoung	9.0 (9.3)	Manas	272
Goli	9.3 (8.22)	Edie	138
Rebecca Boy	8.2	Azing	162
Gabriel	8.3 (8.0)	Neck	160
Victory Parade	8.1 (8.4)	Sarawak	412

2818

Won by: 3 lengths, Distance, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 24½ sec. Total: \$2.60

Chinleah jumped into the lead from Snowy River and led all the way. The rest of the field was strong but in a long line at the 2 but closed up in the straight.

SECOND DAY, SPRING MEETING, 1954

RACE 1. THE PAPUA'S STAKE Ponies Division III. 3 furlongs

"Elizabeth's"

1. Phoenix	8.2 (7.11)	Bogang	209
2. Eddo Prince	8.13 (7.12)	Mai II	234
3. Smoke Screen	9.3 (8.2)	Mai III	264
4. Silver Star	8.3 (7.2)	Sneak	280
Also ran:			
Lordship	9.1 (8.2)	Azing	201
Serampang			
Last	8.3 (7.3)	Liben	241

2009

Scratched: Bogang Samsoo 8.2, Lingang Last 7.7 and Brisbane River 7.7.

Won by: 16 lengths, Head.

Time: 48 seconds. Total: \$6.40.

Eddo Prince finished first but was placed second after Sarawak's objection. Phoenix was awarded the race.

Snowy Screen and Serampang Last led for the first furlong. The field became tangled in the straight. Eddo Prince went ahead in the last half furlong but crossed Phoenix and Smoke Screen and the race was awarded to Phoenix.

RACE 2. THE SULTAN TAU'S STAKE Ponies Division III. 4 furlongs

Mr. R. Kirkwood's

1. Darling River	10.4 (9.11)	Mai I	225
2. Hating Ara	7.7 (7.8)	Kawan	704
3. Taiping Hips	7.19	Samsoo	722
4. Hating Sotan	9.2 (8.11)	Mai III	618
Also ran:			
Miss Kodai	9.9 (9.4)	Mai II	423
Victory Parade	9.9	Sarawak	269
Cahart	8.0 (7.12)	Bogang	179

2517

Scratched: Cahart 10.12.

Won by: 16 lengths, Short Head, Neck.

Time: 1 min. 03 sec. Total: \$10.40.

Miss Kodai and Victory Parade made a break of 4 lengths from the rest of the field but were soon overtaken by Darling River and Hating Ara. Darling River went ahead in the straight followed by Taiping Hips but Hating Ara put in a strong finish to gain 2nd place.

RACE 3. THE SULTAN BILAU'S STAKE Ponies Division I. 4 Furlongs

Misses. Lai & W. J. Chai's

1. Chinleah	1.02 (7.18)	Liben	1599
2. Snowy River	9.7 (9.2)	Bogang	437
3. Bachelor Days	9.2 (8.11)	Kawan	468
4. Donding Sayang	7.7 (7.18)	Maiyan	993

4655

Also ran:

Jambu	9.1	Matmor	365
Kaywood	9.0	Sarawak	349

4655

Scratched: Bogang Tiong 9.4, Happy Ending 7.12. Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 59 sec. (Equipe record). Total: \$2.40. Bachelor Days and Chinleah running neck and neck set the pace in the straight where Chinleah went ahead to win comfortably in record time. Snowy River overtook Bachelor Days but could not catch Chinleah. This was Liben's 15th winner and he became a fully fledged jockey after this race.

RACE 4. THE TANU'S STAKE Horses Division II. 4 Furlongs

"Elizabeth's"

1. Romy Morn	8.0	Azing	470	
2. Kanda	8.9	Kawan	381	
3. Brightstar	Minerd	9.9	Sarawak	1143
4. The Barker	9.6	Sabah II	421	
Also ran:				
Danga Rajah	9.12	Too Ek Pak	1048	

3983

Won by: 1 length, Distance, Distance.

Time: 1 min. 19 sec. Total: \$6.70.

Danga Rajah fell at the 2 furlongs and had to be destroyed.

Danga Rajah was soon in the lead from Romy Morn. At the 2 furlongs Danga Rajah fell and had to be destroyed later. Romy Morn went on for an easy win.

RACE 5. THE MAESTE'S HARNESS Horses Division I. 6 furlongs

Mr. Ong See Kong's

1. Remember Me	11.1 (10.8)	Sabah	1929
2. Daughan	10.5 (10.8)	Kawan	938
3. Capitol	9.8 (7.12)	Maiyan	697
4. Star Remember	9.10	Sarawak	894
Also ran:			
Blonde	10.4 (9.11)	Sabah II	262
Blue Tint	8.4	Azing	245

4724

Scratched: Knight Gallant 9.0, Chinleah 8.8, First Ek Pak.

Won by: 4 lengths, 12 lengths, Distance.

Time: 1 min. 17 sec. Total: \$2.50.

Remember Me led from start to finish. Daughan challenged a furlong out without effect. Capitol, whose regular jockey Ek Pak was injured in the previous race and unable to ride, finished strongly to gain 3rd place.

RACE 6. THE SARAWAK ST. LUCIA Horses Open. 1½ miles

The Sarawak Stables

1. Deep Fields	7.2	(8.0)	Sarawak	886
2. Knight Gallant	11.3	(10.8)	Pata II	820
3. First Me	9.7	(9.0)	Lamet	682
4. Last Gay Bird	10.12	(10.2)	Eddo	1812

4180

Scratched: Daughan 12.1, Capitol 9.10.

Won by: 2 lengths, 4 lengths, Neck.

Time: 3 miles 16½ sec. Total: \$13.80.

First time past the stands it was First Me in the lead from Gay Bird and Deep Fields. Deep Fields took the lead at the 6 and although strongly challenged by Knight Gallant in the straight, went on for an easy win.

SARAWAK TURF CLUB

Results—Spring Meeting, 1953—27th February and 4th March, 1954.

TOTALIZER

Race	1st Day—27.2.54.	Dividend	Race	1st Day—4.3.54.	Dividend
1. KNICKER SCREEN	111.20	1.	PHOENIX	—	8.40
2. BENTANG SELATAN	4.00	2.	DARLING RIVER	—	10.40
3. HAPPY ENDING	4.00	3.	CHINELIMAH	—	2.40
4. BRIGHTSTAR MINOTRIEL	7.20	4.	KEST RIDGE	—	0.70
5. CLAUDIAN	4.00	5.	REMEMBER ME	—	0.70
6. KNIGHT GALLANT	2.00	6.	DEEP HELLS	—	2.00
7. FEDDAMS KIFER	4.00	7.	ROYAL PARADE	—	2.00
8. BENTANG ARU	2.00	8.	BENTANG ARU	—	2.00
9. CHINELIMAH	2.00	9.	SHOOT RIVER	—	2.00

\$100 COUNTRY CASH SWEEP

Race	1st Day—27.2.54.	Race	1st Day—4.3.54.
1. 1st No. 1779 5004—2nd No. 1796 5447—3rd No. 1822 5510—Acceptors: 1887; 1120; 1898; 1942; 1291; 1894; 2231; 1887.	1.	1st No. 1828 5194—2nd No. 1885 5038—3rd No. 1811 5534—Acceptors: 1875; 1897; 2217; 1886; 2227; 1897; 2221; 2262.	
2. 1st No. 1886 5111—2nd No. 2009 5262—3rd No. 1768 5038—Acceptors: 1894; 1891; 1893; 1896; 1897; 2211—marked.	2.	1st No. 1883 5211—2nd No. 1712 5423—3rd No. 1899 5232—Acceptors: 1884; 1881; 1882; 1883; 1881—marked.	
3. 1st No. 1779 5003—2nd No. 1891 5118—3rd No. 1822 5510—Acceptors: 1886; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1897—marked.	3.	1st No. 2041 5194—2nd No. 1886 5038—3rd No. 1798 5235—Acceptors: 1889; 1891; 1893; 1895; 1897—marked.	
4. 1st No. 1779 5007—2nd No. 1890 5118—3rd No. 1879 5118—Acceptors: 1886; 1891; 1893—marked.	4.	1st No. 1719 5002—2nd No. 2239 5462—3rd No. 1799 5231—Acceptors: 2095; 1771; 1810—marked.	
5. 1st No. 1891 5103—2nd No. 2027 5268—3rd No. 1770 5110—Acceptors: 2075; 2126; 1861; 2026; 2211—marked.	5.	1st No. 1889 5211—2nd No. 2056 5104—3rd No. 1892 5231—Acceptors: 1859; 1958; 1287; 1896; 2011; 1847; 227—marked.	
6. 1st No. 1808 5099—2nd No. 1802 5249—3rd No. 1779 5114—Acceptors: 1895; 1891; 1897—marked.	6.	1st No. 1768 5211—2nd No. 1871 5423—3rd No. 2049 5252—Acceptors: 2091; 1883; 1884—marked.	
7. 1st No. 1891 5021—2nd No. 1809 5111—3rd No. 1829 5106—Acceptors: 2219; 2220; 1208; 1817; 1828—marked.	7.	1st No. 1158 5005—2nd No. 1766 5210—3rd No. 1771 5271—Acceptors: 2149; 2298; 1276; 2283; 1766; 2086; 123—marked.	
8. 1st No. 2299 5274—2nd No. 1889 5187—3rd No. 1848 5180—Acceptors: 1882; 1883; 1884; 1886; 1175; 218—marked.	8.	1st No. 2044 5140—2nd No. 1773 5276—3rd No. 1844 5291—Acceptors: 1869; 1873; 1876; 1888; 1814; 1914; 220—marked.	
9. 1st No. 1827 5025—2nd No. 1897 5181—3rd No. 1898 5181—Acceptors: 1884; 1885; 1886; 1887; 1888; 1889; 211—marked.	9.	1st No. 1879 5264—2nd No. 1887 5186—3rd No. 1781 5289—Acceptors: 1881; 1882; 1822; 1889; 1887; 1888; 211—marked.	

\$100 UNLIMITED SWEEP

Purse for Sweepstakes Results or Race No. 8, 1st Day, \$1,000.

TOTAL PURSE	—	\$10,000.00
Less: 10% Government Tax	\$1,000.00	
10% Added Money	400.00	
10% Charitable Organizations	\$1,000.00	
10% Sarawak Turf Club	\$1,000.00	40,000.00
		POSSIBLE INCOME
		100,000.00

OWNER	ADDRESS	PRIZE
FIRST	BENTANG ARU	18220
SECOND	DARLING RIVER	145788
THIRD	—	198230
ACCEPTORS	BENTANG SELATAN BENTANG ARU BENTANG KUTI VICTORY PARADE CARAVAN MISS LUGUNIT	184711 187146 187146 187146 187146 187146

PURCHASE AND PRICE OF SWEEPS

Nos. 24884; 24887; 24888; 24889; 24890; 24891; 24892; 24893; 24894.

SCRIBBLEERS

UNLIMITED SWEEPS—Messrs. R. A. Hartnett, H. B. Rossland, Mr. Chin Choon, Alwyn Mayfield, Messrs. M. Morgan Chan and Mrs. P. E. Canice.

CASH SWEEP—Messrs. Tan Kee Chan and Wong Thian Chan.

TOTALIZER—Messrs. Te Ong Seng, Alwyn Mayfield, Messrs. H. Thomas, Justice D. H. Low Sook, and H. B. Rossland.

ADVISERS

(Competitive Sub-Committee)

Messrs. A. H. H. Bellford, Ong Kee Hei, C. L. Sandbach, P. Isaac, and Chia Teik Hui.

ONG BOON QUAN, Treasurer,
HENRY ONG, Secretary
Sarawak Turf Club

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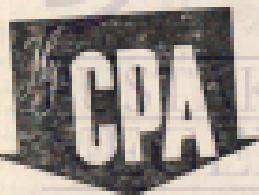
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2 The Short Haul Zone

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MANUFACTURERS - IMPORTERS
SIME, DARRBY LTD.
GENERAL TRADING COMPANY
LONDON, ENGLAND

CAT. 7/53

Satavah Gazette

PRICE

KUCHING, Wednesday, 31st March, 1954

IN CENTS

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	1	2	3	4	5
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APRIL 1954

Locality		Calendar		Motions/Meanings		MOON PHASES		High Water	
Days of Week	Month	Month	Date	Month	Date	1st New Moon 1st Full Moon	2nd Full Moon 2nd Last Quarter	A.M. h. m.	P.M. h. m.
Tu	1	2	28	-----	28	First Quarter Last Day of Month, 1954	---	2.22	3.31
F	2	3	29	---	29	-----	---	2.32	4.18
S	3	4	1	---	30	-----	---	4.34	5.00
S	4	5	2	---	1	Second Quarter	---	5.30	5.41
M	5	6	3	---	2	Full Moon	---	6.24	6.22
Tu	6	7	4	---	3	Second Quarter	---	7.18	7.82
W	7	8	5	---	4	---	---	8.07	7.45
Tu	8	9	6	---	5	---	---	9.01	8.27
F	9	10	7	---	6	---	---	9.57	9.13
S	10	11	8	---	7	---	---	10.00	10.00
S	11	12	9	---	8	First Quarter	---	—	10.75
M	12	13	10	---	9	First and 2d. Quarter, 1st. Quarter, 2nd. Quarter, 2d. Quarter	---	—	11.17
Tu	13	14	11	---	10	---	---	00.34	2.23
W	14	15	12	---	11	---	---	1.00	2.14
Tu	15	16	13	---	12	2d. Quarter, 1st. Quarter, 2d. Quarter, 1st. Quarter	---	2.14	3.49
F	16	17	14	---	13	Good Friday	---	4.11	4.22
S	17	18	15	---	14	Public Holiday	---	4.57	4.59
S	18	19	16	---	15	Easter Sunday	---	5.36	5.19
M	19	20	17	---	16	Easter Monday	---	6.13	5.68
Tu	20	21	18	---	17	---	---	6.40	6.12
W	21	22	19	---	18	Second of Seven Sundays II	---	7.22	6.97
Tu	22	23	20	---	19	---	---	7.58	7.04
F	23	24	21	---	20	St. George	---	8.36	7.94
S	24	25	22	---	21	---	---	9.15	8.13
S	25	26	23	---	22	St. George, Second Sunday	---	10.00	9.02
M	26	27	24	---	23	Death of Sir. John Lee in the Service of the Colony by Queen Victoria, 1857	---	10.56	10.09
Tu	27	28	25	---	24	---	---	11.24	11.27
W	28	29	26	---	25	St. Mark	---	—	12.54
Tu	29	30	27	---	26	St. John Baptist Day, 1954	---	10.30	1.51
F	30	31	28	---	27	St. John Baptist Day, 1954	---	10.09	2.44

- time for a
Tiger



AGENT — THE BORNEO CO., LTD.

The **BORNEO** Company Limited

**WORRY
ANXIETY GRIEF
OVERWORK
EXCITEMENT
SLEEPLESSNESS**

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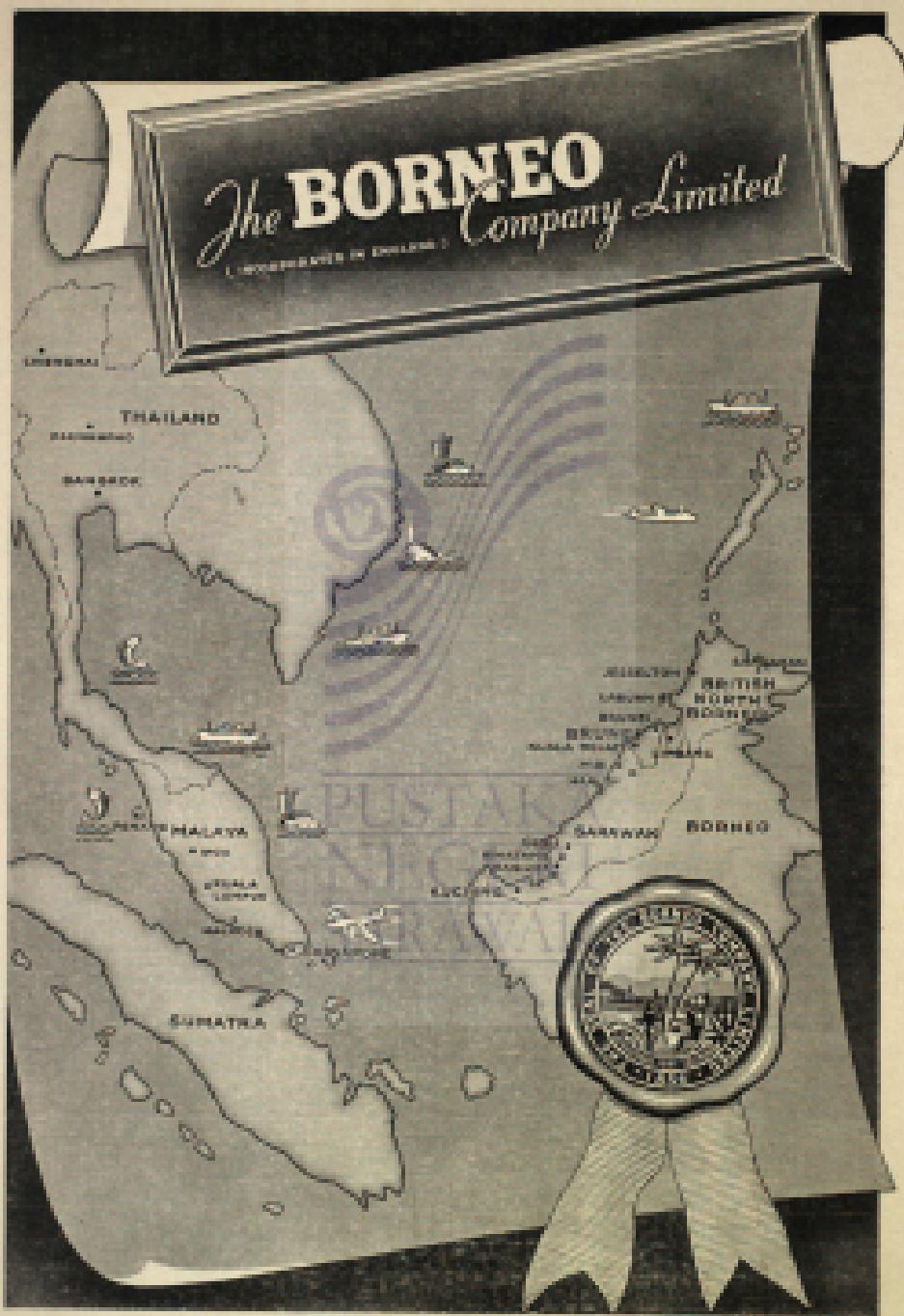
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They Promote Healthy Natural Sleep

RELAXA-TABS
ARE COMPLETELY HARMLESS
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[12-13]