



# Sarawak Gazette

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## The Sarawak Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1956

## Saying for the Month

As many have learnt too late, to their cost, the art of Government has to be learnt.

SEE ACHAMON AMAL.

## Death

We regret to announce the death on November 4th, 1956 of Terngonggong Koh anak Jubang, M.B.E.

## Engagement

The engagement was announced between Mr. Sia Choo Hing, youngest son of Mr. & Mrs. Sia Tong Guan, Kuching, and Miss Wee Bee Lian, eldest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Wee Khay Hoo, Kuching, on 28th November, 1956.

## Mentioned in Despatch

MR. CH. LUBANG and UNIGAT has been Mentioned in Despatch in the London Gazette dated 28th October, 1956 in recognition of distinguished services in MALAYA during the period 1st January, 1946 to 30th June, 1956.

CH. LUBANG and UNIGAT comes from KAPUT District, the Longhouse in Ramah Angkan in the area of Pongoh Jajang.

## The Second Step

The first elections for the Kuching Municipal Council took place on 4th November and were watched with great interest by the other towns of Sarawak and neighbouring territories, many of whom sent observers and reporters. Kuching was the guinea pig in this respect, and the overwhelming success of the elections must be a very great encouragement to other Local Authorities who are planning their own elections in the near future. Our congratulations go to the Chairman of the Kuching Municipal Council and his helpers for their very efficient planning and organisation and the smooth running of the campaign.

Earlier some doubts had been expressed as to the readiness of Kuching for elections, but the 4th of November has easily dispelled them. Candidates were not slow in coming forward, 57 competing for 15 seats; election campaigns were good-natured but vigorous, and the voters turned out in strength with very definite ideas about whom they wanted to be returned. In some wards where there is a high percentage of illiteracy, Presiding Officers reported that many people required help in marking their forms, but few showed any inclination in choosing their candidates.

The development of Local Authority administration in Sarawak is often spoken of as the first step towards self-government, and the response from all sections of the community in taking this first step augurs well for the future. Indeed many of the candidates for the Municipality have admitted frankly that they have their eyes on Council Negri and the key positions in a future self-governing country. These future leaders must be helped. Apart from taking responsibility in Local Affairs they must study government at national level. Whenever possible, Government must take the country into its confidence as to what it proposes doing, and, if a matter is controversial, show on what grounds a decision has been reached. Recently there has been criticism in the local press that two measures of some interest to the people of Sarawak—the New Constitution and the Bum's Salary recommendations—

have been granted without opportunity for study or amendment. We must ensure that there are no grounds for such criticism in future if we are to make the most of the enthusiasm and goodwill of our rising politicians and ensure a peaceful and democratic government in Sarawak.

## Hungary

The Sarawak Gazette is a parochial paper and does not usually concern itself with international politics. The tragic but magnificent revolution in Hungary, however, is more than a historic event; it is a concern of the whole human family, and to remain silent might give the impression of an indifference which none of our readers will feel. The shining courage of the Hungarian people, born of a hunger for freedom and loathing of their imposed communist government, has shown to the world that the human spirit may be destroyed but it can never be tamed or perverted even by years of lies, violence, repression, and insidious propaganda. This is a demonstration that must horrify all those who value freedom, and shows that the brave men and women who died under Russian guns and bombs or were shot by the vile handful of communist secret police have not died for nothing. The hatred and revulsion we feel for the acts of the brutal and slavish Soviets must be tempered by pity for human creatures who can delude themselves so far. They are objects not indeed who for so long can tolerate the rule of the cynical butcher-chief, but the Soviet communist leadership has shown itself to be.

We in Sarawak, as part of the world where regard for truth, freedom, and human life still on the whole prevail, must resolve never again to take for granted those enviable and precious rights that we enjoy. Faced with Hungary, whose struggle continues with matchless valour, we can only acknowledge our share in the shame of the free world for our inadequate response to the calls for succour from the stricken nation. We feel that there are many in Sarawak who will wish to extend a hand in comradery to the tens of thousands of refugees from Hungary, and to this end, in concert with our contemporary the Sarawak Tribune, we have started a fund to send help to them. We feel that this is not so much an appeal as an opportunity; and that to give to these men is not charity but a privilege and duty.

## The Canal

The news that the canal may soon be re-opened will be welcomed by all. Closing the obstructions will call for concentrated effort, technical co-operation and international co-operation, all of which we are sure will be forthcoming if and when the decision is taken to go ahead. Vessels now making the long detour will once again be able to take advantage of this engineering *tour-de-force* linking east and west, and a decrease in freight rates and increase in the volume of traffic are to be expected. We confidently hope that if our canal (heretofore details of which are given on this page) is re-opened, it will help to build more friendly contact with our neighbour, Brunei, and never become a cause of division, as we understand has happened with canals in other parts of the world before now.

## Notes and Comments

In Simatang some concern was felt earlier in the month by the committee for family planning over the non-arrival of a parcel consigned to it. This was supposed to have been sent by the Margherita, but got put on the *Atoll* *Blackbird* by mistake and some how mislaid.

We learn that a plan for re-opening the Paplayan Canal, joining Sarawak and Brunei, is under consideration. The Canal, which is 2 miles long and joins the Baram and Melait rivers, is believed to have been made about 20 years ago, but soon silted up. Its main use would be transporting items from Batu Gading, in the Baram, to Kuala Melait, but other uses of water transport would also benefit.

The announcement that the proposed increase in our tax have been deferred since 1954 until improvements were made to the roads at Miri has been greeted with cynical laughter by the inhabitants of Tanjung Lelaung, where most Government Officers (except P.M.O.) are housed. Old-timers cannot remember when the roads to this part were worse, and "Rock 'n Roll" has acquired a new significance when applied to the ship-like progress of cars, their shock absorbers and springs long a thing of the past. The announcement appears to have been based on the following false syllogism:

To improve roads involves spending money on them.

Half a million dollars have been spent on the Miri roads.

Ergo, the Miri roads have been improved.

However, great things are expected of the new road up the hill to Tanjung Lelaung, which will rank as one of the Seven Wonders of Engineering in Sarawak.

WHO anti-racialist campaigns continue in several parts of the country, with a devoted energy that has earned the admiration of D.O.'s and people alike. The only dissenters appear to be the cats, which have been almost eliminated by the insecticides. However, the general opinion seems to be that the cats have died in a good cause—and there is always the hope that a gamemaster-resistant variety may emerge. The surreptitious addition of a chemical that would kill dogs as well would have an even more beneficial effect.

We are indeed flattered to find that (before a debate at any rate) so many noble members of the House of Lords are avid readers of the Sarawak Gazette. Mr. Tom Harrison's articles have evidently been devoured with great interest (and maybe some concern on the part of the Bishops). In particular Lord Ogborne, who raised the motion on Sarawak, had been to considerable pains to discover what is happening in Sarawak today and what its people are saying and thinking. He quoted the Sarawak Tribune, the Sarawak Gazette and Government Gazette, the Annual Report, the proceedings of the Council Negri and articles by Hugh Hocking and Guy Arnold. Lord Lloyd had obviously consulted other (probably more authoritative) sources of information and he assured Lord Ogborne that he was mistaken in some particulars and widely alarmed about others. The Motion for Papers was withdrawn.

The Earl of Listowel raised again the question of the merging of Sarawak and North Borneo into a single administrative unit. There would be obvious administrative and economic advantages, and one political advantage in that a united territory would stand a much better chance of ultimate independence, either as a self-governing Commonwealth country or as a unit in a British South-East Asian Federation which would have independent states within the Commonwealth. It was agreed that if such a union is to occur it would be better for it to take place before such country develops too far independently, but that the desire for union must come from the people. Perhaps this interesting question will arouse some fruitful correspondence in the Gazette.

November has been a particularly rich month for "experts". First came Dr. R. Millard, a Road Expert to obtain first hand knowledge of road conditions and problems. Then Dr. H. Greene, a Social Expert, to advise on the setting up of a Social Division. Mr. D. H. Kennedy, a Planning Expert from Singapore,

spent a week in Kuching to assess our need for a town plan. Now Mr. M. F. Carson, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Singapore is hoping to implement all this expert advice in a very practical way, and in particular by training young Sarawakians overseas, and meanwhile leading as technicians in various fields. It is many years since the first expert in Technical Education came to Sarawak and made his recommendations. Let us hope that with this offer of *besides* the scheme will prosper.

We learn that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's book "Gorham People" is a best-seller even before its publication. It has been selected as the non-fiction choice of the Book Society, is appearing in serial form in "John Bull" and "The Sunday Times", and is eagerly awaited by Mr. MacDonald's many friends in Sarawak.

### Hungarian Relief Fund

The Sarawak Hungarian Relief Fund is organized by the *Sarawak Gazette* and the *Sarawak Tribune*.

2. Contributions may be sent to the Editors of either of the above papers, or direct to the Chartered Bank, Kuching.

3. Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Tribune-Gazette Hungarian Relief Account.

4. The whole of the money will be sent to the British Red Cross Hungarian Relief Fund for the relief of refugees from Hungary, and relief work in Hungary itself.

5. The names of donors will be published in the press, except those who prefer to remain anonymous.

### Arrivals and Departures

Between 23.10.36 and 1.11.36.

#### Arrivals

|                                                                                |                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Miss M. P. D. Loon<br>(Newly appointed Nursing<br>State of Medical Department) | On 21st October, 1936,<br>on first appointment.  |
| Miss E. Bullock<br>(Newly appointed Nursing<br>State of Medical Department)    | On 15th November, 1936,<br>on first appointment. |
| Miss R. L. Birman,<br>(Newly appointed Secretary/<br>Stenographer)             | On 19th November, 1936,<br>on first appointment. |
| Mr. R. Brucke<br>(A newly appointed Mechanical<br>Engineer of F.W.O.)          | On 20th November, 1936,<br>on first appointment. |

#### Departures

|                                        |                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mr. & Mrs. I. Harper<br>and 4 children | On 2nd November, 1936,<br>proceeding on leave prior<br>to transfer to Northern<br>Rhodesia. |
| Mr. A. M. Phillips                     | On 24th November, 1936,<br>proceeding on leave prior<br>to retirement.                      |

|                          |                                                                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Along Hajj Wazirah, etc. | On 27th November, 1936,<br>to Wellington to attend the<br>Colombo Plan meeting. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Visit of His Excellency the Governor to Baram on the 26th October to 4th November, 1936.

The Borneo Evangelical Mission's Asser street, piloted by Mr. B. Morton, brought His Excellency the Governor to Lio Manu at 10.40 a.m. on Friday, 26th October, 1936.

A head-shelter had been added to the existing shelter so that the crowd of people who had come to greet His Excellency at the already had some shade. The District Officer, Baram, Mr. I.A.N. Upchurch, introduced Mr. and Mrs. R. Cunningham of the Borneo Evangelical Mission, Lio Manu, to His Excellency and there-

after His Excellency met Temenggong Oyong Lualu Lina, M.B.E., O.M.C., Penghulu Tama Bala Lina, Penghulu Lualu, Penghulu Tama Paya, Penghulu Maik, Tun Kampong Jolan and a great host of others, including Olga. Many Pemas had come to see the landing and were a very colourful group, having brought yards and yards of scarlet cloth from the previous day for self-adornment. Apparel ranged from the basic possible (tapa beads and earrings) to an alpaca overcoat. His Excellency shook hands with a contingent of Borneo Evangelical Mission School children and after taking tea walked to the end of the strip and crossed to the other side of the Baram where he was greeted by the Upriver Agent Silih and a shower of crackers.

His Excellency inspected the Kuba and surroundings and after lunch was treated to a dancing display by several Pemas ladies and gentlemen. The ladies waggled their bodies and flung their arms about in an abandoned fashion, the girls at least kept time with the music and danced sideways, making actions with their hands. At about 2.30 His Excellency watched a trade meeting in progress. A large dachy was used to weigh the heavy baskets of damar and jungle brought in by the Pemas, and mats and baw bagas (pall-stones) were also produced for exchange. This completed, the Pemas collected upstairs in the Kuba and chose various goods from the traders to effect the amount of jungle product they had handed over. Parangs, red cloth, beads and soap ladies went the rage.

At 4 p.m. His Excellency went to the Mission for tea and at about 5 p.m. walked to inspect a Pemas encampment not far from the Kuba.

In the evening His Excellency had a long talk with the Kakabit Chief, Penghulu Lualu, who had brought 40 of his people down to meet His Excellency, and at about 7.30 walked to Penghulu Tama Bala Lina's long house for dinner. After dinner in the Penghulu's hotel quarters of local interest were discussed in the east. His Excellency encouraged the Penghulu to send his wives to train as teachers, dressers and midwives.

Countless bottles of beer suddenly appeared and the cups and glasses were passed around. With a slight tinkle of ear-ornaments the girls moved across the floor to His Excellency and the panting began. There were numerous toasts and the party was a gay one before even the dancing began. His Excellency and many of the guests were made to perform and then a Conga started during which there was much stamping of feet and the new fashion of the Penghulu's skirt were passed around. Things broke up some time after midnight.

On the 27th of October His Excellency left Lio Manu at 8.45 a.m. and at 9.5 a.m. arrived at Kuching Kemah Nyamak, Long Tungan, where he was greeted by T.K. Sany Agos who took His Excellency up to his room. The question of a school for the area was discussed and the Tun Kampong chaired about local affairs. His grand-daughters appeared excellent songstresses and his bark house was a powerful one. After His Excellency had thanked the Tun Kampong for his welcome the party left at 10.45 a.m. and proceeded to Sanyu Temadun for lunch.

Long Semang was reached at 1.30 p.m. and the going started throbbing in His Excellency's stopped on the landing up to the house. T.K. Tama Ben Kalang, in a smart navy and orange club jacket, escorted His Excellency to his portion of the mat where many people had already collected. A levy of Pemas were relaxing along one wall and dived with relief when invited. His Excellency replied to the various questions and requests of the Tun Kampong and the girls then started singing making each member of His Excellency's party take slightly more break than she—or he—thought feasible. Several men had fine horrid cut-rings, and there was striking deep carving on the Tun Kampong's door.

His Excellency's perahu arrived at Long Sela'an at 4.30 p.m. and His Excellency went up to T.K. Tama Buan's room in Rumah Kanyah Tapoon. After supper His Excellency met the people of both Rumah Kanyah Long Belukau and Rumah Kanyah Tapoon in front of the houses. He spoke to the people of both houses and answered questions put by them. Tia Kampong. Then the evening started and it was a gay late night that followed. T.K. Ben Gaa Ajang's daughter was a most persuasive lady and it was she who when His Excellency left next morning at 8.30 a.m. led a flock of mischievous children to blacken the face of His Excellency's party and splash water on them. Both sides parted drenched but in high spirits and waving continued until His Excellency's perahu rounded the umjong, below the house.

At 8.30 a.m. on the 28th His Excellency inspected the Long Moh School and congratulated teachers Lwai and Jalai on the school's good attendance figures and the general tone of the place. He said he was particularly glad to see so many girls as pupils. After looking at the football ground he left at 10 a.m. for Long Moh Ulu where gongs and drums were being beaten on a platform near the landing place. The people from this Maloh longhouse gathered themselves into T.K. Apua Bilong-Kali's bilik to watch the proceedings. His Excellency discussed the question of rebuilding the house with the Tia Kampong, enquired after the house's farming prospects and emphasised how important it was for the house's children to study to become doctors, teachers and administrative officers who could help their own people. The Tia Kampong presented His Excellency with a fine Kanyah shield, and then a breakfast party got under way, the girls singing pantuns as if their lives depended on it.

At 11.25 His Excellency walked to Rumah Kanyah Lapa Ajang at Long Moh Ulu where further similar discussions took place and more bottles of beautiful borak were produced. The ladies of this house carried their babies in flat baskets slung from their necks. At 12.45 when His Excellency left the house the girls went ahead with glasses of borak and those who refused to drink were soaked to the skin.

After negotiating the Peluan and Kua rapids safely the perahu stopped at the riverside and lunch was taken.

It was about 4 p.m. when His Excellency reached the Long Ta'an dispensary which has been built on the site where the new house is to be. His Excellency was shown around by Misser, Moring and Jakong and then proceeded downstream to T.K. Aban Lajau Deng's house, Rumah Kanyah Lapa Aga. After supper general discussion took place in the rear and in particular His Excellency talked to the people about Government's opposition for amending the boundaries of Pongohul' areas in the Barisan. A party mood neatly developed after the girls had sung to the guests and a disastrous night followed during which many people never went to bed and those who did were awake in the early hours of the morning to join the Conga line and quaff a cocktail or two.

As everyone was awake so early on the 29th His Excellency's party left Long Ta'an earlier than planned. Persons and horses were transferred to two small perahu and proceeded down the Barisan and then up the Silit to the trade meeting but at Long Peluan where many persons had already collected to exchange goods. Before lunch one perahu took His Excellency up the Silit to Long Tikan where some settled Penan live and have planted rice, and in the afternoon His Excellency was paddled up the Peluan river in search of Ben Seaw whose acquaintance he duly made. The trading bar known as the Long Peluan Hotel, was a paradise for snailies, bugs, mosquitoes, flies, mantids, beetles, wasps, stick-insects, moths, gnats, centipedes, spiders, worms and their friends. The Penan dogs quarrelled through the night.

In the evening His Excellency spoke to the Penan Tia Kampong and was presented with a good sleeping-mat.

On October 30th His Excellency's party left Long Peluan at 7.30 a.m. and at about 8 a.m. reached Long Manglaba. Here, as at all other houses, the Tia Kampong asked His Excellency to provide a school, and His Excellency explained to the people that it was necessary first for their children to train as teachers before schools could be opened. There was some discussion on the question of changing Pongohul' boundaries. Some thick borak at that early hour was an ominous start to the day. At Long Silit the big perahu was waiting and everything was transferred to it before proceeding downstream to Long Palai.

The Tia Kampong here, Abang Lajau Katan, is a very old man but he came slowly down the house to greet His Excellency. There was a feudishness from several shagies and much hand-shaking before entering the house and sitting down in the umjong opposite the Tia Kampong's bilik. Even the crew stood under the house. A mat was presented to His Excellency who thanked the Tia Kampong and proceeded to discuss matters of local interest. The girls edged closer, impatient for the talking to stop. There was a request here also for a school and His Excellency once more explained that Government would like them to have a school but that Kanyah teachers were hard to find and they themselves would first have to produce them. After the borak, steps had passed around several times the visitors were made to join in a Conga, the steps and actions of which were very exotic and the onlookers were duly entertained. When His Excellency rose to leave the girls flung away but before he was half way down the man His Excellency had a very black face. Blanches of little blackened hands seemed to come at him from all sides and the flight to the perahu was extremely disorderly.

The launch here was spent sitting by a small stream laundering oneself.

Long Ajang was the next stop, and this afternoon was a hot one. After T.K. Abang Jakong Tanyir had made his representations to His Excellency and His Excellency had replied, he presented a clear keeper to His Excellency and his very comely daughter bent forward and started a refrain. She was very musical and tinkling, and the party left elated and tired.

Long Palai was reached at about 4 p.m. and His Excellency went straight up to T.K. Tama Sapang Keng's bilik. There are only 10 doors and 60 people and when His Excellency came out to the rear that evening it seemed rather a small sedate gathering. Tama Sapang appeared serious-minded and discussed his people's problems at length with His Excellency. Though an excellent host the Tia Kampong was a retiring man and when all talk had ceased the girls took command and the atmosphere quickly changed. Pantun followed pantun well on late the night and dancing of a somewhat abandoned variety started spontaneously early in the morning. At 3.30 a.m. good-nights were said.

The house was still very silent when His Excellency left rather late at 9.15 next morning for Long Aga. The huge expanse of the wall of T.K. Tama Bilong Ulu's bilik on the rear at Long Aga was brightly painted in a striking Kanyah design, the background white and the lines and shapes in strong red, yellow, blue and green. It is Indonesian work. There were several delighted perahu blue aprons in the composition with a cone-bifurc look in their eyes. The usual routine followed here, only the borak here was a Sago one. The party proceeded to Long Belauang Kiri not adding for more.

But they got it. This small temporary house was very jolly. A new dispensary had just been built here, and His Excellency was shown around by the doctor. Outside. The girls armed with borak invaded even these sacred precincts and as His Excellency managed to look the door from the outside on the District Officer and the rest of the party it was a case of the sick fearing the dispensary rather than seeking it.



Long Selateng. Kanan was the next house His Excellency visited and (fortunately) was not half so bright as the last. T.K. Tama Wang Gao spoke to His Excellency about various problems and after a number of drinks, His Excellency inspected the fields in the house. The Tia Kasepang's had much of the whole was found including a faithful representation of the Indonesian Republic's achievement. There is a shop at the house but it is kept securely locked at all hours.

His Excellency lunched near a small stream of the main river and then went on down to Long San, arriving at about 3.30 p.m. At 4 o'clock, His Excellency, accompanied by Temenggong Opong Lawai Pan, called on the fathers at the R.C. Mission and after talking was shown the workshops, church, dormitory and classrooms. His Excellency also showed great interest in the Suspension bridge which has been built across the San River.

When His Excellency came out into the rain that evening the place was absolutely parked. The Temenggong welcomed His Excellency to his house and His Excellency spoke thanking the Temenggong for his reception. His Excellency then presented the Temenggong with the insignia of the M.B.E. and the Queen's Medal for Chiefs to replace those which had been destroyed when the Temenggong's longhouse was burnt. Many presents were sent and a Conga line was formed. The Temenggong tapped each dancer and gave him or her some Hainany and the gallery lasted a long while. His Excellency went to bed in the early hours but was woken again. It is believed that S.A.O. Frederick Kial suffered the same late mental times and was up till 6.30 a.m.

At 8.30 a.m. the following morning His Excellency was taken across river to the Temenggong's farming house, first for an early-morning glass of bork and then to see the Temenggong's irrigated swamp pelt lands. This same patch of ground has been planted for nine successive years and has produced good crops. Next season an adjoining area will be planted. His Excellency walked along the banks and then inspected the Temenggong's new rubber garden and the proposed site for an airport. A short call was made at the Long Akah hamlet, and His Excellency spoke to all the Tokays. The majority of the dwellers are in the last stages of decay but the houses are a fascinating place with its towering steep-fronts, rickety Laki lines, crumpled dips and bunches of woad' cuds hanging from the walls. His Excellency walked to the Kaba long there and was met by the Upiang Agan and Joh Ngau from Long Tobagan. The view from the Kaba at Long Akah is unimpaired and unforgettable.

On the way down river a short stop was made at Batu Talang to off load passengers and at 3 p.m. Long Kasek was reached. His Excellency went up to inspect the school and the children were waiting to salute him. A new dispensary will also be built here under the charge of doctor Anqi.

Soon after getting back into the boat there was a cloud burst and the driver tied up at the riverside until it was all over. Long Pila was reached at about 4 p.m. and Pengulu Kehing came down to meet His Excellency. The group started to play. The house is an old one and a dark one, and there are odd scraps of carving and painting on rafters and walls throughout. Unfortunately many people from the house were away farming but nevertheless there was quite a large gathering in the rain that night and the Pengulu was very voluble. Toasts were sung and replied to and all went made to sleep.

At 8.15 a.m. on November 2nd His Excellency left Long Pila and went straight down river to Long Lama where he was met by Mr. C.H. Southwell who showed him all the progress made on the building of the Long Lama school. A track has been built from near the Kaba to transport materials by rail-cart to the school site and work has already started on the sections of the school workshops. This School will take form IV

pupils up to Form VI and will also include practical training in subjects such as carpentry, blacksmithing, and field husbandry. Materials for the building of the School have been contributed by communities throughout the Baram. His Excellency met many Long Lama personalities and visited eventually at noon in Long Doone for Marak which was reached at 4.30 p.m. The District Officer and Pengulu Tama Pava and Maoh said goodbye to His Excellency here and Long Doone proceeded on to Kuala Baram. Fortunately the sea was fairly calm and by 11.30 p.m. all having had been transferred to M.Y. Zahara and His Excellency set sail for Kuching.

His Excellency arrived back in Kuching at 6.45 a.m. on Sunday, November 4th, 1956.

## Obituary—Temenggong Koh

One of the most fascinating figures in Iban history, Temenggong Koh anak Jabang, died on Sunday, November 4, near Kapit in the Upper Rajang. He was said to be about 85 years old.

Now is what was then known as Dutch Borneo, Koh was only an infant when his grandfather migrated into Sarawak territory and settled at Song, at the mouth of the Kribang, a tributary of the great Kejang River. His boyhood days were spent there as well as on the banks of the Rajang.

The country was then being scourged by tribal wars with the Iban fighting mainly against the Kayans and Kengas as the former began to spread. The white Koh joined in enthusiastically.

In a recent narrative on his life Koh graphically described how he came to lead an expedition against the Ibadangs (a tribe of Kengas) following the murder of his uncle. He said: "I was furious at the murder and with 70 men invaded and burned down eight longhouses in the area. I took back seven heads and many captives. My men also carried off many heads."

For some time afterwards, because of the Sarawak Government's efforts to suppress head-hunting, Koh lived as an outlaw in the interior.

"I knew the Rajah was angry at my action," he explained, "but it was fair for me to seek my revenge." Eventually Koh was brought before the Rajah in Kuching, apologized and fined "one and a half pikahs"—that is about 500.

This growth of the Iban population in the Upper Rajang area continued and consequent need for more land led to luxury minor wars which embroiled Government forces. The bone of contention at the time was the rich Balak basin.

Koh recalled at one time joining a punitive expedition led by the Tuan Maoh, Mr. C. V. Brooke, (later the Third Rajah) and Mr. Dehorn, the Resident, against an uprising in the Kanowit. This was quelled after a bloody battle at Wang Adai followed by much burning and pillaging.

In 1915 the Iban were urged to plant rubber and Koh took the lead in order that others might follow. Koh was inefficient enough to realize that defiance of the Rajah would be harmful to his people and in consequence began an active campaign for cooperation with the Government. In the same year he was appointed a Pengulu and settled below Kapit.

He took a leading part in putting an end to the many disputes and feuds that kept arising in the area. In 1922 when the Balak was re-opened to the Iban, Pengulu Koh was given pride of place at the head of the river—a position he has kept ever since.

He was recognized as Temenggong (the equivalent rank to Datu)—paramount chief of all the Iban. In 1947 Temenggong Koh was awarded the M.B.E. and in 1953 the Queen's Medal for Chiefs.

He retired early last year, but this had not made him inactive. He still held great influence among his people.

With the advent of law and order, the Upper Rejang began to prosper and is today one of the most attractive places in the country.

The Temenggong had, however, been most insistent on keeping his "trophy". He recalled how once he was told by an official to remove them from his longhouse, as their presence, he was told, was not good for his grandchildren. Koh flatly refused because he said these "trophies" were necessary to the proper conduct of his religion. When the official threatened to destroy them, the Temenggong retorted by saying: "If you do this, I shall go to your fort and throw away all your books and documents." The "trophies" stayed.

## Ulu Problems

### VI.—SPENT NOT THE BALANCE: ISLAM OR OTHERWISE....?

"The Sun will not forget—

But the moon changes—

As the rice grows and some sandpipers come".

*Kelabit saying.*

"The God of MERCY hath taught the Kanan, Hath created man,

Hath taught him articulate speech,

The Sun and the Moon have each their time,

And the plants and the trees bend in adoration,

And the Heaven, He hath raised it on high, and

hath appointed the balance;

That in the balance ye should not transgress,

Weigh shrewdly with justice, and weigh not the balance.

And the Earth, He hath prepared it for the living

creatures."

*The Kanan.*

"Much I owe to the Lands that grew—  
More to the Lives that led—

But more to Allah who gave me two  
Separate sides to my head."

*Kelabit.*

Since I started these rather discursive essays into the hinterland of coastal apathy and under-information, I have had a surprising number of reactions. I do not only refer to comment or correspondence in the press, but to the recent House of Lords debate (Nov. 15) on Sarawak, which drew upon this material. I mean also letters and remarks addressed to me personally. Such reactions have come from Asians and Europeans; from government, commercial and official sources. And from a bishop (see below).

During November I had to travel over the lowlands, the non-ulu land; especially in Brunei. However, it was gratifying (to ego) to find how many people had read this stuff, often as summarized in the *Borneo Bulletin*.

"Incidentally, what an influential paper the *Bulletin* is further north. Also how poorly the *Sarawak Gazette* circulates outside Government circles and outside Kuching. Lots of people I met did not realize what it is—and particularly how lively and independent it is (e.g. the Chief Secretary has only just percolated two articles in these articles, both in condensed form). Yet when people do know about the *Gazette* they read it widely. Like the *Bulletin* and also *Star*'s more specialized Islam it is power-to-power reading. More and more people want to know more and more about Sarawak these days. I think the *Gazette* ought to make a bigger public relations effort, to increase its circulation, even if only to two copies. What else is it for? There is a large potential readership currently untapped.

It is easy to say that "everyone agreed with me," but so it was! Also, no less than five "influential" people, two of them declared non-friends of the past, spoke to his effect (or muttered):

"Well, those things you've been doing on missionaries and lawyers—I must say FOR ONCE I agree with you".

Well, here is one who is never damned—even damped—by false praise! I was unable, though, to offer an important lead for genuine, shrewdly native devotion demonstration. For on this trip I met no missionaries. They were busy preaching up in the ulu.

I was by contrast particularly impressed with the atmosphere of religious toleration in Brunei; in contrast to soul-wrenched inner Sarawak. I managed to get far up into the headwaters of the Belait River, once Kelabit-Marut country (now abandoned) and get a good check on goings on as between the interiors of the two countries—Sarawak and Brunei.

Before continuing with the main theme and coming on to the administrations' welfare and other impacts on the ulu, I would like to digress (for a month) a little on the Mohammedan attitude to general pagan people,—an aspect to which generally I did not give sufficient attention in my articles on religion (the first two) and for which I have therefore been criticised, correctly, by Asian friends.

To get the piece in the mind's figure rightly fitted, we must go back a bit....

It is now impossible to know what was the earliest "religion" in Borneo. It is certainly wrong to suppose that the two pagan, animist joys of recent belief—among the Kayans, Kenyahs, Kelabits, Sebongs, Berawats, Taloms, Muruts, Tagals, Panans, Bukins, Sabans, Melings, Kajamans, Sekapungs and other ulu people—are very ancient and absolutely endemic. Both the code of custom animals as spirit indicators and the cult of the human head (dead) are of relatively late spread into and through the ulu. Some groups acquired the latter quite recently or were not "head-bearers" (in the Bani or Nua Dayak sense) at all, even when the white man arrived. Others had only weakly developed animist custom processes, almost nominal. Those who had elaborated highly developed systems, such as the Kenyahs and Kayans, have been most susceptible to recent "conversion" to other views; because these local systems had become so elaborate and complex as to be burdensome and directly obstructive to even the fundamental jobs of life, like rice-planting and preservation, menstruation and hunting.

Apart from such internally developed sets of beliefs, there is gathering evidence (e.g. through our excavations) that both Buddhism and subsequently Hinduism exercised great local influence in parts of Borneo. And there are strong indications that some aspects of the Hindu ideology much affected inland people like the Land Dayaks and even penetrated—as ideas, not persons probably—into the farthest ulu, as among the Sarawak Kelabits, the Ponds Muruts and Milins in the north-west corner of Indonesian territory.

These are two great "outside" world movements which came to Borneo and are still with us today: Christianity and Mohammedanism. Although the former has done its big business only in the past ten years and less, its actual arrival should be dated to Magellan's first circumnavigation of the world in 1521, which landed Catholic priests at Kota Bharu, the old capital of Brunei. Catholic priests were resident and active inland in south Borneo during the seventeenth century and at least one had such a success—particularly in acquiring local gold to decorate the new church—that he aroused sufficient other antagonism to win himself martyrdom by slow torture

(inland from Banjarmasin). Catholicism is therefore entitled to be regarded as an "old" force relatively.

This time sequence is stressed because it is seldom realized—in this frantic mission phase which we now enjoy the privilege of witnessing—that Christianity in Borneo is not so new as the present fervor, splendour and pride of some of its advocates might imply. Now it is usually appreciated that Mohammedanism is almost as recent too.

Borneo received the last puff of Islam eastward from Mecca. And it did not effectively impact until *after* centuries after the Prophet. The first Catholic priest arrived over fifteen centuries after Christ, but less than a century after the first Muslim Sultan of Brunei (and all Borneo). He must have met with the fifth, and greatest, Sultan Belitang, whose handsome tomb still stands (at Kota Batu).

A last flicker was carried on along the coast to the southern Philippines by the semi-legendary figures of Dana Fad and other culture heroes to convert the people still there known as Maros (Moros) as well as Visayas.\* But this was really the final, surge from Arabia.

The laxness of Islam in Borneo, on the west coast particularly, is one reason why today the whole of Borneo is not heavily influenced thereby—unlike, say, Java, or Malaya itself. It is fair to say that there has been no significant Muslim contact of a religious nature anywhere in the island. Until very recently there has not even been an attempt on the part of Mohammedanism to convert anyone inland. In the past ten years, high grade Hajis have been working over parts of Indonesian Borneo as a direct reaction to Christian success (and success) there. In North Borneo during 1952 I met a proselytising party for inland beyond wonderful Mount Kinabalu and pleasant upland Tambunan, working among the Dusun, who there are very "weak" Muslims; and thus difficult material for conversion. (Nearly all recent conversions at the site have been strictly negative: getting the people to give up beliefs which worried them. Where there isn't much to give up, anyway, arguments for abolition through adult baptism by total immersion (I.R.M.), or sequestration by diet with the rejection of smoking (S.D.A.), seem somewhat less attractive).

Brunei is the classical centre of Islam in Borneo. This is finding what should be a fine new expression in the tremendous (\$4,000,000.00) mosque now being created in Brunei town, which should be one of the wonders of the Mohammedan world. What is, therefore, so striking in Brunei is the way in which there has been no attempt—in a highly organized state with an exceptional degree of contact with its visitors (e.g. Miko free for every child)—to push, pinch, even persuade anyone into the "true faith".

The extraordinary situation is now developing where anyone wishing to see the real old custom (adat) of Sarawak, will soon have to go into the headwaters of the Belitang in Brunei, to see recent Sarawak immigrants from the Malay still practising animism, uninfused and (which is much a part of it) unmodified.

For although the Mohammedan government of the state has deliberately—and I have discussed this with high religious persons—not interfered with "native" belief, it has also (politely) not permitted the incriminate and uncontrolled activities of Christian conversion units which have cut such a tremendous swathe through the "old" of Sarawak. Not that there is any anti-Christian line. Nothing can be glossier (and cooler?) than the "marak map" of the offside Anglican churches at Senta and Belait; beside them, the products of Koching's glittering cathedral pale into ramshackle insignificance. Not, for the matter of that,

that the Brunei Malay admits or respects the upriver Dusun or Meling, anywhere than the Laras Asmatian respects his upriver Murut or Tagai. That is left to the Administration. It is just that, in this, Islam has shown the wisdom of patience, a sense of history and unobtrusive (unwieldy?) to build paper positions on human soil inflexible.

The Sultanate of Brunei is, after all, very much something. It has power: it has a pride based on proud history reinforced by present achievement. The humiliating spectacle of scramble to control the daily lives of ordinary people living—as they lived long before Brunei (or Asmatian) was Borneo—their own lives inland, is inappropriate in a sense of state.

Yet it cannot be otherwise than disturbing for the intelligent and devoted Mohammedan to see what is going on. He has, in recent times, let the people come to him, to Islam, of their own accord. The increase of Muslims has gone up steadily and is going up, in this fairly casual way. Now he sees the neighbouring "Kafir" men "game Christian" streets in a historic flash. Is one to believe that this is a divine act of God? of Allah? That Mohammedism is innately more proper or attractive to the Muslims than Mohammedism? Or that the trend of Borneo today differs from all else in Asia; is towards increasing devotion to the white man's ideas rather than the opposite?

I have been impressed, in the past few weeks travelling with the number of Europeans who are now consciously disturbed about recent developments in this field of 1950-1956. These Europeans are, however, themselves theoretically Christians. How much more, then, must non-Christians be feeling it? And they are.....

The Seventh Day Adventists come nearest to Islam in several respects (e.g. Sabbath, pork taboo). Christian missions in breaking down the old adat, to a considerable extent prepare the way for a later large-scale movement towards Islam; associated with an increase in "Asianism" and a decrease in the automatic prestige of western ideas, such as it is in progress through the east generally, naturally.

The more severe and dogmatic the Christian sect, the more likely it is that, in the long run, its flock will be susceptible to the contrast of Islam rather than to other Christian sects or a reversion to "heathenism".

The principal—sometimes the only—theoretical barrier between the collapsed inland native animism of 1956 and the act of "Marak Islam" is the pig. For the coastal peoples (Melanau, Borneo, Kudayan, etc.) living in delta lands with abundant fish and little game, this is not such a consideration; and this is where Islam has progressed continuously. Improved communications may bring alternative foods upriver, above the fish-abundance levels. If so, this, corresponding with a decline in supplies of wild pig following on a great increase in shopkeepers, plus the hostility of many missionaries to domestic pigs kept under or near the house (an "unhygienic"), whereas they are in fact the key to native hygiene until such time as the people are radically reconditioned, can prepare the way to reduce that barrier sharply.

The last Census of Sarawak gave 134,318 (24.6%) as Mohammedan. 15,297 (2.4%) were Roman Catholic; 9,627 Church of England; and 20,143 "Other Christian", of whom 14,475 were Chinese (mostly Methodist Churches)—making 7.9% for all Christians.

In Brunei the Mohammedan proportion is much higher—47.1%; compared with 4.5% for all Christians.

In North Borneo the 1951 Census showed 115,126 (34.5%); Mohammedan; 29,092 (8.7%) Christian. Since 1921 Christians have multiplied nearly five times. Islam only by half. This is largely due, of course, to the small initial number of Christians—as also in the other territories.

\*This paper on this in the latest Sarawak Museum Journal (No. 7).

These figures are now out-of-date, especially for Sarawak, where the number of nominal Christians has soared since. In Sarawak there are also signs of a marked increase in the intensity of blossom religious observance and adulation, especially in the past 2-3 years, though not yet to the *ulu*.

Which brings us, obliquely enough, to the heart of the matter; heart in the Malay way. And, which can also suggest (at one time or another, in Borneo):

- spirit,
- meaning (in the sense of intention),
- good feeling (or ill, if *man*),
- "gut".

The heart, liver, feeling, gut or what you will of the matter be these, my friend, *ulu*, you are my friend, before Allah, if you have read thus far, you all the more so, perhaps, if you will be so good as to pursue me a little further.....).

The spiritual life is fairly important to nearly all Asians, including Borneans—as it evidently is to most humans. This is essentially an indisputable remark; forgive me, but we are dealing with the indisputable. Broadly, by "spirit" I mean here the sort of stir-up, (normally gentle in normal people) which is left to make men wile and women cry after all else is catered for in the complex of daily life and nightly dream. There are very few human beings indeed—very nuclear scientists—who have come to feel that the "objective facts" are of themselves sufficient to cover all findings. The Bornean "need" (if I may simplify it to that, to keep this discussion from becoming too elaborate) differs from the Briton in deriving from materially much more simple but physically, naturally more complex context; inside a materially less inter-dependent structure of human relations, offset by a more immediate and intimate association with forces manifestly beyond human control. It is not only that the Krayan or Kelabit have what economists too glibly call "the peasant ethic" or "voluntarist economy". This exists in Ireland, too. Krayan life is constantly dominated by, *inter alia*:

- the tropical, evergreen jungle;
- lack of any acute seasonality;
- irregularity in climatic phenomena (esp. rain);
- virtual impossibility of moving, (freering to death or having no land to cultivate).

In this set-up, lesser uncertainties are numerous, but the great big basic ones are few. This is one reason why the spiritual life of the *ulu* has been (in some ways) rather conspicuously mild; especially since the end of head-hunting and inter-group war removed one of the greatest sustaining uncertainties (cf. my first articles), while improving health measures—concentric in the past ten years—have much reduced another. The only other big subjective uncertainty that remains is the unreliability of the rice harvest. Most governments have made no significant contribution, despite a deal of expense and publicity. But it must be remembered that when the people say they "sugar" (go hungry) it normally means no more than there is not enough rice for everyone, everywhere, three meals, plus rice-fer (mask). In the *ulu* it is shameful to eat *masawa* (leak, headless); piggish, they say—but the staple of many Asians. They will not ordinarily eat *tau* (Eridia), the main food of adjacent islands, at all. These and other foods (maize, beans, cucumber, pumpkin etc.) can be grown anywhere in the interior with ease. There is never the shortage of land found nearer the coast, among the Neos and Land Dayaks. And whatever other blight, Nature or some power beyond may inflict—the principal ones are too much rain in August-September; vast swarms of *muntia* (boring pupa) if the padi is late; cyclic (4-5 years) redoubt plagues, locusts and steady stem-boring larvae—there is always the doury old *uqa* palm in the hill jungle.

It is against this background that the warrior, theoretically (at least) a Christian, must try to understand the Krayan, Kelabit, Murut. To the inland people of Borneo, that part of the man which is the spirit is not faced with too many large threats from without, and from within is engaged in such a direct relationship with the forces of nature to be dealt with by himself as an individual, that many of the deepest anxieties in, say, Britain can on the Krayan be met (however obscurely) in terms of action; or anyway activity.

The standard joke about fox-hunting as the primitive religion of the English upper-class masks a profound truth. It is there essentially a rich man's pastime. But when a Kelabit feels frustrated, uncertain and tense he goes off into the jungle with his dogs after pig and deer, makes his own *dalua* wherever he may for the night, and comes back when he feels like it, having created it out as well as built up on previous. As simple as that.....

To suggest that pork and venison directly soothe the spirit is not my intention. But these things are not wholly disconnected. That is why practically every man on earth has devised, on his own, some method of making spirituous liquor or a substitute device for getting the hell out of your time scale for a few hours a week. In considering the *ulu* we are looking upon a moderately sophisticated of needs, less in degree than those of a highly organized, mechanized, commercialized society which automatically (literally so) substitutes some human drives, which are then supplied vicariously (e.g. using man he men: the Oxford Expedition to the Uman Apes; Guy Arnold on T.V.); destroys, or tries to, others (e.g. sexual promiscuity among the young). Superficially these things are allowed for in the take and give of the *ulu*.

By and large then, and after inevitable oversimplifications are allowed for, it seems fair to say that in the sort of society now under review the intangible became are likely to be linked. In the middle of Borneo there is little direct need for an all-embracing theological theory of the universe. The universe is sufficiently all-embracing in itself, right there, all round, complete in much detail. It is also, in most respects, more intelligible on its impact than it can be, say, in Lancashire—where remote events cause mass unemployment in the cotton mills! And, when all is said and done, you don't *also* need if you've never died! While in the *ulu* you barely require to worship much more than the annual rituals of the vivid, green young padi!

So it is that, the *ulu* has, in the past, been decidedly weak on "religion"—in the outside sense.

Here we are dealing with the inside of Borneo only. But in this respect Borneo is naturally only a sub-region, (an abbreviation also perhaps) of the wider pattern in Asia. In all parts of the east which are tropical, rural, "peasant" and not overpopulated, religion has remained rather simple, on its spiritual and metaphysical sides—the paraphernalia of actual observance can easily become elaborate *ritual*, once set out on wings, tends to proliferate "like magic" (for Colonial Civil Service).

At the same time, the innate simplicity of this part in belief has demanded a simple system to satisfy itself. And here—you may well say "at last"—we return to the main theme of this paper, Mohammedanism.

The Koran itself is a genuine entity. As one of its greater western expositors (G. Margoliouth) has said:

"To speak of the Koran is practically the same as speaking of Mohammed.... it would indeed be difficult to find another case in which there is such a complete identity between the literary work and the man who produced it."

And:

"The Koran.... has created an all but new phase of human thought and a fresh type of character."

flowing from this, the religious observances are simple and straightforward. They require few special objects or equipment, nor even necessarily a special place: the essential element in Islam is simply the spot where you may kneel, facing humbly to Mecca.

The Mohammedan rules of marriage, divorce, property, slavery, inheritance and burial are really simple, yet work as well as any other (inheritance being the weakest, when removed from the Bedouin sands of Arabia). The invisible, inapplicable, other world element is not complicated. There is consequently a minimum of that historic jargon, "commentary" and classification which bewilders most other faiths, or makes them semi-intelligible to the non-intellectual. There are few difficult conceptions, such as the Christian Trinity and Virgin Birth. Thus Islam was able to start out fast and spiritually conquer a great part of the human race—over 100,000,000. It has won the greater part of its converts not from valuable people who were previously unorganised but from previous Buddhists, Hindus, Confucians and Christians. The "irreligious", still called *Kafir* in Malay, were not a cause of anxiety. They would come in time. But Islam knocked ascendant Christianity sideways out of western Asia and even for a time pushed it far back into Europe.

Several factors were of course involved in this success. The basic aim was that Christianity did not adequately cater for the needs of warm people like the Arabs. The great prophet Muhammad recognised this by fully recognising Jesus Christ—though in a way unacceptable to orthodox Christians, since the treatment was that of one equal to another, without the assumption (for either) of Divinity. The Koran itself borrows very extensively from the Old Testament and the ideals of Christ.

As the Islamic scholar, Kenneth Cragg (through an Anglican priest) summarises the rise of the new faith in his recent *"The Call of the Moslems"* (Oxford University Press, 1955):

"Islam developed in an environment of imperfect Christianity . . . . generated as a new faith because of the conviction that a new one there must be."

In the past century or so Christianity has staged something of a comeback in Africa and Asia. But only on a big scale among the *Kafir*. . . . never appreciably among Mohammedans.

Now, this relates immediately to what is going on in the old Roman, British, Babel and Berlin today. On the coasts of Borneo, the early Mohammedan missionaries from the 14th century on replaced the Hindu and other Chinese ideologies. Indeed they have never attempted conversion until lately and mildly (as indicated above). Meanwhile, in the past century, inland "irreligious" has been getting more and more out of gear with daily life, changed out of recognition by abundant iron tools and the cessation of head-hunting. Christianity has stepped in, mostly, in the past decade or so. The initial successes have been unsustained. But can they continue unchanged or last? I doubt it. I believe that one of three things can happen as the next generation grows up (and assuming no Holoocaust around):

- (i) The Christianity can recognise itself on a non-sectarian basis, eliminating extremists, purging itself of the opportunists who have become so unhappily attached to genuine good people and ideas. (But this is likely to be very difficult, as at least two sects are at present with fighting each other as "atheists".)

- (ii) The sensible, naturally dignified people of the old will react against the humiliating (to them) considerations inherent in the present going on, and turn away from the new western faith entirely. (There are already powerful evidences of such a trend in the Banggai cult, which may well be only a beginning).

- (iii) There may be a movement to embrace Islam.

Of these three, the first seems unlikely, the second has already begun and the third could easily gather strength with rapidly. The first, moreover, is in contradiction to the whole Asian trend, which is to reject the western ideologies and revere the natives. The third, on the other hand, is in line with a world resurgence symbolised (however variously) in Colonel Nasser and President Sukarno.

Mohammedanism is one continuing "natural" trend, which has never stopped since it began in Arabia. The old, whether Christian, Banggai or "pagan" pagan-imitator (Hindu, Jain, etc.), is laid in a ring of Islam today. And it is one of the complaints of a new political movement in Borneo that the powers-that-be find Islam not made enough efforts to proselytise the non-Mohammedans of the old Britain or Tonga.

On this there are—as in all respectable religions—two possible interpretations to be read into the words of the master. But while in the past, in the Near East, and in practice, Islam was militant, in later times and in the Far East the whole trend has been to follow the mood of Santa CIX of the Koran, said to have been revealed to Mohammed when he was asked to allow Allah be worshipped side by side (or alternately) with the older Mevra deities—a situation which also arises, and is usually politely by-passed, in Borneo. Thus it was revealed:

"Say: O ye Unbelievers!

I worship not that which ye worship.

And ye do not worship that which I worship.

I shall never worship that which ye worship.

Neither will ye worship that which I worship.

To you be your religion, to me my religion."

My own view on this (for what it is worth) is that the powers-that-be in Borneo have been wise. That without any effort on the part of Islam within the next generation every citizen of Borneo may well have become a Mohammedan by his own wish. The only MAJOR obstacle to immediate Islam mass conversion is the question of *past*—the protein of the whole false-world old. In any event, mass conversion eventually defeats its own ends if it is not based on real understanding and a harmony of minds. However good it looks on paper and in the begging letters sent around Europe or Australia for the moment, it will be ephemeral if not so based.

Perhaps, then, I may summarise this stage of argument by contrasts. First, an extract from a Methodist advertisement in the influential *New Yorker* (Sept. 22, 1954) which well illustrates what I can only describe as the impotence of those who use God as a personal patronising, whiteman's divinity—a mistake the prophet, Mohammed sought to rectify, with such immense success. This advert has bold headlines beside a picture of a girl about 14 years old:

# "CHILDREN ARE STILL SOLD INTO SLAVERY"

"Here is Lim Siah Cing, somewhat reserved, but a very sweet and kind little lady. She was a slave, bought and paid for. Her family lived in the jungle of Borneo. One day head hunters attacked her home. Siah Cing saw her father and mother beheaded, she herself was frightfully slashed. She was sold into slavery but escaped and is now in a small orphanage, the only one serving a vast area of North Borneo where an estimated 2,000 children are sold into slavery each year<sup>1</sup>. The price for a boy is £180, for a girl £150 to £200. Many of these slave children are used as opium runners. Lim Siah Cing is fortunate. She is in a CCF orphanage. But what of her hundreds of younger sisters, helpless to defend themselves and with no one to protect them and of her brothers, some as little as six, pending ransom?"

"Can we Americans complacently accept the privileges God gives us and ignore such children when we can help them with a gift of any amount or 'adopt' them for \$10 a month?"

That passage expresses almost the worst in crude western Christian attitudes towards the east. But there are, also, also, also parallelism among mission activities inside Borneo at present. To the Mohammedans this particular kind of extravagance is unthinkable.

Let the record appear unfair, it should be strongly corrected, to show another approach. For some reason, I seem to bring out the best in bishops! I saw quite a famous one, the Lord Bishop of Chichester, speaking in the House of Lords debate on Sarawak, the other day (Nov. 15):

## The Lord Bishop of CHICHESTER:

"My Lords, in his very interesting speech, the noble Lord, Lord Ogborne, referred to the valuable report by Mr. Tom Harrison on special conditions in Sarawak. In the course of that report Mr. Tom Harrison referred to certain missionary activities. The noble Lord spoke with appreciation of the value, in general, of the missionary work, and expressed his desire that such work should, generally speaking, be supported from the civilising, cultural and other points of view. The difficulty in Sarawak, as in certain other territories, is that in recent times there has been a regular—if I may so call it—proliferation of very small sects....

I hope he will not mind my intervening at the end of the debate and saying how much the Church of England, and other churches, I am sure, deplore interference with cultural activities by their smaller, sequestered and highly favoured bodies from outside the ordinary regime of the Church as a whole."

In this same debate, one of the most important of Colonial Civil Servants and Governors, Lord Milverton, put the thing—from the Conservative benches—quite precisely:

"I feel, as I think most people with practical experience feel, that one must learn to put first things first, and the first basis of any progress in any Colony anywhere is economic. It is no use pressing Western political institutions on them. It is no use regarding that people were not evolved in the way which is familiar to us—and which took us, incidentally, hundreds of years to evolve, but which is unfamiliar to them and often unacceptable to them. The things they appreciate are a better standard of living, better opportunities and more education. When we have got those things for them, then is the time to consider political progress. In conclusion, I would suggest that it is not, even then, necessarily desirable

to inflict upon them all the methods of election and the machines which we have evolved for ourselves. I should like to see evolved in the different Colonies, whether Sarawak or Malaya or Africa, not a blind print of Europeans but a people who, drawing from the resources of their own traditions, have evolved something which can stand up for itself in the twentieth century; something which is not just a copy from ourselves or from anybody else, but is a composite production of the best that we can give them and the best of their own traditions."

By Allah, yea, my Lord....

TOM HARRISON

(To be continued next month.)

## The Flight of the Hornbill

On March 21st, 1714, Warren Hastings wrote to Lord Mansfield, that great judge who put a new spirit into the common law of England, concerning certain Indian provisions. "Given the most inequitable or most fanciful customs which ignorance or superstition may have introduced among (the people of Bengal), are perhaps preferable to any which could be substituted in their room. They are interwoven with their religion, and are therefore treated as of the highest authority. They are the conditions on which they hold their place in society, they think them equitable, and therefore it is no hardship to exact their obedience to them. I am persuaded," concluded Hastings, "that they would consider the attempt to free them from the effect of such a power as a severe hardship."

Warren Hastings faced problems that we too should feel familiar to us today and, although he would no doubt shudder at the words *ethnological jurisprudence*, he was a man who loved those entrusted to his care, and more, he appreciated the merits of a stable society. Faced with a major task of policy, that of establishing the Company's authority in India, he would have been sufficiently sensitive and imaginative to appreciate the accuracy of Malinowski's analysis<sup>2</sup>, made a century and a half or so later: "The rash, haphazard, unscientific application of our morals, laws and customs to native societies, and the destruction of native law, quasi-legal machinery and instruments of power leads only to anarchy and moral atrophy and in the long run to the extinction of culture and race." I know of few statements more horrifying to the colonial civil servant than this of Malinowski: and we need not look far about the colonial empire to observe its truth.

Now it would appear that the contemporary objective of colonial administration is self-government; and this objective must be attained, if possible, by the maintenance of a stable society, whilst at the same time that society is being persuaded, and indeed urged, to advance to a point at which it is capable of survival in the modern world. This, it seems, is certainly the object of the colonial legislator: and I am concerned here only with the legislative approach to social problems and the methods by which, at the low level of written law, the legislator can successfully accomplish this ambitious advancement.

For written law is no different from any other form of law in its basic nature: law is simply a rule of human conduct, and unless written law has its roots set deep within the society for which it is intended, it is meaningless: the flight of a hornbill can, in a moment, extinguish it. If the British left Sarawak tomorrow, how much of their law would be left? Clearly makes the point concisely: "The development of law lies in human action. But the subject of this action is not in-

<sup>1</sup>Well over one in ten of all live births in that Colony!—T.M.

<sup>2</sup>Crime and Custom in Savage Society, p.81.

dividuals, but communities. The individual man who co-operates in the process always acts as a component member and in furtherance of a human community".

Before we consider in general terms exactly how the above objective can best be achieved, it is perhaps necessary to emphasize that our legislators are guided by principles of Western law, and that most of them are trained in, or familiar with, the English legal system applicable, as Aig said (p.251) to a "degraded, defunctified society". For them "the gradual codification (of the law) now in progress is but a legislative restatement of particular departments of the common law." They are the heirs of a legal system with a history far different from any to be found among the indigenous communities of Sarawak or, for that matter, among the Chinese. Yet their own system is itself subject to some formidable and, it is submitted, valid criticisms, of which the most forceful is, perhaps, that of Dean Pound: who, being an American, can perhaps be more detached about the whole thing. "Today, for the first time," he states, "the common law finds itself arrayed against the people; for the first time, instead of assuring for them what they most prize, they know it chiefly as something that continually stands between them and what they desire. It cannot be denied that there is a growing popular dissatisfaction with our legal system. There is a feeling that it prevents everything and does nothing. Commissions and boards, with summary administrative and inquisitorial powers are called for, and courts are distrusted. .... in large part this dissatisfaction has a real basis, and is well founded. No student of administration for our traditional system should blind as to the obvious fact that it exhibits too great a respect for the individual, and for the inviolable position in which our legal and political history has put him, and too little respect for the needs of society, when they come in conflict with the individual, to be in touch with the present age." (The italics are mine.)

So there is at the moment something wrong with the Western legal system adopted in Sarawak, a system that already finds itself in various trouble in the realm of public and administrative law. Dean Pound draws a picture of the system from which our legal philosophy is derived and, even if it is not conceded that it is wholly true, it certainly has sufficient truth to compel us to think very carefully about where we are going in a young Colony. We should not, I suggest, be anxious to bring about (as did Voelckers puts it) the "progressive separation of law from other rules of conduct", but that it exactly what we have, all too often, accomplished.

There appear, therefore, to be two courses of action open to the legislator. Wielded to a belief in the validity of a Western system of law, he can seek to impose a neat copy of that system in the Colony (as "Keeping up with the Joneses"), taking for his axiom Deacy's statement that "laws foster or create law-making opinion". An instance of this may be seen—and I do not consider the example unrepresentative—in the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, enacted a few years ago and forbidding the use of opium. Opium is eradication done, as the doctors tell us, little harm; but the smoking of opium is not, perhaps, the best of habits. With a few strokes of the pen and a superstitious belief in the magic of the written word, however, the old system of licensed, controlled smoking came to an end with the enactment of the new Ordinance. No one in the Colony appears to have demanded the law, and in fact some there were who protested; but the policy of the duly, traditional mind triumphed, with the result that opium smoking continues, smokers are victimized, the police corrupted and a handful of rich and influential smugglers flourish upon the inflated profits attending their hazardous ventures.

This, it may be argued, is an extreme case—and I am not suggesting that opium smoking is an old Sarawak custom; but it is only by illustrating the absurdity of the present method of imposing law upon

those who have not sought its aid that the defects of the policy become apparent. A recent article on *The Problem* referred to the Companies Ordinance, a trifle of 414 pages. On this subject an extract from "Bernadine Laws and Franchise" by Dell and Miley<sup>1</sup> may be of interest: "Another proof of the fogginess of the Bernadine lies in their refusal to adopt a Companies Act. A company can be formed in Bernadine only by private Act. .... These conservative tendencies are worth studying in detail, because they show that whenever these great big gaps in legislation thought necessary over here (i.e. in England) the reasons why they have not been filled in by the Bernadine legislators is that they know which side they are on: they are battered and have, without giving reasons which might give offence to those by whom they live, decided to leave well alone." This was, alas, in 1951: no doubt times have changed.

The other alternative to the legislator calls for considerably more skill and knowledge. Instead of the neat and easy adoption of a system that falls constantly back upon English case law, the legislator can endeavour to rephrase his summary encroachments upon customary law so that he strikes a correct balance between the interests of his "law-community" on the one hand and the individual on the other. This is the vital issue, and, if this latter alternative be adopted, it is no longer that calls for the framing of some philosophy of law that is native to Sarawak.

And it is here, I suggest, that the approach of the English or Western legislator is defective; for he is trained in a system of common law which has been built upon the determination of individual rights and liberties: whereas written law is universal, and the danger lies in its application, not to the individual, but to the community of which he is a member: for while the law communities of Sarawak may in some senses of the word be primitive, the adjective can scarcely be applied to their attitude to customary law. Contrary to what we may wish to believe, primitive law does not, as Malinowski has pointed out, consist exclusively or even chiefly of negative injunctions, nor is all savage law exclusively criminal; the indigenous people of Sarawak have, after all, developed to a point of legislation; they have a system of land law; and their personal law is sometimes refined almost to the point of sophistication.

It ought, therefore, to be axiomatic that if the legislator is intending to encroach upon and displace a customary law, in order to replace it by written law, he should know something of the origin, nature and extent of that customary law. After all, that customary law may be, and probably is, founded in good sense; it may be, and probably is, in harmony with the wishes of the community in which it operates; and it may be, for all the legislator knows, already in course of adaptation to the contemporary needs of the community. Yet here is the Sarawak legislator to know all this?

Let us look, for a moment, at the method by which this problem was being tackled by the Dutch, before the war. In those days the late Dr. C. van Vollenhoven was Professor of Adult Law, Constitutional Law and Administrative Law of the Netherlands East Indies, at the University of Leiden. It was the aim of van Vollenhoven (as quote W. R. Barendse) that "Western, viz., European law should not be imposed upon the natives, as they would not understand it and it might be antagonistic to their own legal convictions. Rules and regulations, however, should only be made for natives after full knowledge has been obtained of their own customs and legal conceptions. Only with such knowledge would it be possible to discriminate and to make statutory provisions where and whenever necessary. Full knowledge of the older and older law is essential. ...." In consequence, since 1911 some thirty-two volumes of *Adatrechtstudies*, sponsored by the Commission for Adult Law, have appeared.

<sup>1</sup>"Do we Need a Philosophy of Law?"

<sup>2</sup>Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law, Third Series, Vol. XXV, p.245.

As a result of that research I now read, as of this year, the following comment on Indonesian law<sup>1</sup>: "The future may well see a revision of the codes of civil and commercial law, of criminal law and military justice, of civil and criminal procedure. However, one must not expect a radical departure from the present provisions of the codes or of the existing legislative enactments. For the present at least, the policy does not call for unification of the law into a single legal system for all elements of the population. *Adat* law will long remain the basis of the private law of the indigenous population. There may well be legislation bringing about a measure of uniformity between *adat* law and western law in the spheres of contracts and commercial transactions. Labour law is even more or less the same for all groups. And there will eventually be a single agrarian system with *adat* law rules predominant. But in the fields of family law and succession the several elements of the population will long retain their own legal systems. The adoption of western law in these areas would destroy the very tradition and strength of the Indonesian people. Indonesian law aspires to codification and legislation, but it does not seek nor should it desire to achieve complete unification."

So that is the position in a territory similar to our own, yet possessing considerably more information upon the subject of customary law than any we have in Sarawak, in spite of the work of a few, sometimes partial sociologists. It may be necessary—I do not know enough about the Sarawak of this year—to establish some permanent Commission charged with the responsibility of advising Government upon the customary law of Sarawak. Such a body could then get down to the task of studying the sources of customary law of all communities in the Colony; the structural limits within which that law operates; the nature of the community by which it is accepted; the administrative and legal machinery of that community; the personal law applicable to the community in relation to such matters as marriage, legal relationships, succession and inheritance; the law of obligation and tort; and, last but not least, the land law of the community. This would be a permanent task of the commission but, in addition, it could be invited to consider the legislative programme of the Government, and to offer its views on the necessity for, and the nature and extent of all draft legislation.

Whether such a body would be effective would depend essentially upon its approach to the problem, which should be as much ethnological and sociological as legal; but something must surely be done, and that soon. When one considers the extent of the problem, and of what its non-resolution means in terms of social injustice, of the destruction of the sense of mutual responsibility, of non-recognition of community rights and of a breakdown (already implicit in the influence of cinema, radio, oil-field and missionary) of customary morality, it is difficult not to be appalled by the casual approach we make to the question of legislation. Law is not, after all, something separate from the ordinary problems of life; and written law must be applied as an instrument of social justice, not as some divine command brought down from Pagan or down in from Whitehall.

Yet, with all the errors of the legislator, there is, as Tom Harrison pointed out in *His Problem*, always the saving grace of an understanding judge. Ultimately it is all a question of sympathy: either you are in sympathy with a people, in which case you show a respect for the customs which have kept their society as a stable and living force; or else you despise them as savages, or, as a judge once jeeringly observed, *darkies*: people who have no culture, no religion, no customs, no laws and no laws worth discussing. It is as simple as that.

In conclusion I cannot resist quoting a story told many years ago by Dr. Leonard Adams, in a lecture at the University of London. "During my stay in the Indian provinces of our camp in Kamruia, where I collected some records on Indian and Naga customs," he said, "I used my spare time to learn the Teanohour dialect of the Puluan language from a French prisoner, a Senegalais of the Wolf tribe, named Mustafa Sali. Mustafa was a man of high intelligence, he had been in Paris and spoke French rather well. He was Mohammedan, and had various occupations. Just before the war he was a clerk at St. Louis, Senegal. Mustafa told me all about procedure before a native court in the Wolf territory, and he mentioned the *lin-sadal* which is spread over many districts of Africa as a method of trying a charged man, especially a thief. He told me that if the charged man licked a white-hot iron without hurting his tongue it was proved that he was innocent and that consequently he was acquitted. 'But, Mustafa,' I said, 'of course you do not believe yourself in that sort of thing!' 'Of course I do,' he replied. 'Now is that possible?' I said, 'For you are a clever boy and you were in France and are a modern man, aren't you?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'but it happened to me personally. When I was in St. Louis, one of my companions lost his silver watch and I was charged with theft. Well, I licked that hot iron, and consequently I was acquitted.' 'But then, I suppose, you refused to be hanged?' I said. 'No, why?' he said. 'I was quite all right because I was innocent.'". In the face of such faith the legislature can give the Government Premier absolute terms; but if they do not intend to bring such joy to the Printing House Square of Downing, they would be well-advised not to neglect the warning of Malinowski: anarchy, moral atrophy and extinction of culture and race.

R.H.H.

## Sarawak's New Stamps

The Postmaster-General has disclosed that it is hoped that the full set of the new issue of stamps bearing the Queen's portrait will be on sale next January. He has also been kind enough to let me see the proofs of these stamps.

The set consists of fifteen values, ten of which are pictorial. The other five bear the portrait of the Queen only, with the exception of the five dollar value which is the same as the present one, but of course has the Queen's portrait in the place of His Majesty the late King.

Of the new pictorial stamps the one cent is an attractive jungle digging scene in green. To me the two cent is orange is the weakest of them all. It shows a rather ungaily (baby?) man (ape?) doing its level best to get off the stamp. It is also not clear what it is standing on but it could be a billiard table. The four cent is a Kayan dancing scene in brownish purple and quite nice. The six cent is attractive in pale blue and depicts a jungle scene with a horsetail perched on a branch. The eight cent shows the traditional shield and spears and is printed in light rose red. The ten cent I like very much. It has a Kayah ceremonial carving on it and is in a very attractive shade of olive green. Purple is used for the twelve cent which shows a Melanau fishing boat in full sail. The only thing I have against this stamp is that it could as a glaze be confused with the sailing ship designs of Singapore. The fifteen cent is in dark blue and shows two very convincing turtles swimming about in the sea.

With the twenty cent value we come to the use of two colours. This stamp is very nice and shows a girl making baskets and has an olive green centre with brown surround. The twenty five cent shows a very clear picture of the "Astana" (Government House,

<sup>1</sup>"Professor A. Arthur Schiller, 'Indonesian Law', in *Studies in the Law of the Far East and Southeast Asia* (Washington Foreign Law Society, 1926).



Kuching) and is in brown with a green surround. A most attractive stamp. The thirty-cent value is as at present. The fifty-cent will be like the present thirty-cent but the two colours to be used are not yet known.

The one and two dollar values are, I think, magnificent. They bear the Anaiang portrait of Her Majesty, the first having a green centre and brown surround, and the second has the centre in purple with an olive green surround. These are truly beautiful.

Generally speaking, I think the public and stamp collectors in particular, will be very pleased with this issue and I personally think them much nicer than the current ones in use.

I. C. R. FISHER.

## Letter from Johore

The night of October 23 saw the bewitching ceremony of Tunks Abdul Rahman, the second son of the Rangat of Johore, and Tunks Sharish, daughter of the Yang di pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan. The ceremony was held in the grounds of the Istana Besar, Johore Bahru, a place well worth a visit, at any time. On this occasion, however, the grounds were thronged with thousands of lighters, for whose convenience (as befitting this royal occasion) the ceremony was held in an open pavilion, not before the Istana. Joined with the customary ceremony of Johore, the event was most impressive, a vast merry party followed, to the accompaniment of Green Spot and Coco Cola; and the few Western guests were fortified by the prospect of carrying on to the Istana Stulang Laut, the palace of His Highness the Rangat; for with consummate skill the event was staged upon the birthday of His Highness. Yes, there were drinks at the Istana Stulang Laut.

It is, curiously enough, such events as this which emphasize (and Johore Bahru is as Chinese as Kuching) that Johore is, after all, a Malay state. After such an evening even the most jaundiced of His Highness the Sultan, now in England, is difficult to believe. Difficult, but not, of course, impossible. Anyway, to the Sarawak visitor who is tired of Singapore, I suggest a visit to Johore Bahru and the garden of the Istana Besar. The grounds are beautiful and full of surprises, such as peacock, bearded pig, deer and the like; the three next to the Istana, built by Sultan Abu Bakar, still stands; and with a little judicious management you may be able to get into the Istana itself, whose ancient armoury alone repays a visit. Not on a State occasion, with its chandeliers, statues and paintings, it is all that an Istana should be.

## A SMALL CHECK FOR DEMOCRACY

On November 4, I note from my Gazette, Kuching sees its first elections. The event does not seem to be accepted as possessing great significance, but at this near distance it marks the end of an epoch. With their across the days of the D.O. and, for the matter, the expatriate, are numbered. This fact may be a little difficult to deduce, from the stream of new appointments featured in *Arrivals and Departures*; but note the day well, and put it in the almanac. When I read of recent events in Kuching I turn once more to a re-reading of that admirable history of Philip Woodall, *The Men Who Ruled India*. If any Sarawak civil servant has missed this book, now will be as good a time as any to start reading its second and final volume, *The Guardians*. This book is an excellent substitute for a crystal ball.

This democratic business reminds me of Mr. Nicholl's *Monroe Letter*, in the September Gazette. So Russia has no immigration forms, no currency forms, no customs, nothing really bureaucratic; there is no difficulty

about visas; there are lashings of spirits (used in England, I believe, to catch mackerel), vodka, cacha and brandy; wonderful afternoon racing is to be had at the Moscow race course, and (appropriately enough) on Sundays, too, almost everyone speaks English, reads *Time*, the *Manchester Guardian* and A. J. P. Taylor, and listens to broadcasts from abroad; the *Wahkano-vies* (a confusion, this) don't even work at night hour day; the foodshops are much cleaner than those of, say, that detestable gourmet, Joe Lyons; Islam and Christianity are those for the taking, although these deeply aren't enough clergy to go round (devastating loss of intelligence); and all is right as left can be. Mr. Nicholl seems to be the ideal observer, and I am looking forward to a reprint from him of a visit to Polina. In the meantime, the Information Officer might consider dropping copies of his excellent letter by air over Warsaw and Budapest.

## VALE

This month our arduous expatriates (all expatriates, needless to say) have been heartened by the generous terms offered by the Federation Government under the new Bill amending the Federation Agreement. This excellent Bill details the options for, and amounts of compensation to be given to expatriate civil servants. There is, however, one melancholy paragraph, providing that the maximum individual amount of lump sum compensation "shall not exceed eleven thousand pounds, sterling".

It has been (and is) interesting to note how this Bill has affected the lives of expatriate civil servants. In Johore it has replaced the Singapore state as a topic of conversation; the nervous officer faces a dilemma; but the more ambitious of his colleagues are now seeking to persuade him to resign, so that they may, perhaps, take his place. What the total amount of compensation paid will be I cannot say; but it is a shameful reflection on the affection felt for the expatriate, that he should be paid so handsomely in order to leave.

## SULTAN MUHAMMAD

One of the greatest fruits of His Highness the Sultan of Johore is, for me, the creation of an exclusively Malay civil service in the State. That this has been possible suggests that there are capabilities in the Malay temperament which few outsiders appreciate. In a territory dominated economically and numerically by Chinese, the Malay officer has contrived to maintain an administration which, while not perhaps so efficient as that of the impartial Westerner, has managed to work.

Whether, with the pace of political events, that administration will continue to be successful is another matter; and only the other day a Minister, a Malay who must be nameless, confided to me that he was worried by the indifference of many Malay administrative officers. "Ah," he said, with sadness, "an English D.O. travelled in his district, he knew all the people and treated their problems as his own. But now..." And then he continued, with much bitterness, in words I cannot write here.

There is an old moral in this, and I will not stress it. Let me therefore end upon a somewhat happier note, by recording a recent conversation with two Malay Government officers.

## POLEMONY IN MOHOMY

"It's about time," I said, having celebrated *maudeia*, the Star visit (incidentally, the Prime Minister's speech made an excellent impression on several Malay friends; but this must prove nothing) and the Singapore situation, "that this business of four years per Minister was dropped. Now the State legislature has, among few powers left to it, the power to pass an enactment dealing with—"

Inche X had just produced a pink ticket, a paste-board square to be signed by the "Home Ministers", and conferring *survive* (between strictly limited hours) upon the Home Ministers' husband. "Ah," said X, "syed Amir Ali, the Sheriff! He had, of course, never met my wife, who takes a strictly Christian view of marriage, anyway."

X wears his religion in as loose a fashion as, alas, myself, and Inche Y, our companion, smiled. Inche Y is, unlike X and myself, addicted to a stricter orthodoxy than any to which we could lay claim.

"The Quran limits the number of wives to four, it is true," affirmed Y, "and my wife knows this as well as myself. But it is almost imperative that all wives be treated with justice and equity, and if one's wife disapproves of a second, third or fourth wife, then what is one to do?"

"That's it exactly," said X, fingering his pink ticket and giving me his sudden, enigmatic smile. "Potters' government, I think you call it. Now it's no good making laws to make us all happy." X is, incidentally, a lawyer, but does his best to forget the fact. "Laws are all very well if people want them, but my wife doesn't. Hence, this—". He waved the pink ticket under our noses.

"Then a law would be a good thing," I said, without much conviction. "The Quran, or rather, the many interpretations of the Quran, have ruled you. What you need to do is sit around a table and produce a new Code of Family Rights. There's ample precedent."

X looked at Y. "I think you need a drink," he said, addressing both of us. "Come on: the licensing laws are, fortunately for you," looking at me, "in this state civilized than I remember them in England."

We adjourned to a coffee shop where, in spite of a 1930 law which prohibits the entry of Muslims on licensed premises, X called for two *angels* and a brandy. Y having pointed out that the Prophet was ignorant of the customs of the Scots.

After a few drinks X became more emphatic. "The trouble with you English," he said to me, "is that you're obsessed by law, just as some Muslims—and praise be they're law—are obsessed by the Shariah. You can't impose laws, they have to come out like—" he poured for a simile "like brandy from the grape. You could of course produce alcohol chemically, and it would be quite as, or even more potent; but it wouldn't be the same. My wife, now, is quite satisfied with the law. I can have another, even two or three more wives, in theory, and we're all quite happy with the situation. You do the same in England, I think, but it has a less official stamp about it."

"That's true," said Y, also a lawyer. "It's much better to let law grow out of necessity, especially as far as our own people are concerned. Too much law cripples the soul."

"Ah," exclaimed X, who is an admirer of D. H. Lawrence, "too much of the humble willy-wet leg! We want to be happy, so the Chief Minister tells us... *we-day!*" He caught the eye of our elderly landlady. "And how many wives can a Chinese take?"

"Any number!" said the landlady.

"There you are," affirmed X, looking at me. "You've ruined the Chinese, has it?"

"What a people," said Y.

"True," I said. "What a race."

## A.B.T.C.

SARAWAK ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,  
KUCHING.

To the Senior Superintendent of Customs.

DEAR MR. BRISCOM,

With reference to our telephone conversation on the subject of the brewing of the traditional Sarawak drink *Arbol Bross*, contrary to Para. 9 of Part III of the Excise Ordinance, 1930, the Committee of the St. Andrews Society has given the matter their very close attention, and wish to submit the following report in support of the view that the suspected liquor does not, in fact, fall into the categories enumerated in the paragraph mentioned.

As you are no doubt aware, it is not permitted by tribal law (See McPhearson, Edition III, Chapter 4, Para. 1, and the case of *Rat. v. The Anthonchaggle Burns Club 1931*) to reveal the exact contents of the drink in question, or the method of preparation. It is of course within your power to seize a sample and send it to the Government Analyst for determination of the alcoholic content. However, in order to do everything possible to assist you, and to satisfy ourselves that information does not in fact occur during the process of manufacture, a Committee was appointed to investigate the question, and its report is quoted below in the original.

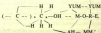
"The *Arbol Bross* Tasting Committee, heretofore referred to as the A.B.T.C. met on the evening of November 21st, and was composed of the following members:

- The Chiefs — In the chair (to begin with)
- His wife — Representing the ladies.
- The Vice-Chiefs — Representing Vice.
- The Hon. Secy. — Representing the Whisky Dealers.
- The Hon. Treasurer — Accredited Society Brewers.
- Sundry Others — Representing their own interests.

1. Next Whisky was first tasted by all present, in order to familiarize themselves with its flavour and bouquet. This preliminary step understandably took some time.

2. The A.B.T.C. next inspected a sample of the suspected liquor, produced by the Accredited Society Brewer. It is described as a whitish-brown, opaque fluid, with a slight sediment, and a pronounced alcoholic odour. It was agreed that a sample should be sent to the Government Analyst for a full (sic) analysis.

3. The A.B.T.C. next turned a sample of the mixture back. It was unanimously pronounced fit for human consumption. The Chiefs, in his professional capacity, endorsed this opinion, and stated that he was able, by palatal analysis, to submit a preliminary report as under:



It was unanimously agreed to submit the sample to further olfactory and oral trial.

4. This was done. And again. The white powder. The party pronounced the mixture "bloody good". Same again.

5. 4  
6. 3  
8. 1  
7. 2  
(Ditto, Untransliterated) All these will  
with us agree without discussion "Up with the  
St. Andrew Society and to hell with the  
Customs Department).

8. on the top of the  
—right  
Signature Aliyah.

In view of the rather unsatisfactory nature of this report, and as the Committee failed to reach any very definite conclusions (other than those mentioned in the report), and also due to the unfortunate fact that there was none of the original sample left for chemical analysis, it is proposed to hold a further meeting on Tuesday Nov. 29th, to which have been invited leading members of the local community (including your good self) who will be invited to pronounce judgment on the suspected liquor, a further sample of which will be prepared in due course, by the Accredited Society Bureau.

I am Sir,  
Yours Sincerely,  
R. Dixon,  
Chairman.

P.S. It has just been pointed out to me by usually well-informed medical sources that in all probability a certain degree of fermentation takes place inside the consumer, after the ingestion of Alcohol Mixture, especially in the presence of haggis. As this would therefore constitute a breach of the above regulations, it is proposed to investigate this point also on the night in question. This will necessitate the aspiration of stomach contents at regular intervals during the evening from one of the tasters. As you were the investigator of the investigation, and have shown such a deep interest, I feel sure you will hasten to offer your services to the A.B.T.C. in this capacity.

R.D.

## Function of the Executive

As nearly everyone knows, an executive has practically nothing to do except to decide what is to be done, to tell somebody to do it, to listen to reasons why it should not be done, why it should be done by someone else, or why it should be done in a different way; to follow up to see if the thing has been done, to discover that it has not; to enquire why, to listen to excuses from the person who should have done it; to follow up again to see if the thing has been done only to discover that it has been done incorrectly; to point out how it should have been done, to conclude that as long as it has been done, it may as well be left where it is; to wonder if it is not time to get rid of the person who cannot do a thing right; to reflect he has probably a wife and a large family, and that certainly any successor would be just as bad and may be worse; to consider how much simpler and better the thing would have been done if one had done it oneself in the first place; to reflect sadly that one could have done it right in twenty minutes, and as things turned out one has had to spend two days to find out why it has taken three weeks for somebody else to do it wrong.

(Continued)

## Bau Regatta 1956

The Regatta was held this year on September 23rd, the Regatta's birthday, and a prophetic Secretary with a touching faith in the efficacy of a birthday to bring good weather was justified in the end by reasonably good sailing breeze and a sunny afternoon. Although the day dawned grey and with a drizzle of rain in the air the first visitors were in the bumper by 7.00 a.m. and the people from the neighbouring kampongs and gardens were already finding their way to Tai Park, the scene of the regatta.

Tai Park, literally 'big mining' is the local Khek dialect, is an open-cast mining excavation dug out by the Borneo Company's workmen between 1906 and 1921. The actual date of the closing of the mine according to Mr. G. E. Willford in his memoir on the gold deposits of the Biau area of West Sarawak, was in 1922 but the recent reference to Borneo Company history by the Managing Director of the Borneo Co., Ltd. puts the date at 1923. Whatever the date of the closing of the mine there is no doubt that the site produced a considerable amount of gold which enriched the Company and at the same time the country of Sarawak. In the years which have passed since the last pump stopped work the water from surrounding hills and underground streams has accumulated there and this has added a charming and spectacular stretch of water to the Biau scene.

The number of entries in this year's regatta was a record. Model boats made by the local Malays predominate but there are enthusiasts from outside the District and the annual event is very popular with visitors from Kuching. It is hoped that next year there will be more entries and that there will be an improvement in the standard of models. The local Malay gift for fashioning a piece of soft wood into a model boat which will sail a straight course, given a reasonable amount of luck, should undoubtedly be encouraged. The popular wood for model boat building is *Platan* which is both light and soft enough for fashioning. The hulls are made in one piece and are usually made with a draught as shallow as possible and with a beam as wide as possible to give stability and speed. A great deal of experienced work goes into each model but the real excitement comes on the day when the boat craftsman can be cheered at his price by a furious wind and a run of bad luck. The surface of Tai Park is ideal for model boat racing, there are no rocks but the wind blows an irregular and varying pattern on the lake as anyone who follows up the course after the boats can see, and there are plenty of disappointments. The experienced competitor will put his boat into the water at the start with the splash of the confidant—the boat will be well balanced—filled with old scraps of iron (nails obtained in the District), to make ballast, and the boat is given its own helms on the crank of the gun. Off they glide to the finish but the wind usually upsets all calculations before the course is complete and that is why the regatta appeals to so many and keeps the punters on shore!

The surprise of the day for me, at least, was Sali bin Rapih winning the Sinki Cup—a race for miscellaneous boats the first of the day. Sali was hopping with excitement as he won his \$10.00 and trophy. The amount of work that went into the boat was little but with some ingenuity he had constructed his 'Tupang Kelahi' on the style he had seen Kelahis and Kayah using on the Kelang and his first attempt at the regatta was successful. Not to be the skilled model boat builder painstakingly fashioning his boat over the months before the regatta. 'Which side ready Taw', said Dohah, the Government Carpenter who has built some fine model boats in his time. I was inclined to agree with him as Sali is my cook and I could see just how much more ingenuity had counted than actual skilled work in the days preceding the regatta. He certainly had luck with the wind.

Some said the star of the day was the Schooner "A" race for vessels not over 6 feet overall, and there were indeed some fine boats entered. Tony Richards had his famous "Curry Bark" fully rigged and trimmed for the start. My new victim the "Margherita", a barquentine which we thought would show a taste of speed, was under plain sail without her flying top-sails, for stability, and seemed to be well balanced and true at the start. Chin Koi Chai was at wheel sailing his "Morning Star" and Mahai Tuen Iwan of Bera, was sailing his "Hinang Zaharah" for the first time, a detailed model of a schooner rigged with nylon which the experts said "wouldn't come in".

There were twenty-two boats in the race which was far too many and the inevitable collisions soon followed. "Morning Star" sailed in first for the second year in succession to win the Adman Cup, with Cpl. Raden's "Bei Butek" and the good ship "Hassan" third. Margherita was last seen with a list on and Curry Bark tangled with the "Hinang Zaharah".

The afternoon's racing was exciting and picturesque with white, blue, red and variegated colours on the clear blue surface of the lake. The swimming races and outdoor events were popular with the large crowd and the inter school relay race was an exciting race, at least for those watching the event. The judges had a difficult task in picking out the winners balanced on a thin pole over the water amidst shouts and splashing water. Madrasah Melina School, Kuching carried off the handsome Angai Challenge Shield with some very fine swimming.

The scratch handball organised by the County "Flag" method, for the outposts of differing horse powers, worked very well. If those who object to organised racing can be shown perhaps an exciting sight-gone course with tight turns can be organised next year for the benefit of the blood thirsty crowd.

The winners of the unlimited cash event took a 1st prize of \$544.00, a second prize of \$420.00 and a 3rd prize of \$210.00. I understand all the winners were from Bera so the District certainly profited by the Regatta. The Bazaar was packed to capacity and coffee shops were full all day.

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary Mr. J. H. Ellis very kindly gave away the trophies and medals and expressed, on behalf of the visitors, their thanks for an enjoyable day. The organisers were gratified to think that the day had been a success for their hard work can be seen in the audited accounts. Total revenue \$5,154.26 Total expenditure \$3,883.52 Net proceeds \$1,240.74.

The proceeds have been divided equally between the Upper Sarawak District Relief Committee and the Bera Recreation Club. The Bera Regatta, I have heard described as unique. It certainly is unique in that it came to the time set out in the programme. Long before the sunset over Tai Pait the last visitor had left, the Green Spot ferry had taken away the spectators and the last persons to leave stood somewhat wearily looking over the remains of a busy day. There was an air of melancholy there because someone mentioned his own absent outboard, turned up along the Bala Road like great man-boats.

D. W. ROWBOTHAM.

## Engkari and Katibas: a diary

Tuesday, 28.8.56. Left Sintangging by outboard at 8.50 a.m., accompanied by Dr. E. F. Brady and Mr. A. D. Persons of the Forest Department, and arrived at Lubok Antu, after a 30 minute stop at Engkilil, and another 30 minute stop for lunch further up, at 3.10 p.m.

On the way up, all hill-rice land visible from the river seems to be covered with fair secondary growth. The river-bank vegetation from Sintangging to Lubok

Antu is rather like that of the lower Saling, often an avenue of *Amel* trees and also with *Juma* trees extending very far from the river; the latter, however, disappears beyond the ridge's end at Engkilil. The cultivated dipteris is abundant, but showing very little sign of fruit. Above Engkilil the most prominent dipteris tree is *Simang*, and there are also some short sections of *amant*.

Wednesday, 29.8.56. Left Lubok Antu at 8.50 a.m., changing to a smaller engine, and arrived at Engkari's house on the Bering Ai at about 10.30. The longhouse has been destroyed, and the people are now living in small temporary houses. They want to migrate to the Fourth Division, and are reluctant to rebuild the longhouse while permission for the move is pending. The house consists of 27 doors, and the idea is that about a dozen, including Engkari himself, should move. He is very eager to go to the Kakas. He once had a short spell of work done, cutting a jungle track for some reason unknown to him, and I think the delights of the country have been growing in his mind ever since. It is all (apparently to Engkari) very far away land, with plenty of jungle produce for trade and besides the building; the rivers swarm with fish, and the jungles with game. He cannot bear the thought of not going there, nowhere else will do.

We spent the whole day looking at Engkari's land. There is a fair amount of rubber near the river, but the rice-land further in is limited. Most of it is covered with *amant*, and patches of secondary jungle are very thin and poor, even at 10 years old. This year he is having a very steep hillside, borrowed from a neighbouring house, and he does know where to turn next.

We left Engkari's house again at 1 p.m. and continued up the Bering Ai, now mainly an annual stream, arriving at Engkari at 2.30 p.m. Here we met two of our party, Bana and Uchut, who had been recruited from further up the Ai. These two were well known to Brady, having accompanied him to Baka Anai in 1955, and his confidence in them was to be fully justified on this journey.

We joined and landed up the Engkari until 4 p.m., when we reached Angkar's house at Nanga Jekak. It is well built, with *delias* posts,—a unity in the Engkari. After the usual preliminary conference, consisting mostly of prolonged but contented silence, we climbed a steep ridge at the back of the house, and had a good view of the lower Engkari valley. I was rather surprised to find that we were already in very rugged country: a single of high, steep ridges, with the two peaks of *Amel*, about four days' journey to eastward, just peeping over them. Except for its steepness and a not very fertile soil, however, the rice land does not look too bad. There are patches of bracken, but most of it is covered by fair secondary jungle.

It was not until fairly late during the evening's festivities that I received a request from 5 doors to migrate. Apart from the not unimportant fact that the whole Engkari valley is unsuitable for rice, I do not take this request too seriously, and would not give it very high priority. It is significant that they want to move to the Kakas and nowhere else will do. None of them has seen the Kakas, but tribes of this land of milk and honey seem to have spread, presumably from Engkari.

Thursday, 30.8.56. Changed into smaller boats, leaving the outboard engine behind, and continued up the Engkari, polling and heading. Reached Ngau's house in about two hours and paid a visit, but did not inspect his land. The house is fine well built but Angkar's, with very little below, but it is in fair condition at about six years old. The whole house wants to migrate. They say they have been in the Engkari for more than 100 years, and that the crops are becoming steadily poorer; they claim that chaos was the first Engkari house to apply to move, and that they have already sent a representative to Limbang to inspect possible lands there. They have, however, no very definite preferences, and the Kakas was not mentioned.

Arrived at Pongulu Tandong's house at about 4 p.m., and climbed a steep hill where we had fine views of the middle Engkari. The rice-fields seem very large, and are extremely steep. About half the area viewed is still under primary forest, but the people say that this is too rocky or too poor a soil for cultivation. The secondary jungle on the fallow fields is generally moderately luxuriant. About six doors of this house want to migrate, without any particular destination in mind. The desire, however, seems less strong than in most other houses visited. It is probable that pressure on the land is just beginning to be felt, and the scarcity of durable handwoods in the forest is also a nuisance. The house itself, although only nine years old, is in very poor repair. All the pillars are leaning at a perilous angle, and the building looks as if it would fall up if anybody gave it a slight push.

The river-bank vegetation has been changing today. There is much less *Alnus*, and *Emping* jamong is becoming abundant, but there is no sign of lower or fruit.

Friday, 22.8.56. Changed into still smaller boats, and struggled up the Engkari all day, after a delayed start caused by the necessity of re-crafting some of our craft. The river is becoming more difficult, with very numerous shallows and small rapids; the water is low, and it will take us four days, instead of three, to reach the top. In spite of a fairly dense population, the river swarms with fish, and an hour of laborious work in the morning gave us a feast for lunch.

*Krisumpa* is one of the most common riparian trees along this stretch, but there is still plenty of *Emping*.

Reached Sign's house at about 4 p.m., and, after much persuasion by the young ladies, decided to spend the night there. The house is a naturally airy one, but its condition is about as bad as that of the Pongulu's and the people are obviously not prosperous. The house has 14 doors, of which 7 want to migrate. They complain that the soil is poor and the land too steep, and that they are too far from civilization. There was no coal here, however was a relief, but there was some reasonably good durian.

Sign was quite reliable on the subject of migration, although usually he is a silent, contemplative man. All day long he sits on the roof, leaning against a pillar, speaking only to give monosyllabic orders to his women. At about midnight he goes to his room to sleep. At day-break he suppers and sits on the roof, leaning against a pillar. His only effort at polite conversation began when he asked me how long it took to travel to England, and how much it cost. He then asked which was the more distant, England or the sky. After I had made a wild guess at the time required to reach the moon, he relapsed into profound meditation.

But next morning I was surprised, and a little flattered, to see Sign himself carrying one of our baskets down to the boats. I took it as a considerable gesture of goodwill.

I suppose the most characteristic noises of a long-house are the shrill and usually quite formal protests of admonished or chastised dogs. But Dayak dogs have more individuality than one is apt to suppose. A dog at Sign's house, when it had a black, broad throat against its flanks to remove it from the hearth where it was sleeping, yawned, stretched, and left with bravado and almost dignity. At Angan's house there was a small pup who, when chastised, which happened about every half-hour, never said a word but always spent the next few minutes quietly biting everybody within easy reach.

Saturday, 23.8.56. A fairly short day, but with the Engkari steadily becoming smaller and more difficult. At about 3.30 p.m. we reached Baling's house, the top house of the river and situated, I suppose, at an altitude of about 1,500 feet. It lies on a high bluff

above the stream, and commands fine views of the upper valley. For a short time, in fact, it is very pleasant, but all the occupants want to move, complaining that the soil is poor and that they are too far from civilization. Some of Baling's relations migrated to Limbung, a year or two ago, and reports of them are good; the rest now want to join the new Limbung house.

At a glance this house seems to have quite a lot of land, with fairly good secondary jungle, but it is absolutely steep. The people are poor, but have a pleasant, spontaneous gaiety. We spent a jolly evening with the ladies, drinking nothing but coffee (the scarcity of meat during the last two days is an excellent thing, as we have a hard march ahead of us), and were thus successful in plugging the necessity of early retirement.

Sunday, 24.8.56.—An inauspicious start. The day broke with pouring rain, and two men recruited from Baling's house had had bad dreams, so were unable to come along. This was an unfortunate last-minute hitch, as we could have obtained plenty of recruits in the lower houses. News of our plan to reach the Kribus had been received with great enthusiasm and, in spite of the fact that it is the rainy season, we had had to turn down many offers, including one from a young lady who wanted to come along as cook. A court poet (that) from Lubok Anas had taken some leave and edged his way into our party, which I thought very sporting of him. The Sen Dayak has a great sense of adventure, and loves to have a story to tell, to the people of the Ai and Engkari, too, the distant Kribus is a fabulous land of great wealth, and its women, so that scared me, are well known to be of unparalleled beauty.

The ladies of the house were full of gloom, and said that we should have to sleep another night, after which everything would be all right. But we were firm, and the rain eventually stopped. We lightened our loads, sending a good deal of stuff back with the Native Officer, Lubok Anas, who had accompanied us as far as this, and finally persuaded one of our recruits to forget his dream. Nevertheless we were still over-loaded, and the first march, up a steep slope for nearly 1000 feet, was rather heart-breaking for the porters.

The open led us to a high ridge, and almost immediately we came across another small house,—a seasonal farm belonging to the second highest house on the Engkari. We sent some girls hurrying out to the rice fields, where they returned successfully with a meal, while we were hospitably entertained to an early lunch, and we were able to make a second start before midday. We have picked up another and final recruit in the rice fields; as soon as he heard where we were going he dropped his work and ran back across the hills to the house, over-taking us again later.

For a mile or so our way lay through newly burned rice fields alternating with patches of forest. It is very beautiful on these high ridges, where the clearings give wide views, but today most of these were limited by cloud. It was surprising to find that the Dayak make huts in the forest of the ridges,—the only source of timber left,—and drag them down to the Engkari.

Later the forest closed round us. It is of fair quality, but almost entirely a second forest with several *Lagerfl* particularly prominent and obtaining a large size even on the exposed ridges. I saw no *Agave* or *Boerhaavia*, and heavier woods are represented only by rather small *Cratogeomys*.

We continued up and down along the ridge, gaining very little height, until 4.30, when we found a small, muddy spring and decided to make camp. It is not a bad place except that there are no good French berries, and a storm, breaking in the small hours, soaked us all. While camp was being made, Buring and Uchat went off to sleep, but only bagged one large squirrel, quite pleasant.

*Monday, 24.9.56.* Continued all morning along the ridge towards the watershed, the nature of the forest remaining much as before. After some miles the ridge became difficult to locate, and there was some danger of our leaving the route and finding ourselves back in the valleys of the upper Ai. After a long and anxious descent, however, we were still on the ridge, at a fairly low pass that I think must be Ginting Buhuan, but we were now beyond the knowledge of our porters and, in the thick cloud, had no means of fixing our position accurately.

In the afternoon we steadily regained height, and between 3 and 4 p.m. a final stiff ascent brought us into wooded forest and to the summit of Lunan on the Ai-Kathon watershed. There was at least no danger now that we should accidentally return on our tracks, and we stopped for a bit to discuss future plans. To the south, peeping through the cloud, we could just see the summit of Anai, whence there is a known track to the Kathon, but we did not want to take the already treacherous route, and decided to follow a long ridge running northwards.

Here we were slowly, as signs of pig were abundant, and Brung and Unghat went ahead in the hope of getting a shot. They had no luck in this, but Brung bagged a large red monkey (*Macaca maura*). This pleased the porters, but I have never succeeded in eating monkey, which somehow manages to look even more human when it has been shot.

We had some difficulty in finding a possible camp site, but at 5.30 we came to a very small, muddy spring on the ridge and settled down hurriedly for the night. The ridges have been very thorny, there are enough leeches to satisfy the most ardent leech-lover, and we are all covered with blood and oozes. Well, with luck we may get a wash of sorts tomorrow morning.

*Tuesday, 25.9.56.* Carried on, mainly northwards, along our ridge, at first up and down, then losing height rapidly until, after about 2 hours, we found ourselves on a stream of moderate size, obviously one of the feeders of the Engkramoh. We followed this for some distance, but as the Engkramoh was out of sight we so as we decided to strike off eastwards across the ridges. This was fairly exhausting, but we eventually arrived at a small stream which led us to a larger one, and this we took to be the Telenjal. (We were wrong, as we had not yet cleared the Engkramoh; this was a nuisance, as for the next few days we were always one river behind our supposed position.)

We made a fairly early camp on a good site. Brung shot a hornbill, and the men had a very bad bag of fish (*alang*), so that we not only dined well but were able to smoke some against future needs. Our only misfortune was that it rained heavily for an hour or so and we were unable to dry our bedding and clothes. But we had a very cold bath and a shave.

In the high country through which we have travelled, pig, gibbons, monkeys of various kinds and apes/placental are abundant. Afaia are said to be fairly plentiful in the upper Kathon, and the men say they heard one near Ginting Buhuan. On the high ridges I was on the lookout for signs of rhinoceros, but saw none, and I saw very few signs of deer.

The forest, as on the Engkai side, consists mainly of succumb trees, but in places there are groups of *alang* *bars*, some of them of very large size. There is no *lapis*, and *lapis* was seen only along the banks of the Engkramoh.

F. G. B.

(To be continued).

## Aurora

The people that in darkness sit  
Rushed out to meet the dawn,  
Now give Aurora's ray light  
A cloudy curtain's drawn.

No more the busy town-tan thrab  
Thrills our aching offer feet,  
Nor nightly Murres the saxophone  
Robbing the Bishop of his sleep.

Erstwhile the chicken of Yang Qai Poi  
Squailed in satiny scenes,  
But now the scenes are torn between  
Horn d'acoustics of nuptial it is chine

Friends whose adoption we had tried  
Are drafted to serve churches,  
And now some chummy country boy  
Wipes our glass with vacant stare.

I feel like one who stands alone  
Some banquet hall deserted,  
And dread that this great pile may yet  
Into museum be converted.

R. B. S. McCOMBER

## De Lord High Mayor of Kaching

De Fisherman came from de rlu  
Lissen how de bolls de ring  
He came from de Limbang rlu  
For to be de Lord Mayor of Kaching.

Chewan Oh look de Lord Mayor of Kaching,  
De Lord High Mayor of Kaching,  
He came from de Limbang rlu  
For to be de Lord Mayor of Kaching.

He got a fine new factory  
De good Lord Mayor of Kaching  
Where he make munam an' compass  
For to put on de flowers an' ting.

And when he want to de Baces  
De munpin around he did ling  
So he lose everything but his braces  
Now he's de poor Lord Mayor of Kaching.

When dey asked de Lord Mayor for de water  
De Dirty Old Man of Kaching,  
He said "Along him pulver,  
It's no use shikap me for de ting"

Dey got a fine new office  
For to house de Lord Mayor of Kaching,  
But dey also got de Branch Office  
Where da is de song dey do sing—

Chewan Oh look de Lord Mayor of Kaching  
De Lord High Mayor of Kaching  
He came from de Limbang rlu  
For to be de Lord Mayor of Kaching!

*Notes*—We are told that this "satirist" was composed when one retiring "Lord Mayor" of Kaching first joined the rlu. It appears to have gained some popularity—and given no offence to its hero—in the past few years.

## Marvels of Science No. 1

Reviews

These are a revolutionary method of getting from one side of a river to the other without using sampans. Any explanation in non-mathematical terms is likely to be misleading, as the principles are rather complicated. As they are still very much in the experimental stage, Government has wisely decided not to rush ahead with building any until they have proved themselves (bridges). The so-called Saitik "bridge" is, of course, not the work of human hands, having been formed intact by a stroke of lightning in 1955. It has a perforated pipe along each side by which the flow of water in the Sarawak River is controlled.

PROFESSOR SAM

## CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor

Sarawak Gazette  
Kuching

Sir,

I ask leave to refer to the last paragraph of the *Excerpts from Reports of Administrative Officers*, in your issue of October 14 last, P. 153. The paragraph is headed *Mission*:

This is an extract from an official report, and, to avoid any misunderstanding, I am directed to say on behalf of the Sarawak Government that the views expressed therein are the personal opinion of the writer and not those of the Sarawak Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PHILLIP JONES  
Information Officer

The Editor

Sarawak Gazette  
Kuching

Sir,

NO CHURCH FOR OUR SOIL?

It is now more than a year since Mr. J. D. Freeman's startling disclosure on Iban Agriculture have been available. The existence of bushland and jungle stage in shifting cultivation, whereby crops of hill padi are taken on two and three successive years of the same land, was apparently not generally known before. That it is widespread and persistent is no longer in doubt, yet there has been little evidence of any energetic campaign to point out the evils of such practices to our Iban farmers. Such a campaign, to be successful, must be carefully planned, and sustained possibly over a period of years, and every possible means such as talks and discussions over the wireless employed.

There at last is a way in which immediate and practical steps can be taken to safeguard our hill land and help the farmers—a project of far more value than all the tractors at Tanat and pumps at Paga Magoi put together. It seems a pity that when a scientist so far forgets himself as to make sensible and practical suggestions they should not be acted on.

Yours etc.

PULANG GIAMA

## Excerpts from Administrative Officers' Reports for the First Half of 1956.

### FOURTH DIVISION

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, MIRI  
(Mr. P. Scanlon)

**Schools**—The Miri Middle School was reopened on April 19th. Eighteen of the strike ringleaders were expelled and other strikers were only allowed to return if they submitted letters of apology.

The School continued to function more or less normally until the end of the term with about 100 pupils instead of 340 as previously. The staff made great efforts to make up to the remaining pupils for the education they had missed during the strike, and were encouraged and assisted in this task by the Committee of Management. In the Commencement ceremony at the end of the term the Miri Middle School obtained the best results of any school in Sarawak.

At the beginning of the following term in mid July pupils who had been merely suspended were allowed to return to school on submission of a written apology. On the first day of term the District Officer, as Chairman of the Committee of Management addressed the School and reminded pupils that the temporary Committee would strive to provide good pupils with every facility and the best education possible under the circumstances but would descend in wrath upon bad pupils suddenly and certainly.

Government has also voted \$412,000 to the School for improvements to the buildings and grounds. As the time of writing a football pitch has been filled, levelled and drained, a new entrance road and bridge have been constructed and the staff quarters have been completely provided. It is hoped during the remainder of the year with the remainder of the money to build another bridge and access road, convert one class room into a laboratory, tidy up some drains at the rear of the school, and plant up the new front parking with suitable shade trees.

The 18 pupils who were expelled have not been allowed to return to the school in spite of numerous applications from their parents and friends that they should be allowed to do so. Most of them either have returned, or say they intend to return, to China.

**Shipping Disaster**—The *Lee Lee*, a Chinese launch owned by Mr. Young Khoo left Miri at 6.00 p.m. on 27th January, 1956, bound for Muara with a cargo of scrap iron. Some days later, as she had not arrived at Muara an extensive search was organised with Government vessels and aircraft, and aircraft of the Royal Air Force taking part, but no trace of the missing vessel was found.

An inquiry was held by the District Court under the Merchant Shipping Act. The Court pronounced the vessel pronounced lost and considered the master to be that the cargo had not been secured properly and had shifted in heavy weather thus depriving the trim of the ship. In spite of this finding and the long lapse of time the master is reluctant to admit that the crew of the vessel is lost. Before the Deputy Protector of Labour therefore can enforce payment of Workmen's Compensation to dependants of the crew it may be necessary to refer to the High Court for a presumption of death.

If ever the new Merchant Shipping Ordinance comes out of its crystal, it might be worth considering any provisions therein for inquiries of this nature in the light of experience in Miri. The procedure adopted here has been somewhat cumbersome and taken much time. It is of course hoped that ships will not disappear at sea without trace so frequently that inquiries have to be held at more than very rare intervals.

**Rural Areas.**—Work continued throughout the period under review on the various projects for the improvement of the new bazaar at Bakusa in the Sibak river. By the end of June the Government wharf, three Junior service quarters, and one three roomed bungalow block were completed. The earth road into part of the new Kampong Bakusa site had been cleared and filled and the drain dug. Work on the market was held up for a time owing to lack of cement but was finally finished in August.

Bakusa bazaar however is not very flourishing. Only about 5 out of 30 shophouses really do a good trade and prospects for the rest of the year are not good owing to the poor harvest this year. Work on a new Chinese School building however continued. It is expected that the building will be officially opened early in October.

Niah and Sual bazaar continued to survive at bare subsistence level, while Bata survived at well above subsistence level. Even Bata, however, had a bad patch in around June when pepper prices sank to between 500 and 575 on the spot. At the time of writing however prices have risen to between 590 and 5100 and the bazaar is more cheerful again.

**Land and Forests.**—55 doors of Dayak Settlers arrived in two shipments in June. 20 doors of K. Geyang had to trundle from the Konyakang off K. Sual in very nasty weather. With much labour and patience they and all their belongings were brought ashore without mishap over a space of three days. Another time I most strongly recommended that migrants should if at all possible be conveyed by smaller launch right to the new site of their homes. If this is impossible, at least they should be transhipped in small craft in a sheltered anchorage but not 3 miles out to sea in a storm.

Another lesson to be learned from this operation is that settlers if possible should arrive already turned out into the social units in which they will have to live. Only after a three day argument was I able to prevail on 20 doors of Dayaks from a variety of houses at the Bating Ai to join up and form one new house. Each settler group was obviously hoping to be allocated a vast temada area just for themselves alone.

Work was done throughout the half year on the survey of temada areas in Niah, Sibak and Sual with a view to further resettlement schemes. Unfortunately the native officer, Niah, had the map with him when his paddie was swamped entering Kuala Sual in June. He lost the map and all his travelling gear and was lucky to escape with his life.

An application has been submitted that Government might consider making some ex gratia payment of compensation to him for the loss of his possessions. At the time of writing no answer has been received. The native Officer, Niah, however shows a marked but understandable reluctance to visit Sual by paddle. Provision has been made in the 1957 estimates for a larger perahu for him. The lost temada areas map has almost been refound.

**Sawmoot Offshide Limited.**—During the first four months of the year Messrs Sawmoot Offshide Limited withdrew all their equipment from the Bakusa drilling site and concentrated their resources on building a new drilling location off Sungai Sina.

The Company's policy now lays it down that whenever possible services the company requires shall be performed by contractors. The Company does not wish to build roads or houses by direct labour or to run bus services and food stores but to concentrate on drilling for oil. This new policy has given a desirable fillip to local industries.

It also means that labour disputes which formerly would have been settled by the Company's Industrial Relations Officers are now brought to the Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

### The Miri Community Hall.

Great efforts were made early this year by the Education Officer and the District Officer to stimulate new interest in this project which could fill a very real need in Miri. After a good start during the first quarter when it seemed that funds, site, plans, interest and co-operation from Shell would all be forthcoming a set back has been suffered. S.O.L. has decided to review its policy for Miri with regard to Clubs and may wish either to incorporate a Community Hall in a new Club project or possibly to make available an existing building for use as Community Hall.

### The project is therefore temporarily at a standstill. King George VI Memorial Playing Field.

Owing to the lavish provision of Clubs and Playing Fields made in Miri by Shell it was not originally thought necessary to launch a scheme for a George VI Memorial Playing Field. Early this year however, it was thought desirable to clean and tidy up a number of sites around Miri for use as playing grounds for young children. One of these is in the centre of a block of shophouses in the bazaar and one is a Shell drilling reserve on the edge of the residential area. The Miri U.D.C. has agreed to maintain these grounds once constructed and also to make a grant towards initial construction.

It is planned to start work on these playing grounds early next year by which time adequate funds should have been accumulated.

### The Sultan's Centenary Fund, Fourth Division.

The Committee was once again able to make funds available to District Officers in the Division for giving scholarships to deserving boys from the area to enable them to further their education.

The Committee also resolved to try and keep expenditures down for the next few years so as to build up a good financial reserve which might be used for some sort of Bakoja Memorial Building possibly in association with the Community Hall.

### District Officer, Bakoja. (Mr. I. A. N. Daghari)

### Cases.

The majority of cases concerned Bata being prosecuted under the Prohibited Areas Ordinance, many of them being second or third appearances of the same persons. It is unfortunately one must be hard on even personal cases, for if one allows a man to come home to be with his wife, who refuses to leave her home in this District, then when he is settled one finds it equally hard to refuse to allow his parents to come, after which their other children, often married, begin on coming followed by their in-laws and so on ad infinitum. The increase of Bata in this District mentioned in the annual report for 1955 shows the necessity of being drastic in this matter.

### Muslims.

Many more Orang Ulu are applying to become the deacons than is either desirable or possible, but no Malays or Bata have yet applied.

Spraying by W.H.O. of the Baram, Tujar and Tenuk/Apoh was carried out. Preparatory visits were made by W.H.O. personnel to Pongohda Arin's and Pongohda Batak's areas, and spraying will be carried out later.

The Deputy Director of Medical Services accompanied the District Officer in June up the Baram to attend the Penan Trade Meetings and visited longhouses. One of the main objects of the visit was to look into the question of the health of the Nomadic Penans.

The inoculation of apes previes in the bazaar is being carried on slowly. The interim mess is worse than ever.



Continual low water has produced the usual reports of dysentery from the Baling, Apoh and other similar areas.

#### *Native Affairs.*

On 24th March 13 of the doors of Rumah Tingang Jak, Kuala Tuli were burnt out, when a kitchen, where a child was drying fish, caught fire. Red Cross Men and the Barisan Dendak Relief Committee swung into action to help. It was distressing to note that the congregated aboriginals waiting helped to spread the fire by its fanned and melted and blazing pieces floated up into the air and landed elsewhere still burning.

During the second quarter there was a round up of Borneo who had remained illegally in the District. Various cases have been heard and are pending. These Borneo often slip in and quickly start farming and then claim the authorities are extremely harsh to wish to eject them.

10 doors of Borneo came here from Balingian and Schuch in about 1950 and settled down in the Tinjar on Kiput land. Various attempts to return them home have failed and now it seems a compromise (in fact a moral victory for the Borneo) has been reached whereby they can settle in the Kulan in longis with the other Borneo houses there.

As a result of a trip to all Kelabit houses (except Seban and Baye) it appears:—

- i. Quite clear the Kelabits do not wish to be administered by Fifth Division. This is disappointing because that Division could administer them much better and more frequently than this District can.
- ii. They would use the path to Laman much more frequently were they not frightened of being arrested during the short walk they have to do across Indonesian territory and of leaving their area and ammunition confiscated.
- iii. They would like the Tuli made the main route of approach to the Kelabit area by blowing up the rapids. This is probably an impossible undertaking. If ponies could be introduced, a possible route, worthy of investigation, would be up the Apoh river to the old Patak and on to the Kelabit area. The old Patak is composed of flat bottomed valleys like the Kelabit area and is virtually empty. The Kelabits asked for cables for bridges over the rivers. I must say our party was lucky for the rivers were low and we only had to swim one, but had the water been high we would have been badly held up at times without bridges.

Because access to the Kelabit area is so difficult it was most noticeable how few bazaar goods were to be found in their houses such as pressure lamps, mirrors, padi engines, sewing machines, beer, arrack, etc.

The consumption of bark in one house was all but elsewhere in each house it was marked by total abstinence by one part of the house and by a considerable party spirit by other members of the house. However there was no feeling of anyone to drink who did not want to. Pineapples and button tomatoes and sugar cane, well cooked off in the local driers, were welcome refreshments in each house.

An unusual case occurred in Uma Bawang Kiri where the tin kumpang was ejected from his room by his adopted son (a child of Pengulu Kabang) and went and farmed at Uma Akoh. A Court case ordered the son to take in his adopted father again.

Another 6 doors have moved from Long Mith Ulu to the Silat for farming. They have been told that if they do not return to Long Mith after the harvest, the tin kumpang will be allowed to summons them for "Pindak". The same has been said about 3 doors of Long Kech that have moved to Long Bering, Apoh.

Against orders Long Temawan is being re-built in two parts, one part being Christian and under the tin kumpang, and the other part being Bungan and adat lama and under the Pengulu. The two parts have been told to carry on building towards one another so that there shall not be more than 10 fathoms between them and this gap must be bridged by a raised plank walk with a roof over it.

Similarly the Christian part of Long Wan, against orders and its own undertaking is rebuilding apriver of where it should.

Some 5 doors of Nomadic Penan Silat have started to settle down at Long Tikan, Silat and planted sweet potatoes and tobacco. They have cleared a hill-side and are proposing to plant padi this year. The only trouble is that they have very little padi, having previously purchased a little from the Kanyah at the rate of 4 gantang per small puring (a transaction that took place outside a trade meeting). They have only recently asked me to help and of course it is now too late for me to do so this year.

These Penans are fairly closely related to the Kanyah Bading, Kanyan Nyamok and Kanyah Lappa Aga and the tin kumpang of the Nyamok suggested that the Penans should move to near him and allow the Bading-Bading into the Silat. The Penans have not been convinced about this. I am strongly against letting Penans drift into a poor imitation of Kanyah long-house life and wish I had the staff to supervise them and enable them to by-pass the longhouse stage and teach them straightaway swamp padi cultivation, animal husbandry and hygiene, living in individual houses in a village.

Pengulu Apoh Enjay of Long Kemut, Baram River, Indonesia, and a large party came down the Baram and he was in Marudi for the Kapata. He was establishing contact with the chiefs here with a view to discussing forms of common interest, especially visits across the border and the question of "pindak" from Indonesia to Sarawak. On his return journey he stopped at Pa Pank (Long Banga) and apparently had a sort of Court Case about the "pindak" of the Kanyah Lappa Kz doors to Pa Pank and he writes to the Temonggong that they agreed to pay \$100.00 each as a fine to him. They inform me however they do not wish to pay. They have been told to pay nothing unless they wish to or unless they are ordered to by a competent Sarawak authority.

A Long Sebal boat returning from Marudi capsized at the Chik Lutan Rapids in the Akoh River in May and it was lucky no deaths occurred, though goods to the value of £1,000.00 including the boat and engine were lost.

Some 20 Penans of a group who used to be in the Baram and left here for Dutch Borneo some 20 years ago to hunt rhinoceros have returned here. They have come without any belongings because, they state, when they announced their decision to return here they were shot at by their trader friend in Indonesia and dared not return to their huts. They say they wish to call the remainder of their group over. Pengulu Apoh Enjay of Indonesia had noticed their absence and wondered where they were.

#### *Agriculture.*

As usual these doors that have already finished or nearly finished their padi are very vocal that the whole ulu is starving. Last year's harvest was not good for many people but shortage of padi has been greatly aggravated by impreviidence and of course those doors that have enough keep silent.

By the end of the period under review many houses in the Baram had burnt off. Borneo are reported as being swamps to massimally good. In the Tinjar filling in well under way and in the Borneo area it has only just begun. I saw one area in the old Borneo with padi about one foot high in June. Tebasing has begun in downstream swamp areas.

The Veterinary Officer accompanied me on a trip to Liu Maloh. He was most impressed with the healthy condition of what few cattle there are above Long Akah and with the terrible problem of mungo and disease ridden dogs. I asked if the people would agree to Government putting down the hopeless cases, who had only a slow lingering death to look forward to until which successful release they were probably spreading their disease, but was told they would not agree because they had "handien" on the poor beasts. I must say in this respect they are more humane than the British for they treat their dogs as we treat humans.

On a similar theme I was interested to find many Pumas refuse to eat chickens or domestic pigs because "eating a domestic animal is like eating a friend. If you eat your pig, why not eat your dogs too when they are of no further use for hunting?" Indeed, why not?

The Orang Ulu have little control over their cattle. If the Kelabits wish to catch a buffalo they sometimes have to shoot it. The problem of cattle wandering and damaging crops is getting ever more acute in the Barisan. This matter is to be brought up at the next Local Authority meeting. The present unwritten rule seems to be that the owner who first brought cattle or crops to the area is not responsible for fencing. This is not a satisfactory rule. The problem of damage caused by wandering house pigs is also coming up ever more frequently.

Some local Foodcows have been trying desperately to find over 1,000 acres on which to plant rubber. If they find an empty area it is usually pronounced unsuitable for rubber, and if it is suitable it is not in a Mixed Zone.

A. A. Aban Bohan did his very welcome annual trip up the Akah River. His report shows he is well pleased with the progress made in swamp padi planting at Long Tebingan and is pleasantly surprised to find Long Sorial is switching to swamp padi too, and this from areas which used to choose "The land here is unsuitable for swamp padi planting". I should like some of the Barisan chiefs who still sing that old refrain to me to be taken to see what can be achieved in areas that used to have potential poor harvests.

Many pigs and fowls have died in the site and in Marak. It is a pity the news of pig deaths always arrives too late for any really useful investigations to be carried out.

#### Trade.

The Regatta meant great trading activity in May for many Orang Ulu and Borneo had kept their rubber or jungle produce to exchange for cash over this festive period. There were chorier fairs to be seen as at the end of the period under review the price of rubber rose a little.

A birds' nests auction held at Long Luma on 1st February brought in 135 kati 2½ shahs, the average price being 143.96 a kati, and the highest price being 184.00 a kati.

The charges of the Ong Tiang Fern were raised by 15% last February and it is rumoured they are to be raised again.

94 Indonesians arrived of whom only 34 had "Pas ejahan". The remainder were prosecuted and were then given 3 months grace in which to look for work and to find a little cash to help pay their expenses returning home.

Batu Gading stone quarry offered work to nearby Ulu Akah and Long Lapan, but they were not very interested and the main labour force was Indonesian and Kelabit. The coffee trees are clean and well ordered and give an unusual picture of content.

#### Forest.

The affairs between Liddell Brothers and Lumbor were finally settled up. It appears likely the China Construction Company will take over Liddell Bros. work, at any rate in the lower Barisan.

The first and only application, I think, ever in this District has been received from a longhouse to fell single jungle.

The Malaka that were in the Lamingar Protected Forest have at last removed themselves as a result of the latest Court case.

The Forest Department staff have brought many infringements of Forest Rules to Court or have allowed them to be compounded. There has been a rather happy attitude in the past of allowing natives to work timber as and when and where they wanted, which pleased the natives, but cannot be said to have been good for the future of the timber industry in the country as a whole. Tightening up the rules is looking to the Forest Department becoming the most unpopular department of all amongst the natives.

#### Education.

New Local Authority schools were opened at Lubok Nibong and at Malang, Bakoang.

The schools at Long Dath and at Pa Main have considerably less bamboo huts now. The latter has a specially, being half a bicycle bell hit by a six inch nail.

The Kelabits of longhouses from Kubaan and Batu Pecong to Pa Tump (Pa Lungat) have kept the air-strip at Basse in good condition in lieu of paying school fees.

#### Shipping.

As long last the good ship Irene has been replaced by the Bessie, a much faster craft. It is unfortunate the Bessie has so deck space so that passengers are limited to the cabin and see nothing and get none of the atmospheric benefits associated with cruising General.

Sarawak Electricity Supply Company Limited engines here have been working in fits and starts and blackouts have been frequent. Street lighting had been greatly extended in January.

There was a large meeting at Long Tebingan over Easter which adherents of the Korean Evangelical Mission from far and wide attended.

On 28th April the Barisan Evangelical Mission Auster crashed on landing in heavy rain at Long Arip. Its pilot and 2 Shell personnel and later on the plane all came down safely.

#### ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, BENTULU

(Abang Mustapha bin Abang Haji Abdul Gapor)

**Native Affairs:** Malak—Favourable weather during most part of the first half year permitted good fishermen to be busy with fishing good catches were obtained in most cases.

**Dapak:**—As a result of the poor harvest earlier in the year some natives were forced to look for work away from their longhouses. Many found temporary work in the Seliew Settlement felling trees and clearing jungle for the Foodcows settlers.

Two families from Seliew in Second Division arrived to join T.R. Biting in the headquarters of Lubang.

T.R. Ubed and his followers came on several occasions to the District Office to apply for farming land at Sungai Segan belonging to Malays of Bintulu. T.R. Ubed said he had insufficient land for himself and his people. Upon close investigation it was discovered that this request was turned down by the District Office as far back as 1945. It is evident that the Tan Ramah was "trying out" the new District Office, but much time is lost on both sides without any resulting benefits to the applicants.

**Agriculture:**—The Sengs Demonstration Station ceased its experiment on padi planting this year as no farmers wished to continue to work the swamp padi plots. Most of the Chinese farmers in the area moved to Bintulu to work on their allotments in Seliew.

Nine Malay families had also withdrawn from Sengs, because their applications for some hilly land around Sengs have not been considered. These people, I was told, were willing to continue to farm on Government plots at Sengs provided they could own some land close by with security of tenure.

Regarding the Sea Dayaks living near the plots, they cannot farm this year as some of them were busy building their houses or otherwise too late to join in.

The padi harvest collected in Bintulu earlier in the year was poor on the whole. The majority of farmers were reported to have padi in last three months. Se-tuah and Tatus were reported to be slightly better, those who had poor crops this year had to live on old stocks until the next harvest.

**Forests**—Jungle produce exported from Bintulu to Local places in Sarawak and Brunei during the first half year were as under:—

| Articles       | Quantity       | Royalty    |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Billion Atpap  | 1,123,700 pcs. | \$1,313.69 |
| Billion Timber | 250 tons       | 1,000.00   |

**Local Authority**—The Bintulu District Council made considerable progress though it was born six months ago. Once the cog of Local Government was set in motion for the first time in Bintulu, the elected Council officers showed active interest in its running and seemed to realize the advantages of such a Council which is a further step towards self-Government and giving them more opportunities to discuss matters connected with the district.

Four By-Laws were passed by the Council and submitted to the Honourable the Resident, Fourth Division. They were:—

- (1) Dog Licence By-law
- (2) House Duty By-law
- (3) Sanitation By-law
- (4) Storage of Petroleum By-law

Government compounds, bazaar roads and riparian areas in the district bazaar were continuously maintained and kept clean by Council employees.

**Prisoners**—There has been the greatest number of prisoners interned at one time in Bintulu Prison, when 36 Indonesian Koryah were convicted to 5 days imprisonment on 18.8.56 for an offence under Section 8(1) (C) & (2) of the Immigration Ordinance 1952.

All prisoners serving sentences in Bintulu Prison appeared to be satisfied with the treatment they received. The usual monthly visits to the Prison were made by the Prison Visiting Board.

**Education**—Pastor Nightingale of the Bomoeo Evangelical Mission at Lanas visited the district twice with a view to obtain the consent of the Kayan in the Ulu Tabau to the opening of R.E.M. schools in that area. On his second visit in June and following discussions with the native inhabitants Pastor Nightingale dropped the proposal to establish the mission.

**Public Works Department**—Due to insufficient water supply several applications for the installation of water services were turned down. Following my own observation during a visit to the Sungai Nyuhau Barricade on 26th April it was discovered the flow of water into the main pipe appeared to be very weak, though water overflowed the dam. The matter was reported to the authority concerned.

**Arms and Ammunition**—The number of cartridges sold out during the first half year was 26,071 rds.

Number of Permits issued, 103.

The system of purchasing fish ammunition conditional on the return of surplus was followed except in special circumstances.

Eleven Dealers are licensed under the Arms and Explosives Ordinance.

**General**—A fire broke out suddenly at 11.30 on the night of 26th June at the Moulis Sawmill across river from Bintulu. Flames were fifty feet high lighting the surrounding kampong and bazaar. From this side of the river it appeared that the fire was burning into the Sawmill's power-house and any efforts to extinguish the fire was useless. Fortunately by midnight all the constabulary force available with other members of the Government staff and members of the public were at the Sawmill working earnestly to put the fire out. Relay teams were organized and bucket loads of water were thrown into the fire. The fire hose belonging to the Bintulu Airport was brought and installed and after hours of hard work in intense heat the fire was brought under control. As a result of this incident it is understood that the Sawmill in Bintulu have taken precautionary measures against future incidents and have equipped themselves with hydraulic pumps and fire-hose.

The action of those who helped to save the Moulis Sawmill from total destruction is highly commendable and the congratulations of the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary have been conveyed to those members of the Government staff who rendered assistance.

A Helicopter belonging to the British Malayan Petroleum Company landed on the small padding in-front of the Kuba at Tatus on the morning of Hari Raya Purnam. The pilot took the opportunity to call on the Senior Native Officer who entertained him to drink to the toast of "Selamat Hari Raya". The helicopter took off for Seria at 10.00 a.m.

## FIFTH DIVISION

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, LOMBANG

(Mr. T. Ainsworth)

**Native Affairs**—In the upriver areas a poor harvest, attributed to bad farms and damage by pests, brought about a considerable reduction in the amount of padi sold to government. New immigrants from the Second Division were badly hit and have had to be given padi loans to help tide them over to the next harvest. For the coming season more extensive areas are being tilled and cleared. These preparations have been accompanied in some places by disputes over farming rights between Borne and Murut. In general there is no shortage of hill-paddy land in the district. The problem is one of distribution. In the Limbang, Madanah, and Madanah areas the few Murut houses, by virtue of long residence, claim rights over far more land than they can use or than is justified by their numbers. There is a consequent pressure by some of the more numerous and vigorous Borne for revision of the existing farming boundaries. This year's disputes have been settled but they are likely to crop up year after year. Indications are that those Muruts who do not decide to join their compatriots in the Lanas district will gradually become assimilated by the Borne, a process which is already well advanced.

Every day Borne from other divisions turn up at the District Office asking for travel documents. Having left their own districts without papers to seek work in Borneo many learn on arrival there that they must have valid papers before reputable employers will take them on. In some cases they are employed by Chinese contractors and others send the financial authorities catch them out and eject them. In either event they come to Limbang.

**Limbang District Council**—The full Council met on the 24th February and again on the 15th June. Three standing committees have been formed with the object of simplifying and speeding up local authority business. They have been done off the mark but the machinery has been set up and it is hoped that with suitable encouragement they will meet more frequently. At the

beginning of March the Council assumed responsibility for the maintenance of minor roads. This is a matter on which the public is not slow to air its views and handicapped as it is by limited funds and consequent lack of equipment it is hoped that the Council will see to it that it gets the best value it can from the funds available.

**Education.**—So far the only school to take advantage of the scheme for Grants-in-aid towards capital expenditure has been the Chung Hwa School which is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$24,000. With the aid of a bulldozer hired from Brunel good progress has been made on the preparation of a site for the new school. Unfortunately the bulldozer broke down in June and completion of the work will probably have to be done by manual labour.

With the exception of the Binsaya School at Ulong other schools in the district are in poor physical shape. Local communities are unable or unwilling to raise contributions which would qualify for a capital grant for rebuilding or major repairs. The logical course is to introduce an education rate to secure a Government loan but local opinion will need a good deal of educating before this is acceptable. Meanwhile, so far as school buildings go, the picture is a depressing one. The Hwa school at Kampong Sibun closed down in April, the Hwa School at Nanga Modanik struggles on in a dilapidated and leaky building and the Binsaya school at Batu Duma is crumpled and rickety. The writer was unable even to enter the Malas School at Bangas as the raised planks which afford access (the school is built on piles over the water) could not support his weight. Action is being taken to effect such repairs as funds permit but not until school finances are put on a sound footing by imposing rates will there be any appreciable improvement.

A proposal that officers of the Brunel Education Department should assist in the supervision of schools in the Fifth Division has been generally welcomed.

**Chinese Affairs.**—Shopkeepers complain that trade has been less brisk than last year. They complain that down river kampongs do their shopping in Brunel to the detriment of local shops. Complaints have also been made that road work at present carried out by direct P.S.D. labour should be let out to local contractors. There are signs that some of the local Chinese are interested in taking up agriculture if suitable land can be found for them. This is a project worth encouraging.

**P.F.D.**—Water supplies have not been entirely satisfactory. For practically the whole of the past six months it has been necessary to run the booster pump of the Sungai Poyan reservoir for 7 or 8 hours daily. Even then, the Residency and District Offices quarters frequently go short of water and more often than not it is discoloured, probably owing to the age of the main pipes which were laid down over 30 years ago. It is hoped to replace these next year.

**Waste.**—Sanitation in the house is all water borne by a simple system. Each shophouse empties into an inspection chamber which joins up with the main pipe and eventually discharges into the river. At some future date it might be worthwhile introducing a septic tank but for the time being the present system works well. Scavenging has been carried out satisfactorily, all rubbish is disposed of into the river. The old pig slaughter house is to be replaced and a buffalo slaughter house is also to be provided. At present buffaloes are slaughtered at the fish market. The rubbish dump which serves as a vegetable market is to be dismantled when the new Arcon market is ready.

A newly constructed public latrine has not yet been opened for use as it is feared that the use of sticks and stones for clearing by users might choke the outlet to the main sewer. Water pipes are to be provided to meet this purpose.

**Prisons.**—Regular monthly visits have been made by the visiting Board. There have been no complaints and the health of prisoners has been satisfactory. When there are any, they are employed in general upkeep of the station.

**Shipping.**—During June the Sarawak Steamship Co. Ltd. were reluctantly forced to withdraw the "Timbul" from the Brunel Bay Service. The service had been maintained for two years during which consistent losses had been made. The Company have, however, arranged with the Straits Steamship Company for the "Pewak" and "Perlis" to take up cargo for Brunel, Lawas and Limbang, providing two sailings every three weeks. Cargo for Limbang and Lawas is to be transhipped at Labuan from which port there is a weekly lighter service to Limbang.

#### ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, LAWAS (MR. H. WILLIAMS)

##### Cases.

The only case of any interest was an enquiry into the death of Liew Che Hwa, a "cool" labourer in Lawas District who died from gunshot wounds inflicted by Liew Cheung Sai. The latter was sent in custody to Brunel Hospital where he committed suicide in the observation cell.

##### Criminals.

Buffalo stealing on a comparatively serious scale has for a long time been suspected in the area of the Lower Trusan and, despite of special police patrols, it seems to be increasing. Fifteen animals have been reported lost in the past six months and it is thought that they are either smuggled overland along the Trusan-Labu track or are taken overnight by outboard for sale in Brunel.

The reported "loss" of shotguns provides the subject for the greatest proportion of undetected crime. Even with very careful checks on sales and licences it seems impossible to prevent guns being sold across the Indonesian border and the probability of being secured a replacement appears a poor deterrent with a possible seven hundred per cent gain involved. One illegally obtained shotgun was handed over to Peng-hua Abai in Bih Kolahan and the offending Murut (from Lawas District) was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

##### Relief.

Probationary Inspector Ahmad bin Abu Hassan and two constables accompanied the District Officer in a long tour of the Upper Trusan. The Inspector has since delightfully produced a Police order exempting men of his rank from long-distance patrols!

##### Native Affairs.

At the beginning of the year increasing numbers of Indonesian Muruts were coming down to Lawas in search of work and proved particularly useful in helping to build the Ulu Trusan Track. The Indonesian authorities have declared their intention however of enforcing a much more rigid border control. It is believed a police or military post is to be built on Ruan Ting in an attempt to regulate this movement and, more particularly, to prevent the migration of Indonesian Muruts into the Ulu Padan and other parts of British North Borneo which has been commenced on in Diskaris. It is an unfortunate attitude from Sarawak's point of view as the settlement of Indonesians would be one solution to the sparsely populated hinterland of Lawas where re-population by other races would in all probability be strongly opposed by local Muruts. It is disturbing to hear rumours from the Mission that many of the Upper Trusan Muruts are contemplating moving over the border into British North Borneo to settle in the Mungpok Valley. This may very well not be true but people in the Basing Valley, in particular, have for long been unsettled, waiting to split up to join widely scattered kampongs.

### Labour and Economic.

Labour in Lavena District is in short supply and consequently expensive. Malays, particularly in the Samar area, are being attracted by high wages in Brunei and the strict controls imposed on Indonesian border travel make it increasingly difficult for contractors to meet their obligations. Sawmill owners report their inability to fulfil demand and one of them is inquiring into the possibility of recruiting large numbers of Kuching. The need for labour will increase in the next few months when work begins on the new bumar site, the installation of a piped water supply and the construction of the Lavena/Trusan Road and it is difficult to see how it can be easily met. Locals are aware of their strong position and, consequently, the standard wage of \$2/- a day is acceptable in only very few.

### Health.

In several ways, efforts have been made in the past six months to answer criticism so often levelled in Lavena of existing medical facilities. One visitation by officers, the Superintendent of Travelling Dispensaries began a thorough anti-venous and anti-malarial campaign; Health Inspector Darling-Croft travelled over the greater part of the District; Dispensary Assistant Jambol made another tour of the Upper Trusan in March; and at the end of June two young Murut girls were accepted as trainee natives in Brunei. That is something of a start but even bearing in mind the shortage of trained personnel, there is a feeling that more could be done. Because of over-work in Brunei, the S.M.O. has been unable to visit the District regularly as had been planned and if his future visits are to be at all successful they must be made on days planned well in advance as the majority of people here cannot be readily notified of any change in schedule. It is also questionable whether, in a District with no post communications as this, visits of a few hours are of any great value; a four or five day visit every month or even once a quarter would be appreciated more. As United Pengiran has not been found satisfactory as training in Kuching, the opening of a dispensary in Long Semado has been delayed but an assurance has come from the D.M.S. that it has been placed high on the list of priorities for new buildings. The need is very real and, as a purely temporary measure, Dispensary Assistant Jambol was asked whether he would be willing to be stationed there. He has long experience of working with Muruts, is liked by them and speaks their difficult language; he would, in many ways have been ideal but is, unfortunately, quite unwilling to go.

### Public Works Department.

It seems to be the role of Lavena to satisfy some fundamental need as a spotlight of calm in a changing world; a place that in T. S. Eliot's words is:—

"Neither from nor towards, at the still point.....

Where past and present are gathered.

Neither movement from nor towards,

Neither secret nor decline".

And if that be so, Lavena is proud to serve. But revolutionary happenings have occurred in the past few months. We have heard that wicked things were said elsewhere when three great ladies were whipped not long ago. They said we were confused, embarrassed, not knowing where to hide them. But that is harmful and untrue. We understood and hid them quickly—behind the bazaar—with most of us yelling delightedly and hanging on, over the three-inch-posted bridge; and no-one was unanimously enough to ask what they were for. And there were even more disturbing scenes when a tractor (the frightening type with no steering wheel) was dumped on our ancient wharf and it was left to the District Officer, as the only available driver, to attempt to execute its removal in a rhapsodic display of lever-pulling and terrifying manoeuvres. Public Works officials were, however, wise enough not to allow all this to go to our heads and brought us firmly back

to earth by infusing the use of a hand-filler in constructing the main Lavena/Trusan road.

Telephone and V.H.F. Communication.

In May, Lavena was in V.H.F. contact with Brunei but not with Limbang, then for brief spell with Limbang but not Brunei and is now with neither, but indications are that this might be remedied very soon. As an alternative to establishing an expensive V.H.F. Station in Long Semado, it was at one time suggested that Government should provide radio equipment to be installed and operated by Mission technicians as is done in the Upper Marau but nothing definite has developed out of this proposal.

### Prison.

Lavena lock-up is now only able to hold those on remand; an unfortunate development which has depleted the Station of a useful labour supply.

## The Museum

(Owing to the length of this month's ULU PROBLEMS article, this column is held over to next—when it will deal with the Ampas Patahan celebrations, a review of the B.C.L. centenary book "The Borneo Story", etc.)

## The Punjab Regiment in Borneo

(Continued.)

### DUTCH WEST BORNEO: N.E.I.

On arrival at Sanggus Lodo in West Borneo (Location of a large operational aerodrome—Singkawang II) women and children who had come through with the Unit from Kuching, together with State Force Officers and European M.C.O.s, were evacuated to Java. The native element of the State Forces, having only enrolled for service in Sarawak, had been disbanded at Bas. Four State Force Officers elected to remain with the Station and were given Emergency Commissions in the Indian Army (Major R. E. Edwards MC Commanding Sarawak Volunteer Force, Capt. C. L. Newman 2 i/c S.V.F., Lieut. B. E. C. Spurney Coy. Commander S.V.F. and R. W. Large 1 i/c Sarawak Rangers.) On December 31st a signal was received placing the 2nd Bn under Dutch Command N. E. I. Bandoeng. The recommendation of the Force Commander that the Unit be withdrawn to Singapore for inclusion in an Indian Brigade was turned down.

For the next month the Station was in action in this area. Company "D" was sent up in a harassing role to delay the enemy advance from Bas to Sanggus Lodo and under Captain Crowland and Lieut. Large fought a continuous rearguard action from 6-19th January losing only one V.C.O. killed. A second Company "B" took over the defence of roadhead and the river line at Sanggus Lodo while "A" and "C" Companies took over the defence at Singkawang II aerodrome. The Dutch Commander withdrew his troops to a reserve position in Lodo. By the 25th January 1942 the strong had closed down on Peling and threatened to outflank the Sanggus position and capture the aerodrome which the Dutch appeared loath to deny.

A counter attack led by "A" Company under Captain Fairbairn was launched against Peling 26th January but the enemy proved too strong and the flanking troops sent to cut off his reserve failed to prevent the enemy from bringing up support. In the action Sub. Karnas Singh was killed.

The following day the enemy put in a strong attack on the flank of the Sanggus position commencing 0700 hours but the position was held to permit the denial of the 'drome, all bombs and petrol stores and the firing

of all barracks. "B" Company in strength 156 fought the Sanggau action until 1730 hours by which time the Lado position was taken over by the Battalion from the Dutch who had withdrawn to Lomau-Bengkayang. At Sanggau Sub. Fransus Khan was killed with over 100 men.

On the night on 27/28th the Japanese landed in strength on the West Coast capturing Pematant, Sambar, Singkawang II, Pontianak, and Mempawah and commenced a drive towards Bengkayang.

The Dutch ordered the Battalion to meet and delay this new advance and "C" Company under Capt. Temple was sent to hold the Pematang Pass, 2 Platoons of "D" Company to hold the Mendjalas Road and "A" Company to hold an important bridge on the Mandorah Road. The enemy were contacted on the Pematang Pass about 1330 hours and 2,000 mainly cyclone anti-bushed. The action continued until 2345 hours with heavy casualties being inflicted on the enemy and none sustained by our own troops.

By 1340 hours 29th January all troops had been successfully evacuated to Ngarang where again the Battalion took over outpost positions from the Dutch who remained in the 2nd line at Sanggau and Tapan.

A plan had been put forward by the Force Commander earlier in the month for the defence of Dutch West Borneo with mobile troops to cover the evacuation of food, clothing and ammunition stores held by the Dutch in the Singkawang II, Bengkayang, Ngarang and west coast towns into the jungle and hills of the interior. From these hill bases it was proposed to operate guerrilla parties as had been envisaged for the 2nd phase of operations in Kuching under the original plan. This Scheme was put up to Dutch HQ Bandjoneg and through a liaison Officer to the C-in-C General Wavell, but nothing was heard of it later nor was any material sent over to implement it. Officers of the Sarawak Volunteer Force had been reported from Pontianak, given Emergency Commissions (General list) and earmarked as guides for these guerrilla troops. The Officers were Lie. Harbeck, Edwards, Stewart, Seppel and Wright. By the end of January the Battalion was running very short of ammunition, the food supply was only that available in local villages, medical supplies had virtually run out and clothing was in rags. With no prospect of getting supplies and little chance of being able to carry out further worthwhile operations it was decided to attempt to withdraw the Battalion to South Borneo ports for evacuation to Java.

#### WITHDRAWAL TO SOUTH BORNEO.

As the Japanese were in possession of West and East coast ports success depended on keeping this move secret but HQ, SWP Command were informed of routes and strength.

The Force Commander who had been seriously ill since 14th January could not face a long march of several hundreds of miles through jungles and was left at Sintang whence British HQ, Java agreed to evacuate him by flying boat with other Dutch Officials.

The Battalion strength now was 721 (out of its original 1075) and was divided into two columns—West column 344 under Major Milham and East column 333 under Lt. Col. Ken-Thompson heading for the ports of Koonai and Sampit respectively. Each column was split up into three parties to move through at 2 to 3 days interval since the country was virtually uncharted and the problem of food was one of major significance.

Dutch Officials in Sintang did not advise the attempt over country where few Europeans had been before and concerning which so little was known.

The men faced with being made Prisoners of War or making the attempt, unanimously decided to take the chance.

An advance party of 4 under Capt. McArthur was sent ahead on 3rd February to Sampit to contact Java HQ.

East column left on 4th February following the Mungai and the Ila Ila rivers, crossing the water shed and into the river Mandaul, later crossing to the Mottaga or Sampit river. This column which ran very short of food, had a particularly bad passage through rapids with their rafts, and eventually reached Sampit with its forward elements on March 1st, the column closing up in the next few days.

In Sampit the Dutch Officials had cleared out everything the radio transmitter and the town was in a state of loot.

On the 7th March the Japanese landed at Samarai, engaged East column and forced it to withdraw into the jungle after suffering some 200 casualties.

The column Commander struck N.N.W. and after 6 days compass march through virgin jungle got into West Column's route which he followed down to Koonai arriving in the last few days of March.

West Column starting from Nanga Ruch went to Kooni Bahra, crossed the water shed to Nanga Rona, down the Mandaul and Saragaj rivers to Bantempole, then crossed Arat river and proceeded to Koonai, advanced elements arriving on 10th February.

On arrival at Koonai the column commander met the advance party under MacArthur which had reached Sampit, found no radio and the town in a state of riot and so turned toward Pongkalahoon.

#### SOUTH BORNEO.

Just prior to the arrival of the West Column at Koonai, a staff officer from British HQ Java came and arranged for the column to take over the defence of Kotawaringin airbase from the Dutch and with some 250 Dutch Troops (recruited from Bandjoneg) under Command to effect the defence of South Borneo.

This Official had planned better accommodation adjacent to the railways and sent notices throughout South Borneo with notices in Urdu, Malay and Dutch giving exact strength and routes of the 2 columns—this secret information of location of course got into Japanese hands giving them a complete location report of the Unit's movements from West to South Borneo.

The column Commander signalled British HQ Java on receiving these orders, 10th Feb., asking to be allowed to fly over and explain personally the condition of the troops and the nature of the Area since his instructions had mainly advised him to "Live off the country". Permission was refused, though a small ship was sent over with supplies, Ben Gue with no magazines and grenades with no detonators which did little to ease the situation.

Plans for carrying out the orders from Java were collected and troops disposed. In brief, the plan allowed for putting into force the schemes proposed for Kuching and West Borneo i.e. guerrilla action by small parties, (guides and scouts Dutch Troops) based on hidden dumps of food, clothing and ammunition. The troops were very disappointed at having made the long trek to the South Coast in vain but nevertheless worked willingly. The Dutch Troops under command were very unhappy at the prospect of having to go into action and the majority were preparing to follow the example of the Dutch troops in West Borneo, i.e. melt into the villages as civilians. A request to British HQ Java to let the Column try to contact East Column by air was turned down although an aircraft was available and the reconnaissance would have been but a slight diversion from the daily routine run Andri—Kotawaringin—Santaya II.

## CAPITULATION OF THE N.E.I.

On 5th March, Batavia having been declared an open city, rumours were rife concerning a Dutch capitulation. These rumours were confirmed on the morning of 9th when orders to capitulate were received from the Dutch C-in-C NEI.

Attempts were made to get into touch with British HQ Java but our troops had been cut of touch with them since 4th March. No action was taken on the Dutch orders for three hours, until noon, when we were advised that the Japanese threatened to re-open the war in Java unless all troops in the NEI capitulated at once.

Following capitulation, plans were made to remove our volunteers from West Column back into the hills of Central Borneo, a distance of some 1000 miles North East from Kuching in the hope that they could be spread over certain river valleys, in particular the Mahakam, and remain there until the end of the War. Sarawak Officers who knew the country on the Sarawak border did not consider the scheme feasible and expected that many men would become casualties en route. The matter was put up to the men but only the 5th was prepared to make the attempt so the idea was abandoned.

The Force Commander who had been abandoned by the aircraft in Biting arrived in Pangkajene on 9th March. He had just succeeded in getting out before the Japanese arrived and had followed a route west of that of West Column, i.e. from Nangapoh—Kota Bahru over the watershed to the river Limanadu through Nanga Bantik of Kananaboh.

Considerable confusion existed in Officers' minds as to the authenticity of the instructions to capitulate, especially when the Queen of Holland broadcast a denial of "Capitulation rumours" on 12 March stating that all Commanders had orders to fight to the last. B.B.C. broadcasts of British Forces fighting Java fired the hopes of Java and Indian fighting on the borders of Sarawak did little to clarify the situation while our own HQ in Java made no attempt to contact us with information or orders.

The remnants of the unit were made P.O.W.s by a Japanese Naval Brigade at Karamol on 3rd April 1942.

## CONCLUSION.

It is not easy to visualise the strategic or political significance underlying the use of a single Battalion of Infantry on a task of "containing for our own use or denying to the use of the enemy" an airbase which was after all only a very third rate landing strip with no proper bomb or petrol dumps and no machine shops, hangars or normal station facilities.

To successfully defend this advance operational strip in the middle of 174 miles square of country, open to attack on all sides with ample covered river approaches capable of accommodating shipping craft, was obviously a major operation especially as the force was separated by over 300 miles of sea from the nearest British Base.

No great appreciation is necessary to realise the strategic value of the Kuching Area to an enemy. It was obvious that he would attack in force. To expect a single Battalion to retain the strip for our own use (even if we had the planes to operate off the 'Grass'—in fact not a single Allied plane was seen in operation throughout the period in Borneo) was to expect the impossible.

The use of the 'Grass' could have been denied the enemy at the cost of £100 by wiring for electrical destruction, without the expenditure of a single trained soldier. Realising these points the Force Commander considered that after delaying the enemy for as long as possible by mobile defence, the troops would be

best used in a guerrilla role to harass the enemy in his attempt to use the area as a base. Had this policy been carried out, either in the Kuching area or Dutch West Borneo, there is little doubt that it could have been maintained for upwards of 9 to 12 months. As matters turned out, the force only operated from the outbreak of war until 3-3-42.

Intelligence received (mainly from N.E.I. Staff reports, air and Naval, and our own field intelligence) suggested that by having troops in Borneo the enemy committed one Regiment (3 Battalions) in the MIER SERIA Area losing one cruiser and 4 Tots (torpedo boat?) sunk by Dutch Submarines while our force "PUNY" having completed its task and more had only three casualties. In the Kuching Area some 20 transports (one division) were launched into the attack losing one cruiser and 3 Tots to Dutch Submarines. Over 300 killed on the approaches to the airbase on 24-25 December 1941 and during our initial rear-guard actions towards Dutch West Borneo it is estimated that the Japanese lost a further 450. Our losses included the disbanded state Force Units and some 10 Officers and VOOs and 230 men of the 2,15th. It is estimated that the Japanese were using a Battalion as the advance Guard to their advance through the Sarawak border at Sengau road head, our losses being 3 VOO's and 100 men killed and one B.C. wounded.

The Japanese landed on estimated 15,000 on the west coast of Borneo on 26-28th January 1942 losing 1000 killed and wounded in the Penampang pass action; our losses were nil. By withdrawing into Central West Borneo the Japanese Forces were drawn after us at a time when they could have been more usefully concentrated elsewhere.

Japanese who had served in these operations confirmed these figures in the main. It appeared that the Japanese were confused in their minds as to the number of all troops in the Kuching Area. A Tokio broadcast gave the figure as 80000 and Japanese Intelligence Unit on arrival in Kuching were convinced that our force was in excess of Brigade strength.

While the material cost of the venture in men and materials and the time spent by the 2,15th on war preparations and in raising Local State Forces would appear to have been a waste, if the object to be attained is considered in the conservative light of Malaya HQ operational orders, but (half potential) (actual achievement) proved the enemy to commit a force out of all proportion to our troops in the area. Under these circumstances the operations may be considered as a signal success in addition to which, of course, two oil fields, a railway, two D.F. stations and three airbases together with numerous bridges were denied.

The endurance and determination of the men of the Battalion, especially those suffering from dysentery and malaria during the long march to south Borneo, is typical of the fine morale which carried them through the entire campaign. The Battalion was the only British Empire Infantry Unit to fight in the N.E.I. (check—) it is believed that apart from some units of heavy and light A.A., service Units and a Battalion of A.I.F. Machine Guns, no other Imperial Army Units took part in operations in the NEI where the vast majority of British personnel were non-combatant R.A.F. Ground crew).

Records dealing with operations in Borneo are as follows:—

- (a) BHD/2114/05 "Report on the operations in Sarawak Dutch Borneo" prepared by the Force Commander June '42.
- (b) BHD/2114/05 Appendix 1—Officers List. "SA-APOR".

Appendix II—Casualties.

Appendix VII—Regular Units or Detachments.

# Appendix IX—Achievements of the Force.

## Appendix XV—Reports, Records, Diary of events and Signal Log.

Appendix XV is important since Part I gives details of reports and records sent out of Borneo and Part II gives sources of future reports, records and references. The above are kept in original with records of the reply received 2/1/56, a matter reported to PHQ(II) G. S. Branch New Delhi.

2nd February, 1956.

Amhala.

Sd/ F. G. MILLHIAN Major,  
O. C. 2/15th Punjab Regt.

## Review

A Dictionary of Sea Dayak by N. C. Scott.  
Publishers: School of Oriental and African Studies,  
University of London.

Obtainable from Government Printing Office, Kuching,  
at \$7.00 per copy.

The Sea Dayak Dictionary by Howell and Bailey is half a century old and copies are not now obtainable. The need for a more modern and comprehensive work has long been felt and the new Dictionary by Mr. Scott helps to supply that need. There will be many who have been seeking such a book to assist them in daily contact with Dayaks in all sorts of places and I think they will find this very useful.

Mr. Scott is a reader in phonetics and has evidently been more concerned with scientific accuracy in recording a spoken language than with any broader considerations. His preface admits the paucity of his sources and the contents of the dictionary itself show

the number of unfortunate limitations that have been the result. In particular, there are a good many needless omissions of words found in Howell and Bailey, some being of quite common words. The examples and phrases have been changed but have not been much reduced or made more useful; some indicate their origin in conversations in London. Omissions of the translation of one sentence and the Dayak version of the next have a Dayak sentence with a following English sentence quite unrelated to it. And there is room for a great many more idiomatic usages and phrases.

The dictionary gives the language of the "descriptive" areas of the Second and First Divisions, and lacks life because it is neither Christian nor pagan. A number of Malay words borrowed long ago for use by Christians are omitted, and so are several names and words relating to the vitally important padi-cycle upon which the pagan religion is based. The close association of most Dayaks with the jungle is not obvious from the dictionary and the painstaking accuracy of Howell and Bailey in identifying birds and beasts and plants, often with their scientific names, has been discarded. Perhaps these omissions were intentional, or it was appreciated that there is a grave risk of a vocabulary growing into an encyclopaedia and losing balance. But short articles on important points would have been most valuable, besides giving more life and interest.

If I were Mr. Scott or his assistant I would now suggest that somebody else might try to do better. It is easy to criticize, but I am far from saying that the long and tedious labour that must have gone into this dictionary has been in vain. It is too much to expect any single effort to fill completely the gap which I have mentioned.

I have no doubt at all that the dictionary will go a long way towards satisfying the demand which has been growing very rapidly in the last few years.

A. J. N. RICHARDS.

## Recent Books

Additions to the Library during the month of November, 1956

| Author                         | Title                                                                                                  | Author                           | Title                                                                                                        |
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| <b>Non-Fiction.</b>            |                                                                                                        |                                  |                                                                                                              |
| Abbey, E. King of the Belgians | <i>The war diaries of Albert I, King of the Belgians (1914)</i>                                        | Allen, Richard Nevil             | <i>Chronos (1956)</i>                                                                                        |
| Abbey, L. S.                   | <i>My political life, 2 vols. (1955)</i>                                                               | Cheney, Brian                    | <i>How to make a success of your marriage (1955)</i>                                                         |
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| Arnold, A. J.                  | <i>A history of the Indian (1951)</i>                                                                  | Christians, G. R.                | <i>A short history of England from ed. a short history of England (1954)</i>                                 |
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| Bailey, William A.             | <i>From and from to find them, 2nd ed. (1955)</i>                                                      | Churchill, Sir Winston           | <i>The new speeches of the Rt. Hon. Winston S. C. Churchill, compiled by Charles Esdaile, 3 vols. (1951)</i> |
| Balfour, Philip Rowland        | <i>The new examine (1949)</i>                                                                          | Clark, L. P.                     | <i>Properties of photographic materials (1956)</i>                                                           |
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| Beane, Sir Charles             | <i>The state role in an aid to culture, with numerous worked examples, 2nd ed. (1951)</i>              | Cook, P. W. S.                   | <i>Teach yourself archery (1956)</i>                                                                         |
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| Carter, R. A. F.               |                                                                                                        |                                  |                                                                                                              |



| Author                              | Title                                                      | Author                                       | Title                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Foranide, Kenneth, G. ed.           | <i>Applied atomic energy</i> (1953)                        | Wells, Edward David                          | <i>The modern church</i> (1944)                                                          |
| Foranide, Ray                       | <i>Deep water for egg production</i> (1954)                | Wells, Edward, editor                        | <i>Atomobile about engines</i> (1945)                                                    |
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| Gosch, G. P.                        | <i>The history of piracy</i> (1954)                        | Nutrie, Anwarul                              | <i>Anwarul Nutrie: an autobiography New ed.</i> (1951)                                   |
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| Hedley, Arthur George Lee ed.       | <i>Chrysanthemum</i> (1954)                                | Prentiss, A. B. C.                           | <i>The Far East</i> (1951)                                                               |
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| James, Henry C.                     | <i>Cost of the sun</i> (1954)                              | Rachford, Noel                               | <i>Radon</i> (1944)                                                                      |
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| Jones, Sir Frederick                | <i>A life in letters</i> (1954)                            | Rene, Percy Albert                           | <i>The Atomium</i> (1954)                                                                |
| Jones, William H. S.                | <i>The Cape Town record</i> (1944)                         | Ruppel, Edward J.                            | <i>The report on unutilized living objects</i> (1954)                                    |
| Johnson, Stanley                    | <i>Current English</i> (1953)                              | Sargent, William Ewart                       | <i>Art: its meaning and purpose</i> (1952)                                               |
| Joshihara, Kazuo                    | <i>This is Belgium</i> (1951)                              | Schumpeter, Joseph A.                        | <i>The great economists from Marx to Keynes</i> (1954)                                   |
| Kimber, Barry J.                    | <i>Endurance sport on a small island</i> (1954)            | Sell, Martin M.                              | <i>Sweden</i> (1954)                                                                     |
| King-Hall, Stephen A. Drury, Ann    | <i>History in Scotland 1901-1950</i> (1952)                | Serv, Cedric                                 | <i>Tokushima</i> (1951)                                                                  |
| Knight, Maxwell                     | <i>Animals after dark</i> (1954)                           | Seymour, Victor                              | <i>Two life and voyages of Captain Alfred Sloman</i> (1952)                              |
| Knight, Stephen Alfred              | <i>Fundamentals of radio. 2nd ed.</i> (1954)               | Smiley, Richard                              | <i>Swimming... it's a new way</i> (1951)                                                 |
| Kutner, Peter                       | <i>Studies</i> (1951)                                      | Stone, James Alfred ed.                      | <i>Practical cases of the eighteenth century</i> (1954)                                  |
| Lakshmi, Kenneth                    | <i>The Chances. 3rd ed. revised.</i> (1954)                | Strong, William, 6th Baron, 1954, and others | <i>The Foreign office by Lord Strong and other members of the foreign service</i> (1951) |
| Lakshmi, Kenneth                    | <i>The history of Japan, revised ed.</i> (1953)            | Taylor, Frank Greenwood                      | <i>Organic chemistry. 5th ed.</i> (1953)                                                 |
| Lambert, John Mark                  | <i>Atomic energy and its applications</i> (1954)           | Thomson, Sir George                          | <i>The foreseeable future</i> (1951)                                                     |
| Lewis, John                         | <i>Small boat conversion</i> (1951)                        | Thomson, Sir George                          | <i>The atom. 4th ed.</i> (1951)                                                          |
| Lewis, Warren Hamilton              | <i>The splendid century</i> (1951)                         | Thomas, Walter                               | <i>Dark is the best</i> (1955)                                                           |
| Lewis, Warren Hamilton              | <i>The master of the splendid century</i> (1953)           | Thomas, William H. E.                        | <i>Fanciful China</i> (1954)                                                             |
| Lindsay, Eric                       | <i>Recipes for pleasure and profit</i> (1954)              | Walker, George                               | <i>Diabetes</i> (1953)                                                                   |
| Lindqvist, Edward                   | <i>Debut</i> (1951)                                        | Wharfe, Sir Montagu                          | <i>Rome beyond the Imperial Frontiers</i> (1954)                                         |
| Low, A. M.                          | <i>Science in industry</i> (1948)                          | Williams, Basil                              | <i>The white supremacy 1754-1780</i> (1952)                                              |
| McKibbin, Alan                      | <i>Swimming and swimming studies</i> (1953)                | Wilbur, P. L.                                | <i>Men from life</i> (1952)                                                              |
| Marston, Sir I. A. R.               | <i>The history of modern Italy</i> (1949)                  | Wood, D. R. J.                               | <i>The essentials of physics</i> (1954)                                                  |
| Mason, Andrew                       | <i>A history of England</i> (1957)                         | Woolfenden, Robert                           | <i>Live company</i> (1953)                                                               |
| Mason, Andrew                       | <i>The art of being happily married</i> (1951)             | Young, Dennis                                | <i>Men swimming on a small island</i> (1953)                                             |
| Merton, Thomas                      | <i>No man is an island</i> (1953)                          | Young, G. W.                                 | <i>The price of keeping</i> (1953)                                                       |
| McKibbin, Robert                    | <i>The map of chemistry</i> (1954)                         | Young, F. M.                                 | <i>Small</i> (1944)                                                                      |

## The Sarawak Turf Club

## WINTER MEETING 1956

First Day, Saturday, 3rd November, 1956

Race 1. The November Handicap

Ponies Division III B. 5 Furlongs

Elizabeth's

|                   |            |        | Tickets Sold |
|-------------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Phoenix        | 8.12 (8.7) | All    | 549          |
| The Triple Kong's | DH         |        |              |
| Boy Valiant       | 7.3 (7.5)  | Wahed  | 94           |
| 3. Biting Soliman | 8.3        | Medin  | 366          |
| 4. Matara Ham     | 9.3 (8.12) | Soldi  | 583          |
| Also ran:—        |            |        |              |
| Silver Star       | 7.10       | Aking  | 113          |
| Prison's Error    | 7.7 (7.10) | Ek Pah | 85           |
| Tanjong Ara       | 8.4        | Tau En | 462          |

1293

Scratched: Smoke Screen 8.8, Dondang Sayang 7.11,  
Blue Bird II 7.3.

Won by: Dead Heat, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 24½ sec. TOTAL: \$1.60  
Boy Valiant \$4.50

Race 2. The Putson Handicap

Ponies Division III A. 5 Furlongs

Mr. Ong Hap Lung's

|               |            |          | Tickets Sold |
|---------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Sea Dragon | 8.7        | Manor    | 226          |
| 2. Mangala    | 8.3 (8.7)  | Manan    | 734          |
| 3. Cabaret    | 7.8        | Wahed    | 328          |
| 4. Borneo Bay | 3.13 (8.2) | Tau En   | 661          |
| Also ran:—    |            |          |              |
| Bogawal       | 8.8 (8.9)  | Samsudin | 346          |
| Kadai Prince  | 7.7 (7.2)  | All      | 354          |

3034

Scratched: Darling River 8.7, Brisbane River 7.7.

Won by: ½ length, 3 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 12½ sec. TOTAL: \$9.00.

Race 3. The Winton Handicap

Ponies Division II. 5 Furlongs.

Messrs. C. E. Sandbrook &  
Ong Koo Hui's

|                 |            |          | Tickets Sold |
|-----------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Tanjong Hiji | 8.4        | Samsudin | 773          |
| 2. Medan        | 7.3        | Aking    | 129          |
| 3. Serigala     | 8.2        | Liben    | 634          |
| 4. Swan River   | 7.8 (7.10) | Medin    | 215          |
| Also ran:—      |            |          |              |
| Karwai          | 8.8 (8.6)  | Manan    | 211          |
| Chindimah       | 8.5        | Ek Pah   | 329          |
| Anam Bay        | 8.9 (8.4)  | All      | 634          |
| Brunei Beauty   | 7.10       | Mat II   | 736          |
| Happy Ending    | 7.12       | Wahed    | 282          |

3651

Scratched: —

Won by: 3 lengths, 5 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 20½ sec. TOTAL: \$3.70.

Race 4. The Martin Handicap

Ponies Division I. 5 Furlongs.

Messrs. Jong Ah Hong & Ong  
Guan Tan's

|                 |              |         | Tickets Sold |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. Selamat Pagi | 9.10         | Mat III | 627          |
| 2. Biting Ara   | 7.7 (7.13)   | Medin   | 1426         |
| 3. Laila        | 8.7 (10.0)   | De'an   | 468          |
| 4. Puan Archana | 11.12 (11.3) | Pah     | 430          |

2664

Scratched: Bachelor Days 8.8.

Won by: Neck, Distance, Distance.

Time: 1 min. 31½ sec. TOTAL: \$3.20.

Race 5. The Wm James Chuan Cup

Horses Division II. 5 Furlongs

Double "C" Stable's

|               |      |        | Tickets Sold |
|---------------|------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Jerry Boy  | 10.4 | Liben  | 758          |
| 2. Best Queen | 10.4 | Tau En | 1194         |
| 3. Capital    | 9.2  | Ek Pah | 378          |
| 4. Coughan    | 8.8  | Wahed  | 612          |

Also ran:—

|                |           |         |     |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----|
| Stars Remember | 8.8 (8.2) | Mat III | 285 |
| Self Arrow     | 8.8       | Aking   | 117 |
| Flying Spray   | 10.0      | Medin   | 782 |

3346

Scratched: Marshal Fock 10.2, Avitor 9.3.

Won by: ½ length, 5 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 6½ sec. TOTAL: \$1.70.

Race 6. The J. B. Archer Memorial Stakes

Horses Division I. 5 Furlongs

Mr. Chan Khok Lung's

|                |           |          | Tickets Sold |
|----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Miss Molly  | 8.1       | Medin    | 747          |
| 2. Omg Mach    | 8.3 (8.6) | Manan    | 156          |
| 3. Secret Love | 8.0 (8.2) | Samsudin | 810          |
| 4. Madras      | 8.10      | Manor    | 253          |

Also ran:—

|               |     |         |     |
|---------------|-----|---------|-----|
| Crescent      | 8.6 | Mat III | 385 |
| Lucky Lucifer | 8.3 | Tau En  | 459 |

3008

Scratched: Ongtan II 8.12.

Won by: 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 37½ sec. TOTAL: \$5.30.

Race 7. The Putson Handicap

Ponies Division III. 6 Furlongs

Elizabeth's

|                   |           |        | Tickets Sold |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Phoenix        | 8.2 (8.4) | All    | 621          |
| 2. Biting Soliman | 7.13      | Medin  | 407          |
| 3. Borneo Bay     | 9.3       | Tau En | 111          |
| 4. Mangala        | 9.12      | Manan  | 612          |

Also ran:—

|                 |           |            |     |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----|
| Kadet Prince    | 9.3       | Mai III    | 196 |
| Tanjong Ara     | 9.0 (3.7) | Abdulahman | 116 |
| Princess' Error | 7.7 (2.9) | Ek Pah     | 59  |
| Cabaret         | 9.5       | Wahab      | 204 |
| Marian Ham      | 9.6 (8.3) | Sohb       | 488 |

2840

Scratched: Sea Dragon 10.0, Brisbane River 9.3,  
Silver Star 7.7, Blue Bird II 7.7.

Won by: Distance, 1 length, ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 42 sec. TOTL: \$1.40.

## RACE 8. THE SERAMA HANICAP

Ponies Division II. 6 Furlongs

"ASO" Stable's

|                  |            |          | Tickets Sold |
|------------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Begawal       | 9.3        | Samsudin | 683          |
| 2. Bornei Beauty | 9.5 (8.12) | Wahab    | 145          |
| 3. Serigala      | 9.9        | Liban    | 452          |
| 4. Tanjong Hija  | 9.2 (9.4)  | Eddie    | 629          |

Also ran:—

|              |            |        |     |
|--------------|------------|--------|-----|
| Atom Boy     | 9.1 (8.10) | Ali    | 445 |
| Karawit      | 9.1        | Manan  | 145 |
| Chindimash   | 10.1       | Ek Pah | 64  |
| Happy Ending | 9.3 (8.12) | Sohb   | 114 |
| *Swan River  | 7.7 (2.10) | Medin  | 96  |

2771

(\*Did not complete Course)

Scratched: Darling River 7.7.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 39½ sec. TOTL: \$1.50.

## RACE 9. THE MALING SHAKES

Ponies Division I. 6 Furlongs.

Mrs. Lily Goh's

|                  |              |         | Tickets Sold |
|------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. Blazing Ara   | 7.3 (7.10)   | Medin   | 812          |
| 2. Puan Archibot | 11.2 (10.11) | Eddie   | 468          |
| 3. Selamat Pagi  | 9.4 (9.11)   | Mai III | 1022         |
| 4. Lailin        | 10.3 (9.10)  | Du'an   | 358          |

2629

Scratched: Bachelor Days 8.4.

Won by: ½ length, ½ length, ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 40½ sec. TOTL: \$1.50.

## Second Day, Saturday, 19th November 1956

## RACE 1. THE LAMMAS SCURRY

Ponies Division IIIA. 4 Furlongs

|                    |           |         | Tickets Sold |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| Mr. Tan Teck Ann's |           |         |              |
| 1. Cabaret         | 8.0 (8.1) | Wahab   | 1242         |
| 2. Boy Vulkan      | 7.11      | Aking   | 539          |
| 3. Silver Star     | 7.2 (6.8) | Medin   | 356          |
| 4. Kadet Prince    | 9.3       | Mai III | 209          |

Also ran:—

|                 |            |        |     |
|-----------------|------------|--------|-----|
| Phoenix         | 9.6 (9.1)  | Ali    | 397 |
| Princess' Error | 7.7 (7.10) | Ek Pah | 164 |
| Miss Kadet      | 8.9        | Mai II | 176 |

2063

Scratched:—

Won by: Neck, 3 lengths, ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 38 sec. TOTL: \$1.60.

## RACE 2. THE PUTANAK SCURRY

Ponies Division IIIA. 4 Furlongs

|                    |            |          | Tickets Sold |
|--------------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| Mr. Ong Kue Hui's  |            |          |              |
| 1. Darling Swaying | 8.9 (8.4)  | Ali      | 796          |
| 2. Begawal         | 10.0       | Samsudin | 788          |
| 3. Blazing Selatan | 7.7 (7.11) | Medin    | 1381         |
| 4. Brisbane River  | 7.9 (7.12) | Wahab    | 497          |

Also ran:—

|                |           |         |     |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----|
| Bornei Boy     | 9.13      | Tan En  | 485 |
| Marian Ham     | 9.4 (8.4) | Sohb    | 455 |
| Smoke Screen   | 9.6       | Mai III | 289 |
| *Darling River | 10.0      | Mai I   | 99  |

4044

\*Left at barrier.

Scratched:—

Won by: ½ length, 3 lengths, ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 38½ sec. TOTL: \$1.10.

## RACE 3. THE WISMA SPRINT

Ponies Division II. 4 Furlongs

|                   |      |          | Tickets Sold |
|-------------------|------|----------|--------------|
| The Triple Kong's |      |          |              |
| 1. Karawit        | 7.11 | Wahab    | 463          |
| 2. Tanjong Hija   | 9.13 | Samsudin | 381          |
| 3. Serigala       | 9.2  | Liban    | 333          |
| 4. Mongkai        | 8.5  | Manan    | 269          |

Also ran:—

|               |            |       |      |
|---------------|------------|-------|------|
| Atom Boy      | 7.7 (7.10) | Medin | 656  |
| Medin         | 8.15       | Aking | 352  |
| Bornei Beauty | 8.9 (8.6)  | Wahab | 1082 |
| *Swan River   | 8.0        | Ali   | 250  |

4208

\*Left at barrier.

Scratched:—

Won by: Head, 1 length, ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 37 sec. TOTL: \$7.20.

## RACE 4. THE LAMMAS SPRINT

Ponies Division I. 4 Furlongs

|                     |            |          | Tickets Sold |
|---------------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| Double "C" Stable's |            |          |              |
| 1. Chindimash       | 7.10       | Ek Pah   | 482          |
| 2. Selamat Pagi     | 9.5 (8.10) | Sara     | 582          |
| 3. Puan Archibot    | 8.13       | Samsudin | 1132         |
| 4. Blazing Ara      | 7.7 (7.11) | Medin    | 985          |

Also ran:—

|               |     |       |     |
|---------------|-----|-------|-----|
| Lailin        | 9.4 | Manan | 332 |
| Bachelor Days | 9.5 | Mai I | 385 |

2894

Scratched:—

Won by: Neck, 1 length, ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 37 sec. TOTL: \$6.40.

## RACE 5. THE WISMA HANICAP

Horses Division II. 1 Mile

|                   |           |          | Tickets Sold |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Mr. Lawrence Ho's |           |          |              |
| 1. Craggan        | 8.11      | Tan En   | 800          |
| 2. Secret Love    | 10.6      | Samsudin | 960          |
| 3. Perry Boy      | 10.5      | Liban    | 1039         |
| 4. Sunny Remember | 8.0 (8.1) | Mai III  | 761          |

Also ran:—

|             |     |        |     |
|-------------|-----|--------|-----|
| Crescent    | 9.3 | Medin  | 466 |
| Swift Arrow | 8.0 | Ek Pah | 262 |

4378

Scratched: —

Won by: 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 29¼ secs. TOTL: \$4.30

### RACE 5. THE MALAYAN BREWERIES CHALLENGER CUP Horse Division I. 1½ Miles

| Mr. Chan Khick Long's |      | Tickets Sold |
|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 1. Miss Molly         | 8.0  | Media 1513   |
| 2. Chung Mada         | 9.1  | Ek Pak 1628  |
| 3. Madras             | 8.7  | Master 1162  |
| 4. Marshall Park      | 16.5 | Samsudin 271 |

Also ran: —

|            |      |        |     |
|------------|------|--------|-----|
| Bras Queen | 9.0  | Tan Ho | 168 |
| Capitol    | 8.13 | Petit  | 194 |

6089

Scratched: —

Won by: Distance, ½ length, 2½ lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 25 secs. TOTL: \$3.20

### RACE 3. THE LAMPA HANDICAP Ponies Division III. 1 Mile

| Mr. Tan Teck Ann's |             | Tickets Sold |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Calcutt         | 10.5 (9.5)  | Edith 117    |
| 2. Mergala         | 10.11 (9.9) | Samsudin 488 |
| 3. Phoenix         | 8.10 (8.8)  | Al 848       |
| 4. Tanjung Ara     | 8.10 (7.10) | Wahab 910    |

Also ran: —

|                 |           |        |     |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|-----|
| Kudat Prince    | 8.9 (7.7) | Mat II | 917 |
| Matias Ham      | 9.9 (8.5) | Saba   | 900 |
| Hunting Selatan | 9.8 (8.6) | Media  | 596 |

5854

Scratched: Bay Valiant 7.11, Silver Star 7.5.

Won by: Head, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 2 mins. 29 secs. TOTL: \$17.50

### RACE 6. THE GRANTON-BULLY HANDICAP Ponies Division II. 1 Mile

Tickets Sold

Messrs. C. E. Sandbach &amp; Ong Kee Hoo's

|                  |            |          |      |
|------------------|------------|----------|------|
| 1. Tanjung Hijau | 7.19 (8.2) | Samsudin | 1448 |
| 2. Sun Dragon    | 8.13       | Master   | 508  |
| 3. Atom Boy      | 8.10       | Media    | 591  |
| 4. Sotigala      | 9.4        | Libra    | 517  |

Also ran: —

|               |             |            |     |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-----|
| Begawan       | 7.10        | Ek Pak     | 486 |
| Karwai        | 7.7 (8.8)   | Wahab      | 545 |
| Brunei Beauty | 8.11 (8.10) | Wahab      | 158 |
| Borneo Boy    | 8.1 (7.8)   | Abdulahman | 142 |
| Happy Ending  | 8.11 (8.7)  | Saba       | 152 |

4299

Scratched: Chiselback 9.10.

Won by: Distance, 1 length, ½ length.

Time: 2 mins. 24½ secs. TOTL: \$2.50

### RACE 8. THE BEAL MASHOUM HANDICAP Ponies Division I. 1½ Miles

Tickets Sold

Messrs. Mohd Wai Mang Ng's

|                 |              |       |      |
|-----------------|--------------|-------|------|
| 1. Pura Anahim  | 10.3 (9.12)  | Edith | 1253 |
| 2. Selamat Pagi | 10.12 (10.5) | Sara  | 468  |
| 3. Lucin        | 10.2 (9.9)   | Du'an | 448  |
| 4. Hunting Ara  | 7.7 (7.12)   | Media | 1259 |

3629

Scratched: —

Won by: 1½ lengths, Distance, ½ length.

Time: 3 mins. 08 secs. TOTL: \$2.10

PUSTAKA  
NEGERI  
SARAWAK



## SARAWAK TURF CLUB

Results—Winter Meeting, 1926—3rd and 4th November, 1926.

## TOTALIZATOR

| Race                 | 1st Day, 3/11/26. | Dividend | Race               | 2nd Day, 4/11/26. | Dividend |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1. PREMEX D. H.      |                   | 5.00     | 1. CABARET         |                   | 2 1.00   |
| 2. BOY VALIANT D. H. |                   | 4.00     | 2. DONDANGI SAYANG |                   | 8.00     |
| 3. SEA DRAGON        |                   | 4.00     | 3. KAWABE          |                   | 7.00     |
| 4. TANGUNG HIAU      |                   | 7.00     | 4. CHEN LIMAH      |                   | 4.00     |
| 5. SELAMAT PAGA      |                   | 7.00     | 5. CRAUGHAN        |                   | 4.00     |
| 6. JERRY BOY         |                   | 7.00     | 6. MISS MOLLY      |                   | 3.00     |
| 7. MISS MOLLY        |                   | 7.00     | 7. CABARET         |                   | 17.00    |
| 8. PREMEX            |                   | 7.00     | 8. TANGUNG HIAU    |                   | 2.00     |
| 9. BECAWAI           |                   | 7.00     | 9. PUA ARCHIECT    |                   | 2.00     |
| 10. BINTANG AMU      |                   | 7.00     |                    |                   |          |

## JURY COURSE CASH SWEEPS

| Race                                                                                                                                         | 1st Day, 3/11/26. | Race                                                                                                                        | 2nd Day, 4/11/26. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 1st No. 1460 5135.—1st No. 1461 5135.—2nd No. 1462 5135.—Acceptors: 1463, 1464, 2475, 2508, 1473, 1484, 1485, 1486.—each.                 |                   | 1. 1st No. 1528 5144.—2nd No. 1527 5120.—3rd No. 1540 5111.—Acceptors: 1544, 1550, 1493, 1444, 520.—each.                   |                   |
| 2. 1st No. 1456 1460.—2nd No. 1468 5101.—3rd No. 1419 5100.—Acceptors: 1416, 1465, 1445, 1150, 1915, 520.—each.                              |                   | 2. 1st No. 1508 5148.—2nd No. 1509 5124.—3rd No. 1507 5111.—Acceptors: 1502, 1503, 2033, 2081, 2709, 520.—each.             |                   |
| 3. 1st No. 1463 5104.—2nd No. 1465 5107.—3rd No. 1498 5110.—Acceptors: 1418, 1460, 1299, 1282, 1460, 1464, 520.—each.                        |                   | 3. 1st No. 1520 5150.—2nd No. 1499 5140.—3rd No. 1540 5140.—Acceptors: 1543, 1550, 1640, 1750, 2111, 520.—each.             |                   |
| 4. 1st No. 1421 5110.—2nd No. 1435 5120.—3rd No. 1500 5120.—Acceptors: 1492, 2040, 504.—each.                                                |                   | 4. 1st No. 1470 5150.—2nd No. 1471 5150.—3rd No. 1473 5150.—Acceptors: 1489, 1540, 2090, 562.—each.                         |                   |
| 5. 1st No. 1377 5147.—2nd No. 1360 5173.—3rd No. 2154 5130.—Acceptors: 1446, 1120, 1442, 1550, 1503, 1521, 520.—each.                        |                   | 5. 1st No. 1500 5011.—2nd No. 1514 5111.—3rd No. 1540 5150.—Acceptors: 1460, 1510, 1924, 141.—each.                         |                   |
| 6. 1st No. 1704 1403.—2nd No. 2491 5124.—3rd No. 1820 5111.—Acceptors: 2007, 2040, 2060, 1504, 520.—each.                                    |                   | 6. 1st No. 2111 5171.—2nd No. 2439 5120.—3rd No. 1509 5150.—Acceptors: 2015, 2620, 1877, 2620, 1277, 1960, 520.—each.       |                   |
| 7. 1st No. 1290 5150.—2nd No. 1111 5174.—3rd No. 1519 5100.—Acceptors: 1419, 1375, 1645, 1375, 1540, 1490, 1575, 1490, 1487, 1540, 50.—each. |                   | 7. 1st No. 1511 5441.—2nd No. 1510 5111.—3rd No. 1490 5110.—Acceptors: 1550, 1670, 1640, 1570, 1540, 1665, 1680, 511.—each. |                   |
| 8. 1st No. 1540 5140.—2nd No. 1417 5130.—3rd No. 1290 5100.—Acceptors: 1110, 1064, 1441, 1267, 1597, 1590, 50.—each.                         |                   | 8. 1st No. 1540 5100.—2nd No. 1892 5100.—3rd No. 1410 511.—Acceptors: 1820 510.—each.                                       |                   |
| 9. 1st No. 1350 5111.—2nd No. 1406 5107.—3rd No. 1500 5100.—Acceptors: 1499, 1411, 520.—each.                                                |                   |                                                                                                                             |                   |

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

## JURY UNLIMITED SWEEPSTAKES

Drawn on Race 8, Sarawak Day, 4th November, 1926.

| VALUE OF THE SWEEPS          |           | 101,000.00 |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Less: 97% Government Tax     | 51,700.00 |            |
| 97% Charitable Organizations | 11,200.00 |            |
| 97% Sarawak Turf Club        | 11,200.00 |            |
| 1% Added Money               | 6,100.00  | 41,017.00  |

POOL DIVISIBLE 578,992.00

|            | HORSE           | NUMBERS | POUNDS     |
|------------|-----------------|---------|------------|
| FIRST      | TANGUNG HIAU    | 14920   | 578,941.00 |
| SECOND     | SEA DRAGON      | 11124   | 18,711.00  |
| THIRD      | JERRY BOY       | 17010   | 7,009.00   |
| ACCEPTORS: | CHEN LIMAH      | 17047   | 1,041.00   |
|            | SPRING A        | 17047   | 1,041.00   |
|            | HAPPY ENDING    | 17049   | 1,041.00   |
|            | BRIGHT FIDELITY | 17137   | 1,041.00   |
|            | WILSON BOY      | 17049   | 1,041.00   |
|            | BECAWAI         | 17051   | 1,041.00   |
|            | KAWABE          | 17050   | 1,041.00   |

## 30 CONSOLATION PRIZES AT 10000 EACH.

|       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10200 | 10410 | 10700 | 12200 | 12740 |
| 10210 | 10290 | 10740 | 10740 | 10740 |
| 10400 | 10714 | 10740 | 10740 | 10740 |
| 10400 | 10410 | 10740 | 10740 | 10740 |

## SCRUTINEERS

UNLIMITED SWEEP — Messrs. Ho Chin Yee, Chen Hock Guan, A. E. Redd, C. V. Subramanian, A. T. Wedgwood, T. Wei Hock Tuck and Dato Alang Opong.

CASH SWEEP — Messrs. Ngai Ah Shin, Chong Kio Huan, Sim Thien Chuan and Tan Kai Chuan.

TOTALIZATOR — Messrs. Ho Chin Yee, Liew Fook Lye and Alang Hui Mohd. Kamin.

## SECTORS

(Continued Scrutineers — Sub-Committee)

Dr. W. Glyn Evans (Chairman)

Messrs. Ho Lai Wai (T.A.S.), Ong Kay Hui (S.T.C.), A. T. Wedgwood (Sect. Welfare Council), Chen Yee Hui (British Red Cross), C. E. Sandbach, R. Nottel, Lee Saw Ling (Sinh Buddhist Society).

HENRY ONG,

Secretary,

ONG HOCK GUAN,

Treasurer.