

# Sarawak Gazette

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## Mentioned in Despatches

It has been announced that Lt.Cpl. Angkin and Ngabong of Rambu Temengong Kulu, Nanga Antalow, Balik, Kapit, formerly attached to the 1st Battalion, Sarawak Light Infantry, and Private Sengkang and Pasang of Rambu Kubong, Nerek, Ngabuk, Ranau, formerly attached to the 1st Battalion, the Manchester Regiment, have been mentioned in despatches for distinguished services in Malaya between 1st July and 1st December, 1955.

## The Supreme Court

The opening of an Assize in England is always a cherished and historical occasion. Ritual and tradition unchanged over the centuries are seen in all their charm and grandeur. We have no real parallel here in Sarawak but we can surely appreciate the meaning and importance of ritual and tradition. The ceremony of the Re-opening of the Supreme Court on Thursday the 29th of March, 1956 by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, Mr. E.H. Williams, was a brilliant occasion. In it one saw a blending of the old with the new—His Highness the Rajah's original Court House renovated and redecorated to become the Supreme Court House of the three Territories of British Borneo. Outside, the inspection by the Chief Justice of the Guard of Honour of the Sarawak Constabulary, impeccably turned out and proud in their bearing in the blaring Sarawak sunshine. Inside—the ceremony itself; the Chief Justice and his four Passage Judges in plainer robes and full-bottomed wigs, walking like the judges of old at Westminster, in fact—although about very different business—at the long polished bench of Malayan law with above them, coloured canopy to the present below, a ceiling of panels of Bettman Kerey design and execution such as Westminster could never boast of. To commemorate this unique occasion we surely cannot do better than quote the Chief Justice's own words that tell of the story of the Supreme Court and the historic building which houses it.

"Two buildings in Sarawak have been so much associated with the story of this country as those courts. The buildings which form three sides of the quadrangle surrounding the central courtyard are given over to the Judicial Department. The remaining portions are occupied by Resident, Fire Division, and other administrative officers. The Judicial Department, however, has still insufficient rooms and would welcome any opportunity to expand to the buildings on the fourth side."

It should be a great source of pride to every one, particularly so those of us who are concerned with the law, that the present Court room has now been restored for us as a Supreme Court. We are grateful to Government for its generous provision of funds towards the restoration of the whole buildings—most particularly so as regards this Court room. The

## The Sarawak Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 31st, 1956

## Saying for the Month

It is a sad thing to read one's own letters of a few years back—they do not always do one credit.

John Patterson.

## Birth

PATTERSON.—To Ruth, wife of John Fisher, a brother to David, on March the 1st, Jonathan Nevil George.

## APPOINTMENT

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Justice L. D. Smith to the post of Senior Police Judge, with effect from 1st January, 1956.

buildings possess a charm difficult to produce in more modern structures. In connection with the restoration and renovation of these buildings it is convenient to mention individual persons, but I feel that I would fail in my duty if I were not to name three persons to whose skill, precision and diligence so much is owed. They are Mr. Nettleton, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, Mr. Ngoh Bob Chai, Clerk of Works, and Mr. Seng Toh Chai, building contractor.

The task which faced Mr. Nettleton was, indeed, no light one, for these buildings had been erected in about the year 1850. With the lapse of time and, in particular, with the absence of attention during the time of the occupation they had become shabby and stood in urgent need of thorough renovation. Mr. Nettleton has spared no efforts to make a success of the work. He was ever ready to give the benefit of his professional experience and advice. Mr. Ngoh Bob Chai, Clerk of Works, has shown considerable interest in the work; it is the in great measure to his keenness and persistent supervision that the task of re-construction has proceeded so smoothly. Mr. Seng Toh Chai, the contractor, has faithfully carried out all instructions given to him and has spared no efforts. These three have worked together in a team, and we who remember the general appearance of this Court and of the other buildings some two years ago are truly surprised at the transformation that has been wrought. It will be the endeavour of the Judicial Department to see that these buildings for which we are responsible are maintained in their present condition.

It is not out of place on such an occasion as this to review in brief the administration of justice in Sarawak, so closely connected as it has been with these buildings. Records of the first White Rajah, in so far as they deal with law and order, are not numerous. By that I mean records of criminal trials. The Sarawak Gazette for that period in which much of Sarawak's story is recorded were not available to me. Thus I made no great search. The first Court of Justice was opened in Sarawak by the Rajah on the 20th November, 1841, and the first Code of Laws promulgated by him on the 10th January, 1842. This Code was indeed simple, consisting of eight short laws. When he published them, he wrote these words: "All is known; however, I am resolved to enforce justice and protect property; and whatever the results may be, to leave them in God's hands for without these there can be no stability and no ultimate prosperity in the country." What a volume of truth is contained in these few sentences. The Court of Justice was held almost every day in a long room in the Rajah's own residence. He, himself, sat as President and with him were Malay chiefs and other prominent people. The litigants squatted on mats in front and a large crowd of interested people grieved round them.

Both the first and the second Rajahs sat frequently at the hearing of important criminal trials. As law and order became established and the interests of commerce and industry began to make themselves felt the need arose for a more comprehensive system and in 1879 the second Rajah constituted a number of Courts which are the parents of the present Courts. It was at that time also that these buildings, described as "the new Court House and Public Office", were opened. That took place on the anniversary of the Rajah's birthday but during his absence in England. The Data Bandar, Haji Ben Hassan, whose descendant the present Data Bandar we welcome here today, spoke on that occasion and, in his address, bore testimony to the just administration of law by the Rajah of Sarawak.

The Gazette contained records of numerous criminal trials. Few, if any, civil cases are reported. There is, of course, the less human interest in the story of a broken bond. Obviously, too, when law and order was being established and before trade and industry began to take root Courts would have to deal with criminal rather than with civil work.

During the time of the second Rajah, as in the time of the first Rajah, murder trials were often presided over by him. What is of great interest is the fact that on these occasions he sat with a party of Indian persons. The jury is a peculiarly English institution which does not sit at all, however, particularly where a society is multi-racial. When one considers the difficulty of interpretation in conversation where different languages are spoken it was a courageous move for the Rajah to transplant this English institution in Sarawak.

At some time towards the end of the period of the second Rajah it would appear that this system was abandoned in favour of the assessors system. The reason for the change is not given. Speculation may be idle but it is interesting. Perhaps, with the increase in the population and consequent increase in crime it was found inconvenient to summon as many as twelve persons for each trial or perhaps the Rajah was becoming more influenced by Indian procedure where assessors appear to play a more prominent part in criminal trials than do a jury. The last records I have seen of a criminal trial with assessors is one of the 16th October, 1912—a trial for murder. The accused numbered three, one of them being Mr. G.T. Blakes who is still in Sarawak and whom we also welcome here to-day.

The Supreme Court sat not only in original jurisdiction but also as a Court of Appeal. In 1922 a new Courts Order appeared providing for the constitution of five Courts, namely the Supreme Court, the Resident's Courts, District Courts, the Magistrates' Courts and the Native Courts. The object of the Order was stated to be for the setting out of officers and the laying down by what Courts these officers were entitled. This Order was based on the Indian Penal Code which, indeed, had previously been used as a guide in the trial of criminal cases.

It is not apparent when the title "Judge of the Supreme Court" was first used but an interesting fact to note was that the first Chief Secretary in Sarawak, Mr. Macleod, was appointed towards the end of 1923 and at the same time he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1928 Mr. T. Stirling Boyd was appointed a Judicial Commissioner and he is later frequently referred to as "the Chief Justice". In the same year a Government Legal Department was created. It may be—I do not know—that Mr. Stirling Boyd served at first in a dual capacity i.e. as Judge and as Legal Adviser.

The administration of justice in Sarawak has continued to be carried out by the Courts constituted in 1922 with certain modifications and amendments made necessary by the constitutional changes in 1946 and by the establishment of a Combined Judiciary for the territories of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei at the end of 1961. The Resident's Court then ceased to be a separate Court.

In the records referring to the Supreme Court building it is not easy to ascertain which particular room was used for the hearing of cases. Clearly this present Court room was the Supreme Court and would ordinarily be used for trial of cases by the highest Court of Appeal. Occasionally one finds reference to the "Main Court" or the "Court House" or even the "Law Court". This Court in which we are now sitting has been used on occasions for other purposes than for the hearing of law cases. For example, in 1901 there is a reference to the fact that His Highness the Rajah went to the Court House to "confide publicly on native gentlemen their appointments to the Supreme Council and presentations to the Service." Again, in 1909 the installation of the new Resident, First Division, took place in the Supreme Court. It was also customary for Long Service decorations and medals to be presented in the Court House—this present Court—on the Rajah's birthday. This custom still survives. The presentation of the Sword of State to His Highness the Third Rajah and the taking of the Oath of Allegiance by him took place in this Court room. Governors also have been installed in this

Court. His Excellency the Governor was installed here on the 7th April, 1953. At that time this Court room was being used as part of the Secretariat pending the erection of the new administrative buildings.

The association of Council Negri with the Supreme Court is of comparatively recent origin. In November 1941 the first meeting of the newly constituted Council Negri was held in this Court room. Hitherto, the Council had always met at the Astana. In 1946 they again met here. Later when this Court was used as Secretariat offices from 1946 onwards the Council met in that Court which adjoins Hack Road and which has been used as the highest Court since 1949.

The use of the Supreme Court by Council Negri for its meetings has not hitherto caused much inconvenience as it has met only twice a year. When, however, the revised Constitution comes into force it is more than likely that meetings will occur at far more frequent intervals. The Council, too, will consist of a greater number of persons so that the difficulties of making a room suitable for a Court and at the same time a Council Negri meeting are enhanced. The question of the provision of a separate Council Chamber etc., alternatively, the erection of a new Supreme Court will, therefore, have to be faced in the near future. From our Constitutional point of view, where emphasis is laid on the separation between the Executive organ of Government, the Legislature again and the Judiciary and, in particular, on the complete independence of the Judiciary, it is clearly preferable that the Law Courts and the Legislature should be housed in different buildings.

I have now completed my review of the past. What of the present and the future, so far as the administration of justice is concerned? When we compare the incidence of crime here with that in other territories we have some reason to congratulate ourselves although we should not fall into the error of being complacent. The number of criminal cases in the High Court and Court of Appeal in the years 1951—1953 was fairly constant and was low. The year 1954 showed a large increase but the figures fell again in 1955 to the earlier levels. In the Magistrate's Courts, however, the figures for criminal cases show a considerable increase in recent years but this is largely due to greater vigilance on the part of the traffic police. For the comparatively low incidence of serious crime we are to a great extent indebted to that force whose duty it is to maintain law and order. I refer to the Constabulary. We are glad to have their head, the Acting Commissioner, with us on the Bench today. A tribute, too, is due to the public for being in the main so law abiding. We cannot, however, allow to relax. As has been well said the price of freedom is eternal vigilance.

One particular offence merits mention—an offence which from time to time has caused uneasiness in the history of Sarawak. I refer to the increasing number of cases of homicide by shooting. It is clear that some people are far too careless in the use of firearms. The rash or negligent use of weapons whereby persons are killed or injured in a serious offence and where such is proved to be the case the offender should and, as far as I am concerned, will meet with severe punishment.

Turning now to the magistracy. They, as in most countries where our system of law is in force, try the majority of cases which come before our Courts; they often work under pressure and have not the assistance of legal practitioners which is often available to Judges in the higher Courts. In Sarawak there are only two qualified magistrates; the remainder are administrative officers who do magisterial work as part of their duties. In this dual capacity, the lay magistrate has no very task to perform. As a magistrate he must decide the case only on the evidence before him. Often he has outside knowledge of the case, acquired perhaps as

District Officer, but his duty is to disregard such external knowledge in reaching his decision. On the whole they perform their work with skill and care and, on occasions, with ability, particularly those who have had experience in legal work. We should be grateful to these officers.

On all of us, the Judges, Magistrates, Law Officers and Practitioners lies a heavy duty. We serve the cause of justice and should do so to the best of our ability. Only by so doing, by ensuring that every individual will have a fair hearing entirely free from bias, partiality and corruption of any sort, will we be able to maintain the rule of law in Sarawak.

I should make mention of our prisons in which a high standard is maintained, in spite of the fact that some are old and out-of-date. I refer in particular to Kuching Prison which I would like to see established in a less crowded space somewhere after the manner of the Boys' Home. High rents were recently paid by the Commissioner-General to those responsible for the management of this Home. We would like to add our tribute and say grace to Mr. Anstroush and his fellow-officers.

I would like also to say a word in praise of our probation officers whose work is of great and, I am glad to say, of growing importance. They are concerned not only with juvenile offenders but also adult offenders. The advice which they so freely give and the efforts on individual cases which they produce at the request of the Courts are invaluable aids. Sarawak, in my opinion, is pre-eminently a country where the fullest use of probation should be made and I am glad to note that our Courts are more calling on the services of probation officers to help them in that most difficult of all duties which fall to a judicial officer's lot. I refer to the task of fixing the appropriate penalty for persons found guilty of offences.

I have previously mentioned the setting up of the Combined Judiciary. That, in short, means that the Judges are Judges for the three territories—Sarawak, North Borneo, and Brunei. They may be posted to either Sarawak or North Borneo; there is, at present, no Judge residing in Brunei but a Judge pays regular visits there. We have had four years' experience now of its working. The main purpose was to strengthen the Court of Appeal; it had other objects too. It was understandable that these territories, not large in area, with so many bonds of affinity with each other, should go their separate ways, making their own laws without regard for what the remaining territories were doing. There is now much closer co-operation in all matters connected with the law and its administration.

It is a source of considerable satisfaction to us, to note the increase in the number of law officers of the Crown. On them devolves largely the difficult task of deciding whether or not to prosecute and, if they do, to perform their duties with firmness and with fairness, so helping to maintain the rule of law in Sarawak. Their guidance and advice to various heads of departments in the conduct of Court work where the law officers cannot personally appear to conduct them are invaluable, as they are also in other cases which do not involve appearance in Court.

It is also a source of pleasure to see that the number of legal practitioners in the Colony is increasing, particularly those who are domiciled in Sarawak. With the growth in their numbers it will become easier to assign one of them to defend persons accused of murder. When there were but a few lawyers here and these resided only in Kuching, it was unreasonable to expect one of them to give up his time and travel to another part of Sarawak for the case. His absence from his work naturally involved a considerable sacrifice on his part, for the remuneration was hardly more than nominal and certainly did not compensate for the time given up in the conduct of the case. I hope that before

long we shall see lawyers setting up in Sibu and Miri where the volume of legal work is increasing. By the end of 1957 another four local men who are studying law either in England or Australia will have qualified and their return here will be welcome.

With the growth in the number of lawyers residing in Sarawak there must arise in the future the question of the grant of legal aid to those who are unable to afford it—not merely in the most serious types of crime but in all criminal or civil matters where poles of difficulty are liable to arise. The solution of such a problem is not easy, particularly owing to distances and difficulties of communication. Invaluable lesson, however, may be gained from the working of the system in Great Britain. When such a form of relief is in existence it will help to ensure the effect in our system that the rich man who can afford the best lawyer has an advantage over the poor man.

To end on a more personal note I would like to thank my colleagues on the Bench and all other members of the Judicial Department who have never failed to give the benefit of their advice and assistance and have helped to make my work as Chief Justice so congenial.

## Notes and Comments

The Year of the Monkey is now substantially advanced but it would be churlish not to pay tribute to the magnificent weather over the three New Year Holiday days and the splendid holiday spirit which prevailed. In Kuching visiting was bright and brisk and the carnival atmosphere looked right from the first "Woo Loh" dinner through the New Year season till its climax in a sumptuous "Chay Goh Moh" and a romantic "Chay Luk Moh".

On Thursday 23rd February His Excellency the Governor held a Garden Party at the Astana in perfect weather conditions. Highlight of the afternoon was the presentation, by His Excellency, of the Queen's Guide Badge and Certificate to Wong Kai Nyuk of the 1st St. Mary's Girls' Guide Company, Kuching. The Queen's Badge is the highest award in Guiding and Kai Nyuk has achieved the distinction of being the first Queen's Guide in the whole of Borneo. We offer her and her Company our heartiest congratulations.

Those who have been privileged to visit the House of the Bishopcy will have found in it not only a pleasant building and a useful atmosphere but also peace and one of the most charming and beautifully laid out gardens in Kuching. It is no more than the visiting spirit responsible is Canon Peter Howes, the Principal of the S.P.G. Mission Theological School. Now the first course has concluded its 4 years term and the students have dispersed prior to their ordination as priests in the New Cathedral in Jitra. Canon Howes will shortly be going on well merited leave and it will be some time before the next course assembles. The House will be quiet but not unattractive for it is expected that the new Principal of St. Thomas's School will be living there. May he—amongst other things—possess a keen garden, for less is a garden to delight both the eye and the soul indeed.

The Sibu Hawkers' United Association is now just over 5 years old. Their birthday party on 15th February with Chairman Liu Ho Kuang as host attracted no less than 600 members. Guests numbered 1,000, so what with one thing and another it must have been a truly stupendous occasion.

It is very satisfactory to record the birth of a new Association—the Kuching Market Stallholders Association—which was formally inaugurated on Sunday the 18th February under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chen Chin Tuan with Mr. Liu Yik Hoon as Secretary. Stall-holders are a vital section of our community and an Association was really long overdue. Now it has got off to a good start and has the unique distinction of being the only Association of its kind which is open to all races and both sexes. We wish it long success.

The 17th of March marked the 21st Anniversary of Chinese Physicians Day. To celebrate the occasion the Sarawak Chinese Physicians Association held a dinner at the Astana Restaurant.

On the 1st of March Madam Mary Ng and Mrs. Fann Chua opened their Maternity Home in Sibu Road. This is a purely private venture pointing to considerable enterprise and we wish it every success.

How many people realised that the 8th of March was Women's Day? Not many no doubt perhaps, but at the Astana Restaurant that night some 30 members of the Kuching Chinese Ladies Association not only celebrated it but observed it with a dinner party. Chairman of the Association is Madam Theng Kee Chin. The Association has done good work in the past assisting with the education of Chinese girls by night classes who otherwise would have been unable to attend school at all.

Another place which celebrated Women's Day in proper style was Bintangor where over 100 people turned up.

Mr. Ong Kee Hian, Assistant Fishery Officer, is finding that his work gives him a good view of the world. It is not long since he returned from Indonesia, where he had been attending the International inland Fishery Training Centre at Bogor, Indonesia, under the auspices of the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation. Now he has been awarded a Fellowship by the Canadian Government under the Cekomsa Plan and will in the course of his journey have visited Singapore, the Federation and the United Kingdom.

Another long distance traveller was Mr. Cheng Lian Poh of Radio Sarawak who left Kuching by air for Singapore and England on the 8th of March for a training course with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Tan Kampong Haji Kamarsudin, whose death occurred on the 9th of March, had a long tour of duty as Tan Kampong of Segodup to his credit. He actually received his appointment from the second Rajah in 1911 and served continuously from then till his death. Haji Kamarsudin will be remembered as a head builder of considerable prowess and the designer and builder of the very well known pre-war racing paddock—"Ailing Sepulut" and "Rajang Sepulut". He was also the official receiver of the Astana sumpah including the famous "Rajang Shaw", also known as the "royal sumpah", which was destroyed during the Japanese occupation.

There has been no lack of distinguished visitors over the past few weeks. In February, Mr. Vernon Denton, C.B.E., a most charming and welcome visitor spent several days in Sibu, and then in Kuching as the guest of His Excellency the Governor.

On the 24th February the District Governor of Rotary International District 46, Rotarian R. A. Crawford, and Mrs. Crawford arrived in Kuching and were the guests of honour that night at a dinner party of the Kuching Rotary Club at Penghuian Bata.

H. M. Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia Mr. Oscar Morland, C.M.G. and Mrs. Morland together with R.M.A. Air Attaché at Djakarta, Wing Commander H. B. Roache, D.F.C., who had piloted the plane in an R.A.F. plane from Balikpapan, arrived in Kuching on the 8th March for a two-day private visit. Mr. and Mrs. Morland were the guests of His Excellency the Governor at the Astana, while Wing Commander Roache was the guest of the Director of Broadcasting, Mr. Peter Hutchins.

On the same day Sir Harry Luke, K.C.M.G. arrived for a week's stay. Sir Harry was Chief Secretary of Palestine from 1928-1936, Lieutenant Governor of Malaya from 1939-1946, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific 1948-1952. Few persons have had more experience or possess more knowledge of the Near and Middle East, as will be apparent to those who heard Sir Harry's broadcasts over Radio Sarawak on Cyprus and the Arab countries during the month.

The Belgian Consul General in Hong Kong, Messieur le Comte de Kommer de Vichouw with Madame le Comte accompanied by Monsieur Georges Jeannell paid a short visit to the Colony in mid-March before proceeding to North Borneo.

Mr. R. E. Baker, General Manager of the British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited, Sarawak and Mr. Baker have been making an extensive and enterprising air and launch tour of Sarawak. They arrived in Kuching by air on the 10th March and after 3 days at the Astana left by the Company's launch "Rajahak" to visit Lundu and Telang Telang. On the 14th they sailed across to the Rajang and after an overnight stay at Sibu went up the river for Kapit and a visit to Tengonggong Puguh's house. On the 15th they left again for Brunei.

It is over six months since the Oxford University Exploration Club's Expedition set foot on the Ulu Apas. On Saturday, the 17th of March, Master Guy Arnold, and his three companions, Tom Chesser, Colin Campbell and Gordon Pickles—returned to Kuching in that sturdy old maulau-boat the M.V. "Aries". They seemed in good health and spirits and we shall look forward in the fullness of time to hearing some details of their researches and adventures. We shall certainly miss the periodical broadcast messages which were sent to them over Radio Sarawak, and it will be odd to think of the Ulu Apas (and its inhabitants), which has really had rather a congenital year, adapting into a state of depopulated mass local instability once again!

The National Park project continues apace. The National Parks Ordinance of 1954 which passed Council Negri at the end of that year and was brought into operation on the 1st of February last, provides for a Board of Trustees consisting of the Conservator of Forests as Chairman, the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, and 5 members appointed by the Governor, of whom two are nominated by Council Negri. These 5 members have now been appointed and are Mr. Wye Khong Chiang, F.R.S., Mr. H. T. Rippin, Dr. M. Saligman, O.B.E., the Data Bunter, and the Deputy Director of Lands and Survey (in office).

The Annual Report for 1955 of the Kuching Division of the Sarawak Branch of the British Red Cross Society makes interesting reading. During the year the Branch has indulged in a variety of activities ranging from the distribution of milk and emergency clothing

in needy cases to running classes for handicapped children. On the medical side the Branch has been active in staffing First Aid Posts and in expanding the Blood Transfusion Service regular visits have been paid to the General Hospital and the Lepor Sanatorium. Many new members have recruited during 1955 including a number well outside Kuching—extending testimony to the Branch's wide area of operation, which now extends as far as Serian.

The extension of Radio Sarawak's broadcasting hours to include weekday lunch time transmissions is welcome news not so much perhaps for the prospect of entertainment at that important time as for the fact that special programmes are being presented for the Hainan and Foochow communities. The percentage of Mandarin speakers amongst these communities is low but the communities themselves are numerous. It is only right that they should have some part of the work's programme to themselves.

The Kuching Fire Brigade were in action on the 28th of February when a quickly spreading fire broke out at about 1.30 p.m. in an old wooden office building behind the Stevens' quarters of the Astana Hotel. Although the Brigade were on the scene within two minutes of call the fire had got a complete hold on the building and there was considerable danger of it spreading. The heat of the flames which were some 40 feet high was intense but the Brigade quickly got 8 jets into action and the fire was under control within 20 minutes. At one point the fire broke out on the roof of the adjoining British Council building but instant action by two police officers, one of whom climbed a tree and jumped on to the roof and the other of whom climbed out on to a top window ledge, effectively checked it. A few persons, including some horses, were slightly injured and there was considerable material damage. The Fire Brigade and Police are to be congratulated on their prompt and efficient handling of the situation.

The Sibu Residential Society's New Year riddlebox yielded a total of some \$12,000.00 which was divided equally between the Residential Home, the Boys' Club and the Roy Society each of these bodies contributing \$150.00 to the Civil Guards for their forthcoming Guide Meeting at Kaps.

There is no question about it, our skies are definitely becoming over crowded. It is not so long ago that Malaysian Airways extended their operations to include feeder services, but the general opinion seems to be that this service should be augmented even further.

The BN.P. Co., who make great use of the skies as well as the soil, not so long ago introduced a terrifying looking device something like a flying ploughshare. But they had no intention to till the clouds and closer inspection proved this mechanical contrivance to be nothing more than a highly efficient form of helicopter. Last month we reported progress on the U.S. Satellite which is due to be launched in 1957, while in a sort of variant rader, the Americans have announced the despatch—in various directions—of enormous numbers of meteorological balloons. Flying saucers of course are much too common these days to deserve notice. And now Siba, not to be out-done, appears to have concocted their own device. "At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th February (Saturday)" writes a contemporary "an object was seen flying in the sky by the population of this town. It was observed to be flying at a good speed but slower than an aeroplane and white vapor was seen to be issuing out of its tail.... Could it perhaps have been as stated member of the Siba Island Club leaving the premises after some suc-

useful bowling accomplishments the — or — eight before?

For many many years the progressive township of Sarikei have had a very legitimate grasse—shortage of water. Take a look at the map, or better still, at the surrounding country itself from the air if possible, and study the rainfall statistics and you might well be excused for wondering how such a thing could be, for there must be few areas in the world more thoroughly riddled and permeated with rivers, lakes, and marshes than the Lower Rajang delta system. The rain falls on some 160 inches a year added to which the South China Sea provides two substantial tides a day. Nevertheless the provision of water for domestic purposes in adequate supply has proved a very difficult engineering problem and it is therefore very good news indeed to learn that a proper piped water supply should be available to the town before the end of this year. Three 200 foot deep wells have been drilled, all of which should be capable of producing well over 1,000 gallons an hour.

That is not the only engineering news of interest from the Lower Rajang, for 1956 should see the commencement of the Bintangor-Sarikei road. This is a project calling for considerable engineering initiative and skill and it is estimated that the work will take some 4 years to complete.

Do not miss the Geological Survey Department's Annual Report for 1955. For the sum of only £3.00 it represents really excellent value. The report covers geological development in all three territories of British Borneo; it is of abounding interest and most attractively produced. Its compilation points to a tremendous amount of work on the part of the Geological Department and its production and presentation reflect the greatest credit on the Printing Department. It should be regarded as a "must" in every Sarawak home.

Jonathan Fisher (B.I.B., 4 and) arrived on the 20th of March. No sign of a silver spoon in the mouth, but a faint suggestion of a marigold chain around the neck. It is a bit too early to say whether he is going to be fortunate in the matter of what parent to take after! Heartiest congratulations, John and Ruth!

## Arrivals and Departures

### Arrivals

Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Polley	By Royal Assent on 25th February, 1956. Returning from study course.
Mr. A. G. Murray	By air on 27th February, 1956. Returning from leave.
Miss E. S. Morrison (PA Planning Officer)	By air on 1st March. On first appointment.
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Wyllie ( newly appointed Adminis- trative Officer, On second from Singapore)	By Royal Assent on 22nd March, 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. Ted East ( newly appointed Senior Technical Assistant, Land and Survey Department)	By plane Singapore/Merl, on on 26th March, 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Morris	By air on 12th March, 1956. Returning from leave.
Mr. W. P. Moore ( newly appointed Scientific Officer—Plant Pathological —Agriculture Department)	By air on 13th March, 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. T. H. Harrison	By air on 16th March, 1956. Returning from leave.
Mr. H. T. G. Kirby	By Royal Assent on 26th March, 1956. Returning from leave.
Dr. A. Mrs. F. W. Bedford and son ( newly appointed Medical Officer)	By air on 26th March, 1956. On first appointment.

### Departures

Mr. G. E. Monkland, Q.C.	By air on 26th February, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. Ong Kee Hoe (Department of Agriculture)	By air on 26th February, 1956. Proceeding to Penang and then Canada for a Forestry Training Course.
Mr. James Wong Poh Kong (Kuching, Municipal Coun- cil)	By air on 27th February, 1956. Proceeding to U.K. for a Further Accountancy Training Course.
Mr. D. W. Gillian	By air on 2nd March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. F. M. Rose	By air on 5th March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. Justice M. R. P. Rogers	By air on 6th March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. Chong Lian Fook (Malacca Services)	By air on 7th March, 1956. Proceeding to United Kingdom for a Training Course with the R.A.C., London.
Mr. C. E. Sandbach	By air on 12th March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. H. MacGregor	By air on 15th March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Dr. A. M. J. C. Graham- Brown	By air on 18th March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mrs. R. A. M. J. Stephen and 2 children	By Royal Assent on 17th March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Miss H. M. Waller	By Royal Assent on 17th March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. K. W. P. Peterson and 2 children	By air, Singapore, on 21st March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. M. Melones and child	By air, Labuan/Singapore, on 21st March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Spicer and child	By air, Labuan/Singapore, on 21st March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Miss L. Smith	By air, Labuan/Singapore, on 21st March, 1956. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. E. King	By Royal Assent on 21st March, 1956. Proceeding on leave prior to resumption.

## Looking at South-and Asia

The substance of an interview with Mr. Vernon Bullock, reproduced by courtesy of Radio Sarawak.

On this, my first visit to Sarawak, I have had two surprises. One is definitely disagreeable to somebody like myself who comes from Singapore. It is the extent to which not only Sarawak but, so far as I can make out, the other parts of British Borneo as well seem to be turning away from Singapore politically and economically. I had not noticed the great development of trade with Hong Kong, for example. Politically I think that things always sound a little worse from the distance, but I have been surprised to find out how much our political disturbances—our growing pains, in Singapore, and to a much lesser degree in the Federation, have shocked the people here. Doubtless in idiotic ways this is a good thing, although it is depressing from the point of view of Singapore. It is a good thing because it does show that people in Borneo are not afraid to knock things down before they know what they want to have in its place.

The second surprise? I had not realised that the people of Sarawak play so great a part in governing themselves and I had not realised that genuine democracy was developing, or had developed so far as it has done. You see, I look at it this way. I think that this desire for independence is a very natural one, and after all it is definitely British Colonial policy to encourage these different non-self-governing territories to become self-governing. We have had India, Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon achieving their independence since the

war and we have Nigeria, Malaya, the Gold Coast and so on about us do so—and they have done it and maintained good terms with the United Kingdom after doing so. But it seems to me so important to gain your independence at the right time. I fear that Singapore is trying to do so before it has solved many of the problems which it is perhaps easier to solve while the country is still under British protection. For example, there is the difficult problem of citizenship. There is the very dangerous problem of the future of Chinese—colonialism. There is the problem of closer union with the Federation of Malaya. These things perhaps can be better settled before Singapore achieves its complete self-government. Then in the case of Singapore there is not yet a government with a clear majority. There is the danger that strikes and political agitators will drive away trade and that is what alarms me in the development of trade between Borneo and Hong Kong. If we have too many strikes in Singapore then we are going to find our prices going up too much, and without foreign trade none of the fine plans to give the people of Singapore better health services, better schools and so on can possibly be carried out.

Now all that is in a very long period in my second speech about Sarawak. What strikes me about Sarawak is that you do stand a very good chance of avoiding those troubles on the way to independence, and you stand that chance because you have, it seems to me, a sensible development of democracy. After all, democracy is not just a right for everybody to vote. This is only one piece of machinery which may produce democracy, but I think we have got to remember that it is just as likely to produce dictatorship. For example, you have a chap coming along making wonderful speeches to people who perhaps cannot even read and write, making wonderful speeches giving them all sorts of promises toักษ们 perfectly well he is not going to fulfil and by the process of free universal suffrage, whatever that may be, he finds himself in power. Well, you do not want to be doing that here in Sarawak. I have lived in countries where this designed type of chap managed to misuse the machinery of democracy in that way. For example, I lived in Italy until Mussolini came into power, then I had to clear out in a great hurry because he did not like me. And I lived in Germany when Hitler came into power. But if you do as you are doing in Sarawak, if you encourage people to learn first how to govern themselves at kampong level, at town level, if you encourage them to sit on committees dealing with matters about which they really know, you do train them to take responsibility and to recognise whom they can trust. That does seem to me what you are doing in Sarawak and Malaya generally.

I think you are not only sensible—I think you are lucky, as we are lucky in the United Kingdom in that we both have a long tradition. I do not think for a moment that Sarawak can remain uninfluenced by what is happening elsewhere in the world, but I do think that the tradition of government to which you have become accustomed for more than a century does help to keep people steady during a period of world revolution, and after all, surely it is obvious that after every war you do get a period of revolution. That means that during that period the political position is swinging so far and so fast that it is likely to swing back again later on and in the process it is going to cause trouble for everybody. The world has been going through a period of revolution ever since the First World War when the Communists set out to destroy the machinery of democracy by making use of it. You know as well as I do that nothing, be it a child or a plant or a political system, is strong and healthy if it grows too quickly, and tradition does help to make the growth steady and strong. And that is why we in the United Kingdom have been able to carry out a complete social revolution during the last ten or fifteen years.

We have been through this social revolution in England without losing a drop of blood or even very much

bad temper. There is far more individual freedom in the United Kingdom today and far more protection for the individual than in any communist country where the government has to be helped by secret police and forced labour camps and that kind of thing. I have been in Moscow during the war, and have been in four of the communist countries in Eastern Europe since the war, and I think I can claim that I know a little about it.

The real reason why I pulled up my roots from England and came out to live in South-east Asia is that I believe that the whole future of civilisation is going to be decided in South-east Asia. You see, thanks to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation there is really no danger of war in Europe now. If Russia, for example, started a war there is no doubt that all those communist countries in Eastern Europe would rise up in revolt against Russia. I do not think for a moment that the communists are any more anxious than we are to have a war. Of course they are not. Well, if they become too aggressive and went on being active in Europe, the danger of war would be too great. If they are very active in, for example, the Formosa Straits, again the danger of war becomes too great because it is one of the places where the Americans have dug their toes in. Here, it seems to me, in South-east Asia and in the Arab countries of the Middle East and a little later on in the non-self-governing territories of Africa, the communists are bound to be very active indeed. These are countries that have not achieved independence and are only in the process of doing so. You have still got this terrible phrase "colonialism" which can be used by the communists. Never let people forget the number of countries that the communists have simply wiped off the map altogether—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania—or have brought slavery like Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and so on, but this seems to be an obvious battleground for this entrenched cold war which we cannot escape. So that is really why I came out here. There is this great awakening of national feeling throughout Asia. The Bandung Conference last April was one of the most impressive conferences I have ever been to because we felt this awakening self-confidence in countries which had only just achieved their independence since the war, and quite clearly there is going to be a great struggle. And I think this part of the world is, therefore, the most interesting of them all.

In the Federation while the emergency is still on it is difficult to be dogmatic about the progress being made, but I do think it is extraordinarily impressive that the Alliance Party won 31 seats out of 51 elected seats at the elections last July, and that, of course, clearly meant that the British Government of course was only too ready to meet the demands of Tengku Razaleigh when he says these quite recently. Of course, while the emergency lasts it is difficult to be really optimistic because there is this genuine danger that of the Tengku new year along and says "Well I am going to mobilise the nation against the communists," the people he can most easily mobilise are naturally his own Malays, and there is the possibility, and danger, of a serious increase in the latent friction between the Malays and Chinese. But apart from that this process of the transfer of power in the Federation of Malaya is going extraordinarily well, and far, far better than I for one had dared to expect a few months ago. I am surprised personally that Chin Peng and the communists did not come out of the jungle before the Tengku went to London, because then they would have been able to claim that they played some part in achieving this independence. Now they have made it clear—it must be clear to even the most ignorant person in Malaya—that the communists are definitely the enemies of an elected democratic government in Malaya and I cannot help thinking that, as that fact sits in, the people of Malaya will be more ready to rise up and put an end to this business. The only way it can be done is by stopping food supplies and so on. It must be done by the people themselves, it cannot be done

by armies or police. So I feel fairly confident about the Federation.

Singapore itself I find much more difficult to be optimistic about because a very small territory which depends on foreign trade, which has no secondary industries of its own, cannot afford to go ahead with the process of becoming a welfare state as quickly as another territory might. We have found the same thing as you know in the United Kingdom. After all, we have to import nearly all our raw materials and we have to live by foreign trade, and that has meant we cannot afford to have prices going up so that the price is out of the market; and after all, a welfare state is a very expensive thing to keep going, so I would not say that I am really optimistic about Singapore. I do feel that the people outside Singapore probably underestimate the amount of real progress that is being made. We have these completely phoney strikes, which are the work, not of people who have the interest of the workers in their minds, but of political agitators. We have these strikes, but at the same time we have very considerable progress in political education going on. Consider that after the Elections last April we got an entirely new bunch of people coming to the Legislative Assembly. We have had one or two cases of unexpected words being thrown across from one side of the House to the other, but that happens everywhere. I think Sir Winston Churchill himself when a young man threw a book at someone in the House of Commons. I don't think we ought to take this sort of thing too seriously. It is obviously a very, very difficult process—this achievement of self-government. What I do wonder is, whether so small a territory as Singapore can really think seriously about Dominion status or anything of that kind. My own belief, which I expressed with some hesitation in Singapore itself, is that the best hope for Singapore is to join up with the Federation in some form or other.

As for Borneo, I hope it is not impertinent to express opinions about what you people ought to be doing—but I doubt whether such small and such potentially wealthy territories can really live outside the world. Quite clearly, what is happening in China, what is happening in Indonesia, what is happening in Malaya, must have a very considerable effect especially on your younger people. I think you would be in a very much stronger position to face the pangs of nationalism that are flowing around the world and all this revolutionary fervour if you had some closer union between the three territories. You know the difficulties, that is why I hesitate to express any opinion. It is obvious that Brunei is suddenly so rich that it is rather in the position of the poor little rich girl in the film, or the song, who dared not believe in the proposal of any suitor. It puts Brunei in a very queer position. Incidentally, I find it interesting that the one really breathtakingly rich country is the country where you have incipient political activity. I think that activity might be lessened in its force if you had these three territories close together. Now, I know you have a combined judiciary; I think you have just had an inter-territorial conference on malaria; I think you have a common geological service and so on, but I wonder very much whether you do not want something more than that, whether it would not be possible to have some sort of arrangement—a High Commissioner or Commissioner-General or something established in Brunei, as being the most convenient place, and then a Lieutenant-Governor or something in Jesselton, a Lieutenant-Governor in Kuching. I do not think you can get a union, but I should think that you would have in a very much stronger position vis-a-vis the rest of the world if you could get some close arrangement of that kind, but I repeat it is impertinent for somebody from outside to express opinions of this kind because I cannot possibly know how deep are the local feelings about it.

## Anti-Malaria Conference, Kuching, Opening Speech by His Excellency, the Governor of Sarawak

"I am very glad that you invited me to open this most important conference. I welcome you all to Kuching, particularly those who have come a long distance like Dr. Dy from Manila. I hope that you will feel that your journey has been worthwhile, we at any rate are very glad to see you here."

I am very sorry indeed that the Indonesian delegate was not able to attend. I hope arrangements can be made for a future visit by him. Apart altogether from our desire to have close and neighbourly relations with Indonesia—in this particular operation, it seems to me that co-ordination of policy and planning is absolutely essential. Indeed it is not just a case of overhauling being extravagant in staff and money. I imagine that a failure to co-ordinate planning might have serious and even disastrous results. For instance, is there not a possibility that immunity to certain drugs and insecticides may develop and spread to areas which have not received the full or any treatment?—but perhaps I am talking nonsense. What is certain however is that your mosquito is not going to recognise international frontiers and nor should we.

I would rank this malaria control project, if it is carried through to the virtual eradication of malaria, as by far the greatest contribution to the welfare of the peoples in the under-developed areas of the world since the abolition of slavery more than a century ago. It seems to me to be one of the truly great and entirely beneficial advances made by science during our generation.

Before I came here I worked for 20 years in a country in West Africa with a higher incidence of malaria than Borneo. I have seen there and have the depressing effect it has on man's energy, the inability to concentrate for long, to sustain an effort—the listless children, the high infant mortality. At times one despairing of ever lifting the people out of their lethargy, of giving them the will to make a sustained effort to help themselves. Everyone knew it was malaria but how could we help? We hadn't the funds to drain the swamps. All we could offer was five grains of quinine. All that has changed now and the reports I have read from the W.H.O. field officers tell the exciting story. As you read these reports you can feel the excitement and wonder of the writer almost amounting to disbelief. He knows he is witnessing the transformation of a people. It is not only the statistics which most gladden the heart of any Doctor but the general and visible improvement in health and morale and prospects of the people whose whole outlook on life has been changed.

What is more, and perhaps unusual, is that your efforts are appreciated now by the very generation you are helping. That has not happened very often in history. If anyone should doubt this I would like them to have been with me at the Manau Regatta some two years ago. From all the rivers in that District, from the Baram, the Timpah and the Tutoh, men, women and children came to the principal town to enjoy themselves at the great holiday event of the year. But on this occasion there was a difference, they soon showed that they had not come only to see the racing and cheer on their favourite local crews; they had also come to pay their respects to Dr. de Zolata and his family who were shortly to leave the country for a well-earned holiday. After dark they came up in swarms from the houses behind the formidable figure of the Temenggong and they swarmed over the Doctor's house, through his windows and his doors like a monstrous pack of bantam-sized puppies. It was one of the most astonishing and heart-warming sights I have ever seen. It was certainly a compliment to de Zolata as a person but any member of the W.H.O. would have been proud and happy to see how much their work is appreciated.

For the last was that the people recognised that Dr de Zuluza had done great things for them and they were cured of an age-old malady.

I would like the field officers to know—people like Francois Lachance and Joseph Yang—that we know that it is an uncomfortable and hard life demanding real devotion to duty, toughness of spirit and determination. They have to travel light very often in wet and difficult and even dangerous going. They have to keep up at it because time is an important factor. And when the day's journeying is done and the day's work completed there is another kind of toughness required of them. I remember reading in one report a particularly pathetic cri de cœur from an officer who regretted that he did not measure up to his predecessor's party stamina. No, it's not all beer and skittles but it must be wonderfully rewarding work.

This country and all what we call British Borneo in, I know, very grateful to the WHO for this great work. It may be passed on with all our respects to a conclusion. I hope that the Organisation will find it possible to send us here an additional entomologist so that we can complete our programme with the maximum speed and efficiency. The Director of Medical Services will, I know, explain his reasons why he regards this appointment as essential.

The younger nations of South East Asia and some of the not so young appear to be widely anxious about malaria in general. It is often, I am afraid, the case the more generously they are treated the less they are prepared to recognise. UNICEF and WHO, as international bodies on the whole avoid this topic and I can assure them that there is nothing but gratitude for their work in Sarawak but nevertheless I feel it is important that we should identify their operation with their efforts. The work is as important and results as far-reaching that the people should not be allowed in the future to feel that they were denied an opportunity to make their contribution to an operation that has affected their future so deeply. I do not mean by this that I am asking WHO to ask for a larger financial contribution; that indeed might get us into trouble and raise difficulties but I do hope that it will be possible for more Sarawak men like Joseph Yang or young local Doctors who may be forthcoming in the future to gain this great work under the auspices of the WHO. The intention and its proper supervision will be of very great importance and I hope that we as a country can claim to have taken an active part in it."

## Report of the First Borneo Inter-Territorial Malaria Conference Kuching, Sarawak, February 22 to 24, 1956

The First Borneo Inter-Territorial Malaria Conference, to plan co-ordination of anti-malaria campaigns in Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak, was opened at the Council Chamber of the Secretariat Building in Kuching, on 22nd February, 1956, by His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Anthony Abell. It was attended by the Directors of Medical Services of North Borneo and Sarawak, the State Medical Officer of Brunei, the Resident Representative of the UNICEF-Thai Area Mission, the WHO malaria project staff from North Borneo and Sarawak, and the WHO Regional Malaria Adviser for the Western Pacific.

Dr. W. Glynn Evans, Director of Medical Services of Sarawak, was elected chairman. The first two days of the conference were devoted to discussions of the progress and expansion of the anti-malaria programmes in Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak, and of ways and means of co-ordinating these programmes with a view to controlling malaria and ultimately achieving the eradication of the disease. A session was utilised in

examining and discussing the sprayers used in the operations. The meetings were informal in character.

Brief discussions were held of the progress and contemplated expansion of the malaria programmes in the three territories.

### Brunei

The population of Brunei is estimated to be about 55,000, of which some 40,000 live in towns and about 15,000 in rural areas. Residual spraying with DDT was started in late 1954 with technical assistance from WHO staff. In 1955, the residual spraying operations covered 2,350 houses in 132 villages in an area of about 200 sq. miles, giving protection to approximately 15,000 people. Spraying was conducted every six months with a dose of 2 grams DDT per sq. metre. In Kuala Belait and Seria, the British Malaysian Petroleum Company undertakes the operations. Brunei town itself is claimed to be malaria free, but residual spraying is conducted upon request of the house-owners, clearly for the control of nuisance mosquitoes.

The anti-malaria operations are conducted by two anti-malaria units with a complement of foremen and labourers working under the supervision of health inspectors. A malaria survey was conducted under the supervision of a WHO entomologist prior to the first round of spraying in 1953, and the conference considered it highly desirable to conduct another malaria survey with assistance from the staff of either the malaria team in North Borneo or that in Sarawak.

### Kuala Belait

Preliminary observations are being made preparatory to the first residual spraying operations which will start in April 1956. Three areas have been selected in the Kuala Belait Residency for detailed observations, namely, an area to be sprayed with DDT, another area to be sprayed with deldrin, and a third area which will not be sprayed but which will serve as a comparison area. In spite of the experience gained in the Sarawak malaria pilot project, it was considered essential to continue the observations in the pilot project in North Borneo for at least one year, in view of the apparent differences in the bionomics of *A. leucophrys leucophrys* (adult species in Sarawak) and *A. leucophrys halophilus* (vector species in North Borneo). There are also some differences in the type of housing in the two territories which might affect the conduct of operations. The experience gained in the pilot project in North Borneo will be utilized in the development and expansion of the programme. This pilot project is being utilized to train local personnel.

One of the objects of the pilot project is to determine if one round of spraying per year would be adequate to protect the people against malaria.

The Conference was unanimously of the opinion that expansion of the North Borneo eradication programme need not await results of the pilot project.

In addition to the pilot project, it has been planned to spray the houses of from 25,000 to 30,000 people in either the south western or western part of the territory in 1956.

### Sarawak

The Sarawak malaria pilot project, which was started in 1952, has shown that malaria transmitted by *A. leucophrys leucophrys* can be controlled by residual insecticides. Observations are still being made in the Banau district where the first round of spraying was conducted. In 1953, the team sprayed the houses of about 12,000 people in the Banau district with a dose of 2 grams DDT per sq. metre. The houses of the same number of people in an area in the First Division were sprayed with deldrin water dispersible powder in March 1955. Two dosages were used, 0.25 grams and 0.50 grams per sq. metre. Plans are being made for considerable expansion of the spraying operations in 1956.

The conference discussed a number of problems connected with the anti-malaria campaign in the three territories, of which the most important are the following:

**1. Personnel**—There is a scarcity of trained anti-malaria workers, and in at least one of the territories, it has been difficult to keep personnel after they have been trained, due to the temporary nature of the appointments. It was decided to raise this question with the respective governments with a view to attracting more suitable anti-malaria personnel and retaining them in the service by providing security of tenure.

**2. Movement of population**—Great concern was expressed about the traffic in some areas across the border from Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), where it is believed that no active anti-malaria campaigns are undertaken. It was feared that the absence of an anti-malaria programme in the border areas of Kalimantan would adversely affect the campaign, particularly in two of the three territories. This would be a serious problem when territory-wide spraying operations are undertaken for a limited number of years with the object of eradicating malaria before resistance of the vector species can develop.

The conference agreed that the best solution to this problem is to have a well co-ordinated anti-malaria programme with the Indonesian authorities, with particular emphasis on the operations in the border areas. Pending the implementation of this co-ordinated programme, it was considered advisable to make provisions for the medication of all migrants crossing the border from Kalimantan. Hope was expressed that the Indonesian authorities would participate in future conferences.

**3. Farm huts (jungle)**—Malaria transmission undoubtedly takes place in farm huts which are used as temporary living quarters during some parts of the year. The spraying of these huts has been a tedious job because they are sometimes located in very isolated places and far away from the kampongs. It was, however, considered essential to spray these huts as part of the campaign.

**4. Opposition to house spraying**—There has not been any report of people in the rural areas refusing to have their houses sprayed with insecticides, except during special occasions when there is a powang, in which case no visitors are allowed to enter a house. It was considered advisable to introduce legislation to force the house-owners to permit anti-malaria workers to enter their premises to obtain malariometric data or to spray, in as much as these cases are infrequent and have always been solved by other persuasive means.

In some areas, house-owners have refused to have their premises sprayed because of the inconvenience of moving their furniture and the whitish deposits left on the walls. It was felt that this objection could be minimised if the town officials and leading people in the community would agree to have their houses sprayed first.

\* \* \*

The conference agreed that co-operation among neighbouring territories and co-ordination of anti-malaria programmes are essential to the success of the anti-malaria campaign in the Island of Borneo. The three territories represented at the conference have agreed to co-operate fully with each other and to co-ordinate their respective anti-malaria programmes with the view to eradicating the disease. To this end, the three territories decided:

(1) to standardise, as far as practicable, the procedures, techniques, reporting system and equipment used in their programmes;

(2) to arrange for the exchange of scientific information, sharing of experience and frequent personal contacts between the various members of the different teams; and

(3) to work out a plan to co-ordinate the three programmes with particular reference to the area and the timing of the spraying operations.

The following decisions were made by the conference:

**1. North Borneo pilot project**—In view of the differences in the biometrics of *A. leucophrys leucophrys* and *A. leucophrys Balikbewat*, the North Borneo pilot project is necessary and should be continued as planned.

**2. Expansion of operations in North Borneo**—It is expected that the results of the North Borneo pilot project will be available in April 1957. It should be practicable, within the limits of available personnel, to expand the scope of the spraying operations in 1958. Close liaison should be maintained by the malaria teams particularly when plans for the spraying of the villages near the common border are being made.

**3. Exchange of information**—In addition to an exchange of reports, there should be frequent meetings between the personnel of the three territories, with the view to sharing experiences and co-ordinating their programmes. It was tentatively arranged to hold a meeting around the middle of May 1956, at Miri, Sarawak, and it was hoped that as many as possible of those present at the first conference, would attend.

**4. Standardisation**—The instructions suggested in WHO publications and documents regarding standardisation of procedures, techniques and reports should be followed in the three territories.

**5. Spraying**—Tests will be made by Prof. T. L. Chang of the North Borneo malaria project to ascertain the best type of sprayer to be used throughout the territories. A number of sprayers of a new type will be donated by Sarawak to North Borneo for the purpose of these tests.

**6. Anti-malaria workers**—Due to the difficulty of keeping junior anti-malaria staff in the service, it was resolved by the conference that there should be one establishment, a nucleus of junior anti-malaria personnel, trained in simple techniques. There will be, therefore, three categories of anti-malaria workers: (1) the trained technician (Form III standard); (2) the semi-trained anti-malaria worker on the establishment; (3) the daily paid, locally recruited labourer.

**7. Movement of population**—The difficulties caused by the movement of populations, especially across the Kalimantan border, were recognised. The best protection would be the simultaneous control of malaria in contiguous territories, and the conference resolved that this should be passed for, through the World Health Organisation. Malaria, and-malaria drugs should, whenever possible, be given to all migrants.

**8. Meeting with Indonesian authorities**—It was resolved that every effort must be made through the highest authorities, to make contact with the Indonesian Health authorities. A meeting, later in the year, of those present, together with the Indonesian delegate and the representative of the U.S.A. Operations Mission (OCA) to Indonesia, has been planned.

#### THE CONFERENCE—

Having discussed the importance of achieving close co-operation of national anti-malaria programmes, particularly among countries with common borders,

Realising that co-ordination of anti-malaria campaigns with particular reference to living, geography and intensity requires constant co-operation among neighbouring countries;

Noting that the Governments of Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak are implementing national anti-malaria campaigns with eradication of the disease as the ultimate goal;

Recognising the fact that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible for such anti-malaria programmes to succeed unless similar anti-malaria campaigns are simultaneously carried out in contiguous areas;

I. RECOMMENDATION THAT THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION BE REQUESTED TO:

(i) encourage the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to undertake a similar anti-malaria programme in Kalimantan, and as much as possible to co-ordinate such programme with those in Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak;

(ii) invite the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to participate in malaria conferences with the Governments of Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak with the view to promoting and implementing a co-ordinated anti-malaria campaign in the whole island of Borneo.

II. RECOMMENDATION THAT IN THE OPINION OF THIS CONFERENCE THERE SHOULD BE A CLASS OF JUNIOR PERSONNEL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT TRAINED IN SIMPLE TECHNIQUES OF ANTI-MALARIAL WORK.

III. RECOMMENDATION THAT IN ADDITION TO AN EXCHANGE OF FORMAL REPORTS, THESE SHOULD BE VERY FREQUENT INFORMAL MEETINGS BETWEEN THE PERSONNEL OF THE VARIOUS TERRITORIES.

IV. RECOMMENDATION THAT ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS SHOULD, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, BE GIVEN TO MIGRANTS FROM UNPROTECTED TERRITORIES IN PROTECTED ONES.

#### Members of the Conference

##### State of Brunei

Dr. M. A. Rosalia, Acting State Medical Officer.  
Government of North Borneo  
Dr. L. J. Chapman, Director of Medical Services.  
Dr. W. J. Stoker, W.H.O. Malariaologist.  
Prof. T. L. Chang, W.H.O. Entomologist.

##### Government of Sarawak

Dr. W. Glyn Evans, Director of Medical Services.  
(Chairman of the Conference).  
Dr. R. Dickie, Deputy Director of Medical Services.  
Dr. M. J. Calbourne, W.H.O. Malariaologist.  
Mr. F. Lucknow, W.H.O. Entomologist.  
Mr. Joseph Yong, Senior Laboratory Technician.  
UNICEF.

Mr. S. Polak, Resident Representative, Thai Arms Mission, Bangkok.

##### World Health Organisation

Dr. F. J. Dy, Regional Malaria Advisor, Western Pacific Region (Secretary of the Conference), Manila.

##### In Attendance

Miss M. Roach of the Sarawak Secretariat.

## Off To The Moon

An story written by a Kuching schoolboy aged 8

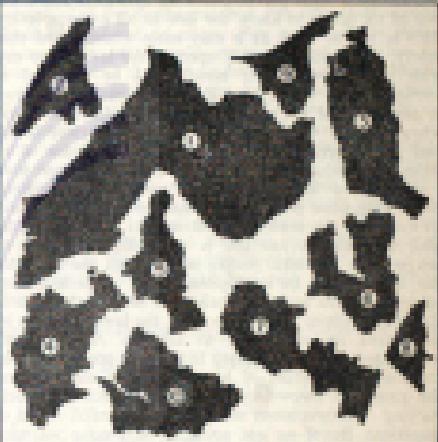
There was once an old man who wanted to go to the moon. So he started by collecting old pots and pans to make a space rocket. Now this old man was named "Whiskers" and he was anxious to see the man in the moon, so after he had collected one hundred and seven pots and pans he began to build a rocket. But when he had finished it looked like a thick pie with a great big head. Then he set off to the moon. The rocket made a "boooom" and off it went zooming.

Inside the rocket was trying to undo his safety belt. When he had undone his belt he began to tiddie the knobs and out of the wall came a big iron hand holding a cup of tea. Whiskers was soon tiddling the knobs again, then suddenly a great crash and the whole rocket fell to bits, and in a minute "Whiskers" was surrounded by the men in the moon and his subjects giving him fruit, meat and presents. So he sent a letter and this is what it said:

Dear Earthlings,

I like the the moon so much that I am staying here.

Yours sincerely,  
Whiskers.



## DO YOU KNOW YOUR LOCAL GEOGRAPHY???

Above are 10 silhouette maps of local geographical features and political districts. To make it easy for you they have all been drawn with the north pointing to the top of the page, but not all to the same scale. See if you can identify them. Answers are given on page 78.

True Date

## Borneo Reunion

The Annual baller luncheon will be held in the Royal Empire Society's Assembly Hall, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, on Wednesday June 1st, 1956 at 1 p.m. for residents and ex-residents of Sarawak, North Borneo, Brunei and Labuan.

Dress will open at 12.30 p.m. and the function will end about 2.30 p.m.

Admission will be by ticket which may be obtained from Mr. W. A. C. Steel, O.B.E., c/o The Association of British Malaya, Royal Empire Society Buildings, Northumberland Ave, W.C.2. If obtained before Wednesday June 6th they will cost 7/-d (including drinks). Tickets issued after June 6th will cost 8/-d. For students from these territories the price will be 4/-d.

## A Lawyer looks at the Law

Lawyers are frequently favoured with other people's views on the law, often in modifying terms, and it may have the charm of novelty for other people to hear a few random views of a lawyer on the law.

From one point of view, it is a little rash for a lawyer to express an opinion on the law—I refer not to its substance, as to which every citizen is entitled to have and express views, but to its form and mechanics. One would wisdom hear a layman criticising a surgeon's technique of operation or an accountant's version of a balance sheet. On the other hand, important as surgical operations and balance sheets are, the law is very much more important; it controls and regulates all our actions, and the kind of life we are able to lead very much depends upon the kind of laws we have. Moreover, by an astonishing, but inevitable and essential legal presumption we are, each and every one of us, taken to know the law in all its complexity. This is not so hard as it may seem when stated thus baldly, but it still leaves it open to the layman to say, with some justification, how can I be expected to know the law when, even if the statutes were shown to me, I should not understand them? At all the days when the law was written in a language close to all and even, perhaps, affording by the elegance of its style, some aesthetic pleasure to the reader, are gone—in England and countries of comparable development, long since gone, in Sarawak, more recently gone. In England, the man in the street has got used to the idea that the written law is unintelligible except to lawyers. In Sarawak, people still cherish the idea that the law should be intelligible to all. This is a very reasonable idea and it is, I believe it or not, the idea of the people whose job it is to draft the laws, but it by no means an easy ideal to achieve. Above all the written law must be precise. If it is not precise, no one can know the extent of his obligations under it and the gates are thrown open to a multitude of widely varying interpretations and a consequential flood of litigation. But if we are going to be precise we must have *Aforewards and Notwithstanding*, *Previous*, *Without Prejudice and Subject Always*. To and such like phrases which enter the unfortunate man in the street backwards and forwards in the statutory book until he is in some doubt as to whether he is coming at going and, in despair, finally reeks off to a lawyer for advice.

The fact is that overseeing the law and, even more so, drafting it has become a highly technical job which few people are fitted to undertake who have not had the benefit of considerable study and experience of law. This state of affairs has come about in Sarawak since 1945 and there are two reasons for it. Firstly, Sarawak is now governed by statute law which cannot easily be changed. Once passed, these laws must be carried out regardless of their effect or whether the effect is that envisaged by the Council Negri which passed them. This means that the greatest care must be taken to ensure that their effect is exactly what was intended and consequently a far greater degree of precision of language is required than is required in ordinary speech or writing. Up until 1945, the power to make laws was vested in His Highness the Rajah alone, although, of course, he exercised the power subject to advice. It was easy for His Highness to change the law if they appeared to be ill-formed and it was easy for him to mitigate their effect if they appeared to be causing hardship. Accordingly the same degree of precision of language was not required. That is why if you look at the old books you will find his Orders written in clear large masculine English which spoke directly to all of his subjects. The second reason is that since 1945, and particularly in the last few years, the country has been undergoing considerable development and many matters which could previously be dealt with by laws couched in fairly general terms or even dealt with administratively without the necessity of written laws have had to have special laws

enacted which go into meticulous detail. In England, which is much more highly developed than Sarawak is at present, the laws are logical and labyrinthine and they offer problems of construction which test the skill of the ablest lawyers.

To put it more philosophically, as our civilization and way of life grow more complex we need the laws which regulate them grow more complex in order to keep up with the incidents of everyday existence; and whence, nearly two thousand years ago, in the form of *Seneca Adversus*, any law man could sit and give his opinion of the law and be listened to with respect, we, nowadays, more often than not, have to instruct Counsel to state what would be our opinion on the law were we capable of forming any.

One of the commoner fallacies regarding the law which one comes across is the function of Counsel. The view appears to be fairly prevalent that Counsel's job is to get a verdict for his client by hook or by crook. Nothing could be further from the truth. Counsel is an officer of justice and his duty, like that of the Court, is to see that justice is done although the heavens may fall. If a client consults him regarding litigation it is his duty to give his client the best opinion he can as to the probable result of the litigation, but if his client, against his advice, decides to go to Court it is not for Counsel, save in exceptional cases, to refuse to act further. Counsel is bound by the strict etiquette of the Bar to accept any brief given to him no matter what he may think of it. Any other course would mean the end of justice. James Barratt, himself an Advocate of the Scottish Bar was asked Dr. Johnson whether Counsel should defend a man accused of a crime when he believed the man to be guilty. Certainly, replied the Doctor, only the Court can determine whether a man is guilty and a man must not be deprived of his right to representation simply on the view of Counsel. It would be a very bad thing if, in, for example, a political case, Counsel could refuse to accept the legal business of the baron it might do his reputation to be associated with the case. The Office of Counsel has been judicially described as follows—"he is a representative but not a delegate. He goes to his client the benefit of his learning, his talents and his judgment; but all through he never forgets what he owes to himself and to others. He will not knowingly mislead the law—he will not knowingly misstate the facts, though it be to gain the cause for his client. He will ever bear in mind that if he be the Advocate of an individual and retained and remunerated (when inadequately) for his valuable services, yet he has a prior engagement on behalf of truth and justice; and there is no Crown or other license which, in any case, or for any party or purpose, can discharge him from that primary and paramount retainer."

The function of a prosecutor is precisely that of Counsel whether, in fact, he be Counsel, a police officer or an officer of some Government Department. The issues involved in a criminal case are much greater than in a civil case, involving as they do a man's liberty and perhaps even his life. The case is not the Prosecutor's case; he has no personal interest in it whatever. The allegations are the allegations of the Crown and they should be presented by the Prosecutor with impartiality and detachment. It is not his job to secure a conviction nor is his success to be measured by the number of convictions he obtains. His job is simply to present the facts and the law to the Court in such a fashion that the Court is quite clear as to what the prosecution case is. In doing so he will bring out with impartiality all the facts including those against the prosecution. This is particularly the case where the accused person is不懂的. The prosecutor must then bring to the attention of the Court and, if necessary, stress all aspects of the case, legal or factual, which are in the accused's favour. The verdict is a matter of indifference to him. It cannot be appealed by the prosecution except with the permission of the Public Prosecutor and that is never given unless there is good reason to believe that the Court is gravely

wrong on the facts or on the law or has imposed a sentence which cannot possibly be a fitting one.

Let us take one more topic at random—Court procedure, a matter of frequent complaint. The usual accusation—I am far from saying that it is unfounded—is that it causes interminable delay and vast expense, and it is even accused of frustrating justice by obscuring the real issues. The earliest record I know of this complaint being made is that of a gentleman who lived in Balyk about four thousand years ago so the complaint is not new nor is complicated Court procedure one of the dubious gifts of our present-day civilisation. In fact, complaints about procedure were most numerous at the height of the great Roman Empire whose outstanding legacy to civilisation is universally recognised as being its Civil Law, the logic and clarity of which has been an inspiration to every legal system which has taken shape since the fifth century after the death of Christ. The fact, again, is that, except in simple and elementary forms of society with correspondingly simple laws, simple and cheap procedure is not possible. It is necessary to have some sort of procedure for every form of human activity which is not haphazard. If we play football we devise a procedure to regulate the game. To those who have not learned the game, the stops, starts, blowing of whistles, off-sides and throw-ins may seem confusing and unnecessary interruptions of the main business. The rules of football do ensure, however, that the game is a fair trial of skill between the opposing teams and it would not be a fair trial without them. So it is with the law; but here we are not dealing with an afternoon's sport but with liberty and justice and the rights of the individual. If we value these things, we must ensure that the machinery which puts our laws in motion does not subvert them. There is no such thing as rough justice. Justice is an absolute conception and the primary object of any liberal State is to ensure that, within the limits of human frailty, the subject receives justice. It is better that justice should be expensive and slow than that there should be no justice.

Law is another name for the State. It is, if you like, the outward expression of the State, and in records, with the impersonality of a profit and loss account, the success or failure of Government. Government's duty is to ensure, as far as it can be ensured, the peace, prosperity and good order of the people, and, in a country governed as this country is governed, its sole means of performing this duty is, and can never always well be, according to Law. The Rule of Law, by which I mean Government through laws enacted to by the people and in which the people and the Government are alike subject, is the only means yet, or ever likely to be, devised for ensuring the liberty of the individual to live his own life in the way he wants to, without interference, injury or oppression.

P.M.

### Leaving Ceremony at the Rajah Sir Charles Brooke Memorial Settlement

The Leaving Ceremony held in the Rajah Sir Charles Brooke Memorial Settlement on the afternoon of the 3rd February 1956 was the fourth of three ceremonies to be held, and for the first time did not enjoy the best of weather conditions. But the pouring rain, which started in the earlier part of the afternoon and persisted throughout, could not dampen the spirits and enthusiasm of the members of the Settlement still less of the guests who attended. A skilful piping organisation ensured that all guests arrived in the Assembly Hall still dry. The National Anthem was played on His Excellency's arrival and there followed an address of welcome by Romeo and Sonja, who have been in the Settlement since 1950, and a speech by the Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. Glynn Evans, to which His

Excellency replied in English, his address being interpreted into Borneo.

These speeches were followed by a short concert given by various members of the Settlement, which included vocal items and, believe it or not, a quartet of piano accordion, guitar, two violins and double bass! This was indeed ambitious, and a particularly interesting feature about it was that of the string instruments, one violin and the double bass had been made by members of the Settlement themselves. Despite the handicap of the rain which kept up an incessant drizzle, the artists, piping in confidence in the concert continued, acquitted themselves most creditably. His Excellency distributed Discharge Certificates to 24 members and also gave out a number of prizes and awards, including an award to Tuan Kalang, a Kayan, leader of the best house in the Settlement, who had earlier received his Discharge Certificate.

A vote of thanks was then moved by the same Tuan Kalang, after which the programme scheduled an inspection of the Settlement, but this the weather most steadfastly refused to allow. For many of the guests however, the afternoon's entertainment was by no means over and there was a further invitation extended by the Superintendent of the Settlement, Mr. Hubert MacGregor and Mrs. Elizabeth MacGregor, to light refreshments at the Superintendent's bungalow. This bungalow must enjoy one of the most beautiful situations in all Sarawak. The guests were "invited" most effectively up a very steep slope, to find before them not only a magnificent panorama of scenery, but also a most delicious "spread" of refreshments. Here at last the weather relented and the sun's rays broke through the clouds to light up the huddled jungle ranges in all their beauty. It was a fitting end to an inspiring afternoon.

### The ECAFE Conference at Bangalore

A broadcast talk given by Mr. A. E. G. Mervon, and reproduced by courtesy of Radio Sarawak.

I have just come back from the ECAFE Conference at Bangalore and I would like to tell you a little of what went on there. I don't suppose that many of you will know very much more about ECAFE than I did when I was told to go there and that was not very much. ECAFE is the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Its parent body is the United Nations Economic and Social Council. ECAFE embraces Asia and in Europe there is a similar body called ECCE, the Economic Commission for Europe.

ECAFE was formed about nine years ago and its membership is open to most of the countries in the Far East, from Pakistan to Japan together with non-Asian countries such as Britain, America, Russia, France, Australia and New Zealand which have a special interest in Asia. There are two Associate members comprising the British territories in the Far East; Hong Kong is one and Malaya with Singapore and British Borneo is the other. The Headquarters and Secretariat of the Commission are in Bangkok.

The tasks of ECAFE are firstly to work for concerted action for the reconstruction and development of Asia; secondly to arrange for investigations and studies of economic and technological matters in Asia; and thirdly to collect, evaluate and disseminate economic, technological and statistical information relating to the region. The object is to assist in raising the level of economic activity in Asia and to strengthen the economic relations of member countries, both among themselves and with the rest of the world.

So, with a view to carrying out these tasks, the ECAFE Secretariat arranges for the collection of information and for study groups to meet and tour other countries and for specialised study sessions by experts to be held. The results of these activities are incor-

perated in various reports which are in due course submitted to the Commission for discussion. The Commission in its turn can make recommendations arising out of these subjects to the various Governments concerned and they include such matters as problems of finance and investment; the promotion of trade; the development of small scale industries; electric power; housing problems; the development of mineral resources; inland transport; flood control; agricultural development; and population studies. The Commission also has certain facilities for providing advisory services.

Sub-committees and study groups meet at various times during the year but the most important meetings are those which I attended, that is the Committee on Industry and Trade which meets for a week immediately before the full Commission sits for a further fortnight.

The meetings are held in various places. The first one was in Shanghai in 1947 and since then they have been held in most of the Asian countries. This year it was in India, for the second time. We met at Bangalore, the capital of Mysore, about in the middle of southern India, in the dry plateau country of the Deccan at an altitude of 3,000 feet. Bangalore is a large modern city with a population of about one million, that is, about the same as the total population of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo. It is a dry and sunny place with an almost ideal climate, bright sunny days and really cool nights. In more than three weeks we only one day had a few, rather apologetic drops of rain.

I went there as an adviser to the Malaya/Borneo Delegation with Mr. Tong Tua Hain of Bintangor who was an Alternate to the leader of the delegation. My wife came along too. We flew from Singapore to Madras direct by Air India International Constitutive, a most comfortable flight. We were wonderfully well looked after by a little Chinese hostess from Calcutta. I loathe flying but a really fine hostess certainly makes all the difference. I shall never forget my shock when I first travelled with a famous singer that shall be nameless, to find that instead of a glamorous hostess on the lines of the poster, there was a tiny gigantic and diminutive steward, seven feet tall and three feet across the eyebrows. Air India International spared their clients such shock.

However, to get back to ECAFE, we had a day or two in hand when we arrived in India so we visited the famous rock temples and carvings at Mahabalipuram, south of Madras, and the well-known religious centre of Kanchipuram where we inspected various Hindu temples. I will leave a few words to say on the subject of Hindu temples a bit further on. Then we took a train to Bangalore where we were quickly installed in a small, comfortable hotel. The Indian Government put a car, a new Standard Vanguard, at our disposal and we were shown round Bangalore by Mr. Sivam who had been mobilised in force for the purpose. The other delegations arrived and were accommodated at various hotels scattered throughout the city. In our own we had the Hong Kong delegates, some Korean newspaper men, an old English person who had been in Bangalore since 1913, and the odd Romanian, German, Hungarian, Yugoslav and Filipino. The rest of the Borneo delegation stayed in another hotel. Mr. Jomiahay, the Minister of Commerce in Singapore, was our leader for the Committee on Trade and was assisted by Mr. Yap Peng Gek of Singapore. For the Commission, Mr. Jomiahay returned to Singapore and was replaced by Ische Jitka, the Comptroller Minister from Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Maxwell from Singapore also came and Mr. Philip Lee from North Borneo.

The Committee and the Commission both worked in a very similar way. The meetings were held in the big spacious Bangalore Town Hall. The delegations sat in alphabetical order round a great horseshoe table starting with Afghanistan and Australia at the top left hand end, Malaya/Borneo about in the middle

between Hong Kong and Korea and Vietnam at the top right-hand end. I always thought the position of the United Kingdom delegation looked a bit uneasy because they were sandwiched in between the Russians and Americans who spent their time tossing verbal thunderbolts at one another. The Chairman and various ECAFE officials sat on a dais facing the horseshoe, observers at a table in the middle and a number of other odd agencies behind. It was quite crowded; there must have been about 250 delegates altogether.

The proceedings mostly took place in English though the French and Russians spoke in their own languages. Excellent arrangements had been made for simultaneous translation. You put on earphones and you could listen either direct to the speaker or to the English translation if he was not speaking English, or to the French translation if he was speaking English or Russian. The interpreters into English and French did it extremely well. Of course, good interpreters are necessary but the main thing that kept things moving was the fact that nearly all the delegates understood English even if they did not actually use it.

The proceedings started in the same way. A Chairman from last year's meeting introduced the speaker who opened the Committee or Commission, the Chief Minister of Mysore in the case of the Committee and Mr. Nehru in the case of the Commission. Mr. Nehru made a remarkable speech, an excellent review of the economic problems of Asia as he saw them; the need to achieve progress by the effort of Asian peoples themselves, through aid without strings attached was welcome. He expressed particular pain at the absence of Communist China.

This problem kept recurring because when the Commission was first formed, the Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai Shek was automatically recognised as the Government of the whole country. Nowadays the Nationalist Government is confined to Formosa but in the United Nations it is still recognised as the Government of the mainland as well and it is quite impossible to effect the admission of Communist China to the United Nations because the United Nations have declared the country as aggressive for the part it played in Korea. Now this is a purely political matter and quite outside the competence of ECAFE but for propaganda reasons the Russians took every opportunity of dragging Communist China into the discussions as well as Outer Mongolia, North Korea and North Vietnam. Naturally this was strongly objected to by other anti-Communist countries. The Korean delegate requested that the Chairman should examine the credentials of the Russians to see just who they were representing. The Indonesian Chinese defended themselves and were supported by nation countries, particularly the Philippines, Korea, Pakistan, Vietnam and America.

It helped to bring the proceedings to life when, for instance, the Russian delegate, Mr. Makarov, in the course of being very rude about Mr. Chan of the Formosa delegation, referred to him as belonging to the Chiang Kai Shek clique and Mr. Chan countered with spirit by demanding what clique Mr. Makarov belonged to, "Kremlin, Moscow, Berlin or what have you". But it wasted an awful lot of time and did nothing to advance the economic business before the meeting. The Russians of course have very little real interest in helping the free Asian countries. When you examine their record you find that they have done very little and apparently intend to tell very little. But they make an immense noise over what they claim they are doing and they make very full use indeed of ECAFE for political propaganda. Most of their speeches were reported prominently in the Indian press but the speeches showing up the falsehoods of their claims received not nearly so much prominence.

The proceedings were pretty long drawn out. It was not so much the discussions of the various items on the Agenda which took the time. So long as every delegation expressed its opinion we got along fine and it was fairly clear what the general feelings of the Meet-

ing were. The discussions started when various countries, especially India and Indonesia, started introducing resolutions. Now it is one thing to express general agreement on a subject but if you try and reduce that agreement into the shape of a unanimous resolution, you take a long time to reach final agreement. You argue interminably about just what certain phrases mean or may imply and, since we had many able keepers around the table, some of the arguments were sharp. In fact, our resolutions took even more time than the verbal warfare between Mr. Malenov and Mr. Chen, and between the Pakistanis and the Afghans, neighbours who at present are not on very good terms.

You may wonder what a resolution is like and so perhaps I can read to you one of the shorter ones about the exchange of experience and information on scientific and technical matters which runs as follows:—

**The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East**

*Having considered the documents prepared by the Technical Assistance Board,*

1. Recards its appreciation of the scientific and technical information and experience and training facilities provided to countries of the region by the United Nations and the specialized agencies participating in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and by the countries with special experience in particular fields;
2. Believes that exchange of scientific and technical information and experience promotes economic development and strengthens economic co-operation;
3. Recognizes that all countries can make, each in its own way, useful contributions in this field, but that the under-developed countries are hampered in this respect by shortages of skilled personnel;
4. Recommends that economically advanced countries expand further in the light of future needs and developments their contributions in this regard for purposes of economic development and that the economically less advanced countries also make such contributions as may be practicable.

Now this sort of thing does not make very inspiring reading, and it is overladen with platitudes but the fact of the matter is that from the long term point of view such resolutions play an important part in shaping the policy of Governments and hence the importance which is attached to them.

I am afraid I have not time to detail all the proceedings but perhaps I can describe a few of the delegations and the impressions they made. The Commonwealth countries were very well represented. India, Pakistan and Ceylon being particularly well led. The Indian leader at the Commission, Mr. Kamaranar, an important cabinet minister was elected Chairman, a post he filled with great honour and distinction, but his orators were also first rate, good regulars and good parliamentarians and most persuasive. Their advocacy of Red China for instance was far more effective than the crude ranting of the Russians. The Ceylonese leader was a charming and dignified old gentleman who did a lot to raise the level of discussion. The Pakistani delegate had risen off life as a civil servant in Madras and was the most considerate of men, even when his country was being bitterly assailed by the delegates from Afghanistan; a tall, good looking man with a very kindly voice. The Russians were grim and unsmiling. Mr. Malenov a most lucid, bespectacled man who handled like a bull and Mr. Votkin, a thin, fair haired individual who spoke more quickly than his leader but still looked a far from happy character. By contrast Mr. Jones and Mr. Kotschik of the Austrian delegation were temperate and objective in their observations and they really failed to demonstrate quite conclusively what vital assistance the Russians were giving. Dr. Lague of the Philippines, short and stocky, bursting with energy and emotion wearing a Congress cap as a civil

gentleman, voluntary big bows and clapping. He seemed to recognise whether from the Russians. The Indonesians, led by the charming and able Dr. Ali Hadiwijaya and the Japanese delegation which was a very large one, it was so large in fact that one felt that not all the delegates had to keep inside at any one time and you could nearly always see two or three of them about in the back row. Mr. Teng Tan Hua had the surprise of his life when he recognized one of the Japanese delegation as being an occupation DO from Bitung. The failure in fact who planned and built that big drainage for which runs into Prime River.

There were relatively few opportunities for the Malaya/Borneo delegation to speak. Mr. Jemaludin made a good speech on trade and Uncle Johari made a very interesting contribution to the discussion on the Annual Economic Survey which is prepared by the SEAPCE Secretariat. Discussion of the Annual Survey really forms the central issue of the proceedings of the Commission. It is a most interesting document and full of surprising items of information. The item which surprised me most was that the Cambodians have agreed to accept 10,000 families of Japanese settlers, say 50,000 persons, a year for not less than five years. It is a perfectly voluntary arrangement and presumably the Cambodians know what they are doing but if it goes through successfully, it is liable to alter the face of South East Asia to quite a surprising extent.

Another interesting subject was that of population control. In Borneo with our limited populations it is not generally realized what tremendous increases are going on in other Asian countries. In India the population is increasing by nearly 3 million each year. In Japan it is about one million a year. In Red China the increases must be similarly startling. It seems an insuperable problem because every increase in national health and productivity seems doomed to be overtaken almost immediately by the increase in population. Birth control is indicated and representatives who spoke on the problem seemed to hope that they could reduce the rate of increase by raising the standard of living. I have grave doubts myself though I suppose that such a correlation is theoretically possible. But I am convinced that population increase is by far the biggest problem which the great and densely crowded countries of Asia have to contend with.

Nowhere do we ever did not spend all our time in the Conference Hall. We were busy there during the day and on to 2 p.m. or later. Then in the evening there would be a cocktail party or reception. The Commonwealth Delegations gave an excellent party, which everyone went to, in the ballroom of the old Sarawak Club. The Americans gave another excellent party, in the Century Club and so did the Indonesians. The Russians gave a party in a special house which they had reserved and dispensed vodka. The Indian delegation stuck to tea parties. They were patient hosts in that they saw that we could obtain any drinks we wanted for our own parties, but they again rightly stuck to their principles and gave their own guests tea. If things go according to plan India will be 100 per cent teetotal in ten years time.

A good many Indian cultural evenings devoted to Indian music and dancing were organised. The music is very difficult for any foreigner who lacks specialised interest and knowledge but the dancing is really enchanting. There had been a great revival of Indian classical dancing which is delightfully expressive and lively and colourful. Various well known dancers put on shows as well as some quite tiny children. The best known dances of all were a troupe of Indian film stars who put on a great show of stick, Asian chocolates but which was not really so enjoyable in the display of some of the other dances for whom it is less a well paid profession than an intellectual vocation. Still the film stars were great fun, anyone who came late was lucky if he found anywhere to stand, let alone sit, especially on the floor which was fully occupied by the Boy Scouts. Apart from these cultural occasions

there was not much to do in Banjarmasin at an evening. For a day or a million people there were many choices but only one night club.

On weekends we went for visits to places of interest. Banjarmasin itself is quite a modern city but there are some wonderful remains of past civilisations within range. We went to Myosor which is also rather modern, in two large but loads which were virtually unbreakable and thoroughly fascinating. Myosor is also of fairly recent origin. The great stone plates are some well made, brightly illuminated gardens below a large dam. We visited a famous Jain temple at a place called Sambawanggala where you walk up 500 feet of steps minus your shoes to inspect an enormous 60 foot high statue which has been carved out of the rock at the top of the hill and stands out over the rolling and country of the plateau. It dates back to the 8th century and looks as if it was carved yesterday. The priests and beggars here were very important. Another day we went to Belor and Muhsin, wonderful temple ruins of the Hindu people whom they say was the 10th and 11th Centuries. The temple walls are covered with superb carvings of gods and goddesses and stories from the Ramayana and with many carvings of dancing girls whose great training centre was at Belor. They used to dance in the temples on a low raised stage in front of the cavernous inner shrines of the deity. It must have been a tremendous spectacle. The temple dancing declined and fell into disarray because of the immorality which persisted and the resurgence of classical dancing today has made a fresh start on entirely different lines except in the forms of dancing which are as ancient as India itself. Nowadays girls of good family learn to dance at school and years of concentrated study are required before they have mastered the art.

I have been asked what were my impressions of India. It is a gigantic question which I cannot answer here except to say that it is always pleasant to go back to India and especially encouraging to see a great Asian country where the principles of liberal democracy are really working. The Indians have enormous problems to contend with but they are certainly making a very stout effort to solve their problems themselves. I think myself that their greatest achievements are that they have made their own democracy live and work, they have largely carried through a dramatic and vitally important programme of land reform and they have at any rate for the time being, managed to produce enough food grains to enable them to make food shortages and rationing things of the past. They are also making great strides industrially. The progress made by India in the past ten years is really impressive. Life in India can be irritating, beggars and potty crooks can separate an nowhere else in the world, but far more impressive are the sincerity, the bubbling enthusiasm and the good manners of the vast majority of the people you meet. ECAFE was interesting but for me another visit to India even more so.

Of course on our visit we were rather privileged visitors. We each had a little badge with the Indian colours to say that we belonged to ECAFE. The Indian Government took ECAFE very seriously and so do all the other participating Governments. It is by far the most important and representative forum for the discussion of Asian affairs and I think it will go in importance still further. It is quite possible that British Borneo may have to have a delegation of its own in the not too distant future because it is not certain whether, with current political developments in Singapore and Malaya, these countries will wish to form a joint delegation with us since they will soon be very much more politically advanced than ourselves.

It ought to be quite amazing if we ever do have our own representation because at any rate in this last meeting it was very obvious how few people, inside or outside the Commission, really knew what Borneo was, let alone Sarawak. Some people thought it was part of New Guinea and others that it was inhabited

by Hindus and lay next door to Bali. But I thought that the most remark was one made by the very charming but slightly absent minded Indian representative of one of the specialist organisations attached to ECAFE. One day, just before we flew back to Singapore, we were sitting in a bus and this gentleman said to me, "Tell me about Sarawak. Is it true that it has now become a part of British India?"

## Excerpts from Reports of Administrative Officers for the Fourth Quarter 1955

### FOREST DIVISION

ACROSS DISTRICT OFFICES, KUCHING  
(Abang Mustapha)

**Native Affairs**—Thirty-two families from Kampong Pinang were completely removed to their new settlement at Kampong Gita, Matang Basal, by the end of the quarter. From Kampong Jawa twenty-eight houses are now well under construction, and due to transport difficulties as a result of the rainy season, some people from this Kampong were unable to send their materials, timber etc. for the building of their houses.

**Forests**—The Tua Kampong of Kampong Siba Laut and his people are permitted to cut trees in the Sungai Matang Forest Reserve near Siba Laut within a period of three months. They can make use of any wood for sale with the exception of Bakau. The minimum size of trees that can be felled is 6" diameter; money derived from this is for the building of the new mosques in Kampong Siba Laut.

**Mirianasau**—On 20th December, 1955, about 500 people including Dusiks, Chinese and Malays worked together voluntarily in clearing the Lake Batu Gong, a small water-way approximately a mile long, which connects the Sarawak Samarahan river and Breyer river. This canal affords a short cut to the people from Kuching and Quop areas to Maera Tsang Samarahan. It is known that this canal had not been cleared for the past 25 years. Some assistance from the Mirianasau Water-way Development Fund has been spent for this clearing.

ACROSS DISTRICT OFFICES, BUKIT  
(Mr. H. B. Robertson)

**Courts**—There were ten prosecutions in the District Court for illegal entry into Sarawak from Indonesia. At one time in early December there were as many as nine illegal immigrants in the police station, thus charged with illegal entry into Sarawak. Those convicted of entry without valid travel documents were returned to Indonesia by order of the Court with the necessary sanction from the Controller of Immigration. There were nine cases prosecuted under the Immigration Ordinance for illegal entry into the Colony after previous removal by order of the Controller of Immigration. They were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment before being returned to Indonesia.

**Health and Welfare**—Powdered milk has been distributed every week throughout the quarter. The District Relief Committee decided at its meeting on the 21st December that powdered milk kitsches distributed by a team of volunteers from Bintang should be distributed locally by responsible citizens in each bazaar. The Captain China of Bintang and Bintang and the local committee in Sibawau agreed to this arrangement provided that interim supervision should be given by the District Officer. Supplies are sent out to the respective distribution centres and the scheme has so far proved a success. 12,000 lbs of powdered milk were distributed during the quarter. There is no doubt that this arrangement will prove very popular and a more regular distribution is assured. T.K. Julari of Huso has taken on the task of distributing powdered milk to the Malay community, with the help of the school teachers on the

Untuk School, Bera. Dayaks have received milk in Bera, Berau, Tawau and Sintang. A system of direct distribution to Kampong is to be started as an experiment in 1956.

**Native Affairs**—Seriboh Dayaks complain they have little good land left to them to farm. Both fall and swamp land is short and their traditional economy suffers as a consequence. There is no doubt the swamp land available is scattered and small in area and the hill land especially the Sungai Gang to the Lunday boundary area, appears to be very poor. Most of the soil is pure sand.

The Seriboh people have found work in recent months on the Peak Road reconditioning and this has served to make them feel a little more prosperous. Further road work in the District should help to improve their standard of living. The fact remains however that road work and such activities are mere economic palliatives and the basis of their native economy in this district as well as elsewhere in Sarawak is agriculture. A month spent teaching better farming methods is a month well spent.

The Kampong Serabok people have asked if they can tax citizens of the United States of Indonesia who use their paths. They would like to impose a road toll to provide funds for the maintenance of these tracks. This is a local matter and they have been advised that the local kampong committee should decide the question. The District Council would encourage the good maintenance of paths and tracks and if the kampong people feel some contribution should be paid by outside people using their paths then they can derive a means by which all who use the roads pay a contribution. The District Council would have to approve any such scheme but their advice would be readily available to the Serabok people. The imposition of a road toll on travellers from Indonesia alone, would be clearly impracticable and undesirable and the Dayaks have been told that Government would not approve such a tax.

**Trade**—The Batu Kiang ferry, I am pleased to say has been operating efficiently and without mishap throughout the quarter. Traders and visitors now have ceased complaining at the delays experienced at the ferry and it is hoped that public confidence in the crossing will be maintained. It should be noted however that visitors to Bera still have to wait some time at Batu Kiang especially at weekends.

**Mining**—The Seburan Gold Mine celebrated its re-opening on the 26th November.

Batu Young made further efforts to become firmly established and although the gold output was lower, 11,252 ozs. than the previous quarter, additional machinery and better planning may eventually produce an increased output. Ranch produced 6,000 ozs. in the quarter. This output is considerably higher than in the previous quarter.

Seburan mine may strike 'bucky' and produce workable ore and the shaft seems to be the thousands of tons of tailings which have been stacked at 3.5 crts per long ton of stone. Prospects for the future if not very reassuring are gradually becoming a little brighter due to the perseverance and interest of several old 'miners' of this. The tailings which hold such a realizable value have been used for some time by the engineers for use on the roads. The type of tailing at Seburan is ideal for road surfacing. It seems the roads will not be paved with gold this year as the partners of the mine refuse to let them go at least until they have tried to extract some of the 13 cts. per long ton.

Ranch mine tailings are being increasingly used and the historic first use of the valuable road material may come to an end. They now have an economic value to the mine owners.

#### Actions District Officer, Lower Sarawak (Abang Haji Abdurahman)

**General**—A party was held on New Year eve at the Government Office for a period of the year 1955 and welcome to the year 1956. Every one present enjoyed the company of one another under the illuminating decorations of the office, amidst constant calls of boisterous, sounds of crackers at 12 o'clock midnight and a spectacular sight of happy atmosphere with all taking part in one form or another of dancing on the floor. The party lasted until late in the morning.

The improvement work on King George VI Memorial Football Field has been done recently with only a few more pieces of equipment, which are under negotiation now, required to complete it. The money spent on this project was from funds allocated by Government and Samarau Sporting Club on a matching grant basis of 2-1, i.e. Government \$1,000 and Samarau Sporting Club \$200. This playground will now provide better facilities for sports enthusiasts. But during January the ground is often flooded 4-5 times a month.

#### District Officer, Samarau (Mr. J. F. Drake-Brockman)

**Health**—A request was made by Kampong Sabahau in the Saking for anti-malaria spraying to be carried out in their house. All the land in the vicinity of this house is low-lying and the mosquitoes are very numerous. The longhouse of 16 doors is of substantial construction, more or less equivalent to a class "B" bungalow. Spraying was carried out by the health department and is reported by the Dayaks to have been very effective.

Several villages which, under Christian influence, have broken up their longhouses and built separate houses are now faced with sanitation problems. They have fenced their pigs and built pit latrines, but complain that mosquitoes breed in the latrines. This seems to be due in most cases to the fact that they do not make proper covers or shelters to prevent the rain water getting in.

**Native Affairs**—Complaints were received from the Maliks at Tanah Putih that their Tan Kampong lived too far away from the main part of the village and would not take repairs of huts and cleats, etc. The Tan Kampong pointed out quite rightly, that he had not moved since his election two years ago, and that he had not then seemed to be Tan Kampong anyway. Two visits were made to the village to find a successor, but his supporters suggested that since the majority of people never had taken much notice of their headman it would be better not to have one at all.

**Agriculture**—370 permits to plant rubber have been issued during this quarter, covering approximately 2150 acres. Of this total 1250 acres was applied by Dayaks and 875 by Chinese. Nearly all this represents new planting, in the case of the Chinese mostly on land which was previously covered by pepper. These have been relatively few applications for rubber, but very few applications have exceeded 10 acres, and in the case of Dayaks they are usually for one, two or three acres only.

These permits represent a demand for about 300,000 cloned seedlings. So far the Tawau Agricultural Station has received 50,000 cloned seeds, of which 40,000 germinated, and 100,000 of which only 37,000 germinated. Up to the end of the year 70,000 seedlings had been distributed, and a further 11,000 issued from the 12th Mile Station. About 3,000 trees have been budded with high yielding material, but this process seems to be adversely affected by the wet weather and is sometimes only 20% successful.

A further 200,000 cloned seeds have been ordered for 1956, but obviously a fair amount of the new planting will have to be done by budding, especially in the more remote villages, and arrangements are being made for some selected Dayaks to attend a short course of instruction on the Samarau estate.

**Education**—As the result of an application by the Assistant Agricultural Officer at Tawau for a school to be opened for children of the Department's staff, it was decided to combine this with an existing school at Kg. Tuan, which has no building yet, and start a central primary boarding school. The site offered by the Department is an excellent one, near the road and next to a football field. It is intended to put up buildings of a more substantial type than is usual with Local Authority Schools, and the Department will also help with the provision of material. This school should satisfy the numerous repeated demands for a central Local Authority School in the district. It will be very accessible and yet not so close to Serian that it will compete with Ayer Manis C.I.T.M. (Ming or St. Thomas' School). It is likely that in due course, when the need arises a good site could also be found for a Secondary School in the neighbourhood.

A typical example of the effects of Mission rivalry has come to light recently in connection with Kg. Rayang. Up to the end of 1954 a number of boys from this village attended the S.D.A. school at Ayer Manis, which is only about one mile from the village. Following a change of headmaster they ceased to attend Ayer Manis school and asked for a school of their own. This request was eventually passed by a school supervisor to the head of the S.P.G. Mission at Kg. Taif. The latter visited Kg. Rayang and told the people that if they put up a building he would do his best to provide a teacher in 1956. When the building was half completed the Rector of the R.C. Mission had about it and also paid a visit to the village. He told the people to hurry up and finish the building so that he could provide a teacher. The Tan Kampong then came to see the District Officer and asked if the Local Authority would provide a teacher as the majority of his people were pagans and did not really want any Mission to manage their school.

**Trade**—The border trade between Brunei, Indonesia, and Temburong has been mostly disrupted by a gang of robbers, said to consist of about 40 persons, who on one occasion captured a consignment of rubber en route, partitioned it themselves to Temburong and collected payment for it there. As a result the trade shifted to other places of entry, and very little came through Temburong for some time. This has not made much difference to the general situation, however, as 3280 plots of rubber were imported into the district during December.

#### ACROSS DISTRICT OFFICER, LUNGU (Mr. M. McSparran)

**Native Affairs**—Bumah Kassim from Nanga Melen Ulu Ai, now settled at Selundu, have had a disconcerting quarter. The land on which they were settled has not proved as fertile as was expected and some of their hill padi has wilched and died. Padi planted on hill land has been attacked by pests. Apart from a narrow strip near the river bank the terraced land allocated to them is deep peat of over ten feet in places. Clearing and draining the land would be a major operation and beyond the capacity of these Dayaks who have farmed all their lives on steep hillocks. However where the young is not too deep in peat they are making very commendable efforts for people who have never planted swamp padi before and about ten acres on heavily swamp land at Tanjung Bantam is coming on extremely well. My large paddy provided the pests can be checked their harvest should not be as disastrous as was at first feared. They suffered another bad blow in December when most of their poultry was wiped out by cannibals yet despite it all they remain patently cheerful and it is a tonic to visit their clean, well-ordered longhouses after a tour of some of the depressingly dirty Sebulut and Luru Land Dayak kampongs.

**Chinese Affairs**—The Sonawan Chinese have managed to delay yet again the rebuilding of the bazaar. This time they protest that the lots auctioned to them will fall into the sea. There is no doubt that erosion is taking place and it is only a matter of time before the

sea invades the shop lots unless a sea wall is built. It has been recommended that these lots should be exchanged for others further upriver. A meeting to discuss the type of shophouse to be built was handicapped somewhat by white ants which had eaten Sonawan's only copies of shophouse plans. Previously Class C shops were favoured, but the shopkeepers have since decided on an intended Class B design with an 18' frontage. The shopkeepers now realize that further delaying tactics cannot be permitted and they are consulting contractors.

**Local Authority**—The Local Authority is anxious to install a water and electricity supply in Lunghu. For this a Government loan will be required, but investigations and estimates show that there is no reason why it should not be a good investment. The water supply would be a valuable source of revenue to the Local Authority. An undertaking of this nature would give the Local Authority a tremendous boost in public interest which at this stage in its career is just what the authority needs.

**Micrometeorology**—The V.H.F. telephone link between Lunghu and Kuching will have a long way to go before it can be described as efficient. At times it is remarkably good, but there are frequently long delays in contacting Kuching and on occasions much interference. The Kuching exchange has not yet been connected to separate Bazaar telephones. Anybody who wishes or makes a call has to come to the Kuching where some of the larger exchanges seem to have set up a branch office. Sometimes the phone is bad, but no matter what the reception conditions are like the townlines all about the phone are principle and normal conversation in the office is quite impossible. Installation of the exchange and bazaar telephones has been promised by the end of January. The V.H.F. phone at Samarau will be installed at the same time. The land line has now been out of order for the past month, but many of the posts are rotten and replacement would be so expensive that it has been decided to wait for the V.H.F. instead.

#### SECOND DIVISION ACROSS DISTRICT OFFICER, SINARAUAN (Mr. H. R. Harlow)

**Native Affairs**—On 17th November, a party of Dayaks representing selected longhouses in Sinarauan and Lubuk Anas District left for Seria by the R.A.T. A.S.R. In the charge of Native Officer English, Captain Mohd. Amin, their purpose was to examine land there before being allowed to plant. Most of them owned to be fairly satisfied with the land but did not think it could support more than fifty or fifty-five houses. The party was delayed all along by bad weather and was away for about a month.

Applications for jambu still continue to come in, and those who have already applied continually come down to the office to see what progress is being made in making arrangements for them. The situation, particularly in parts of the Sungai, is very bad indeed, and has been aggravated by the bad weather this year.

There has been a large increase of late in the number of applications by Dayaks for village-shop licences, particularly in the Lingga and Seluyau sub-districts. Most of them are operating on an extremely small scale and there is no indication at present that any of them are being used by Chinese boot-hawkers under cover of Dayak names.

A meeting of the Dayak Local Authority was held on 22nd November when the Director of Education was present to discuss the proposed private school at Po Ai. Backed by the S.P.G. Mission, the people of Po Ai and Kinabu, who had previously supported One Local Authority school, asked permission to open a school at Po Ai. Local Authority policy has been to increase the size of the present schools which are situated at the centres of a reasonably large population.

one of which is Des. The proposition thus cut right across the accepted policy, but the Po Ai people maintained that Des, one and a half hours' walk away, was too far for their children to walk every day, and they were not willing to send any but the older ones as boarders. After a discussion lasting most of the morning, the Authority agreed to advise the Director that the school should be allowed to open, but should get no Government or Local Authority grant for three years, at the end of which period the case should be reconsidered.

A meeting was held in Morembat, attended by the leading Simanggang Malays, to discuss the proposal to form a Mixed Local Authority in Simanggang in 1957. A considerable amount of suspicion was evinced, the main objection being that it was felt that Malay education would suffer financially under a Local Authority. A lot of time was spent in trying to rectify this misconception, and one that the kampong roads had less chance of being made up under a Local Authority than if still the responsibility of Government. The meeting ended with the Malays promising to go and think about the matter and later it was heard that they had agreed in principle to join in. The Malays of Lingga and Sibuyan had previously intimated that they would follow the lead of Simanggang in this matter.

**Chinese Affairs**—The perimeter survey for the Foo-shan Settlement area has been completed. Nearly all the prospective migrants have returned to the Third Division for the time being, but it is expected that most of them will return after Chinese New Year to commence the work of felling and clearing. A Foo-shan Settlement Association has been formed with the object of helping the migrants during their first two years and supervising the development of the area.

Ten immigrants arrived from China to join their fathers, husbands, or sons. Many applications for entry permits have had to be refused, the applicants not being eligible for entry. There were no applications to return to China.

**Acting District Officer, Bintulu  
(Mr. A. M. Phillips)**

**Native Affairs, Desaru**—There were a few of the usual family name disputes, mostly about land or fruit trees. In one farming land dispute which came up before the Resident on his visit here in September, having originally been heard by Mr. Arnould in the late summer, the applicant announced his intention of appealing to the Court of Appeal.

I hear that the house here put in at least \$100 a door (10 doors) for the fees of a lawyer. This house is one which says they cannot afford legal fees.

**Land Survey**—Work surveying individual pastures and communal reserves went steadily forward under the Superintendent, Saitan, as did work on a control survey in the District.

However, it would seem a mistake to alienate individual strips of wet padi land. What happens when the owner does not farm it and it harbours a herd of rats to denude the neighbours' padi? Whose is the responsibility of clearing and burning? I would prefer to see farming reserves in the form of a longhouse or a Kampong to be apportioned each year to families of the village wishing to farm, outsiders not being debarred should there be spare land that year.

**Acting District Officer, Sarikei  
(Mr. D. S. Cottrell)**

**Medical and Health**—Travelling Dispensary No. 6, Kating, did not travel during the quarter, as the boat was beyond repair.

An inboard has now been put up, but it is an old one and needed repair and replacement of several engine parts. It is now travelling spontaneously, supplemented by the loan of an R. & D. D. boat when it breaks down.

I have recommended that this inboard be exchanged with one of the new inboards in Kuching, where there are facilities for repair and maintenance. A small emergency outboard hall and a fuel store at Kating are the other essentials to achieve an efficient travelling dispensary, for if it cannot be adequately relied on the doctor will be better employed travelling by foot to more inaccessible places.

**Local authority**—I think this has been the most successful quarter so far, and a certain amount has been achieved. The Authority is gaining confidence as it begins to realize the up-hands of its powers and duties. Several good ideas have been put up by committees and carried through and the Authority appears to be gaining some sort of cohesion.

Local Committees have been formed at Robun and Kating. Native Officers are Chairmen for between 3 and 6 months, rather against my will, but after a short period will be replaced by elected Chairmen and become more relevant to the Committee. The term of office for members is one year in the first instance.

Malay rating has been introduced in Sarawak kampongs only and trimming of rank grass and ditches is already making the Kampong look tidier. Houses are assessed at \$100 and \$100 are levying a 5% Roads, Bridges and Ditches rate. There is already a request to raise the rates and included street-lighting, but I expect the Authority will want to digest some figures as to the cost of these services before going any further.

The rates for Kampong Roads, Bridges and Ditches will cover about half the estimated cost this year, but the Authority intends to improve the position gradually.

A small fire squad has been formed in Sarawak and some equipment bought. It practices every Saturday. It had two fires in house slumbers, but they were out before the brigade arrived. The leader of the squad was trained for a month by the Kuching Fire Brigade.

Adult Education has interested the Education Committee, and a sub-committee has been formed to run a night school for learning English and a Carpentry class. The Night School has since opened, 3 nights a week, and has over 20 students, all to far very keen. The Carpentry class should be opened in January. Qualified paid instructors are employed for both these classes.

The Authority has decided not to go forward with the Sebung-Bukit Didi project for the time being, as the estimated cost is far above that originally expected.

**Trade**—Bazaar have not been as busy and purchases as might have been expected with the good price of rubber, as there has been so much rain.

Now that the Brunei Cooperative Stores Society has a turnover around \$12,000 a month the up-country traders are beginning to feel the difference, particularly as there are far more of them than can reasonably make a profit without continuing to keep up the prices. The traders however have the advantage that they give credit.

**Cosmopolitan**—There are now two bazaars full of politicians in Sarawak.

The police outboard hall, although regularly painted, has not been used owing to its unsuitability for the type of work in this district.

The police have done well in bringing almost every case of crime during the quarter to court. Unfortunately the standard of prosecution is much lower than the standard of investigation. However standards all round are on the upgrade.

**Acting District Officer, Limbang Area  
(Mr. H. T. Andrews)**

**Native Affairs**—November saw the operationalization of the Padi Lease Scheme with the arrival of 687 bags for distribution to the areas of Pengalau Jambu, Pengulu Ngai, and to the Engku. Heads of families, however, were generally in no hurry to come down and collect the area 1 pihet 20 katus which, on

Average, the amount offered being. About a third had done so by the end of the quarter. Reasons given ranged from rapids to cost. The price of repayment—£1 in Brad—does indeed work out to 1.51/- per tonne for a pialat loan, coming to the lower point to be paid in 1956 as Government pads purchasing centres throughout the country. But it would appear that the upriver men are not all so hasty off as they had made out. That is good news. And, further, the readability with which they collected their pads will be a useful index for sorting out the sheep from the goats when it comes to consolidating applications for emigration to other parts of the country.

Such applications continue to be made two or three times a week at both Duykti and Lubok Antu. The scrapping of the order of priority will be no mean loss and should, if the note is to be strictly based on need, involve more investigation into their land and pack stores than these men would probably admit. It is suggested that, if free from other duties, the Agricultural Officer should accompany the writer after 1956's harvest on a tour of those houses which have applied to move. In the meantime, applicants are being told that no longer can they expect to move into unclaimed areas of virgin jungle in this country which are just waiting by the holder's side.

Representatives of 48 claimants from Engkhill which were accepted to move into the Sarai after the 1955 harvest, proceeded to investigate the land in November, together with the Senior Native Officer. The N.W. men were caught them on roads and delayed them at Igan and Bintulu for a total of 21 days. It is now unlikely that all the claimants will wish to move. Many others wish to swap from their share, but the total acreage available is only 4,500 acres.

While the women and the older men were busy sowing, the younger men moved down river in considerable numbers looking for temporary work. It is hoped that not too many attempted to move into Peased State. They were consistently being advised not to, in spite of their protestations that they had no such intent.

**Makou and Health.**—There were 3,000 admissions at the two dispensaries during the period under review. Although many receiving treatment at Lubok Antu were visiting Indonesians, these figures are very satisfactory, showing the increased readiness of the people to go to the Hospital Assistants. What is as important is that more and more patients return for further treatment when such is prescribed.

**Contingency.**—The average age of the contingents is on the high side, and some of the older members are perhaps not altogether happy with the greater tempo of modern police life. In connection with this, again, the OIC-O, has observed cockfighting by the police under his command. The families of the men do not doubt welcome this even if some of the men may themselves quickly grumble. Cockfighting is more than an organized sport at Lubok Antu, and it is therefore also in Government's interests that the life of a policeman's families should not depend so much on the on and off days of fighting events.

**Trade and Economy.**—For Lubok Antu the period has been a boom one. The average shop paid \$15 monthly in customs duties for coffee brought over by Indonesians. Even, more important to the traders is rubber from the U.S.A., and rubber fetched a consistently reasonable price (floating price between 1.15 and 1.50 dollars a pialat). Twenty coolies arriving at a shop might be expected to bring about 20 pialats of rubber with them; for this payment was normally made at 90 dollars a pialat. There were occasions when money coolies arriving was a daily occurrence for the shopkeeper.

The Indonesian authorities may not like this trade in rubber and the erosion of their rubber export taxes, but their representatives near the border seem afraid to take more active measures to stop it. It is commonly said that whilst they will help their Malays and Chinese,

if they can, they will give a bad eye to Indonesian Duykti. Returning Malays and Chinese are liable to have their property confiscated, but again, not Duykti. Indeed, any attempt to enforce the Indonesian regulations on either side of the border would, in the present conditions, have to expect fierce opposition from the not altogether gentle people. Even if we were to march back Indonesian without the necessary permits, the rubber would still find its way over with a police force double the size.

### TRIBUNE DIVISION DISTRICT OFFICER, SIBA

(Mr. D. C. Walker)

**General.**—There have been a number of thefts by which have the most spectacular being the breaking out night of the Police Station situated thirty yards behind the change room of the Siba Police Station. The principle of "the master the bone that rovers the meat" would have been more than accomplished had the band not cast away unoccupied the thirteen bones of bone they lifted.

**Local Affairs.**—The move to induce or require the Malays in Siba, to pay rates, has ended in failure. At a meeting of the Siba Urban District Council on 1st December it was decided that no Malay house owner occupying his own house should be required to pay but that this decision should come up for review in six months time. The motion that Malays should pay could in all probability have been forced through by the Chinese and official members but it was thought undesirable to resolve the problem on a racial division. The Municipality of Kuching came to a similar and almost simultaneous decision.

The general opinion of the Council was that either all Malay property whether in communal reserves or not should be liable for rates but if not, then none of all. It was thought unsafe to persist on the line that Kampong Bahau, which is not a communal reserve should be subject to this form of taxation if the other kampongs remained exempt, the main reason being that the inhabitants of Kampong Bahau did not of their own volition leave Kampong Pale but were removed by Government and they do not benefit any more than others in the services provided by the Council. This is unfortunate as legally there is no reason to exempt the Kampong Bahau property. The view was also expressed that the sum of money involved did not justify the discontent that would be caused by changing old custom and that the time would come when Malays might be shamed into paying. The issue is likely to be raised again in the middle of next year when the Malay community may well approach the Council under the Great Code for money to build a new School. They already have \$46,000 approved in the 1955 Estimate for the removal of Abang Ali School. A suitable new school is not likely to cost less than \$120,000. They may well try to get fifty percent of this as a capital grant under the Code in addition to the removal costs.

This quarter a bid taken in the Malays to experience the supernatural. Kali and nine Jinni are named in Chinese interlocked a house in Kampong Data. These nine big imprecations of a huge boy 18 inches long and 10 inches wide, humanlike, shoving clutching the mask. The imprecations were 10 feet apart and more were reported along the bank of the Igan. Some reported a major spasm in the Kampong during the night, dogs barking and chickens running. The incident is generally accepted as a slight piece of boasting.

**Agriculture.**—A visit of Penghulu Pab's area has had a negative value in showing that it is only in the upper reaches of the Pasai and Sungai rivers that one may expect to find land suitable for rubber. Nevertheless Chinese appear willing to take up land which the Duykti no longer want and for this reason alone probably will be given to improving the pathway from the Ulu Pasai Bus to Siba. The Chinese appear interested

in mixed farming, rubber and a variety of vegetables. They have certainly put in much hard work in clearing of some unencouraging looking swamps at the far end of the existing pathways about six miles out of Sibu.

**Education**—After much recitation the Sibu Chinese finally accepted the Great Code. Unfortunately the few Chinese representatives chosen to go to Kuching behaved sufficiently badly to find themselves out of favour and out of office when the final meeting took place. It is believed that those who, in the end, represented Sibu followed Sarak's lead and voted for acceptance. Much of the more reasonable advice and influence can be traced to Mr. Ting Lik Heng who arrived back from a journey round the world just in time to attend the final deliberations.

**Trade**—A brick works will probably start operating in the vicinity of Bokit Asap in the first half of 1956. Suitable clay is available and the plant is said to have been bought. There are indications that a large proportion of the bricks will be sold in Kuching. As regards Sibu the effect may be that some of the smaller brickworks may go out of business.

**Sibu Urban District Council**—Unfortunately little further progress has been made on the low rental housing scheme. The plans given by the Singapore Improvement Trust do require modification which cannot be undertaken by the Public Works Department. The solution may well be for the Council to employ its own engineer who could plan the place and supervise the building. This the Council could afford now that the Great Code is accepted in Sibu. The Colonial trust has paid some \$40,000 annually towards the costs of primary education in addition to the grant of \$20,000 from the Central Government.

Traffic problems in Sibu are increasing fast. The reconstruction of roads is only a partial solution and has in places led to vehicles travelling faster with the result that accidents are more frequent. General applications for private cars are as a rule approved but public service vehicles and lorries of all types are still restricted. Attention will have to be given to trams, buses and bicycles in the near future. There are now nearly 9000 bicycles registered in Sibu an increase of almost 1000 during 1955. A District Licensing Authority is to be formed and Sibu District made a regulated area early in 1956.

#### DISTRICT OFFICES, SABAH

(Mr. M. J. Foster)

**Native Affairs**—Dusky were fully engaged in peat planting and weeding during the quarter. A poor fruit season was reported. Dusky initially showed some interest in planting high yielding rubber but their enthusiasm declined when it was found that cultivation was necessary. They have also abandoned pepper growing since the low prices have made the cost of maintaining all but the most efficient gardens uneconomical.

Considerable enthusiasm is being shown by Sea Dusky for schools. Unfortunately the few available teachers have either no training or the minimum training and there is some risk that this premature enthusiasm will be dissipated before efficient schools can be provided. There is also the danger that a smattering of literacy will be regarded as an acceptable substitute for Sea Dusky culture.

A number of Dusky are seeking payable titles to their lands in order to dispose of them to Chinese. It is likely that some Chinese have advanced money or goods to Sea Dusky with the idea of acquiring land in this way.

**Education**—The assistance offered to Chinese schools under the Woodland Report was met with. The local Chinese schools depend very largely on contributions from the public and there is little doubt that it would have been found impossible to raise money from the pepper growers on the scale necessary to maintain the schools. Nineteen Chinese schools out of 27 have so far qualified for aid.

In addition to the Chinese Schools, the Colonial Timber Company's school, two Roman Catholic Mission schools and one Methodist Mission have also decided to become aided schools. There are also 12 schools under the Sarak District Council, six Malay schools and six Dusky schools.

Dusky are everywhere demanding schools which it is impossible to staff. The only teachers who can be found have recently left school and passed standard IV. It is doubtful if untrained teachers with so little education are likely to be successful in running new schools. Adequate supervision is also difficult owing to shortage of supervisors.

**Medical and Health**—The Sarak Dispensary treated 5517 outpatients during the quarter of whom 65% were new cases. Slightly over 75% of the persons treated were Chinese.

The travelling dispensary maintained a fairly regular weekly schedule providing medical services for 27 long houses and 3 kampong areas. Twelve trips were made during the quarter but on four occasions bad weather made it impossible to visit Puloh and Sungai Selayar.

The Dispensary's boat goes more and more uneventfully and was docked for repairs at the end of the quarter.

**Trade and Economics**—Although income has shown a steady decrease the volume of trade in the bazaar has been maintained. Export duties for the quarter which closely reflect the prosperity of the Chinese community were only 20% of those collected for the same period in 1954. Import duties showed a slight decrease and amounted to 94% of the amount collected for the same period in 1954.

Losses in pepper growing have only partly been offset by increases in the production of rubber. The district is almost entirely dependent on rubber and pepper. The prosperous rubber industry gives employment to a small fraction of the inhabitants.

#### DISTRICT OFFICES, KANOWIT

(Mr. A. R. Middle)

**Health**—With the co-operation of a local outboard engine repairing firm an arrangement was made by the Kanowit Benevolent Society that the former would make available a boat at fixed charter rates for taking emergency cases to Sibu Hospital when other transport was either not available or unavailable.

The Benevolent Society pays in the first place, and then perhaps the proportion of one from the patient that he or she is deemed able to pay. This system avoids delay.

**Native Affairs**—Pungkalau Brangau's Kanowit station had found Sunday, when many of their aboriginal came to church at the R.C. Mission, a convenient day for having races, establishing their court in the market building. They have now been persuaded to abandon this unsuitable "court house", the cleaned customs platform having been made available to them.

**Agriculture**—Weeding was in progress at the end of the quarter, and the prospects for both hill and swamp padi appeared reasonably good.

The District Sub-Committee for the Rubber Planting Scheme held two meetings. Forty-nine applications were considered, out of which ten were recommended for further consideration by the Divisional Committee. A further 42 applications were awaiting inspection at the end of the quarter. Several of the applications considered were turned down because the applicants were applying for other people's land!

With the assistance of the Agricultural Department 110 loads were graded in Pungkalau's rubber nursery. This issue has been recommended for assistance under the scheme.

**Chinese Affairs**—Some 50 candidates sat the Chinese Schools Common Examination held at the Kee Ting School, Kanowit, in December. The writer noticed that one question in the English paper asked them the colour

of a fire engine. Since most of the children have never seen one it is doubtful if more than a few got the right answer, and then possibly by a lucky guess.

**Labour and Employment**—In October 23 Dayaks were recruited by the British Malaya Petroleum Company for work at Seria. On arrival three half of them, led by a "law lawyer", disputed the rates of pay. Eventually, in consultation with the President of Labour, 18 of the party were separated.

#### ACTION DEFENCE DIVISION, BORNEO

(Mr. A. T. R. Jackson)

**Cohes**—Inspector Morland was posted to Beaufort in November and there was a subsequent improvement in the discipline and work of the police. He is to be released early in January. His successor will be, I think, the sixth Officer in Charge of the station for Beaufort in a period of seven months. Such frequent changes of O.C.S. has a generally unfavourable effect on the efficiency of the force. Slackening of discipline is already noticeable.

**Native Affairs**—Early in the year Tan Kampung Antu of Kampong Teloklong in the Tawau Nook area sent his resignation from Mori. On November, 1956 I went with Native Officer Muau, Native Officer Heng-tang and Tan Kampung Ong of Bentu to visit the Kampong and held new elections. Belawan Sia Patti was elected in a close contest. The whole area is very inaccessible and the people poor and backward depending on pack, occasional fishing and collecting timber from the mudbanks off the coast. A Chinese shop in the Kampong finances many of the families in the planting season and the majority are indebted. I was told the shop loans goods to the value of £17 in return for which one pialai of padi must be paid after the harvest. The shop has 200 pials due to it.

The last visit by a District Officer to this area was in 1948. An old resident stated that the Kampong, now well spruced, used in the old days to be much nearer the sea, but the land is slowly pushing the sea back. They are certainly the shallowest and sandiest of waters along that coast.

A smaller percentage of Malays than usual did the padi farming in 1955/1956 season. This was probably due to the stay buying and the cheap price of rice in the market. The work which attracted the Malays most was working timber with the local timber companies for which they received reasonable wages and as a result outlying villages like Sempa and Sardang were left half deserted.

A total of 73 applications to go to Hilir Poring were received from Muau, Dato and Beaufort during the quarter. This was the biggest number ever received in this district.

**Public Works Department**—Work is proceeding on the five new Junior Service Quarters.

The public thunder box has been completed but not yet fixed for any official opening ceremony.

Work on the small Ketapang Road Contract practically stopped in November as a result of the rains and Public Works are generally in the doldrums. The roads throughout continue to deteriorate and the people suffer. It is expected that the new District Council will become zealous in pressing Beaufort claims for a square deal on road works.

A start has been made on Mine roads and paths in the Telai area.

Work is progressing on the filling of swampy land to make a decent football pitch in the centre. Government provided \$15,000 and the balance required, some \$13,000, has been raised locally. This will be a much needed asset for the town.

**Education**—Two Office bearers of the Kai Ching Board resigned in November. One I believe had been implicated in a poster quaker in the press over the White Paper controversy. Although the Board was elected for three years, the term expiring in December 1958,

new elections were held—firstly for the 21 supporters. The old 21 were returned with one exception, but when the 21 in turn elected 7 office bearers there were regular results. A teacher in the school was elected Chairman and several youths elected to other offices. These were second thoughts all round on this and the 21 had another election of office bearers. This time every one was elected, initially in 3 men committees, 3 Chairman, 3 vice Chairman etc., but later the 7 individual office bearers were chosen from the 3 men committees. The remaining, however, are to be registered members of the Board (unlike earlier practice) with the good object of calculating a score of collective responsibility.

#### ACTION DEFENCE DIVISION, BORNEO

(Mr. A. McChas)

**Native Affairs**—A rough Census has been held in the District during the past six months in order to discover the population trends and verify the numbers of Melanans leaving the District. The figures are as follows:

Area	1947		1953		Increase	Decrease
	Census	Census	Census	Census		
1. Malay & Melanans, Uya & Dolai	7128	7496	248			
2. Malay & Melanans, Balungan	948	919	5	(Census)		
3. Malay & Melanans, Mukah	8112	7630	-482	(Census)		
4. Puan Oya & Dolai	4960	5038	78			
5. Puan Balungan	2910	2477	-433	(Census)		
6. Puan, Mukah	3992	3884	-108	(Census)		

N.B.—1. In 1947 Mukah and Balungan were combined as one Census District. Thus the splitting of the totals into Balungan and Mukah can only be approximate.

2. As the Oya and Dolai areas have low life people it would appear from the figures in that sub-district that the natural rate of increase has been for Melanans approximately 2% and for Iban approximately 10% between the two Census counts.

A possible demographic interpretation of the figures for Mukah, Balungan and Melanans would appear to be as follows:—

(i) Had no males remained the 1953 population in the Mukah Kampongs should have been 8217 instead of 1030 thus 817 Malays and Melanans have left, of whom about 181 may be women and children.

(ii) From the 1947 Census figures approximately 20% of the population were males between the ages of 15 and 44 and capable of working.

(iii) Had there been no males it might have been assumed that there would have been about 1700 working males in the Kampongs. Of these about 100 have gone elsewhere. Of the remaining 1600 who still keep their houses going in Mukah the distribution of employment would appear to be as follows:—

- (i) Still at school.
- (ii) P.W.D.
- (iii) Marine Department.
- (iv) Chinese traders.
- (v) Sailors in the Rajang and Balungan.
- (vi) A very few still farming, fishing and trading in Mukah.

Visits to the Kampongs reveal a very complete absence of males of working age.

This attempt at a demographic interpretation is poaching on the preserves of the expert and cannot

be considered as accurate but the figures reveal that this District, formerly considered a Melanau one, has now an Iban majority of just over 30%.

**Traveling**—Owing to four breakers along the Acting District Officer's route made routine visits to the sub-district headquarters and was flown to Kudat Belait for treatment.

Whilst in the Sebita the Acting District Officer visited the British Malayan Petroleum Company's Iban lines to meet any people from Mukah District and exchange news. The Mukah Ibans believing that the Acting District Officer had come to take them home, made themselves scarce.

#### ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, KAPIT (Mr. E. G. White)

**Native Affairs**—During the quarter the wild pigs were migrating and crossing the Batang Rajang in search of wild fruits particularly jackfruits. Large parties of Ibans as well as Banjar people walked in groups by the river banks to intercept the wild pigs returning the river.

The market at Kapit had as many as ten pigs on sale at one time. The average selling price of the meat was 30 cents a kilo.

The officers on the bridge of the Borneo proceeding to Kapit to collect royalties were much surprised to see a number of pig and her piglets crossing the river in line ahead.

30 Ibans were recruited in October for the officials and taken to Saris. These men were fully dismounted before leaving Kapit and the conditions of service fully explained to them. On arrival in Saris misinterpretations arose and accentuated by a couple of "Batack-men lawyers" the newly recruited Ibans took from this and another district, reluctantly refused to accept the standard Company rule that footwear must be used, as a safeguard against accidents. In some cases this meant ordinary leather soled bootees and in other cases special safety boots which are as appreciable like ordinary footgear but reinforced in one or two places. These boots could be bought cheaply at the Company's Stores. These men were therefore repatriated and a few weeks later other men were recruited to take their places. The Ibans certainly lost face on return to their homes but no hard feelings are harboured either way.

Ramah Goh in the Katinbas was burnt down on 7th October. The fire started in one of the stores. The house had 26 doors and was noted as a wealthy house. Everything was destroyed. Gfts were donated by many people in this district and other districts. Money was donated by the Social Welfare Council and clothing was sent by the Red Cross. All this help was much appreciated by the destitute people of Goh's house. By the end of the quarter a new house was being made.

More than 100 Kanyas came here from Indonesian Borneo during this period. Fortunately there is a demand for their work by the Sarawak Government so they are no liability to this Government.

A further 12 new gun licences were issued during this quarter. Saturation point, that is one gun per adult, is now almost reached. But the latest hope of many natives is for the scale to be raised to one gun per adult. Despite the lack of game they have a fetish on guns. Fortunately Government is unlikely to concede a larger distribution.

**Chinese Affairs**—Comparatively little rubber passed through the rubber dealers' hands during this period. December was the best month. Previously the continuous rains had prevented tapping.

A good deal of rice was delivered to the Kapit bazaar in December. This comes largely from Pulu Wang. Some durian also arrived and this mostly from Belaga.

The Sarawak Steamship's Borneo arrived at Kapit on the 24th November. More than 200 tons of coal

was loaded, a useful amount but nothing to compare with the previous year's bumper crop.

Turkay Tan Sri Leong of Kapit returned in December from a three months visit to China. Among other places he visited Manduria, Peking and Canton. The purpose of the visit was to visit his two sons both of whom returned to China and are now students there.

A general shortage of food and all manufactured goods is reported there.

**Agriculture**—Agricultural Field Assistant, Yatrys continues to travel with great care the new rubber estates at Song. The local people are now beginning to take more interest, and with the new access road it is easy for people to walk out to the nurseries to see how the seedlings are developing.

Cacao seedlings have also been grown successfully. Reports say that these plants distributed to the Ibans are growing well.

Insecticides are distributed by Agricultural Field Assistant Yatrys for the long area. This work is done in Kapit by Forest Guard Natives.

The Agricultural Field Assistant toured the Katinbas area twice during this quarter.

Tananggong Iugah has his own pedigree "Klass" now at Menga Lorai. This includes deer, pedigree pigs and cattle. The latter a recent acquisition from Kuching.

**Museums**—Mr. Boag, Museum Assistant Elab and Collector Sam of Sarawak Museum undertook excavation at Song near the Malay Kampong. Some interesting articles were found. These included 3 plates, 3 maces, 10 human teeth, 3 chandeliers, 1 posong lamp, 1 small knife, some beads and a fragment of a brass bell. It is believed they had discovered an old Kayan burial site.

#### FOURTH DIVISION

##### Acting District Officer, Miri.

(Mr. F. Scallan)

##### Courts

A number of opium cases came before the District Court. In several instances there was considerable delay in the hearing of these cases, partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining an analyst's certificate and partly owing to the need for obtaining the sanction of the Public Prosecutor before proceeding. With the passing of the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955, the latter cause of delay is removed. In the past the District Court has taken a lenient view of opium cases. The Chinese Affairs Officer has interested himself in the problem of opium smoking and as a result of his efforts a number of opium smokers have come forward voluntarily to have medical treatment. Some of these claim to have been cured. On the whole it seems possible that this line of approach may do more to stamp out the opium habit than positive action by the Courts.

##### Political

The Woodhead report and resultant action by Government continued to be much discussed during the quarter. When these proposals were fully understood all Chinese schools in the District elected to come in on the autumn. The Common Examination Papers for Chinese middle school students did not arrive until after the date in December set down for the examination. Details of some of the papers appeared in the Chinese press before the arrival of the papers. When the papers finally arrived 14 students staged a walk-out and issued a well composed manifesto addressed to their fellow citizens, claiming that the management in the matter of the examination papers was evidence of the Government's contempt for Chinese education. The answers submitted by students who sat for the examination were compared with their average marks throughout the year and marks modified accordingly. The students who walked out have since expressed sorrow for their action, but it is not clear

whether this induces genuine repugnance or regret at having missed a chance of sitting for the examination under such favourable circumstances.

#### Postal Services.

With the introduction of the faster service, the mail services have noticeably improved. When the Sibu-Miri flight starts it is hoped services will further improve.

Members of the public continue to complain at the way they have to wait to and fro between the Customs godowns and the post office in order to collect a valuable parcel. It would appear that provision was included in the Post Office draft 1956 estimates for an extension to the Post Office to serve as a parcels office, but that this proposal was not approved.

#### Agriculture.

Progress continues on the Titiu padi scheme. Fortunately padi in this area was only submerged during the floods for between one and two days and most of it has survived. It is disappointing that neighbouring Dayaks appear to be able to close their eyes completely to the advantages of raising padi cultivation, and continue to demand more land when in many cases they already have more than enough.

There has still been no application from Peasants of the Sungai Buloh Settlement for rubber replanting subsidies. In any case it appears unlikely that this scheme at the moment would qualify for a subsidy. The soil is poor and planting has not been carried out in a manner which would meet with the approval of the Agricultural Department. The young trees have just been dibbled into an unsuitable soil, without planting holes and at unequal intervals.

Even at this late date it would probably still be worth the while of planters to pull up their young trees and replace in proper planting holes at proper intervals with high yielding material.

#### Land.

The situation in the Titiu river continues unchanged. Tan Kampong Kilau of the Kadivans is still waiting for the result of his appeal to the Governor in Council, which he hopes will confirm him in possession of some he has lately tried to acquire, while Tan Rumah Iban of a nearby Dayak house is trying hard to persuade all and sundry that H. Kilau's appeal is correct. Rumah Iban could very well make use of some extra land. Either way the argument looks good for another few seasons.

#### Miri Community Hall.

The Resident appointed the District Office Chairman of a committee to consist of at least one other Government member who is to be the Nicholl of the Education Department, and two representatives of S.O.L. to draw up plans for a Community Hall in Miri. This project was first mooted about three years ago but fell through owing to lack of funds. On the whole this may well turn out to have been a good thing as the needs of Miri are now very much greater than they were three years ago. Miri has more Clubs and Sporting Associations than it can satisfactorily manage but a dearth of recreational facilities. It is felt that a Community Hall which would include a library and reading room, meeting classes of all sorts, occasional special lectures, and possibly a meeting place and storage space for the otherwise homeless organizations such as Scouts, Guides, etc. would meet a long felt need.

#### DISTRICT OFFICER, BARAM.

(Mr. L. A. N. Urquhart)

#### Crime.

The usual small crimes have been reported, i.e. cases of theft, assault, etc. but nothing worthy of special mention, apart from the fact that a Long Atah today reported the names of 70 people of the six Barus who are illegally trading, often with Nomadic Peoples. One of them is a tea kampong. Presumably the local peahens, the Temenggong and the upriver Agasas have

known all this but have not seen fit to report it. As illegal trading is a District Court matter it will be a long time before I can go up to the six Barus and hear the cases on the spot. It is too difficult to call the accused and the witnesses in such cases down to Miri, and probably then find the wrong accused or witnesses have arrived, or the witnesses but not the accused or vice versa have turned up.

#### Health.

W.H.O. anti-malaria team carried on its excellent work. Many requests have been received by the people of Pengkalan Batu's and Pengkalan Muadz's areas to be justified. The people in the latter area even went so far as to say that if W.H.O. could not cope with them at present, could they buy the sprayers and D.D.T. and do the work themselves.

W.H.O. sometimes feel they are hampered in their spraying activities by "pantangs" forbidding them to enter houses.

#### Native Affairs.

19 doses of Long Moh Ulu were fined \$25.00 per taxpayer for "phishing" to the Silat and were told they should have to pay a further \$120.00 if they had not moved back before the end of June 1955.

The station law is rigid in this matter, and I realise the Orang Ulu feel strongly about "phishing" without permission. At the same time my sympathies were largely with the 19 doses, for Long Moh Ulu is a worked out area, where the people are handicapped by the old men insisting on the people remaining pagans.

I had hoped the 19 doses would agree to move in the Silat and take their padi back to Long Moh after the harvest, but I fear they are carrying on building a fairly substantial longhouse in the Silat and state they are prepared to pay the whole fine, which if true will be a great hardship for them as it will amount to over \$10,000.00 and the house is one of the poorest in the District.

There is also the question to be decided as to whose land the 19 doses will use in the Silat. Long Taan has interests there as well as Long Moh, and the Putan Silat still talk about building a house and settling there.

Lastly as a result of the pagan "pantangs" Long Moh Ulu has been unable to build a longhouse and has had even poorer harvests than the rest of the Orang Ulu. It is a house of 36 doses. When I was there in October I advised them to build a proper house before harvest set in 1955 and recommended they abandoned their pantangs. They said they would consider doing this after the harvest.

As a result of touring Pengkalan Muad's area, I was impressed with how these people are to a large extent behaving as of old, i.e. living in long houses with rice cultivation as their main occupation and planting at planting rubber as cash crop rice fire, when in actual fact rubber cultivation has now taken such a big hold on them, they ought to live on their rubber gardens and cultivate rubber properly and plant padi as a side line. It is pathetic to see a whole longhouse getting drinking water from and bathing in a wireless tank in the rainy season only three inches deep and five feet wide, because they do not wish to move away from where their rubber is. However they are obviously unwilling to abandon their traditional way of living yet. Although these people live in disgusting conditions, they are better off financially than their more *sia* friends.

#### Agriculture.

The people of Long Tidangau and Long Akah are very pleased with the swamp padi areas they have made and are likely to make more.

131 felled rubber plants were taken to the Temenggong's country estate. After 14 days only 73 of them were found alive. This is disappointing as they probably died of the effects of the journey from Brunei to Long Akah, although it could not have been shortened at all, except by air, as boats were waiting at both

Kuala Samar and Marudi to rush the rubber uppers. 51 conscripts were taken to the Tawanggong.

#### *Education.*

During the quarter there was much writing and telephoning about the effect of the Woodhead Report on Local Authority and Chinese schools and on the estimates. Plans were laid for several new Local Authority schools to be opened in 1956 and for some private schools to be taken over by the Local Authority. An excellent site was chosen for the new State Islamic school, which had everything in its favour except that it is technically in a protected forest. Certain parts of the District are now showing great interest in having schools, but other parts, especially the more like Iban ones, will only tolerate schools if it means not the slightest sacrifice to them. The Chinese schools having taken little interest in the question of the adoption of the Woodhead Report or not, showed little emotion when Kuching gave the lead in deciding to make use of the scheme.

#### *Native Affairs.*

Long Atah people, having got over the shock of being told to rebuild, are now waiting to get on with rebuilding and are discussing for the plans to be approved so that they know what size of timber they should start collecting.

Heavy rain makes Marudi Bazaar roads into a quagmire, and people proceed in zig-zag manner leaping from road verge to junction and back again unless they wish to go round these sides of the square using the dull ferns.

The orders about abolishing poaching are being fairly well observed, though not of course for lighting ovens.

#### *General.*

It is a long journey from Miri to Marudi and I feel people who arrive one day after office hours and leave next day before office hours should probably have asked themselves "Was your journey really necessary?"

The District Officer was somewhat annoyed to find that though he had been away from Miri from 20th September to 25th October, the Ombak electric light bill was by far the highest yet. The explanation lay in the fact that his staff consider the houses haunted and anyway ghosts will not disturb them if all the lights are left on throughout the night. It has been made clear that in future the staff will pay such electricity bills and they recover the amount from the ghosts if they can.

ARMED DISTRICT OFFICER, BORNEO,  
(Abang Zamzah bin Abang Adil)

#### *Native Affairs.*

Most of the Dayaks were busy during the quarter looking after their padi farms and keeping themselves watchful of pests and wild animals. A number of them in Sabah took all precautions they needed by purchasing rat poisons from the Agriculture Department. They had experienced considerable hardships in the past when their padi crops had been devoured by pests beyond their expectations and they now begin to realize the importance of guarding against the lean years.

Pengulu Atok and Tuai Kamah Luang were granted permission to work belian stumps and posts in Sungai Belians during the quarter. Tuai Kamah Asua was similarly issued with a license in the Sungai Belians area. He was unable to take the area in question so appointed two Chinese traders in Sabah where they could obtain direct sale of their belian stumps.

The present position of working belian stumps in the Sabah Area is considered an improvement over that of last quarter, but notwithstanding the Dayaks in the Sungai Belians are still voicing their intermittent dissatisfaction of the existing policy of the stringent control and conservation of belian timber.

My predecessor had held a meeting with the Dayaks in Sepilok, Penampang, Lubang and Tobau where he had explained to them at length the principal reasons for the

control of cutting and the issue of area licenses in respect of belian stumps. The explanation to the Dayaks vis-a-vis resulted in atmosphere of peace and quietitude for some time.

#### *Forests.*

The production for Rusa by the Sawmills was in full swing during the quarter to meet export orders. It is understood that such species as *Ampang* is not popular in the market and the only buyer is Australia.

Adaps now produced are considered to be of a better quality than those of nine months before.

## FIFTH DIVISION

### ARMED DISTRICT OFFICER, LUBANG (Abang Zainuddin)

**Agriculture**—In some areas hill padi has shown good results in the Lubang, even those few who had poor farms find their crops growing quite satisfactorily.

The prospects of swamp padi are good though some damage was caused by rats at Sungai padi scheme area.

However the Division of land is fortunate in obtaining the services of a Veterinary Officer, in the person of Mr. Sunder Singh who has his quarters at Lubang. The animal breeders, etc. have been known to make the fullest use of Mr. Sunder Singh's offer of advice and assistance.

**Native Affairs**—The quarter is a busy time for all planters and most of them were in their farming area sowing the padi.

Although a bumper crop of ilala nut appeared in the wrong time of the year and it has interfered with farming activities, the natives managed to collect the fruits and disposed to market 1,712,825 pikals at \$23 per pikal. One of this 1,712 pikals were exported to Liverpool and 1,033 pikals to Kuching.

**Chinese Affairs**—The application for land to accommodate fifty families of Foochow in the area below Uluang for one thousand acres was received. The area investigated was recommended by Lubang District Council to be an extension of Mixed Zone on the true right bank of Lubang river.

A gang of Foochow had carried out the preliminary investigation of an area on the true left bank of Lubang river within the Native Area land. The Bateas people, who have vast areas of customary rights as well as grazing land for buffaloes have strongly objected to the area being used for such settlement.

### ARMED DISTRICT OFFICER, LUBANG (Mr. H. Williams)

**Native Affairs**—As Thomas Hardy would have phrased it, there is, among the Law Borneo of this District, "a local cult called Christianity". At a November meeting of the Hornbill Evangelicals both "baptised" and death feasts were held "un-Christian". It is hard to break through a constituted mental barrier of regarding the work of any Mission as other than entirely good but, even if one were sympathetic to their cause in general, some definition to their field of action would be welcome. It is no answer to maintain that the Muruts are at liberty to accept or reject these innovations as they please. The present state of social education leaves them ill-equipped to battle with ideas and it might be thought that Government should answer for them. African tribesmen have been slow to mould with marriage payments which shows to be a strong factor in social unity. Correlations drawn between high bride-prices and a low divorce rate have so far not been proved irrelevant and the Law Borneo Muruts display pathetically little social solidarity as it is without the introduction of further disintegrating rules. The price of godlessness is indeed exceeding high and it is good to hear of the Muruts in the Lower Trusum clinging on to a little healthy paganism.

During this slack season in the farming cycle, the Lawas District Marshals have been encouraged to continue with improvements in the paddy-tracks. As soon as the surveyor had been up to work out the road reserve from the end of the Temangga Road to Sungai Tuan, all the lower kampongs set to and filled the embankments. One gang has been working for the past few weeks on the road four immediately south of Pa Heran and a group of Indonesians is busy filling near Long Sekang. With the Sungai Tuan finally bridged it only remains for the Dayak to be sponsored to make the first eighteen miles rideable.

The great need now is for ponies to appear and the people themselves are becoming impatient. It is difficult for someone inexperienced in engineering to judge gradients accurately and having the animals in Lawas would not only help in experimentation but would provide the most effective incentive for the people who will be called upon to work next year.

One of the main tasks of a District Officer travelling the Upper Tuan, is to discuss any movement requirements. It was with some dismay, then, that reports filtered down in December that Penghulu Ating Magang was not only considering moving down to Lawas himself, but was encouraging his people to follow suit. This type, which seems to be latent in most up-country Marshals, had apparently been precipitated by remarks made by the Police sergeant on his recent tour of the area when he insisted that Government was in fact anxious to depopulate the highlands. Small wonder that the Marshal is, at times, a stubborn chap with whom to deal!

It was reported that the newly-built longhouse at Long Tongpa had collapsed into the river and the people are now living scattered in their farming plots. As this is one of the most attractive sites in the District, it is hoped that they will decide to rebuild close by. The old house spared (the writer believes) the last remaining dampener or spring dancing floor in the Colony.

It is understood that the Tea Ranch from here has gone over into Indonesia to instigate the first remaining "show" of his people into Sarawak territory. From an ethnographic point of view this would be all very fine, as they are, a most interesting group, but our neighbouring Government is not at all happy about such moves and they may have to be asked to return.

Ketablis have been coming down to Lawas in increasing numbers. They apparently find it more convenient than visiting Marudi and consideration might again be given to the possibility of their being incorporated within this District.

**Education**—A new Malay school is planned for Lawas in the coming year. It will have to materialise quickly if an acute accommodation shortage is to be avoided. The present building is hopelessly overcrowded and new students will have to be temporarily housed in a vacant Junior Service Quarter.

This school did particularly well in the Bora Lintang entrance examinations and will be sending four secondary school pupils to Kuching together with three trained teachers. The parents of one successful candidate, who had at first refused to part with their son, agreed to his going when their short-sightedness was brought home to them.

The school's teacher is a man of considerable initiative, particularly in organising extra-curricular activities. His latest success has been the formation of a scout troupe which was for military parades with the police on Friday morning parades.

Annoyance in the Tuan Marshal school fell drastically during October and, following complaints from the local Tan Karang, the Divisional Education Officer very understandably arranged for the teacher to have a change of air in Limbang. This was met with a curious lack of enthusiasm among the school committee and, with the teacher's transfer confirmed,

requests came in from the Penghulu and other parents, for their children to follow him to Limbang.

**Labour and economic**—Without the help of Indonesian Marshals, many of whom have been coming down on short, money-making sprees, the labour situation here would be grim. They are indolent, uncomplaining and prepared to accept reasonable wages in conjunction with many of our own people who are either exceedingly shrewd and aware of their strong position in a seller's market or just plain cussed. The latter demand, and often get, extraordinarily high wages which somehow mysteriously evaporate away into an astoundingly poor standard of living.

**Health**—The District Council made provision in its 1955 Estimates for the training of two midwives. In spite of wide publicity, no-one came forward until Penghulu Sibat Banuk offered his young wife. This was a very fine example from the more able of the Marshals leaders and, although his wife and friend were not willing to go as far afield as Kuching, the Board medical authorities are being asked to accommodate them there.

Requests have come from both Marshals and Malays for further supplies of U.N.I.C.-P.F. milk. The people from the "Lata" are particularly keen on this and are prepared to work out a roster system of posters if regular, perhaps quarterly, quota could be assured.

## Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

(Concluded)

Turning now to the Bornean Territories represented by my delegation, my distinguished colleagues will be aware that the small State of Brunei is fortunate in the possession of unusually rich natural resources.

The annual production of oil from the Bunga oilfield is in the vicinity of one and three quarter million tons and the balance of trade is exceedingly favourable, amounting in 1955 to 198.7 million Malayan dollars. This happy position is reflected in the State's revenues.

The revised estimate of revenue for 1955 was 1006 million Malayan dollars and this was more than three times the revised estimate of expenditure on ordinary account for the year, of 32 million dollars.

Since oil revenues are not everlasting, the aim of the Brunei Government is to accumulate reserves and to build up the non-petroleum side of the economy to enable the State to provide for the future well-being of its people.

An ambitious and advanced development plan has been embarked on for which 110 million dollars have been appropriated for the first five years, from 1955 to 1959. An entirely new road system is being provided, port facilities improved and the rubber industry assisted.

Farm irrigation works and experiments in the mechanised cultivation of padi are being undertaken as well as other smaller projects of an economic nature, such as the development of the traditional Brunei silver industry and the training of fishermen in improved methods.

Development of the social services is proceeding simultaneously. Education, Medical and Health, and Child Welfare services are being very greatly extended and the State Pensions Department provide by the payment of old age pensions, pensions for the blind, and other disability pensions.

Old age pensions, and pensions for the blind, for lepers and for mental defectives have already been introduced.

Financial assistance is also being extended to the neighbouring Federation of Malaya in the form of a loan.

What may prove to have been the most important event of 1955 was the discovery of a distinctly promising new oil deposit at Jemalong. The search for additional oil deposits has been actively carried on both in Brunei and its neighbour territories, North Borneo and Sarawak. Particular attention is being paid to the possibility of locating new off-shore deposits along the coast of Brunei and Sarawak.

Although small quantities of oil are still produced in the Miri oilfield, the economy of Sarawak is very largely dependent on a few agricultural commodities, the most important of which is rubber. Sarawak benefited from the high prices of rubber during the year and there was a favourable balance of trade. For the sixth year in succession there was a budget surplus on ordinary account estimated at 17 million Malayan dollars.

Some 39,000 tons of rubber were exported during the year. Production of rubber unfortunately fluctuates considerably in accordance with the prevailing price. For instance, during the previous year only 23,000 tons were exported, as due to the lower prices prevailing, many small holders temporarily ceased to produce. Such large variations in the most important revenue earning commodity in the country are a serious handicap.

Sarawak is also an important producer of pepper and exports of timber have continued to increase from the 1954 figure of 213,000 tons.

The Revised Development Plan for the years 1955 to 1960 calls for the expenditure of some 100 million dollars of which more than half will be spent on communications and altogether 85% will be devoted to schemes designed to improve the economic potential of the country. Unfortunately road construction has made slow progress due very largely to the peculiarly intractable technical problems posed by the country nature of much of the terrain and by the almost entire lack of roadsides over great areas of the country. Transportation is still very largely by water.

A start has been made with a maize replanting programme and padi planting is encouraged by guaranteed prices to producers. Co-operative development is making steady progress, agricultural credit being provided by means of a Government loan to the Co-operative Central Bank. A number of Community Development schemes are in operation aimed at improving agriculture and animal husbandry, education, hygiene and child welfare among some of the more backward sections of the population.

Sarawak has no public debt and it has so far been possible to finance development from general revenues and surplus balances in addition to generous assistance derived from Development and Welfare funds made available by the United Kingdom. Very valuable assistance has also been received under the Colombo Plan, in particular from Australia, and New Zealand, and from the World Health Organisation.

North Borneo suffered extremely severe damage during the Pacific War. Damage, in fact, is far too mild a word, for every place of importance was completely razed to the ground. No country suffered more in relation to its population and resources. The task of wholesale reconstruction of every form of building and installation has been a very heavy burden and has been complicated by the chronic and as yet unrelieved labour shortage. However, the tasks of reconstruction have now either been completed or it is hoped to complete them in 1956.

The past year has been a favourable one. The prices of rubber and timber exports have been good and timber exports have continued to expand. Copra exports were well maintained and the hemp industry is increasingly providing an appreciable contribution towards the diversification of the economy. There was a favourable trade balance of about 16 million dollars and there was an estimated budget surplus on ordinary account for the year of 4.7 million Malayan dollars. 1955 has been the first year since the end of the war when assis-

tance in the form of a grant-in-aid for reconstruction from the United Kingdom has not been required.

The Second Development Programme for the years 1955 to 1960 strongly emphasises the importance of economic and social schemes with particular emphasis on road construction, expansion of the medical and education services and services to control agricultural pests and diseases and to protect the health of livestock.

Active steps are being taken to encourage the replanting of rubber and a Credit Corporation has established during the year with a view to granting credits and stimulating private investment. New irrigation schemes have resulted in an appreciable increase in rice production and special efforts are being made to build earth roads suitable for light vehicles to open up new country and to act as feeder routes for the main road and railway system.

It is hoped to give Labuan the status of a free port for the better conduct of its emporium trade. The international airport on the island is increasing in importance. The feeder air services have been extended and now provide a very useful network of internal communications.

With a view to solving the pressing manpower short-  
age in North Borneo, an agreement has been reached with the neighbouring Philippine Republic for the co-  
migration and settlement of Philippine agriculturists and it is hoped that this scheme, which has not yet been  
put into effect, will prove of mutual benefit to both  
countries.

Although generalisations are seldom satisfactory and in my remarks I have to cover economics as diverse as are those of Singapore at one extreme and North Borneo at the other, I think that I am entitled to claim that in the Malaya/Brunei/Borneo territories there has been further progress in 1955 and that all present indications suggest that this will be continued.

We do realise, however, that much remains to be done, and I speak confidently for each of the key members of this group when I say that we are all determined to press on with the reforms and with the developments that will provide all the people with the means to a better life.

MICHAEL KENNEDY FORSTER

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor,  
*Sarawak Gazette*,  
Sir,

"RUMBAK!"

With reference to a letter in the Gazette of 28th February, from N. S. Hale, I would like to furnish him, and any others who may be interested in "Rumba"  
(Sarawak's National Song), with the following information supplied by the present Bishop of Borneo, the Rt. Revd. N. E. Cornwall, D.D.

The "Signature Tune" which is heard regularly on Radio Sarawak, before News Bulletins and some other programmes, is in fact the German air chosen by Sir James Brooke as the setting for the War Song he had composed, and which he himself taught his men, singing it to the music of his own guitar. The story of how this most appropriate of tunes came to be chosen by Radio Sarawak as its principal "call sign-cum-signature tune", should be of interest.

In 1953, when the Bishop was on leave, he handed with O. C. Turner, Esq., C. M. G., a retired Schoolmaster, sometime Master of Marlborough and also of Chatterhouse, who now lives at Chichester. Mr. Turner is a grandson of Francis McDouall, the first Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak (from 1859-1881), and the accompanying copy of the "Sarawak National

"Wat Song" was given by him to Bishop Cornewall. It will be remembered that Francis McDougall was the first missionary to come to Sarawak, he and his wife Harriette first arriving in Kuching in June, 1848, so this explains the date (1849) on the Manuscript, in Mrs McDougall's handwriting.

The Manuscript had been kept in a Folio whilst in Mr. Turner's possession, together with all the McDougall pictures now in Bishop's House, Kuching. The Bishop had it bound and it now hangs inside a sketch of the Kapit—"Sir James Brooke riding in his boat, drawn by George Rappel, Aug. 1849"—this inscription also in Harriette McDougall's writing.

Reference is made to "Ric-Rac", the National Anthem of Sarawak", in Emily Hale's "James Brooke of Sarawak", on pages 141 and 142. This is part of a quotation from the writings of Harriette McDougall, and refers to an evening's entertainment (1849) closing with the singing of "Ric-Rac", "the Europeans clapping their hands and the natives yelling a war yell for the chorus."

Towards the end of 1951 when a suitable Squaresure Tun was being sought for Sarawak's proposed radio station, it was seen that this tune would be likely "to fill the bill". Accordingly, the Bishop made the manuscript in his possession available to Radio Sarawak, and so the new station was able to begin its first transmissions with this historic National Song.

For the information,  
N. HEDWARD.

Mr. Hedward accompanied his letter with the original manuscript of "Ric-Rac" which the Bishop of Horncastle had kindly lent to illustrate the letter. Unfortunately the ink of this old manuscript was somewhat faded and it was found impossible to get a clear and legible reproduction, and so we regret that it does not appear here. Anyway, for the benefit of those (Radio Sarawak?) who may like to render a word version of this familiar tune, there are the original words:—

Ric rac filly bon bon bon,  
Jilly bon bon bon,  
Jilly bon.  
Ric rac filly bon bon bon,  
Jilly bon bon bon,  
Jilly bon.  
Koyoh koyoh bolah amas  
Koyoh koyoh bolah amas Sarawak  
Sarawak memory  
Sarawak Sarawak Sarawak memory.

## The Museum

The Curator returned from leave as we were going to press. He will resume next month. Meanwhile we reprint here an article by him published in the latest issue of Oryx, the Journal of the Fauna Preservation Society (Price: H.M. The Queen; subscription, £1 per annum, offices c/o Zoological Society, Regents Park, London).

### BORNEO FAUNA ANXIETIES

by

Tom Morrison

So much of Borneo is still uninhabited by man—it will be the last densely populated part of tropical Asia—but it is difficult to imagine its wild fauna failing endangerment. Much the largest part of the island is still jungle, visited only if at all by nomadic groups. But a few species, endemism and attractive to humanity for size, food, medicine or beauty, are to-day in danger

in all the four territories (Celebesian Borneo, and the British section section comprising North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei).

For the most serious is the case of the two-horned rhinoceros, *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*. It is not even especially reassuring that it occurs elsewhere in Indonesia, since the old Dutch game laws, inadequate as they were, are neither being properly enforced nor replaced in the remoter areas. Twenty years ago the rhino was still common over Borneo. Within living memory it came down into village areas and did damage in the rice-fields of the Kalimantan plains. Now there are probably not more than two or three in Sarawak; none in Brunei; some reported in east of North Borneo; and a handful—now heavily threatened—in Indonesian territory.

The rhino has been hunted to near extinction in Borneo mainly for its horn, hooves and other appendages, which are highly valued by the Chinese as alleged aphrodisiacs. The introduction of firearms to the inland peoples in this century accelerated the killing of an animal which is tough (for three-pipe poison), cautious to most hunting dogs, shy and with good sense of hearing, but very short-sighted and having a trial of maddalows, striped bushes and chequings which can be followed over weeks later. It is now theoretically protected in all territories. One shot since 1945 led to a conviction (Sarawak area). I have seen the tracks of rhino at very wide jungle tracks since 1945. But the last was in the forest, and an old track. The difficulty is to enforce any such law in this huge area. Nowhere in Borneo is there a separately organized game service or other effective protection enforcement.

The orang-utan now also gives cause for anxiety. Large numbers are exported from Indonesian territory and the present situation enables people in British territory to export an orang without offence if they can cover it up from over the border! The present ape has very restricted (orang laut) habitat in areas surrounded by Dayaks and other indigenous people. It is easy to catch the young by killing the mothers and this is the normal practice. Accounts even as late as the start of this century describe the custom (as legal name!) as common where it is now unknown. Instead, the slaughter continues, with complicity, by even such thoughtful visitors as Alfred Russel Wallace and Beccary, leaves little ground for wonder at its present status. This threat to the orang is caused almost entirely by American and European demands for toes and claws. Chinese and local people have no interest in a dead orang-utan.

Third is the wild ox, or banteng, *Bos Javanicus*, a very pretty chestnut beast with white socks. Here the locals are fully responsible; no one else is interested; the meat is poor and there are no alleged medicinal influences. The Dayaks hunt it for two reasons. First because it does occasionally damage crops, and secondly for the oil of it—in the old head-hunter mood! There are still quite a lot about, notably in the strange grassland plains of the upper Bahau, main tributary of the great Batang Kapas river on the Indonesian border. Here they seem to have interbred with local domesticated zebu cattle. But, shotgun and expanding population are speeding up destruction of a species which likes fairly accessible country, secondary jungle and river flats, though it will also come into the open or road in virgin jungle.

If the government of North Borneo had been correct in depicting the big black and white Malayan tapir on its stamp, it would indeed be extinct; but this was a philatelic error. Elephants are only found. Tigers, probably once present, now extirpated. The unique proboscis monkey, *Nomascus leucogenys*, is extending its (Confucianist) range under protection. Fortunately it is much less wary to take alive than the orang-utan and is poor eating. Sambar and barking deer and two forms of muntjac deer, *Tragulus*, are abundant.

No other mammal seems to be in much danger at present. Most are small, many shy or nocturnal. But an all-round decrease of animals is ascertainable enough to ignore.

The increased felling of jungle in shifting cultivation is also a factor, though a surprising number of the more interesting mammals, e.g. tree-shrews and tarsier, seem able to adapt themselves quite readily to secondary jungle.

Unfortunately, Borneans will eat almost anything, e.g. gibbons, honey bear, pythons and crocodiles, orangutan and certain cichlids. Civetcat. They will kill anything—clawed leopard for their skins, banded hornbills for their casques, paradise flycatchers for their superb silver tails, jewel thrushes for their children to play with the lovely bodies.

The specially edible pheasants particularly attract local hunters. Butcher's pheasant, *Lophophorus* however, is I suspect, declining; probably it never was common. The spangled Argus, *A. argus*, which by its long tail makes itself conspicuous yet offers a challenge of evasive movement to the hunter, is growing scarcer. The Bornean peacock pheasant, *Polyplectron*, is hardly known and perhaps ever seen only in one limited area of the south-west. The total protection of Bornean *Phasianus* would seem desirable.

Two birds of small islands off the coast appear to be in grave risk. One, the silvery wood pigeon, *Columba argentea*, indeed appears to have been exterminated many years ago from its only known Bornean west-coast habitat, Pulau Burung ("Bird Island")—by—I am inclined to say—a collector from the Sarawak Museum. As a result, we have the grim satisfaction of a few skins all taken in one week. As far as I have been able to make some survey by activity protecting the isolated and strictly island, pied imperial pigeons (needing fruit pigeons) *Myzomela bleekeri*, which has clearly increased in the past decade on the Tunku Islands off the south-west coast.

The other endangered islander is the interesting Megapode, *Aepyornis* (now *megapodius*) ruficollis, which occurs only in North Borneo.

Two birds of prey are in danger. The fine white-breasted sea eagle, *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, whose feeding a wide feeding-area along the coast, is being poached at by mosquito operators. Unfortunately, as well as taking mainly sea-shrimps and fish, it likes flocks; one day six flocks of nine, nests established on Telang Telang Island, in as many days. I have two sea eagles alive now, both brought in wounded—one is being hand-fed with cut-fish. The sea-eagle population cannot long stand this pressure.

The other eagle in danger is the black-and-white bar eagle, *Morphnus guianensis*, which Captain Delacour describes as "a curious crepuscular hawk, feeding on bats. Powerful flight. Difficult to see . . ." It is actually easy to see at dusk in cave mouths. People are alleged to have been encouraged to shoot them here on the ground that these eagles also eat black-neck swallows, *Collocalia*. If they do, these swallows are in such tremendous numbers that it seems good natural selection for some to be preyed upon. In the few places that this queer and rare eagle frequents in Borneo, it has become scarce. Not even the great limestone caves of Niah support above ten pairs; but they support at least a million swallows and probably even more bats.

Finally two reptiles deserve mention. The edible green turtle, *Chelonia mydas*, is not killed in Borneo, only its eggs are collected. In Sarawak we may have a long-term programme for transplanting and rearing baby turtles beyond the "soft" stage, when those that reach the sea are promptly taken by sharks and other fish. It may be that, before long, this massive chunk of flesh will have a world reservoir here! We hope so.

The other reptile is the snake monitor, *Lampropholis horneri*, described from a Sarawak specimen in 1878,

which remains one of the most of reptiles in world collections. This is a case where further study may disclose a specialized habitat—or recent extinction? A picture of the head on prominent display in the Sarawak Museum for some years has failed to produce recognition from a single one of the many thousand European visitors.

## Kuching Art Club's Annual Exhibition

The Kuching Art Club held their Annual Exhibition on the 29th and 30th January, 1956 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, by kind permission of the President and Committee of the Chamber.

The Hanging Committee comprising—

- Mr. C. N. Nentwich (Chairman)
- Mr. W. G. Morrison
- Mr. Khoo Hood Poh
- Mr. Tsui
- Mr. H. A. Lucas
- Mr. J. Gandy
- Mr. Yu Lien Chiang

had selected in all some 160 pictures which were shown to good advantage in the two main rooms of the Chamber. The works shown included oil paintings, water colours and some pencil sketches, while in addition Mr. Bloody Taylor exhibited four items of plates.

Whereas the majority of the artists were Chinese, it is perhaps a sign of the times that only one exhibitor contributed any traditional Chinese style paintings. This was Miss Margaret Wiss whose artistic work for the Club is well known. She exhibited no less than thirteen pictures, of which four were in the traditional style. There is no doubt that this young artist has made considerable progress and shown great promise for the future.

It is always a difficult task to mention individuals in an exhibition where the standard is universally high, but probably Pan Lin can fairly be described as the outstanding exhibitor, with twelve excellent oil works. Indeed his "Old Beggar" was rated by many people the best picture in the exhibition.

Yu Lien Chiang deserves special commendation for his pleasing water colours, pleasantly executed in neutral tones.

Lucy Morrison exhibited one of her well known "backyard" scenes and had in addition two very nostalgic pictures, painted when last on leave in the South of France—nostalgic that is to those who know the South of France and have not had the opportunity of visiting there for some time!

Tan Hong Cheng's oils commanded a lot of attention for their brilliance of detail and Pan Sip Hui deserves a special word of praise for his prodigious output of water colours—thirty-six, no less.

The Exhibition proved very popular and was well attended. His Excellency the Governor and the Commissioner-General, Sir Robert Scott visited the Exhibition on the second day. Mrs. W. G. Morrison, the Chairman, and Miss Helen Wallis, the Honorary Secretary of the Club, are to be congratulated on the organization which ran very smoothly.

## Kuching Amateur Athletic Association

Three Meetings have been scheduled for 1956:

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 26th May:  | Inter-Club Meeting  |
| 14th July: | 3rd Annual Championship Meeting                             |
| 29th July: | Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei Inter-Territorial Meeting. |

It will be seen that the Inter-Territorial Meeting takes place on Sarawak soil this year. Performances at this important Meeting will largely determine selections for the Malayan Meeting to be held at Penang in August. The Malayan A.A.A. require certain minimum standards of proficiency before they will accept entries. These, together with the existing Kuching records in brackets, are as follows:-

100 yards	No standard (10.5 sec.)
200 yards	21.8 secs (24.0 sec.)
400 yards	54.8 secs (54.8 sec.)
800 yards	2 miles 10 secs (2 miles 11.2 seconds)
One mile	5 miles, 10 secs (5 miles 2 seconds)
Three miles	No standard (No record).
120 yards Hurdles	16.0 secs (17.0 sec.)
High Jump	5 ft. 8 ins (5 ft. 8 ins)
Long Jump	20 ft. 6 ins (21 ft. 9 ins)
Hop, Step and Jump	42 ft. 0 ins (42 ft. 9 ins)
Pole Vault	10 ft. 3 ins (10 ft. 9 ins)
Discus	102 ft. 0 ins (93 ft. 11 ins)
Javelin	140 ft. 9 ins (130 ft. 7 ins)
Shot Put	39 ft. 0 ins (36 ft. 7 ins)

It will be apparent from these figures that our athletes will have to put in some intensive training. If any of us are going to see very much of Penang.

#### DO YOU KNOW YOUR LOCAL GEOGRAPHY?

ANSWERS to the puzzle on page 29 are as follows:

1. Fourth Division, Sarawak
2. Lubuk Island
3. East Brunei (Tembasong district)
4. The Muara Tebo Peninsula. Site of the proposed National Park
5. Samarang Peninsula
6. Fifth Division, Sarawak
7. The Melalap Peninsula between the Tuning Lagoon and the Berbas River
8. The Data Peninsula at the extreme western end of Sarawak
9. West Banau
10. Second Division, Sarawak

#### Score

All correct—promotion certain  
7 to 9 correct—good  
4 to 6 correct—poor

Below 4 correct—no hope, less essential and intermediate transfer likely

P.H.

#### Kuching Rifle Club

The Club benefited considerably by the improved weather conditions during the month of February and practice took place at all ranges. A letter of thanks was received for the Monthly Medal of best, and the winner is a newcomer to the Club, Mr. N. Webber. The scores achieved at 1000 yards were most encouraging. It is hoped to fire a match against Sarawak at all ranges by the end of March, and with better results than last time. The averages now stand as follows:-

J. F. Stacey	98
Anthony Ng	95
T. G. Baird	94
Ong Thian Chuan	94
J. R. Blance	94
R. Salter	89
R. V. Cooper	89
F. Barker-Gaffney	88
J. Skinner	87
Jimmy Sin	83
M. Webber	82

#### Sibu Bowls

##### The Astoria Cup

	Score	Handicap	Total
Mr. J. J. Mellott	413	+22	435
Mr. D. R. Lancoller	396	+19	415
Mr. J. Williams	302	+40	342
Mr. H. W. Gambrill	329	+1	330

##### Bowling Averages Sibut Bowls Club January, 1956

	Average	Handicap
G. A. T. Shaw	196	-24
J. J. Howard	185	-7
D. W. Scott	180	Scatch
H. W. Gambrill	179	+1
P. Harris	175	+7
D. R. Lancoller	176	+19
J. J. Mellott	182	+22
E. B. H. Kay	181	+23
M. J. Laggerlin	180	+38
M. J. Jarvis	185	+38
T. Allas	193	+32
F. A. H. Fou	154	+36
J. W. Williams	153	+40
Lee Seng Long	133	+47
H. Oxford	152	+62
M. Morris	151	+40
E. Potts	136	+68
L. Wilson	135	+67
E. E. J. Gambrill	120	+98

#### Kuching Boat Club

##### Results of Outboard Race Meeting on 26 February, 1956.

Race No. 1: Class "A" Boat (4 hrs)	1st: Mohamed Hajj Bakri's "Speedy" (Owner)
2nd: Ahmad Lamine's "Flying Fish" (Haji Ahmad)	
3rd: J. Goudly's "Burong Kereyaling" (Owner)	
Race No. 2: Class "A" Boat (4 hrs)	1st: Hajj Mohamed's "Hurricane" (Owner)
2nd: J. P. Bateman's "Feverly" (Owner)	
3rd: Jaga Ullin's "Sanggul" (Owner)	
Race No. 3: Utility Handicap (4 hrs)	1st: Mohamed Hajj Bakri's "Speedy" (Owner)
Race No. 4: Class "C" Boat (4 hrs)	1st: Mohamed Hajj Bakri's "Speedy" (Owner)
2nd: J. Goudly's "Burong Kereyaling" (Owner)	
3rd: Mohamed Hajj Bakri's "Speedy" (Owner)	
Race No. 5: Utility Handicap (4 hrs)	1st: Mohamed Hajj Bakri's "Speedy" (Owner)
Race No. 6: Class "B" Boat (4 hrs)	1st: Mohamed Hajj Bakri's "Speedy" (Owner)
2nd: J. Goudly's "Burong Kereyaling" (Owner)	
3rd: Class Siew Boon's "Flying Arrow" (Owner)	
4th: J. Goudly's "Marsel" (Chua Seng Cheng)	
Race No. 8	1st: J. Goudly's "Marsel" (Chua Seng Cheng)
2nd: Class Siew Boon's "Flying Arrow" (Owner)	
3rd: J. Goudly's "Burong Kereyaling" (Owner)	
4th: Chua Seng Cheng's "Burong Perak" (Hudson Salato)	

Race No. 7	1st: J. Goudly's "Burong Kereyaling" (Owner)
2nd: Chua Siew Boon's "Flying Arrow" (Owner)	
3rd: J. Goudly's "Marsel" (Chua Seng Cheng)	
4th: Chua Seng Cheng's "Burong Perak" (Hudson Salato)	

Race No. 7	1st: J. Goudly's "Burong Kereyaling" (Owner)
2nd: Chua Siew Boon's "Flying Arrow" (Owner)	
3rd: J. Goudly's "Marsel" (Chua Seng Cheng)	
4th: Chua Seng Cheng's "Burong Perak" (Hudson Salato)	

- Combined Result of Two Handicap Series  
 1st: J. Goudy's "Barong Karyadung" (Owner)  
 2nd: Chia Siew Boon's "Flying Arrow" (Owner)  
 3rd: J. Goudy's "Manohol" (Chia Seng Cheng)  
 4th: Mohamed Haji Bakri's "Sonding" (Editor)  
 5th: Chia Seng Cheng's "Barong Perak" (Handicap  
 Safety)

- 1st: Mohamed Haji Bakri's "Sonding" (Adm.)  
 4th: Chia Seng Cheng's "Barong Perak" (A. G.  
 Safety)

Race No. 2: Class "D" Race (10 laps)

- 1st: Mohamed Haji Bakri's "Salmon" ( )  
 2nd: Chia Siew Boon's "Flying Arrow" (Owner)

## Corrigendum

In our issue of January 31st, 1956 under the heading "New Year Honour" we reported the appointment of Penghulu Batang and Janjang to be Pengaruh. This announcement should read:

"His Excellency has approved the following:  
 Penghulu Batang and Janjang to be Pengaruh."

## Recent Books

The following are recent additions to the Sarawak Library.—

### AUTHOR

### TITLE

#### Crime and Detection

- Arch, William  
 Barlow, Max  
 Bell, Josephine  
 Box, Edgar  
 Brown, Frederic  
 Button, Miles  
 Cattac, Carol  
 Carr, Anthony  
 Carr, John Dickens  
 Chapman, Robert  
 Dubois, Theodore  
 Ernst, Paul  
 Farmer, Katherine  
 Fitzgerald, Nigel  
 Gardner, Earl Stanley  
 Howard, Hartley  
 Howard, Hartley  
 Hull, Richard  
 Long, E. C. R.  
 MacDonald, John Ross  
 McGivern, William  
 Miller, George  
 Moore, Peter and Campbell, Reginald  
 Neville, Margaret  
 Palmer, Stuart  
 Quinn, Mary  
 Kinnaird, Mary Roberts  
 Streat, Ken  
 Streat, Ken  
 Strange, John Stephen  
 Fletcher  
 Adelman, Dorothy  
 Audley, Eric  
 Appleby, John  
 Arch, Sheldon
- Bacon, Alexander  
 Baxter, Walter  
 Blomkamp, Ursula  
 Holland, Bob  
 Holloman, Phyllis  
 Holloman, Phyllis  
 Hodson, joined Gen. Annie Windley Ellerton  
 Corland, Barbara  
 Corland, Barbara  
 Carr, Dorothy M.  
 Chang, Fo Shan  
 Chin Kee Chai  
 Clews, Jim  
 Davies, Howard  
 Collins-Smith, Joyce  
 Collins, Norman  
 Cost, March  
 Dodge, David  
 Fletcher, Inglin  
 Fornata, Robert L.

- Roger's Murder (1953)  
 Who Calls the Tune (1953)  
 The Page of London Mystery (1953)  
 Death Takes It Easy (1953)  
 Mostly Murder: Eighteen Stories (1954)  
 Murder Unpunished (1955)  
 Rigging the Evidence (1955)  
 A Comedy of Terror (1955)  
 The Painted Sailor and Other Stories (1954)  
 Behind the Headlines (1955)  
 Mystery And (1955)  
 The Bloody Marriage (1954)  
 The Curious Counterfeit (1954)  
 The Corpse Factor (1954)  
 The Case of the Colourful Capoche (1955)  
 Men for the Wicked  
 No Target For Bowman (1955)  
 The Marvellous Murder (1955)  
 And A Policeman (1955)  
 Experience With Evil (1954)  
 Margin of Terror (1953)  
 Society Hospital (1953)  
 A Day's Death (1953)  
 Master of the Well-Beloved (1953)  
 East Laughing (1954)  
 The Glass Village (1954)  
 The Pool (1952)  
 The Golden Spiders (1954)  
 The Black Mountain  
 A Handful of Silver (1953)
- Capital in Paradise (1955)  
 The Schlesinger Collection (1955)  
 The Secret Mountain (1955)  
 Seven Cities, a trilogy; translated by Willis and Edith Muir (1953)  
 Rock Hiugh (1951)  
 The Image and the Search (1951)  
 Daughters of the Memory (1952)  
 White August (1952)  
 Under the Skin (1953)  
 Biblical Archaeology (1953)  
 Roman Art (1953)  
 Elizabethan Love (1953)  
 The Kiss of the Devil (1953)  
 Those Golden Years (1953)  
 Until the Phoenix (1953)  
 Marcellus (1952)  
 The Chamber of Courage (1954)  
 The Long Memory (1951)  
 Lions and Wild Honey (1953)  
 Children of the Arkabutla (1952)  
 By the Angel Delusion (1952)  
 The Light of Stars (1954)  
 The Sotomayor (1958)  
 Queen of Italy, translated from the Spanish by Walter Shand (1954)  
 Flight of Wild Geese (1955)  
 Seven Peter the Fishererman, translated from the German by A. L. Lloyd (1953)

PUST  
NEGAR  
SARAWAK

**AUTHORS**

Calder, Robert  
Clegg, Henry  
Collins, Leslie  
Collyer, Denis  
Colding, William  
Condon, Richard  
Gourevitch, Igor  
  
Green, Peter  
Greene, Graham  
Hawthorne, Cameron  
Hepburn, Janet  
Howard, Leigh  
Hyman, Mac  
Irwin, Margaret  
Jameson, June  
Jenney, Corinne  
Kane-Smith, Sheila  
King, Francis  
Knight, Harold  
Lane, Jane  
Lee Shew, pseud (as. Sheh Yu Shuh)

Le May, Alan  
Lindley, Audrey E.  
Lindley, Kathleen  
Lofts, North  
Manning, Oliver  
Markandaya, Kamala  
Mason, Francis van Wyck  
Matthews, John  
Matthews, Francois  
Matthews, Francois  
Miller, Merv  
Moore, Ruth  
Nesbit, W. H.  
The Observer

Pargeter, Edith  
Piper, Anne  
Plaistow, June  
Priceley, J. B.  
Prole, Lenora  
Richter, Moorcock  
Roberts, Denis  
Rohm, Denise  
Schoonover, Lawrence

Secondari, John Holmes  
Selby, Elizabeth  
Shapiro, Lionel  
Sharp, Murray  
Shingleton, Frank  
Shlaughter, Frank G.H.  
Shlaughter, Frank G.H.  
Spender, Stephen  
Spring, Howard  
Stenn, Marguerite  
Stone, Irving

Strachan, Walter John ed.  
Terry, Charles  
Terry, C. V.  
Trevor, Eileen  
Ullman, James Ramsey  
Ullman, James Ramsey  
Vance, Roger  
Vidal, Gore  
Walke, Maurie  
Walsh, Maurice  
Warren, Sylvia Townsend  
Westcott, Ian  
Whitley, Dennis  
White, James Dillon  
Wilson, John Bowen  
Williamson, Hugh Ross  
  
Non-Fiction

Alfred, Violet  
Albury, Alfred George

**TITLE**

*A Kind of Justice*  
*The Spinach and the Bear* (1955)  
*The Dragon's Mouth* (1955)  
*The Bridge of Five*  
*The Ambassador* (1955)  
*The Captain's Table* (1954)  
*The Fall of A Titan; translated from the Russian by Mervyn Black* (1954)  
*Arabian His Answer* (1955)  
*The Queen Abdicates* (1955)  
*Antarctic Suite* (1954)  
*Cesar's House* (1954)  
*Madame* (1955)  
*No Time for Sergeant* (1955)  
*Elizabeth and the Prince of Spain* (1955)  
*Cloudless Way* (1954)  
*The Tumultuous Career* (1955)  
*The Fire From the Passage* (1954)  
*The Dark Chamber* (1954)  
*Old Amsterdam* (1955)  
*The Phoenix and the Laurel* (1954)  
*The Green Sheep; translated from the Chinese by Helen Lee* (1955)  
*The Brothers* (1955)  
*Soldier's Daughters Never Cry* (1949)  
*Tommy's He-Bar* (1955)  
*Queen in Waiting* (1955)  
*The Duke of Fife* (1955)  
*Some Inner Fury* (1955)  
*One Hurricane* (1955)  
*The Lotus and the Wind* (1955)  
*Flesh and Blood; translated by G. Hopkins*  
*The Family; translated by G. Hopkins*  
*Riviera* (1955)  
*A Fair Wind Home* (1955)  
*The Last Survivor* (1955)  
A.D. 2000: the Observer prize winner 1954; with an introduction by A. Wilson  
*The Soldier at the Door* (1954)  
*The Hot Year* (1955)  
*Grey Land Stories* (1955)  
*The Magician* (1954)  
*The Enchanted Carpenter* (1955)  
*Son of a Smaller Man* (1955)  
*Newspaper Circuit* (1954)  
*The Undivided Loyalty* (1955)  
*The Spider King; a biographical novel of Louis XI of France* (1955)  
*Transportation for a King* (1955)  
*Burke at the Congress* (1955)  
*The Sixth of June* (1955)  
*The Express On the Beach* (1955)  
*A Change of Sky* (1955)  
*The Collector; a novel of Mary Magdalene*  
*The Master* (1955)  
*The Burning Carter* (1955)  
*These Lovers Flew Away* (1955)  
*The Unique Spirit* (1955)  
*Love Is Eternal; a novel about Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln* (1955)  
*Modern Indian Stories* (1955)  
*An African Named Daisy* (1954)  
*Dustbin Venture* (1955)  
*The Big Pick-up* (1955)  
*The Silver Sword and Other Stories* (1954)  
*Summer in the Sky* (1955)  
*Ride Out The Storm* (1955)  
*Moscow* (1955)  
*Green Archer* (1955)  
*Trouble in the Glass* (1954)  
*Winter In The Air* (1954)  
*The Wateringham Woman* (1954)  
*The Dark Secret of Josephine* (1955)  
*The Magpie* (1954)  
*The Pack* (1955)  
*Power, By the Grace of God* (1955)  
  
*Introduction to English Folklore* (1952)  
*Burbs and Bushels* (1955)

## AUTHOR.

Anderson, Hans Christian

Annington, Walter H. Green

Anstruther, Roger

Anton, William Basil

Antofte, David

Araujo, Mariano

Arnott, Benjamin

Arton, Louis Beatrice

Aschaffenau, Danny

Athol, Hector

Austin, Mary and Austin, John

Avotekas, William Y.

Bartov, George

Bax, Marguerite Harmon

Bennet, Charles C. (Comp.)

Bennett, Robert

Benny, Janet

Boston, Patrick Alfred

Box, Frederick James

Cameron, James

Cameron, Roderick

Cash, James Alan

Chagnac, Jacques

Churchill, Peter

Clowes, Howard

Clelland, Stephen

Cook, Elsa Kathleen

Craft-Crook, Report

Davidoff, Henry (Comp.)

Davie, Michaela

Davis, John

Dreyka, Alfred

Durrell, Mohamed Khan

Eckensley, Charles Sweet and Eckensley, W.

"Equus"

Fletcher, Sir Basilio F.

Fowler, E. M.

Fuchs, Peter

Gigan, Fernand

Gill, Eric

Gouldier, Peter

Grant, Michael

Greene, Graham

Gribble, Leonard

Hans, Nicholas

Harley, Peter

Hastings, Hugh

Heckendorff, Janet Burday

Honolulu, Mark Chandos Ashurst

Hope, Mary E.

Hope, Stans (Lt. William Edward Stanton-Hope)

Horn, Francis Harry (ed.)

Horne, Alain

## TITLE

*The Mermaid Man; the autobiography of Hans Christian Andersen; a new abridged translation by Maurice Michael (1955)**Cover Universality aspects of a British Tradition (1955)**First Four Minutes (1955)**Rocky For General Science (1955)**Big Fight; the story of World Championship Boxing**(1954)**Where Water Never Comes; a study of man and nature in the tropics (1955)**Master in My Business (1955)**I Married the Klondike (1955)**Sister My Wife (1955)**Dinah, Creator of Pakistan (1954)**The Complete Book of Equines (1955)**Memorable Description of the East Indies Voyage 1610-21 (1955)**Wild Water; its people, language and scenery, with an introduction by C. Price**Adventure; land of challenge (1955)**Malay Sayings (1955)**A History of Gold; the royal and ancient power (1955)**History of the Inhabitants of America (1949)**Normal Life on Earth; a study of the fauna in relation to the environment (1955)**Practical Streetwise Encyclopedia; definition terms, units, principles, construction (13th ed. 1954)**Shambala; Red; a journey behind the "Banquet Circles" (1955)**Equator Farm (1955)**Photography On A Small Income (1953)**Asia in Blue; translated (from the French) by Princess Anne-Marie Gallimard (1955)**The Spirit in the Cage (1954)**The Way the Wind Blows; a memoir of a journey across South America (1954)**Desmond, the Land of Mass Attraction (1955)**Crete; its geography, its resources and its people (1957)**Sherry (1955)**A World Treasury of Proverbs from twenty-four languages (1953)**Leopard In My Lap; photographs by A. Denev (1955)**Professional Methods for Amateur Photographers (1955)**The Bigelow Case; a commentary by Guy Chapman (1955)**The Bush Captain; the heroic personal story of Lt. Col. Mohamed 'Omar Burhan' (1955)**English Commercial Practice and correspondence; a first course for foreign students**Esports; a guide to Business, Sports, and Social Conduct (1954)**A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method, for Students, Critics, and Architects (16th ed. 1954)**The Art of Dust; being letters from Dewar State Leader (1955)**The Land of United Men; translated from the German by Otto Pfeiffer (1955)**Colours of Asia; translated (from the French) by Christine Boitel (1955)**An Essay on Topography (4th ed. 1954)**European Kingdoms (1955)**Ancient History (1957)**The Lawless roads (1955)**Triumph of Scotland Fife; a century of detection (1955)**Comparative Education; a study of Educational Factors & Institutions (2d ed. 1955)**Escape in Captivity (1955)**Supply Over Service; A Play in three Acts (1955)**Back in Three Months; a round trip to the Antipodes (1955)**Red Shadow Over Malaya; foreword by Field-Marshal Dr. John Bowring (1955)**Long On The Nose (1955)**One Only Lives Twice (1955)**Literary Masterpieces of the Western World (1955)**Black Iron Power; a report on the new Germany (1955)*

**AUTHOR**

- Hansen, Kenneth and Swallow, Arthur  
 Hyde, Douglas  
 Jackson, John Angelo  
 James, Philip Seaford  
 Johnson, Benjamin King  
 Johnson, Philip  
 Jouve, Georges  
 King, Henry Charles  
 Krent, Frederick  
 Konstan, Kenneth  
 Krippen, Monica  
 Leland, Ross  
 Leach, Johnny  
 Lewis, Norman  
 Lin Yutang  
 Llewellyn, Bernard  
 Lo, Kenneth  
 MacColl, Ross  
 Mason, Thomas Holmes  
 Vaughan, W. Somerset  
 Miller, Harry  
 Mills, Frederick Walter  
 Morris, Alex  
 More, Jasper  
 More, Sterling  
 Noble, Rosalie  
 O'Donnell, P. Dennis  
 Ostrom, Albert A.  
 Parr, Charles McKee  
 Perry-Jones, Daniel  
 Peck, Winifred  
 Phillips, Hubert  
 Poole, Archibald  
 Prentiss, J. B. and Hawkes, J.  
 Putnam, Anne Bassett  
 Richards, Sir Gordon  
 Ritter, E. A.  
 Ross, Gordon  
 Russell, E. F. L. 2nd Baron Russell of Liverpool  
 Sander, Maxine  
 Schatz-Boltz, B.  
 Scott, Alastair  
 Sheridan, Richard Brinsley  
 Shipp, Horace  
 Sloggett, Frank  
 Snell, Sacheverell  
 Stumpf, Franz  
 Stark, Owen  
 Steinberg, Sigrid H.  
 Sternfeld, Noel (ed.)  
 Sutton, Richard J. (Comp.)  
 Van Thiel, Herbert (Ed.)  
 Walker, James  
 Wait, John Cadogan  
 Weber, Francis Xavier  
 Williams, Harry  
 Williams-Ellis, C. and Williams-Ellis, A.  
 Windisch, Sir Richard  
 Wood, Alan and Wood, Mary  
 Worfold, W. Basil  
 Wright, Helen

**TITLE**

- Chemistry for General Science* (1953)  
*One Front Across the World* (1952)  
*More Than Mountains* (1952)  
*Introduction to English Law* (3rd ed. 1952)  
*Practical Photography* (1954)  
*The Complete Picnic Book* (1952)  
*The Soviet Union: the land and its people translated from the French by E. B. Labordre* (1952)  
*The History of the Trinacriae: with a foreword by Sir Harold Spencer* (1952)  
*Dust It for Murder: a play in three acts* (1952)  
*Track Forecast Canada* (1952)  
*Greater Britain: a guide book, fully illustrated with photographs & maps* (1952)  
*Devotion to Morocco* (1952)  
*Table Tennis For All* (1951)  
*A Dragon Apparent: travels in Indo-China* (1951)  
*The Importance of Living* (1952)  
*I Left My Room in China* (1952)  
*Cooking The Chinese Way* (1952)  
*Just Back from Russia: 77 days inside the Soviet Union* (1954)  
*The Islands of Arakan: their savages, people, life and antiquities*, 2nd ed. (1950)  
*The Collected Poems of W. Somerset Maugham, 3 volumes* (1952)  
*Mission to Malaya* (1954)  
*Public Speaking and Chairmanship* 2nd ed. (1954)  
*Religious Dancing: with 80 diagrams and photographs of the quickstep, waltz, foxtrot, tango, etc.* (1952)  
*The Land of Italy*, 2nd revised ed. (1952)  
*Book of Motor Sports*, 2nd ed. by Wayne Morris (1952)  
*Show Front! Assignments of a mounted cameraman* (1952)  
*Life of Cleopatra: a view of Alexandria* (1952)  
*The Complete Card Player* (1949)  
*So Noble A Captain: the life and writings of Ferdinand Magellan* (1952)  
*Welsh Country Dairying*, 2nd ed. (1949)  
*Name for the Melakas* (1952)  
*Card Games* (1951)  
*Mystical Malaya* (1951)  
*Journey Down A Rainbow* (1951)  
*Eight Years With Congo Pilots* (1952)  
*My Story* (1952)  
*Zulu Zulu: the rise of the Zulu Empire*  
*The Root Race: the story of the first 100 races between Oxford & Cambridge* (1954)  
*The Romance of the Somalies: a short history of Neal War Crimes* (1954)  
*The Pleasures of Mexico* (1952)  
*Overboard in Asia: a story of the German Intelligence Service* (1954)  
*Adventurer's Paradise* (1952)  
*Complete Plays* (1952)  
*The English Masters* (1952)  
*The English Baker: illustrated from Colour photography by Wilfred Elstir* (1954)  
*Spain*, 2nd ed. (1952)  
*Running: Sprint, middle distance and distance events* with a foreword by Roger Bannister, introduction by Chris Channon (1952)  
*Wright Training For Athletics* (1952)  
*Five Hundred Years of Printing* (1952)  
*Growing Up Completely* (1952)  
*The Pump Collector's Encyclopedia*, 4th & revised and enlarged, (1952)  
*Oriental Splendour: an anthology of Eastern Tales* (1952)  
*My Wild Friends* (1954)  
*Sergeant At War* (1952)  
*The Extra Book* (1952)  
*Cyrus, Pearl of the East* (1952)  
*The Pleasure of Architecture* (1954)  
*Malaya And Its History* (1952)  
*Islands in Danger: the story of the German Occupation of the Channel Islands 1940-1945* (1952)  
*A Visit to Asia With an account of the founding of Singapore*  
*The Great Palawan Triangle* (1952)