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the social, biological, and medical sciences in Borneo; (4)
subscription to the Borneo Research Bulletin.

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expertise on Borneo matters which may be drawn upon to deal
with specific problems both in the field of research and in
the practical application of scientific knowledge.

Fellowship in the Council is by invitation, and inquiries are
welcomed in this regard.

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

Research Notes: These should be concerned with a summary of
research on a particular subject or geographical area; the
results of recent research; a review of the literature; analyses
of state of research; and so forth. Research Notes differ from
other contributions in that the material covered should be based
on original research or the use of judgment, experience and
personal knowledge on the part of the author in the preparation
of the material so that an original conclusion is reached.

Brief Communications: These differ from the foregoing in that
no original conclusions are drawn nor any data included based
on original research. They also differ in consisting primarily
of a statement of research intentions or a summary of news,
either derived from private sources or summarized from items
appearing in other places that may not be readily accessible to
the readers of the Bulletin but which have an interest and rele-
vance for them. They will be included with the contributor's
name in parenthesis following the item to indicate the source.
Summaries of news longer than one or two paragraphs will appear
with the contributor's name under the title and prefaced by
"From:"

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will appear in each issue of the Bulletin; and, consequently,
reprints or other notices of recent publications would be
gratefully received by the editor.

Other Items: Personal news, brief summaries of research
activities, recent publications, and other brief items will
appear without the source specifically indicated. The editor
urges those contributing such news items to send them in the
form and style in which the contributor wishes them to appear
rather than leaving this to the discretion of the editor.

STYLE FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Please submit all contributions double spaced. Research
Notes and Brief Communications should be limited to approx-
imately eight double-spaced pages. Footnotes are to be
avoided wherever possible. Bibliographies should be listed
alphabetically by author at the end of contributions.

For punctuation and capitalization refer to Bibliographic
Section.
Support for the activities of the Council comes from subscriptions to the Borneo Research Bulletin, Fellowship fees, and contributions. Contributions have played a significant part in the support of the Council, and they are always welcome.

The Borneo Research Council was founded in 1968 and its membership consists of Fellows, an international group of scholars who are professionally engaged in research in Borneo. The goals of the Council are (1) to promote scientific research in the social, biological, and medical sciences in Borneo; (2) to permit the research community, interested Borneo government departments and others to keep abreast of ongoing research and its results; (3) to serve as a vehicle for drawing attention to urgent research problems; (4) to coordinate the flow of information on Borneo research arising from many diverse sources; (5) to disseminate rapidly the initial results of research activity; and (6) to facilitate research by reporting on current conditions. The functions of the Council also include providing counsel and assistance to research endeavors, conservation activities, and the practical application of research results.

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The list that follows includes the names, addresses, interests and works of geographers who are known to have done field research in Borneo within the past ten years, plus some others who have expressed an interest in East Malaysia or Kalimantan but about whose specific research no information is readily at hand. The list makes no pretense at completeness. In fact, it would perhaps be better entitled: "Borneo Geographers I Have Known Plus a Few Discovered in Orbis Geographicus (Wiesbaden, 1970)." I am certain there are some who must have been overlooked. To them I apologize and encourage them to raise their voices. There are others who are interested in their work. Several of the scholars listed have significant publications not included under their "works" only because their titles concerned directly with Borneo are included.

Unlike anthropologists, few geographers of either the human or physical type have focused their interest on a small enough area for a long enough period of time to become identified with scholarly works on that place. One rarely hears a geographer talk about "my people" or "my river" to the degree that one all most expects among scholars of some other disciplines. Accord ingly, it is somewhat difficult to bring to mind the names of geographers who have worked in and written on Borneo.

Nonetheless, there are a number of geographers who have done substantive work in Borneo, and since their work is often of considerable value to people in other fields, it is worth attempting at least to find out who they are and what they have done.

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BUCIHANAN I. D., Department of Geography, University of Malaya, Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur. Field Research: unknown.


ELLISTON G. R., Department of Geography, University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull, Yorkshire. Field Research: unknown. Interests: unknown (economic geography?). Works: The Marine Fishing Industry of Sarawak, Department of Geography, Universi of Hull, Miscellaneous Series No. 4, 1967.

FITZGERALD, DENIS P., Department of Geography, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Field Research: Kalimantan.


the notice of scholars pursuing research in these areas are
are skripsi (theses) written by students of the APDN (Akademi
province in Kalimantan. I am told, other provinces in Indonesia, has its own APDN,
usually located in the provincial capital. The APDN is a
three-year institute whose goal is to train civil servants
and tijmate (subdistrict officers) in the principles of
government administration. After two years of classroom
experiences, each prospective graduate is expected to carry
out six months of research and then produce a skripsi or
thesis.

The research topics vary a great deal but, in general, those
pursued by coastal students are related to problems of local
administration and development. The skripsi produced by
students from the interior tend to be more ethnographically
oriented. These students know there is a good possibility
that they will be assigned to their home districts upon gradu-
ation from the academy. Doing their research there gives
them a chance to gain a working acquaintance with the local
administration.

Most of the skripsi run from 100 to 150 pages and contain
maps, information on distribution of ethnic groups, notes on
local resources, and an outline of local history and local
administration. The skripsi by students from the interior
contain a great deal of ethnographic information useful for
anyone doing research in the area in question.

The student keeps one copy of the skripsi; the APDN keeps
one copy; the provincial government's office keeps a copy; and
fourth copy is sent to the Fakultas of the province in
Jakarta. Extra copies are not available and there is gener-
ally no way of reproducing copies, so scholars are asked
not to write for copies of skripsi. Any properly sponsored
scholar, however, should have no trouble gaining permission
to work with the skripsi in Jakarta or at the APDN.

The skripsi with which I am familiar are those produced by
students at the APDN in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, and this
report is based on those skripsi.

The skripsi I examined at the Samarinda APDN varied greatly
in quality, ranging from adequate B.A. work to one that could
have received an M.A. in anthropology.

The first three graduating classes of the East Kalimantan APDN
(1968, 1969, and 1970) produced a total of 115 skripsi. On
the bases of their titles, these works can be divided into
the following categories: Development and Education 71;
Development and Agriculture 11; Development and Health 3;
Development and Economics 25; Development in General 21;
Local Custom and Adat 11; Government and Administration 23;
Migration and Border Crossing 13; and History 1.

Of these 115 skripsi, 26 concern interior peoples and interior
areas. The ethnic group breakdown of these skripsi is as
follows: Kenyah 6; Tenjung 5; Punan 2; Lunto Daya 2; Kayan
Ga-ay (segai) 1; Benua' 1; Malinau 1; Bauo 1; Brusu 1; and
not specified 4.

The following listing contains the authors of the skripsi along
with the English translation of the titles that have been pro-
duced at the APDN in Samarinda.

1967-1968

Lahmuddin Usman, Examining Sources of Income in the Area of
Kotamadya, Balikpapan.

Zainuddin Usman, Steps Towards Rural Social Development in the
Area of Ketjamatan Tandjung Palas.

A. S. Muhammad, Several Aspects of Rural Development in Loa
Djanan Ulu.

Djarap Siddik, Government Policy of Kabupaten Bulungan in
Improving Interior Society.

Sofjan Muhammad, The Regional Government of Kabupaten Bulungan.

Nilas Mou, Several Notes Concerning: The Development of the
Region Tanah Tidung into Kabupaten Tanah
Tidung at Tidung Palas.

James Adan, Several Notes Concerning: The Migration of the
Nayak of the Apo-Kayan in Kabupaten Bulungan.

Abdul Rachman Fornia, Cooperative Life in Tanah Gerogot (The
Life of a Cooperative in Tanah Gerogot).


M. Jusran Djaprie, Sambaliung Society in Ketjamatan Sambaliung,
Kabupaten Berau.

M. Simandjuntak, Puan Society in Ketjamatan Kelaig, Kabupaten
Berau, Province of East Kalimantan.

Abd. Latief, The Interior Society of Kabupaten Bulungan at a
Glance.

Helmy Effendy, Government Organization and Development in
Kabupaten Bulungan.

Hadariansjah Achmad, The Function of Cooperation in Several
Aspects of Social Life in Kabupaten Pasir.

Ednan Dante Setia, Problems of Government in Kotamadya Balikpapan.

Idris Said, The Question of Transmigration in the Development
Plan of Kabupaten Bulungan.

Lamsur, The Regional Government of Kotamadya Balikpapan.

Sjachrial Setia, The Implementation of Transmigration in
Kotamadya Kotamadya, Kotamadya Balikpapan.

Bustaman Arham, The Problem of Rural Social Development in
Kabupaten Pasir.

Ratna Kentjana, The Realization of Transmigration in the Plan
of Rural Social Development in Rawa Makmur,
East Kalimantan.

Abdullah Sani, Farmers' Cooperatives in the Development of Rural Society in Ketjamatan Muara Bengkal.

Andri Mansjah Djaprie, Suggestions for the Increase of Cooperatives in Rural Society in Teluk Najur/Berau.

Jachman, Transmigration and Development in Rural Society in Ketjamatan Palaran.

Saad Naim, The Region of the Upper Mahakam that will become a Kabupaten.


Soeminem Sanias, The Influence of Water Transportation on Economic and Social Development in Ketjamatan Tarakan.

S. Muhammad Jahja, Several Problems of Autonomous Activity in Region TK II Pasir.

Abdul Hamid, The Importance of Cooperatives in the Rural Society of Kabupaten Berau.

Asran B., Concerning Several Aspects of Regional Government, Kabupaten Pasir.

1968-1969

S. Abu Bakar Bâ'boed, History of the Development of the Kingdom of Kutai.

Asan H. S., The Role of Education in the Development Plan of Kabupaten Pasir.

P. I. Soekirman, The Utilization of City Property in the Development of Samarinda.

Siti Chasina S., The Construction of the Market in Kota Madya Samarinda at Present and in the Future.

Zaínal Abidin Ajung, The Position and Role at Ketjamatan Tarakan as Part of Kabupaten Bulongan.


Aspul Anwar Badru, Efforts to Improve the Work Efficiency of Ketjamatan Governments in Kotamadya Balikpapan.

Pangeran Silvanus Ukung, Efforts Towards the Creation and Development of Village Government in Kotamadya Samarinda.

Muhammad A., Several Efforts to Increase the Working Efficiency of the Bupati's Office of Kabupaten Pasir.

Idris Seman, Completing the Organization and Equipment of Ketjamatan Muara Antajang, Kabupaten Kutai.

Zaínal Abidin Bansir, Several Efforts to Overcome the Difficulties of Increasing Farm Production in Ketjamatan Tandjupatapas.

Liah Hong Djen, Modang Society and the Influence of Custom.

Ngatiman Kasmo, Some Efforts to Overcome the Difficulties Faced by the Waterworks of Kotamadya Balikpapan.


Ishak Karim, Efforts to Improve the Existence and Subsistence of the Modang Dayaks in Ketjamatan Muara Wahan.

M. Alwi Mansjur, Community Development in an Uma Tukung Village in Ketjamatan Tabung.

A. Imran, Efforts to Improve the Life of the Tundjupat Dayak in Berambai Village, Ketjamatan Kenesah.

Ishak Karim, Efforts to Improve the Social and Economic Situation of the Dayak People at Long Buang Village, Ketjamatan.

A. S. Sjahiel Anwar, Agriculture in the Plan to Improve the Standard of Living of Village Society in Ketjamatan Lio Djanan.

N. Arie Sitaro, Ketjamatan Bontang and Its Internal Resources for Development.

Bambang Suanting Sekar, Action to Improve the Standard of Living of Pasir Adang Society in Ketjamatan Long Tiis Kabupaten Pasir.

Darsono Ribut, The Role of Waru Region Transmigration as an Important Element in Increasing Development in Kabupaten Pasir.

Muchdar Amin, The Role of Transmigration in the Development Plan of Ketjamatan Harong Tongkor.

Mohammad Elham, Efforts to Increase the Activity of the Ketjamatan Tabang Government.

Adji Sjarifah Madjenah, Increasing the Effectiveness of Fisheries to Form a Major Resource for Kabupaten Pasti.

Sofjan Husin, The Role of Kampung Air Putih in the Development of Kotamadya Samarinda.

Noordjanah, The Function and Role of the Planning Committee and Development Supervision in Kabupaten Kutai.

Machmudsfah Hutusua, The Increase of Fisheries and Sea Product as a Road to Development in Kabupaten Bulongan.
P. Pilipus Gaing, The Role of Border Crossing in all Aspects of Community Life in Ketjatan Malinau.


M. Bakri Sjahran, Efforts to Improve the Community Life of the Tundjung Dayaks in Ketjatan Barong Tongkok.

Hanafiah D., The Regional Government, Kotamadya Samarinda in Facing the Problems of Education.


Fadlan Sjahman, Problems Surrounding Moving the Center of Government of Kabupaten Bulungan From Tundjung Upland to Karakan.

Abd. Muin Alie, Agricultural Development in Ketjatan Aggana.

Surya Atmadja, Several Possible Ways to Increase Income in Kabupaten Pasir.

Zamanie Basrie, Changing the Lamin System Towards Healthful Housing in Ketjatan Muara Wahau, Kabupaten Kutai.


Mansjur Natsir, The Question of Food Supply in Kotamadya Samarinda and Connections with Ketjatan Palaran.

1969-1970

Nehengga Wantja, Spirit Mediums and Abstinence in the Beliefs of the Benua of Ketjatan Banau Along with the Influence of Social Development.

Hamidin, Efforts to Overcome Problems of Population Migration in the Tundjung Uplands.


Achmad Murni, The Role of Regional (Ipda) Contributions in the Development of Kotamadya Samarinda.

Bilhakki Opo, The Regional Government of Kabupaten Pasir in Facing up to Educational Development in Kabupaten Pasir.

Hamidin, Efforts to Overcome Problems of Population Migration in the Tundjung Uplands.


Achmad Murni, The Role of Regional (Ipda) Contributions in the Development of Kotamadya Samarinda.

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Hamidin, Efforts to Overcome Problems of Population Migration in the Tundjung Uplands.

SOME PRELIMINARY NOTES ON SARAH CORAL REEFS

Paul G. Morris
Chelsea College, University of London

Although there is a considerable literature on coral reefs of the Indonesian Archipelago, no information is available on the occurrence, distribution and ecology of reefs in Eastern Malaysia. This note gives some preliminary observations on the modern and early Quaternary reefs of Sabah and in particular those occurring in the neighborhood of Semporna in eastern Sabah based on a short reconnaissance survey in late June and July of this year. I would like to record my appreciation of the enthusiastic support given to me by the officers of the Geological Survey Department in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, and my grateful thanks are due to Frederick Labunda for his company and assistance in the field.

Molengraaff (1930:65) remarked on the relative absence of coral reefs along the coasts of Borneo and on the lack of information given on the hydrographic charts. These remarks presumably related to what was then Dutch Borneo. Examination of hydrographic charts for the Sabah area indicates extensive reef development along the east and north coasts with less extensive developments along the western coast south-westwards to Labuan Island. Along the coast of Sarawak and also in Brunei Bay there is relatively little coral growth although some off-shore patch reefs do exist. Most of the reefs of Sabah are fringing reefs; atolls are relatively uncommon while barrier reefs seem to be developing most extensively in the area south of Semporna and some 15 kilometres off-shore. A smaller barrier reef is also developing north and north-west of Pulau Gaya lying to the north-east of Semporna.
Raised Reefs

Extensive raised reefs occur in the southern part of Daryel Bay. Notably in the vicinity of Semporna (Kirk 1962:153), Pulau Bum Bum which lies some two kilometres east of Semporna is also an area of raised reef but exposure is poor because of dense cover of vegetation. Similarly, patches of raised reef form some of the outlying islands north of Semporna. Some of these islands, for instance Larapan and Selingan, consist solely of raised reef limestone. Pulau Silawa, however, consists of an apron of raised reef around an original small granitic boss. Similarly, the reef limestones of Pulau Pababag have been developed around a small isolated hill of the same type in the Semporna area. Subsequent uplift has resulted in the elevation of the reefs to their present height of about 30 feet above sea level.

Exposure of the raised reef in the Semporna area is now poor and the lateral extent of the raised reefs north and north-west of Semporna may well be greater than indicated by Kirk in his geological map of the Semporna region. Semporna itself is built directly on the limestone surface which is slightly undulating and probably the result of erosion after uplift. Fragments of various species of massive corals are very common over this surface but because of the current practice of importing coral for building the true origin of these fragments is never clear. The cliff-line is now only poorly exposed because of the development of settlements along the shore and the dumping of brushwood and other debris over the cliffs. Examination of the accessible parts of the cliff-line shows the limestone to be light brown on the wave-cut platform and where exposed surfaces. Cavernous weathering is a feature of parts of the cliff but more particularly of fallen blocks lying on a wave-cut platform of old reef limestone. Such corals as do occur are found in small patches of in situ massive colonies including species of Porites and Leptastrea. More rarely some colonies show evidence of slight disturbance while others are of "stag's-horn" type occurring in the neighborhood of the small wooden landing stage close to Semporna hospital. Kirk (1962, Pl. 36) figured well preserved cerioid colonial coral in the vicinity of Larapan island. Fragmentary and generally indeterminate bivalves also occur scattered throughout the limestones.

The general aspect of the limestones is reminiscent of the area immediately west of Pulau Larapan where relatively small patches of coral are developing and are separated by extensive patches of coarse sand and where patches or mats of shattered "stag's-horn" type Acropora occur. Evidence of former strand-lines is not clearly seen in the cliffs of the Semporna area nor is there any clear evidence of any break in the vertical succession of the reef although a very irregular break can sometimes be detected with difficulty.

Taira and Hashimoto (1971) in a short paper on the raised coral limestones of the Semporna area give the results of radiocarbon dating of samples collected from a small islet 2.5 km north of the hospital for the middle part of the raised reef limestone. Samples range from 36,000 ± 2,400 yrs. B.P. for the lower level to 35,000 ± 1,650 yrs. B.P. for the middle of the upper level of the limestones. Samples from the middle part of the section gave somewhat anomalous dates.

Much smaller outcrops of raised reefs have also been recorded by Wilson (1964:74) on Pulau Bum Bum. In the vicinity of Larapan, Mull of this limestone has been quarried away.

Modern Reefs

Observations on modern reefs and collection of coral faunas were begun at three main points:

i. Semporna shore-line north of the hospital

The hydrographic chart suggests the presence of coral along the margin of the flats in the vicinity of Semporna. Traverses across the flats to the deep-water channel confirm that coral is present but only to the extent of a few metres close to the channel edge. Collection and examination of faunas along this line has not yet been attempted.

The area of shallow water north of Semporna includes only small patches of hard ground consisting of an eroded platform of coral. In these areas, which are mostly close to the shore-line very occasional dead in situ cerioid colonial corals occur but none reach a diameter greater than 6 cms. Such corals as do occur are not markedly abraded but all are heavily iron-stained and sometimes partially encrusted with calcareous algae. The remainder of this shallow water area has a bottom of coarse grained terrigenous sediment characterized by a remarkable abundance of holothurians, asteroids and ophiuroids and with numerous sponges at those places where only a few centimetres of sediment cover the wave-cut platform.

Reasons for the death of the coral fauna along this part of the coast are not clear. Pollution from neighboring kampong may be the cause, but I think a more likely explanation is the proximity of mobile sediment, which may have been thrown over the developing coral sufficiently long to cause death. The proximity of the mangrove swamps with the production of abundant organic debris presumably accounts for the prolific echinoderm fauna.

ii. Pulau Larapan

Extensive fringing reefs occur around the islands of Silawa and Larapan and the west end of the Larapan fringing reef was chosen for examination mainly because of relatively easy access. The reef on the western side of Pulau Larapan extends about...
one kilometre seaward and about three kilometres in a north-south direction. Sampling was carried out northwards from a point about one kilometre north of a long spit.

Although the Larapan reefs are extensive coral development consists of small patches often only a few metres in lateral extent and separated by more extensive areas of coral sand sometimes with mats of broken "stag's-horn" Acropora. The reef is not exposed at low tide but is covered to a depth of one to two metres: the greatest development of coral and its associated faunas occurs in a narrow belt 30-40 metres wide on the outer edge of the reef. A fairly representative but probably incomplete collection of corals has been obtained from this area although sampling was restricted to the reef flat. Many additions to the faunal list will almost certainly be made when deeper-water sampling is undertaken during subsequent visits. The coral fauna of the reef-flat is characterized by an abundance of Acropora both as individuals and species. Other species are much less abundant and are often only represented by a few individuals or colonies. For instance, Fungia spp. are uncommon here but are extremely abundant on at least one of the reefs off-shore from Kota Kinabalu on the western coast of Sabah.

iii. Pulau Sabangkat.

This island lies at the south-western corner of an L-shaped atoll of dimensions of which are approximately 9 kilometres in a north-south direction and 7 kilometres in an east-west direction. Only one other island, Pulau Selakan, lies on the edge of the atoll. Kirk (1962) indicates that both islands are of raised coral limestone. The hydrographic chart gives no information as to depth of the lagoon.

The shape of the Sabangkat atoll is unusual. Umbgrove (1947:749) suggested that current action is largely responsible for the development of the parallel reefs of the Siboeotoe group at the north-western end of the Sabangkat atoll. A similar though not so extensive development of parallel reefs occurs still further south-west between the Siboeotoe group and Pulau Bun Bun. While current action may be partly responsible for the L-shape of the Sabangkat atoll it is also likely that the form is closely related to the submarine geology of the area. For instance, Pulau Gaya lying just east of the Sabangkat atoll represents the northern rim of an old volcanic crater. The trace of the southern and western parts of the rim is indicated by the development of a coral but submarine extensions of this volcano may also occur in the vicinity of the Sabangkat atoll.

Sabangkat atoll consists of a broad, continuous reef flat composed of coral sand and with very small patches of coral. The main development of coral occurs over a zone about 50 metres wide on the outer margin of the reef. Active coral growth also occurs on the inner margin of the atoll. As my visits coincided with the lower tides the extent to which the reef flat becomes exposed is uncertain; low water during my visits allowed easy wading almost to the reef edge.

The coral fauna of Sabangkat atoll is much more varied than that of the Larapan reef. Most of the species collected from near Pulau Larapan were also observed on Sabangkat atoll and an additional seventeen species were collected from the latter. Despite this it is unlikely that a complete fauna has been collected from the Sabangkat reef flat and in addition faunas of the outer reef front and of the lagoon still require examination. There seems to be little or no evidence of coral reefs in some other parts of the Pacific, completely lacking in any of the Sabah reefs examined so far.

Identification of corals collected from each of the areas referred to above is still in progress and a full list of species will be presented later.


FIELD RESEARCH ON THE HORSFIELD'S TARSIER (TARSIUS BANCANUS) AT SARAWAK MUSEUM

Carsten Niemitz

From November 1971 to May 1973 field research work on Tarsius bancanus borneanus (Horsfield) was conducted in Sarawak. This was a project of Dr. H. Sprankel (Professor of neuropathology) and Mr. Carsten Niemitz (zoologist) both at Justus-Liebig-University, Giessen, West Germany. The author's work was financed by the German Research Society, but inestimable help was given by Sarawakian institutions especially by the Sarawak Museum, by the Forest Department (Jabatan Hutan) in Kuching and also by private persons.

The ecological, behavioral and biometric data will be evaluated at "Giessen Calculating Centre." So far few results can be given:

One couple of tarsiers possibly accompanied by a young inhabit an area of roughly between 7,000 square meters and 10,000 square meters. More precise information of aborigin of the tarsier can be calculated. These figures originate from investigations in secondary jungle. In primary jungle, the area needed for such tree-tarsiers is vaster, but definite figures cannot yet be given for the latter habitat. However it can be assumed from several indications that not less than 100 individuals of this
yet the species of tarsiers in Sarawak have a chance to survive as the number of national parks and forest reserves planned. But the mechanisms of those poisons in mammals is clear: in periods when the animal is unsuccessfully hunting and dependent on its fat storage, the poison is suddenly set free in the body in such a concentration that it probably kills the animal. If this happens to a female with a suckling, the poison in the mother's milk causes vomiting in the baby so that it will die of starvation even if the mother survives and carries on nursing it. The poisons concerned are chlorified carbon-hydrogen compounds such as D.D.T. and others. Since these compounds never leave the body they are causing damage infinitively. This is the reason why many countries have prohibited the sale of such insecticides.

Yet the species of tarsiers in Sarawak has a chance to survive as the number of national parks and forest reserves and the care for them is worthy of imitation. If, besides this, merchants will start to offer more modern insect poisons, and if clearing of bigger areas of jungle are well organized under conservatory aspects, this interesting and strange primate will certainly not dwindle in foreseeable times.

A publication containing the results of the field study is in the state of preparation and will be issued in the Sarawak Museum Journal.

BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS

SNAKE BITE

I have read with interest Dr. Yusoh Sawai's report "A Study of Snakebite in Sarawak" published in Volume 4, No. 1, of the Borneo Research Bulletin. Although snakebite appears to be common, very few people obtain specialized attention. Few case histories are therefore available for study. The following note may be of interest to anyone interested in the subject.

On 22nd November, 1965, at about 10 a.m. while in the forest 5 or 6 miles from Kampong Kiaw in the Ranau District, Sabah, the third finger of my right hand was bitten by a viper properly identified as Pseudaspis nana. The punctures were incised immediately and suction applied together with a tourniquet about 8 inches above the punctures. Apart from the pain, which commenced instantly, symptoms of giddiness and double vision developed with a few minutes. Swelling of the finger also commenced shortly after the bite and gradually spread up to the elbow. In the meantime, the tourniquet was removed and applied 4 or 5 inches above the elbow. Proper medical attention was only available at about 9 p.m. the same day at Kota Kinabalu. The swelling of the arm subsided gradually and completely disappeared within 10 days. However, it is interesting to note that 7 days later the finger and arm right up to the elbow again commenced to swell. The pain and swelling subsided 3 days later after medication. Paralytic symptoms, cellulitis and necrosis at the site were not observed.

NEWS FROM SABAH FORESTERS

From G. S. de Silva
Chief Game Warden, Forest Department, Sabah

Mr. A. J. Hepburn, Senior Research Officer of the Forest Department, went on leave towards the end of July. After his leave he will be posted to the Chief Minister's Department to carry out a special duty in connection with the Land Capability study. Mr. Hepburn, a keen forester, has achieved a great deal in the fields of forest management and research. He engineered the formation of the Forest Research Branch. As a professional forester he deeply believes in sound forestry practice.

Mr. Liew That Chim (a holder of BSc, [Hons] [Forestry]), Ecologist of the Forest Department, has been enrolled in the
The species of mammals threatened with extinction in Borneo include the following:

* Pongo pygmaeus Orangutan

Endangered by the continuing elimination or alteration of its habitat and by selective killing of adult females to obtain live juveniles for the animal trade. Lowland forest habitats are now being rapidly eliminated or altered by mechanized agriculture and the timber industry. Adaptations or shifts of the species to sub-optimal habitats are slow. Extensive mechanical exploitation of forests followed by tree poisoning of habitat areas can therefore result in elimination of resident populations.

Lariscus hosei Four-striped ground squirrel

Rare. This species is extremely rare within a circumscribed range. It is recorded only from the north and northwest of Borneo, and it is thinly distributed within this area. Life history and habitat requirements should be studied to determine the factors limiting its numbers and whether its survival is at risk.

Neofelis nebulosa Clouded leopard

Vulnerable. Judging from the infrequency of sightings and the reduction in the number of pelts brought to market its numbers appear to be severely reduced. The current status, range, food and habitat requirements need to be determined as a basis for its protection and management since the information on this species is unusually scanty.

Elephas maximus Asian elephant

Vulnerable. Its long-term survival is uncertain. There has been a precipitous decline in numbers as deforestation and agriculture have reduced its habitat, and its prospects for survival are uncertain. Existing populations are restricted in remnant, isolated habitats. There appears little hope for maintaining wild populations outside protected areas.

Dugong dugon Dugong

Vulnerable. The dugong has been over-hunted and is seriously depleted throughout its range. In many areas it has virtually disappeared. Its habitat is restricted to warm, shallow coastal waters where it feeds on a variety of algae and grasses, and may rest in deeper water during the day. It has been heavily hunted for many years for its meat, oil, and hides.

* Lucas Chin in his article, "Protected Animals in Sarawak," Sarawak Museum J. 19:359-361, 1971, discusses the state of Endangered mammals in Sarawak and has listed those birds and animals which are on the government's Protected list under the Wild Life Protection Ordinance.
In some areas where fishery development includes the use of large sea nets, the inadvertent destruction of dugongs may be inevitable. However, this species could, with proper management and enforcement, provide a local supply of meat. Therefore, since it provides a high quality food, protective measures should be enforced, and when local populations have been rebuilt, the harvest could be managed on a sustainable yield basis.

Didemocerus sumatrensis Sumatran rhinoceros

Endangered. This rhinoceros occurs in small isolated populations. Overhunting has reduced its populations to critically low levels, and its range continues to be restricted by logging operations and expanding human populations. It now occurs in Sabah, and it formerly ranged over Kalimantan, but its present status there is not known. Needham (1972:177) reports that in the areas hunted by the Penan, rhinoceros have become practically extinct within the lifetime of older men.


RECENT RESEARCH PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

From G. N. Appel Brandeis University

The Agricultural Development Council in its Core Program supports research activities undertaken by Asian social scientists affiliated with government agencies or Asian universities. In the recent issue of its "Research and Training Network Newsletter" (June 1973), the Council listed two research projects it has supported that may be of interest to Bornean researchers.

The first project is a study on "The Economic Geography of Tapioca in Malaysia," which is being undertaken under the supervision of the Department of Geography, University of Malaysia. The major focus of this study is on the role of tapioca in Malaysian agriculture and its uses and prospects in the Malaysian economy. The analysis will include geographic distribution, cultivation techniques, processing, economics of production, marketing, and export potential.

The second project is a study of "Land and Peasants in Malaysia" undertaken by the Department of Anthropology and Economics of the University of Malaysia. This project is a socio-economic investigation of selected rural communities in West Malaysia. The study will focus on social structure, aspects of land ownership and tenure relationships, changing features of agricultural production, and the existing patterns of rural employment.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES, GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, INDONESIA OPENS

The Gadjah Mada Population Institute was opened on the 1st of April 1973 under the directorship of Dr. Masri Singarimbun. Its aims are to gain an improved understanding of Indonesia's population problems and assist in their solutions. These objectives will be pursued through an integrated program of research, education, and extension. The Institute is an interdisciplinary center with the status of a faculty whose director is directly responsible to the Rector (President) of the University. The staff are drawn from various university faculties and serve on a joint-appointment basis.

The Institute is not directly involved in teaching, but some staff members offer courses in population studies in other faculties. In its early stages, training activities will emphasize the provision of research training for students engaged in thesis writing.

Research activities and plans of the Institute include both projects undertaken cooperatively by the Institute's staff and small projects reflecting the interests of individual staff members.

The current activities of the Institute include: (1) Preparation for publication by the Institute of The Population of Indonesia, 1930-1972, a Bibliography by Masri Singarimbun; (2) Further analysis of data on fertility and family planning collected in Yogyakarta in 1970 and preparation of a report discussing the major findings of the survey; (3) Planning of a resurvey of the Sriharjo sample.

Projects planned for the next few years include: (1) An intensive longitudinal survey of social, cultural, and economic factors in social and demographic change. It is hoped that the project will make a contribution to the limited knowledge of social aspects of fertility in Java and also have important policy implications for improvement of government programs in the field of population; (2) A detailed comparative study of the results of the 1961 and 1971 censuses in Yogyakarta. The study aims at investigating the quality of census results in the region and the immediate demographic causes of the apparently very low population growth rate in Yogyakarta; (3) A detailed evaluation of the completeness of vital registration in different provinces. The project aims at finding out the
variability in the quality of registration in different provinces with the intention of suggesting means of improving the usefulness of these statistics. This list is not necessarily exhaustive, and the contents, scope, and time of particular projects may be revised. In addition the Institute may offer its facilities to investigators not formally attached to it.

In addition, other activities of the Institute include the development of a resource materials collection of population materials at the central library of Gadjah Mada University, and it intends to build up a data bank with emphasis on population work in Indonesia and neighboring countries.

Over the next five years the Institute expects to accumulate a substantial collection of catalogued items, reprints, mimeographed materials, and back issues of the major journals on population.

The address of the Institute is: Institute of Population Studies, Gadjah Mada University, Bulaksumur HS, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR LSE LIBRARY
From Otto Doering Purdue University

Many of us with interests in Borneo received a portion of our education or at least used the facilities of the London School of Economics. The school is in the process of attempting to purchase an adjacent building to properly house the library collection. The campaign has already raised most of the money required, but is still short enough to make the purchase difficult. Contributions of any size would be deeply appreciated. In the U.S. they can be sent to: American Friends of the LSE, P. O. Box 2033, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Such contributions will be tax deductible. For those outside the United States contributions can be sent directly to the school for the library fund.

WORKING BIBLIOGRAPHY ON BORNEO ARCHAEOLOGY 1848-1966 AVAILABLE
Richard Pearson, Wei-lan Wu, Marion Noakes, and Laine Ruus have recently prepared a Working Bibliography on Borneo Archaeology 1848-1966. The major emphasis of this bibliography is on the later periods, of what might be called protohistory. The bibliography was begun as part of a project to study the impact of China on Southeast Asia through archaeology. References primarily to early prehistoric sites have not been included, and unverified items are indicated. Copies of the bibliography are available from Richard Pearson, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, the University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE EVANS FELLOWSHIPS
AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH IN BORNEO
A graduate of any University is eligible to apply for an Evans Fellowship, provided that he intends to engage in research in ethnology, ethnography, or archaeology in relation to Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Indochina, and Burma. Preference will be given to applications from persons who intend to engage in research in relation to Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, and Thailand.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, The Old Schools, Cambridge, England.

BORNEO NEWS

Regional News

JOHN O. SUTTER, of the Asia Foundation, writes that after supporting educational projects in Borneo (first in Sarawak and Sabah; more recently in West, South, and East Kalimantan; for ten of the past twelve years he is heading homewards as of October, 1973. He will be back at work at the San Francisco headquarters (550 Kearney Street), of the Asia Foundation in January, 1974.

LINDA KIMBALL will be lecturing at the School of Comparative Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, Penang, Malaysia, for the academic year 1973-74.

JAMES DEEGAN will be lecturing at the School of Comparative Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, Penang, Malaysia, for the academic year 1973-74.

CLIFFORD A. SATHER will be lecturing at the School of Comparative Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, Penang, Malaysia, for the academic year 1973-74.

TOM HARRISON writes that he has prepared two big papers on Borneo prehistory one of which he presented at the conference in Chicago at the end of August, and he says that he is developing some fairly new ideas about what happened in the early stone age in the Borneo region. He is also working on a big book on air raids in World War Two based on the Mass-Observation Archives at the University of Sussex of which he is Director.

LORD MEDWAY writes that he is in the process of preparing a revised edition of his Mammals of Borneo which will be published by the MBRAS.
PROFESSOR L. DUNN writes that last summer he was in Sweden for a workshop on schistosomiasis, from which he left for Ethiopia for a couple of weeks for further work on schistosomiasis, and then he went on to Kuala Lumpur where he will be located for the next year or two. His new address is: Institute for Medical Research, University of California ICMR, Kuala Lumpur 02-14, Malaysia.

CRAIG A. LOCKARD writes that he will be an Assistant Professor of History at State University of New York--Buffalo effective July 1. His address after that date will be in care of the Department of History.

JAMES WARREN writes that he has been working in the archives in Spain and London, and he left there for the Netherlands where he continued his research. From Holland he went to Manila where he was affiliated with the Institute of Philippine Culture, and from there he consulted archival materials in Singapore and Jakarta. He plans to return to Canberra by February 1974. As a result of his investigations, the title of his dissertation has been changed to "Slave-Trade-Raid: The Socioeconomic Patterns of the Sulu Zone 1770-1900." He can be contacted through the Department of Pacific History, The Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Box 4 P.O., Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia.

BARBARA HARRISON has been awarded an honorary Doctorate of Science by Tulane University, New Orleans, in recognition of her efforts to promote the conservation of primates. She has also received a conservation award from the American Motors Company.

**Sarawak News**

HERBERT AND PATRICIA WHITTIER returned to Borneo in September to continue research among the Lepo Tau Kenyah. In 1970-71, they worked in the Apo Kayan area of East Kalimantan. On the Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Box 4 P.O., Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia.

BIRUTĖ GALDIKAS-BRINDAMOUR, Orangutan Project, P. O. Box 21, Pekingkanban, Kalimantan Tengah, Indonesia, writes that she is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A. This November at the meetings of the American Anthropological Association he will be giving a paper entitled "Changes in Chinese Kinship: South China and Borneo.

**Kalimantan News**

PHILIP GOLDMAN, Gallery 43, 28 Davies Street, London W1, England, writes that his interests have recently focused on Kalimantan due to the quantity of sculpture in the form of hampatongs which have recently made their exit. He notes that there appears to be a lack of any information with regard to this material other than the classic works by Dutch, Norwegian and German researchers, which are over fifty years old. The recent catalog of the Delft Museum does not appear to add any new material but for the most part repeats information given in the early books. He is also attempting to write a small introduction to search catalog of material obtained in Indonesia. Unfortunately, the material has no precise provenance, but probably derives from neglected and deserted kampongs along the Mahakam and Barito Rivers.

**Sarawak News**

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The field research on which this dissertation is based was carried out in East Kalimantan, Indonesia from May, 1970 through June, 1971. Two communities of Lepo Tau Kenyah were involved in the research: 1) Long Nawang, a multi-longhouse village in the interior (the Apo Kayan) and, 2) Mara Satu, a community of migrants from Long Nawang living a short distance from the coastal town and administrative center of Tanjung Selor. Most of the data were gathered from participant-observation and unstructured interviews. Additional data are from village censuses and extensive genealogies.

The baby carrier (ba') which is prepared for every child in Kenyah society, in some cases carries a large symbol complex attached to it which demonstrates and validates the status of the individual carried therein. It also lends a spiritual protection to newborn infants in a dangerous period when soul loss is viewed as a primary reason for infant mortality. The symbols which are combined on the baby carrier are too numerous and valuable to be the property of any one individual and are borrowed from kinsmen. Thus the creation of each new ba' creates a network of exchange relations between kin, most notably women, which adds to the unity of the village and especially to that of the upper class in Kenyah society. In most areas of life the elaborate symbol complex of the Kenyah is now disappearing, in part due to the influence of the Christian missionaries, yet in the context of the ba' the symbols remain in use. By examining the social history of the Lepo Tau and then exploring some aspects of their culture and social organization, we can posit some of the reasons for the elaboration of the ba' among the Lepo Tau.

The social and migration history of the Lepo Tau shows how they came to hold a unique position among other Kenyah groups in the Apo Kayan. First the followers of the Lepo Timai Kenyah, the Lepo Tau later, through a series of alliances with the Urna Tukung, and the Uma Kult Kenyah, rose to become a powerful group in the interior. This position was further validated by the Sultan of Kutei at the mouth of the Mahakam River, and then by the Dutch who eventually established a military installation in the largest Lepo Tau village, Long Nawang. The Lepo Tau and their leaders (paran) thus became the most powerful group in the Apo Kayan, a result of the church and other factors, in 1970, we find over ninety per cent of the population of the Apo Kayan, adherents of Christianity. Christianity demanded abandoning most of the social system used by the Lepo Tau to depict status, for these symbols are also bound into the religious system of the Kenyah people. The church and local government, with the equalitarian nature of man and emphasized mobility through achievement which has also had a negative effect on the hereditary symbols of power and status. In 1970, at the time of my study, most symbols were gone from everyday usage, but they remained on the ba' and on the caskets of upper class individuals. It is hypothesized and supported that these examples of retention and elaboration of traditional symbols are responses to 1) a continuing need for the protection of the soul at transitional periods, and 2) more important, as an indication.
validation and demonstration of social position, and that
3) the continued usage of these symbols on the ba' provides
a form of social unity through the network of kinmen involved
in ba' symbol exchange.

The Southeast Asian Town in Historical Perspective: The
Social History of Kuching, Malaysia, 1820-1970

Craig Alan Lockard (Ph.D. University of Wisconsin, Madison 1973)

One of the major processes in modern Southeast Asian history has
been the development of ethnically heterogeneous towns
and cities, yet little scholarly attention has been devoted
to urban history. This study attempts to contribute to a
better understanding of the Southeast Asian town by recounting
the social history of an intermediate-sized urban center
in Malaysia. The city selected was Kuching, the capital of
Sarawak state and a settlement which grew under the auspices
of European rule from a small Malay village to a multi-ethnic
but predominantly Chinese city of 100,000. The study, drawn
from both documentary and oral sources, traces the develop-
ment of Kuching society from the pre-European village
period (1820-1841) through the long rule of the Brooke white
rajahs (1841-1941), the brief but important occupation by
the Japanese (1941-1945), the transformation under the
British crown colony authorities (1946-1963), and the period
since the formation of Malaysia (1963). During this time a
wide variety of ethnic groups settled in the town, established
their own forms of social organization, and adapted to the
growing urban environment.

In addition to such general topics as social structure,
residential and occupational patterns, the changing ethnic
balance, and social life, special attention is paid to
certain aspects of Kuching's social history which allow com-
parisons with other urban centers in Southeast Asia. Among
these topics are culture change and the formation of new
groups, the role of indirect rule in the administration of
an ethnically heterogeneous urban area, the function of
Chinese speech or "dialect groups", the Malay and Chinese communities, inter-ethnic relations, and the
extent to which Kuching could be considered a socially
and culturally plural society.

The social structure of Kuching during all phases of its
history was a pluralistic one because the associations,
schools, economic organizations and residential patterns
which emerged were largely predicated on ethnic or sub-
group membership. Major culture change involved the
acculturation of a limited number of mission school-educated
Chinese and Malays to a Western cultural orientation; there
was little intermarriage or cultural exchange among the
various non-European communities. But ethnic boundaries
were never absolute and cultural boundaries were
nevertheless translated into cross-ethnic political
alliances which developed political parties and directly-
elected municipal government. There was little if any overt
inter-ethnic violence in Kuching. Since ethnic interaction
occurred in social and political as well as economic spheres,
Kuching was never a classic plural society.

The concluding chapter places the Kuching data in broader
perspective through the use of comparative material from other
Southeast Asian urban centers. Many of the elements of social
organization which characterized Kuching society were found to
be widespread, but little correlation could be found between
such processes as acculturation and inter-ethnic interaction on
the one hand and inter-ethnic violence on the other.

Kanowit: An Overseas Chinese Community in Borneo

Richard Calvin Fidler (Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania 1973)

Kanowit is a bazaar, a market town, on the central Rejang River
in Sarawak, a state of the Federation of Malaysia on the north-
west coast of the island of Borneo. The population of Kanowit
Bazaar in 1961 was 7,516, and in 1970 it was 10,526. Kanowit is
an Overseas Chinese--form the largest unit of the population, 72.7%.
They are divided among seven different Chinese dialect groups,
all originating in the South China provinces of Fu-kien and
Kwangtung. The most populous of the seven is the Koo-kien (35.5%)
of the town's population), followed by the Cantonese (15.5%) and
the Foochow (14.6%). In addition to the Chinese residents, the
population of Kanowit includes Malays (18.1%), Iban
natives (6.5%), and individuals representing a variety of
Sarawak and European ethnic groups.

Kanowit describes the physical setting of the bazaar and its
environment, with special reference to the communications net-
work of river trade that supports Kanowit's economy, the role
played by Chinese smallholder-farmers living along the river-
banks and Iban tribesmen in the interior valleys in the economic
patterns of the bazaar, and the major cash crops--timber, rubber,
and pepper--that pass through the shops of the town. The
development of political parties and directly-
elected municipal government. There was little if any overt
inter-ethnic violence in Kuching. Since ethnic interaction
occurred in social and political as well as economic spheres,
Kuching was never a classic plural society.

An analysis of Kanowit's population size and composition defines
the concept of bangle (race or ethnic group) as used in Sarawak,
and describes the origins, indigenous and immigrant, of these
groups, and their linguistic affiliations. Age pyramids and
census data on birth rates demonstrate that the population of
the bazaar is falling to grow as young men and women leave town
to look for employment in the cities downriver. Maps of racial
patterns of residence are also presented.

A brief description of the economic patterns of the bazaar and
its entrepot trade highlights the role of the "towkay" the
Chinese shopkeeper and businessman, and his symbiotic relationships with the Iban families of the interior with whom he deals. Patterns of debt and credit are examined, and compared to similar data from Leigh (1964) and T'ien (1953). Ethnic specializations in occupation are examined and compared to T'ien's (1953) data from lower Sarawak, and the differences in the two sets of data are analyzed. Land ownership, plotted by ethnic group and by number of holdings, reveals that while land is in short supply, especially to the Chinese residents, it is not held by "land barons" nor dominated by one ethnic group.

A physical description of the town outlines several centers for multiracial activities--theaters, community centers, sports facilities--with special attention given to the schools. Chinese- and English-medium schools are compared, and the preference for the government-operated English schools is examined. The role of the secondary-level boarding school in the development of a multi-ethnic culture is shown to be a leading factor in culture change. Uniracial activities, such as the Kapitan China and the dialect-group associations, are also examined.

The variation in religious beliefs in Kanowit Bazaar is discussed, and the decline in folk religion and ancestor "worship" among the Chinese is described and analyzed. A calendar of religious festivities is presented, and a discussion of the four major holidays in the Sarawak annual cycle is used to examine the interrelationships of the various ethnic/religious groups.

A chapter on the Chinese family in Kanowit Bazaar begins with a summary of the data on family structure in South China, where the Kanowit Chinese emigrated. The corporate nature of the South China lineage groups is emphasized, and the interlocking relationship to land ownership, extended family households, and ancestor homage is highlighted, thus presenting data in contrast to the changing family patterns in Kanowit Bazaar. Extended patrilocal families, the "ideal" in South China, form only 7% of the households among Kanowit Chinese, while 74% of the Chinese households are neolocal "conjugal" units. Comparisons are made with Lang (1946) for Fukien Province and Gallin (1966) for Taiwan, and the motivations for these changes are discussed. The concomitant increase in ties of bilateral relationships among the extended families is presented, and the 60% of the families having such ties within the bazaar are plotted and analyzed. The influence of economic change on social structure is discussed, with reference to Murdock's (1949) thesis.

A brief summary of the literature on "plural societies," comparing their data with those from Kanowit Bazaar, concludes the dissertation. (Order No. 73-24,145, 361 pages)

Rural Settlement in Sarawak
Gale Dixon (Ph.D. University of Oregon 1972)
The major ethnic groups in the First Division of Sarawak, the Dayaks, the Malays, and the Chinese, have created, through their diverse ways of using and occupying their environment, three easily identifiable and different cultural landscapes. These landscapes are analyzed through the features most evident on the land: land use, domestic architecture, and the dispersion, density and pattern of the dwellings.

In the First Division (the political unit at the western end of the Malaysian Borneo state of Sarawak, which is about the size of Puerto Rico or Cyprus) four different groups of Dayaks hold their famous longhouses. These longhouses and the shifting cultivation of hill rice are dominant features of the Dayak landscape. The Mo'stan Malays, like the Dayaks, build their houses above the ground on stilts, but the Malay people always live in individual single family dwellings and their villages are commonly arranged in a linear pattern along a path or riverbank. The third major group, the Chinese, dominate the economic activity of Sarawak and many of the cities and rural service centers, but a large number of Chinese are farming rubber and pepper; their farmhouses built firmly on the ground, not on stilts, and set in the middle of holdings of neatly tilled gardens and groves add yet another dimension to the rural First Division scene.

Increased planting of cash crops, improved transportation, more readily available education in a common medium, Christian missions, and the economic and social development efforts of the government are all forces which are changing the three traditional landscapes and bringing them into closer correspondence. Barring economic collapse or increased violence from a Communist terrorist movement, the three landscapes will continue to blend and create, ultimately, a Malaysian landscape composed of elements contributed by each group.

In addition, the government has created two new and different landscapes of its own: a land development scheme and an area of concentration and detention of Chinese farmers. These new settlement forms have forced the inhabitants to adjust their former patterns of life and work to conform to the constraints and advantages of their new homes. Some of the forms of these landscapes created by government fiat may appear in the developing Malaysian landscape too.

Overall, the work intends to describe clearly the rural settlement forms extant in the First Division; to suggest a manner in which the influences of the developmental processes can be understood; and to illustrate how ethnic and religious diversity contributes to the uniqueness and fascination of Sarawak.

Margit Ilona Komáinyi (Ph.D, New York University 1973)

This study addressed itself to the question: what are the underlying cultural factors that permit Asian women to occupy high political offices in their societies? To examine this question the research conducted a field-study among the Iban women of Sarawak, Last Malaysia, a non-literate society as yet very little involved...
in western technology. The investigation concentrated on identifying those norms in the culture which are indicative of the ideal and real participation in decision-making of Iban women in their society.

In the field, data was collected through tape-recordings and photography, as well as through an anthropological method of participant-observation. Most of the information was collected at Samu, an Iban longhouse on the Paku river, Saribas District, in the Second Division, and was checked and cross-checked during visits to several longhouses on the Paku and other rivers in the Second Division.

To determine the ideal and real participation in decision-making, the basic factors found in leadership and legal matters, religion, and agriculture were evaluated according to the criteria of visibility, activity, and function of Iban women in their society.

The findings of this research show that Iban women are ideally equal before the adat, customary law, that they share with the men rights and duties in every respect of daily life, participate together in decision-making, and receive equal rewards or punishments for their actions.

In reality, in decision-making women and men are equally powerful. This observation is based upon the fact that in the social and political organization of the longhouses there is no class distinction. An individual during his lifetime may acquire high prestige and become an honored leader; however, rank is not inherited. The Ibans live in a classless and egalitarian society. Men are usually the head of the longhouse, but women too may occupy this position. In religion, male and female deities are equally important, in rituals men and women participate together, and in the life crises there are no differences in the ceremonies performed for men and women.

While many Iban traditional practices are diminishing and western influences are increasing, the basic concept of Iban culture, equality, seems to remain. The acceptance of change, such as foreign education, affects both sexes equally. Thus, a girl is not bound by tradition to devote her life solely to the family and to household duties. She is supported and encouraged to continue her education and is not denied the opportunity to obtain a job away from her community. The acceptance of this change does not destroy the basic values of the society, rather it enhances the Ibans' survival.

Although Sarawak is a developing country with very little industry, several Iban women occupy leading positions in city and state government, in teaching, nursing, and social work. Within their professional responsibility these women promote Iban culture, contribute to better health and hygiene, and continue to maintain a close contact with the longhouses.

Part Two of the dissertation is a description of Iban adaptation to social, economic, and cultural changes. The Ibans' relationship to the district and those of the Balleh, as described by Freeman, are discussed, as are important differences. Social and political fragmentation of longhouses is analyzed together with hypotheses about the future of the longhouse as a settlement pattern. Iban culture is considered in terms of a grammar of values, and in light of more traditional and modern interpretations.

The number of Ibans residing in Sibu Town has increased almost five-fold during the past decade, and the author discusses the factors involved in Iban in-migration. Three life-histories, of immigrants, and a single life-history of a commuting Iban entrepreneur are presented.

In the conclusion, the author discusses questions of the future of the longhouse as a settlement pattern, and discusses the nature of changes that have occurred, and factors involved in decisions of Ibans as they adapt to new people and contexts. (Order No. 73-16,345, 502 pages)

From Longhouse to Pasar: Urbanization in Sarawak, East Malaysia

Vinson Hutchins Sutlive, Jr. (Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh 1972)

From Longhouse to Pasar is a two-part anthropological study of the Ibans of the Sibu District of Sarawak against the background of Sibu Town, a developing administrative center and entrepot. A regional approach is taken, based on a bifocal perspective of the interplay that has occurred between rural and urban residents and the effects on both.

Part One is a cultural ecological analysis of urbanization as a form of human adaptation. The setting of the region is examined and evaluated in terms of edaphic, climatic and biotic resources. The author discusses the early history and peopling of the district, with particular attention to factors related to Iban migrations. The economic development of the region is traced, and the stages between the indigenes' exploitation of forest resources to the present highly diversified economy are noted and analyzed.

The growth of Sibu as an urban center is discussed in connection with historical developments during the Brooke Raj and more recently. The author analyzes the expansion of Brooke rule and the significance of the establishment of government offices in reorienting the Iban to a new power structure. The increase of trade and emergence of Sibus as an entrepot has had numerous effects on traditional Iban culture. The town has grown in relative importance to the Ibans who are attracted to it as a center of services, education, recreation and recreation.

Part Two of the dissertation is a description of Iban adaptation to social, economic, and cultural changes. The Ibans' relationship to the district and those of the Balleh, as described by Freeman, are discussed, as are important differences. Social and political fragmentation of longhouses is analyzed together with hypotheses about the future of the longhouse as a settlement pattern. Iban culture is considered in terms of a grammar of values, and in light of more traditional and modern interpretations.

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In the conclusion, the author discusses questions of the effects of urbanization of Iban society and culture, the factors involved in in-migration of Ibans as they adapt to new people and contexts. (Order No. 73-16,345, 502 pages)

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