

BORNEO RESEARCH BULLETIN

Vol. 1, No. 2

September, 1969

The Bulletin is a publication of the Borneo Research Committee. It was founded to further the Committee's goals of advancing scientific research in Borneo, and it reports on current Borneo research in the social and biological sciences.

FORMATION OF THE BORNEO RESEARCH COMMITTEE

As the result of two extended working sessions of Borneo scholars (September 6, 7, and 8, 1968, and July 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1969) an international Borneo Research Committee has been formed. The members of this Committee are:

G. N. Appell, Brandeis University
S. S. Bedlington, Cornell University
Donald E. Brown, University of California, Santa Barbara
Tom Harrisson, Cornell University
A. B. Hudson, Michigan State University
Robert F. Inger, Field Museum of Natural History
Richard U. Moench, State University of New York at Binghamton
H. S. Morris, London School of Economics
Benedict Sandin, Curator, Sarawak Museum
Clifford A. Sather, Vassar College
Herbert Whittier, Michigan State University

Patricia Whittier, Secretary

Goal of the Borneo Research Committee

The goals of the Committee are: (1) to promote scientific research both social and biological, in Borneo; (2) to permit the research community, interested Borneo governmental 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 and diverse sources; (5) to disseminate rapidly

Editorial Board: G. N. Appell, Editor; Tom Harrisson, A. B. Hudson; Robert F. Inger; H. S. Morris; Clifford A. Sather. S. S. Bedlington, Secretary; Georgeann Sather, Art Work.

Please address all correspondence and research notes, comments, and news items for inclusion in the Bulletin to G. N. Appell, Editor, Phillips, Maine 04966, U.S.A.

- Carved design from Bajau boat

the initial results of research activity; and (6) to facilitate research by reporting on current conditions.

Inquiries on the Activities of the Borneo Research Committee

The Editor will be most happy to receive inquiries on the activities of the Borneo Research Committee. He plans to attend the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association in New Orleans and the spring meetings of the Northeast Section of the Association for Asian Studies at Brandeis University, if anyone would like to contact him for extended discussion on the activities of the Committee.

PRIMATE RESEARCH & CONSERVATION

by Barbara & Tom Harrisson

Borneo has one of the richest primate populations anywhere, notably strong in Prosimians (including the Tarsier) and most conspicuously represented in the second greatest of the Great Apes, Pongo pygmaeus, for whom the co-founder of evolutionary theory, Alfred Russel Wallace, a century ago subtitled his great book, The Malay Archipelago: Land of the Orang-utan. Wallace's pioneer study of the Orang consisted mainly of massacring or maiming everyone he could get a shot at, in a tradition which began with Stone Age men at Niah Caves (where Orang bone is among the commonest in early food remains) and continued into modern times. The only way a baby Orang can be taken for zoo purposes is by killing the mother. Most Orangs in captivity around the world have been obtained in this way.

Ten years ago it looked as if the Orang was threatened with extinction in its few surviving localities on Borneo and Sumatra. However, since Barbara Harrisson first drew general attention to the plight of the Orang-utan in her book of that title (Collins, London, and Doubleday, New York, 1962), major efforts have been developed to save the species from extinction, primarily through the joint efforts of the Sarawak and Sabah governments in conjunction with the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. (Tom Harrisson is Chairman of the Orang Special Group on this Commission.)

Though the forest areas in Sumatra are once more in danger (from new timber concessions to American companies), the situation appears to have been stabilized in the Malaysian part of Borneo. Notably, the orphan-release program, pioneered at Bako National Park, Sarawak, and then transferred to Sepilok, Sabah, and extended there as a permanent release area under Mr. G. S. de Silva as Chief Game Warden, is continuing with success. At the same time know-how for breeding Orangs in captivity has greatly improved.

Meanwhile, there is a drastic shortage of research data on Orang-utan behavior in the jungle, where it is arboreal, silent and most difficult to observe. David Horr, Research Associate, Harvard University, is now completing some two years of well-organized field work in Sabah which should provide badly needed new insights on Orang behavior. He plans to return to the U.S. in late 1969. Barbara Harrisson has also computerized her detailed work on semi-wild habits through the Max-Planck Institute in Germany and hopes to publish her analysis before long.

Dr. Louis Leakey of Nairobi is also planning to extend the methods so successfully applied to the Great Apes of Africa in Borneo with a specially trained female scientist working in the jungle for 2-3 years. A young Oxford biologist, John McKinnan, also visited the Segama River in East Sabah; he plans to return to the area in 1970 with British funding.

With enlarged research and greatly improved international traffic controls (through SSC), the outlook for the Orang, which once seemed hopeless, is now reasonably good, if present gains can be maintained. Unfortunately, a new threat is the growth of a laboratory and teaching demand for skeletal material, including skulls of adults. In the depressed economic conditions of Indonesian Borneo (and Sumatra) this can trigger off new killings for the dollar reward. Active steps are in hand to offset this effect. Those interested should contact Barbara Harrisson (at Cornell) or Dr. Colin Holloway, Secretary, Survival Service Commission, I.U.C.N., 1110 Morges, Switzerland.

MARINE CONSERVATION

The seafood resources of the South China Sea are coming increasingly under pressure from the expanding fishing fleets and improved fishing methods of surrounding nations, coming into Borneo waters from as far away as Japan. The efforts are being most obviously seen on the Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas), which has breeding stations of world importance on the small islands off Sandakan and north Sabah and just over the Philippine border in the Sulu Sea; and again 500 miles further west on the three Turtle Islands off the southwest corner of Sarawak, and on the Natunas across the water in Indonesian territory. In all these, as in East Malaysia, the breeding populations of turtles is in a sharp decline and the important turtle egg supplies in danger through exploitation by capture at sea of the adult turtle from other nations. A working Conference of Turtle Specialists, sponsored by the Survival Service Commission of the I.U.C.N. and the World Wildlife Fund, was held in March, 1969, in Switzerland. East Malaysia was represented by Mr. G. S. de Silva from Sabah; West Malaysia by Dr. A. Balasingham; and Tom Harrisson reported for the Philippines and Indonesian interests. A report of the decisions made to accelerate conservation and protection is in Oryx (Fauna Preservation Society, Regents Park, London NW 11) for August, 1969. (Tom Harrisson and Barbara Harrisson)

RESEARCH ON TROPICAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN SARAWAK AND SABAH

The structure and organization of animal communities in tropical forests have been major concerns of a long-term research program under the direction of Robert F. Inger, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. For practical reasons, the research has had a focus on reptiles and amphibians, and field work has been concentrated in the rain forests of Sarawak with additional work carried out in eastern Sabah.

These investigations have emphasized: numbers of species and distribution of individuals into species, which together form the ecological concept of diversity; the patterns of population distribution (whether and to what extent individuals are clumped or aggregated); vertical and horizontal distribution of species; diets; annual reproductive patterns; extent of overlap of ecological niches; and local variation in community structure. It is hoped to expand this program to a structural analysis of the forest so that the relationship between the organization of the animal community and environmental structure can be studied.

The following publications have appeared so far: Inger, R. F. and B. Greenberg: 1966a, Ecological and competitive relations among three species of frogs (genus Rana), Ecology 47:746-59; 1966b, Annual reproductive patterns of lizards from a Bornean rain forest, Ecology 47:1007-21. Inger, R. F. and J. P. Bacon, 1968, Annual reproduction and clutch size in rain forest frogs from Sarawak, Copeia 1968:602-6. Lloyd, M., R. F. Inger, and F. W. King, 1968, On the diversity of reptile and amphibian species in a Bornean rain forest, Amer. Naturalist 102:497-515. Inger, R. F., 1969, Organization of communities of frogs along small rain forest streams in Sarawak, J. Animal Ecology 38:123-48. (R. F. Inger)

NEW EDITION OF BIRDS OF BORNEO

B. E. SMYTHIES' book, The Birds of Borneo, has been reissued by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh (1969, 2nd ed., Pound Sterling 4.4.0). This new edition by the ex-Conservator of Forests, Sarawak, (now completing a book on the Plants of Western Europe from his home in Spain) adds new information (up to 1967) and two new plates as well as reprinting unchanged the long introductory chapters on ethno-ornithological issues by Derek Freeman, Tom Harrisson, and Lord Medway.

INVENTORY OF URGENT ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOR BORNEO: I

G. N. Appell

An inventory of the urgent anthropological research needs for Borneo is long overdue. As long ago as 1912, Hose and McDougall drew attention to this problem in trying to reconstruct the decorative

art of the Long Utan people of the Tinjar River, who had died out. Consequently, we have begun to compile an inventory of those urgent anthropological research projects in Borneo that need undertaking immediately or in the near future. This inventory is concerned with identifying those cultures, languages, and societies that are either dying out from a variety of causes or that are undergoing such rapid change that their indigenous patterns are in imminent danger of disappearing in the near future without notice. Blank inventory cards are available from me for anyone who wishes to contribute to this inventory, and it is planned to publish contributions periodically in this Bulletin in order to draw the attention of the research community to the nature of these problems with the hope that research will thereby be encouraged and initiated. The first of such contributions appears below. Abstracts of contributions to this detailed Borneo inventory will also be sent to Dr. Priscilla Reining, of the Center for the Study of Man, Smithsonian Institution, with whom we are cooperating in this project. Dr. Reining has previously published a world catalog of "Urgent Research Projects" (Current Anthropology 8:362-416, 1967) and is keeping this up-to-date.

A:1*

Berawan

Location: Tinjar Branch of the Baram River, 3rd Div., Sarawak.

Ethnic Classification: They belong to the pre-Kenyah peoples who are now represented almost intact in the upper Rejang and Tutoh Rivers and among elements of the Melanaus.

Population: Three long-houses in 1955.

Cultural Trend: T. Harrisson: "By 1960 it will all be dead" (1955:566).

Comments: Few but prosperous, they number among their elders the finest craftsmen in wood and bone carving in Borneo. They are engaged in secondary burial. Folklore and genealogies establish them as immigrants from the Usan Apau Uplands. They appear to be among the first to cross the watershed into the Baram system and there to have fused with the "aboriginal" stock to a considerable extent, particularly at their down-river extremity of range marked by the present-day village of Long Taru, where they are mixed with the Lelak and Lemeting peoples.

* This coding of urgent anthropological projects does not indicate in any sense the priority of such projects. Instead, each project as it comes in is numbered serially. The letter "A" is affixed to these numbers to indicate that this is an urgent anthropological project to differentiate such projects from urgent research in other social and biological sciences that the Bulletin will be periodically reporting on.

Ref.: T. Harrison, 1955, Berawan death chants (secondary burial), Sarawak Museum Journal 6:563-6; T. Harrison, 1969, personal communication.

A:2

Lelak

Location: Tinjar Branch of Baram River.

Population: ?

Comments: Probably an early section of the pre-Berawans to come down the Tinjar from the far interior centuries ago. Other Berawan groups with different dialects merged with and eventually submerged their separate identity, so that Lelak is only a thinly traceable branch of Berawan today. The Lelak also mixed with the Lemeting.

Ref.: Same as for Berawan.

A:3

Lemeting

Location: Tinjar Branch of the Baram River.

Population: ?

Comments: The Lemeting are now heavily mixed with the Lelak.

Ref.: Same as for Berawan.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ANNOUNCES A SMALL GRANT PROGRAM FOR

URGENT ANTHROPOLOGY

Funds ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 are now available to support urgent anthropological research. Applicants should be either nationals of the country where the urgent research is needed; nationals of the U.S.A.; or a collaborating team of which one member at least is a national of the country where the urgent research is needed. Among the many important advantages of this program is the availability of immediate funds for researchers already in the field to trace down leads on relict cultures and languages. Further information on this program and the form of proposals for research support may be obtained from: Urgent Anthropology Program, Center for the Study of Man, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560, U.S.A.

NEW FIELD GUIDE TO THE COLLECTING OF ETHNOGRAPHIC SPECIMENS

William C. Sturtevant of the office of Anthropology, Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560,

has recently completed a new "Guide to Field Collecting of Ethnographic Specimens." This is a preliminary edition, prepared for field trials and to serve as a basis for criticisms and suggestions. This 41 page booklet contains sections on the goals of collecting, how to collect, what to collect, a classification of types of artifacts to be collected, methods of documentation as well as copies of a recommended documentation form, and the packing and shipping of specimens. Copies may be obtained from Dr. Sturtevant at the above address.

NEWS OF BORNEO JOURNALS

The Brunei Museum Journal -- A New Periodical

The appearance of this new research journal is an important event as it will provide a medium by which the results of research in the recently expanding field of Brunei studies can be reported quickly and fully. The first issue, due for circulation in October, 1969, runs to about 250 pages and is richly illustrated. The main contents include original papers on a wide range of subjects as follows:

CULTURE & CUSTOMS

1. The Royal Wedding.....by P. M. Shariffuddin
2. Brunei Customs.....by Ibrahim b. Mhd. Ja'afar
3. Dusun Tribal Dances.....by Abd. Latif b. Hj. Ibrahim
4. The Kedayans.....by P. M. Shariffuddin
5. Kedayan Bird Names.....by A. R. Maxwell

ETHNOLOGY & PREHISTORY

6. Sungai Lumut: a 15th Century Burial Ground....by B. Harrison & P. M. Shariffuddin
7. The Golden Hoard of Limbang...by Tom Harrison
8. Brunei Cannon.....by P. M. Shariffuddin
9. Brunei Cannon - Their Role in Southeast Asia....by Tom Harrison

HISTORY

10. Brunei and the Moro Wars.....by F. Deler Angeles
11. Brunei, Sulu & Sabah.....by Brock Short
12. Hugh Low on Brunei History....by D. E. Brown
13. The Rennell Manuscript at Brunei....by Tom Harrison
14. Social Structure of 19th Century Brunei....by D. E. Brown

In addition there are sections on Bibliography (16 pp.) and Biology (40 pp.). Those wishing to subscribe or exchange for the first issue should write to the Curator, Brunei Museum, Brunei Town, State of Brunei. It is hoped to produce at least one volume a year of original Brunei studies from now on.

New Editor for the Sabah Society Journal

K. M. Norriss has assumed the editorship of the Journal for the 1968-1969 year. Dr. Wilford and Mrs. E. Belton have completed their terms as Co-editors of the Journal during which the publication program of the Sabah Society has grown into one of major importance to Borneo studies. Dr. Wilford, who is now going on retirement, was given a vote of thanks at the recent meeting of the Sabah Society for his work and enthusiasm in connection with the Journal and monograph project of the Sabah Society.

New Editor for the Journal of the Malaysian Branch Royal Asiatic Society

Professor S. Arasaratnam, of the Department of History, University of Malaya, has now assumed the Hon. Editorship of the Journal. One of the last official acts of the retiring editor, Professor Wang Gungu, was the publication of the interesting and extremely important "Borneo issue" of the Journal. Professor Wang Gungu, formerly Professor of History at the University of Malaya, is now Professor of Far Eastern History, Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University.

NEWS OF BORNEO MUSEUMS

from Tom & Barbara Harrisson

New Exhibit at the Sarawak Museum

A new historical gallery on the ground floor of the Old Museum Building was opened by the Chief Minister, Dato Penghulu Tawi Sli, on 5 July, 1969. The following objects are on display:

1. Raja Muda Hashim and Brunei objects such as the various kinds of brass boxes, guns and clothes.
2. The pictures of the three Rajahs of Sarawak, their notes, stamps and coins. The statues of James and Charles Brooke. Vyner Brooke's uniform and medals and swords. Old pictures of Kuching town and houses and pictures of famous men in Brooke rule.
3. Japanese dollar notes and stamps.
4. Deed of Cession.
5. Pictures of Colonial Governors together with their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II, coins and notes, etc. Pictures of the two Sarawak Governors and the first two groups of cabinet ministers; and symbols used by political parties and candidates during the present election campaign.

Curator of Brunei Museum to Visit Museums

PENGERAN SHARIFFUDDIN, the Curator of the Brunei Museum, is going on a world tour in September to November, 1969, to study museum exhibits in America, Europe, and Asia. He hopes to see the latest ideas and techniques in order to supplement those available in Borneo. The tour is being organized by Tom Harrisson, as Museum Advisor to H. H. the Sultan of Brunei. Harrisson would be glad to hear from anyone especially interested in meeting and helping Pengeran Shariffuddin so that the tour can be varied or extended to cover any such additional contacts.

Progress at the Brunei Museum

The fine new building of the Brunei Museum is nearing completion. It is planned to be an advanced and up-to-date establishment with extensive research and storage facilities as well as fine public display galleries. The site is a splendid one, surmounting the hill above the ancient capitol of Kota Batu, which was destroyed by the Spaniards in the 16th century. The whole land below has been purchased by the government and will in future years be gradually excavated by the Museum. It is rich in trade material going back at least six centuries before Brunei became a Moslem sultanate. For a preliminary report on this see the first issue of the Brunei Museum Journal, the contents of which are noted above; the Sarawak Museum Journal 1956, 7:283; and D. E. Brown's dissertation, Socio-political History of Brunei, A Bornean Malay Sultanate (Cornell University), which contains a comprehensive review of Brunei history and prehistory.

Sabah Museum

MICHAEL PIKE is the new curator of the expanding Sabah Museum.

BORNEO FILMS

The Harrisson Series

A new film has been added to the Harrisson series of 16mm, one half hour programs, earlier produced for BBC and GRANADA TV (England). The new film adds a seventh item to the first series of six color films made with Hugh Gibb during 1958 and entitled, "The Borneo Story." Individual titles in this series are: "Birdsnest Soup"--on the edible birdsnest industry at Niah; "The Dayaks"--on Iban life, 3rd Division, Sarawak; "Fisherman of the Coast"--on Sarawak Malay life in the Delta; "The Kenyahs"--a report on the woodcarvers of the Tinjar River, 4th Division, Sarawak; and "Turtle Island"--on the Green Turtle (Chelonia Mydas) breeding on the offshore islands of northwest Sarawak. The new production

was also produced for the BBC by Hugh Gibb who revisited Niah in 1967 to shoot a new, up-to-date version of the cave excavations there.

The second series of six films produced for GRANADA TV between 1960 and 1964 under the title "Another World" include three on natural history: "The Rain Forest"--animals of the Borneo forest, with special sequences on the Orang-utan; "The Swamp"--animals of the Mangrove swamp, with special sequences on the Proboscis Monkey; "Animals of the Caves"--dealing with the specialized fauna of the Niah limestone caves. The remaining three films are on various peoples of Sarawak and Sabah: "Highlanders of the Equator"--the Kelabits of Barrios with special sequences on salt making; "Cavemen of Today"--the Malay-Punans of the Niah River and their special death rites and cave activities; and finally "Men under Mt. Kinabulu"--on the Dusunic peoples of Ranau with a general account of this area. These last three films are in black and white.

All may be ordered but not used commercially. Enquiries may be made to Barbara Harrisson, Southeast Asia Program, 108 Franklin Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850.

New Film Project

Changes in the Iban Family Development Patterns

A study contrasting subsistence-economy communities with cash-economy communities, using film as a data gathering instrument

Ken Shuey, Doctoral Fellow, Center for International Education, University of Massachusetts at Amherst

However obvious the changes occurring in the economic basis of Sarawak peoples are, the accompanying social changes are much more elusive. This study makes an important methodological contribution to the investigation and discovery of the social implications of such rapid economic change through the use of visual and audio media.

The focus of the study is on family development patterns in remote Iban villages with basically subsistence economies in contrast with villages nearer to trade centers where cash plays the important role. Film will be used as an instrument for the gathering and recording of data in both types of villages. The plan is to photograph various aspects of social relationships between and among family units so that conclusions about the nature of changes in the social system may be drawn from the visual and audio data collected.

This study also addresses itself to current social problems within Sarawak itself, and will, hopefully, be of value to students of schools in Sarawak and other countries of Southeast Asia whose lives are directly affected by drastic economic changes.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS: SABAH AND SARAWAK

Archaeology in Sarawak by CHENG TE-K'UN has just been published by Heffer, Cambridge (England) and University of Toronto Press, 1969. The distinguished Reader in Chinese Archaeology at the University of Cambridge surveys the work undertaken by the Sarawak Museum since 1947 in a short but excellently clear account with illustrations. The strong emphasis is on the Chinese influences in West Borneo over prehistoric times, an approach which will not necessarily be agreed with by all students of the period (see following item). But this is a stimulating, scholarly and generous study, which will widen the basis of discussion as well as understanding of patient work done in this field.

TOM HARRISSON AND S. J. O'CONNOR have co-authored Excavations of the Prehistoric Iron Industry in West Borneo (Vol. I: Raw Materials and Industrial Waste; and Vol. II: Associated Artifacts and Ideas), Cornell University, Southeast Asia Program Data Paper 72, 1969 (\$5.00 for the two volumes). This is the first full-length monograph reporting on the Sarawak River delta excavations of the rich iron-working and correlated trade sites, which cover a period of five centuries. The first volume consists largely of analyses of the sites with special reference to their iron content and the techniques used, some of which are quite advanced. The second volume seeks to trace out the dynamic large-scale activity (which came to a sudden end about 1350 A.D.) over Southeast Asia generally, and to link the iron industry with the great ceramic (Chinese) and glass (Middle East?) trades, as well as with a vigorous indigenous culture expressed in megalithic rock carvings and a splendid local elaboration of the damascene steel process. There are 62 tables of supporting statistics and 23 pages of handsome drawings by Miss Selene Fung. The authors reach rather different conclusions from Dr. Cheng (previous item above) as stated in the summary (pp.385-90) and Appendix A (pp.391-2).

TOM AND BARBARA HARRISSON have just completed their new book, The Prehistory of Sabah, which is a fully illustrated report on the authors' work in Sabah. It is to be published by the Sabah Society with the help of the Sabah government and the Asia Foundation. It summarizes in about 400 pages all that is presently known of both cave and open site archaeology in Sabah, and it is presented so as to facilitate a properly planned excavation and research program in the future based at the expanding Sabah Museum in Kota Kinabalu.

IBAN RESEARCH

New Iban Monograph

BENEDICT SANDIN, Curator, Sarawak Museum, is working on a new book divided into five main parts:

- I - Traditional History of the Ibans.
- II - The Ibans of the Kayung and Kapuas River.

- III - The Iban Under Brooke Rule.
- IV - Why the Iban Valued Old Chinese Ceramics.
- V - Genealogies, Iban Leaders and Biography.

At present PAUL BEAVITY (London School of Economics) and STEPHANIE MORGAN (Cornell University) are working on Parts I and II.

ROBERT PRINGLE'S book, History of the Iban Under Brooke Rule, 1841-1941, has been accepted by Macmillan's of London for publication in the fall. This extensive and thorough study is exceptional in that it is based not only on historical sources in the usual sense, but also and extensively on proto-historical folklore and other materials collected by the Sarawak Museum staff over the past two decades, especially by Benedict Sandin. Publication is expected later this year. The basic text is Dr. Pringle's doctoral thesis. He is now employed in the State Department, Washington.

Iban Textiles and Anglican Mission

See Sarawak Notes section under Gill and Varney.

CHINESE STUDIES IN SABAH

DAVID H. FORTIER is returning to the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, this September after completing another year of study of the Hakka Chinese agricultural community he originally investigated between 1954-1956 in a study of culture change.

RICHARD C. FIDLER, Instructor of Anthropology at Northern Arizona University, leaves in September, 1969, to begin his fifteen month study of Conservatism and Change in a Borneo Community. This project is sponsored by the National Science Foundation and will provide the data for Fidler's Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Pennsylvania under the sponsorship of Ward Goodenough. Fidler plans to return to Tenom where he lived from 1962 to 1964 as a Peace Corps Volunteer. Tenom is a town of 1200 people, 90% of which are overseas Chinese. His study will concentrate on the dual school system: twelve years of Chinese language education on the one hand or nine years of English-language school on the other. Starting from this base, Fidler plans to investigate other aspects of change and conservatism in the community.

THE STATUS OF RESEARCH AMONG THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN MURUT

G. N. Appell

Introduction

As many have pointed out, the term "Murut" is an exonym applied to a hodgepodge of interior peoples in Borneo. On linguistic grounds,

these peoples can be divided into two major sections: the Northern Murut and the Southern Murut. However, the members of each of these sections are more closely related to other groups of peoples than they are to members of the opposite "Murut" section. Thus, as Prentice has pointed out (n.d.), the Northern Murut peoples are linguistically more closely related to the Dusunic speakers than they are to the Southern Murut peoples, who appear on the other hand, to have close affiliation with the Kelabit people (cf. Appell 1968). Furthermore, each of these sections contains a number of culturally diverse peoples whose ethnic status and population size have yet to be determined.

The status of research among these peoples up until 1965 has been presented elsewhere (Appell 1968). Therefore, the purpose of this note is to report on recently completed research or research in progress. It is necessary to emphasize, however, that the research reported here is only a beginning for what needs to be done in the near future. Change has been going on for several decades among the Southern Murut due to missionary influence so that rescue ethnography is urgently needed. The Northern Murut have more recently undergone change, and one of the more urgent anthropological research problems is the study of these Murut peoples. Thus it is hoped that these brief notes will encourage additional researchers to undertake the urgent tasks of recording the language and culture of these various peoples before it is too late.

Prentice's Linguistic Studies of the Northern Murut

D. J. Prentice, of the Department of Linguistics, Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University, has spent 18 months among these peoples during two field sessions. As the result of this intensive and productive research which began in 1965, he has published several extremely important and significant articles. Prentice (1965) is a study of the form and function of verbs among the Timugon dialect of Sabah Murut in the Tenom area of the Interior Residency. In addition to this being an extremely thorough study, which provides a paradigm for others working in Sabahan linguistics, it introduces the useful analytical concept of "focus" for the first time to Bornean linguistics. Prentice (1969) includes three articles: a former version of Prentice (1965); a standardized wordlist for use in eliciting linguistic information in Borneo; and a penetrating study of Timugon phonemes.

The Borneo wordlist contains 250 items and includes glosses in Colloquial Malay as spoken in Sabah to use as a language of interrogation, since an adequate knowledge of English may not be encountered in all areas.

Prentice (n.d.) has also presented a tentative classification of Sabah languages, including a sophisticated and valuable review of the problems of ethnic nomenclature in Borneo; a review of the linguistic literature; and a map illustrating the distribution of Sabah languages. Two conclusions in this article deserve further notice. He corrects Appell's (1968) cognate count of Banggi-Rungus from 28% to 44.3%. And he finds that the "Tidong"

peoples can, like the "Murut" peoples, be broken down on linguistic grounds into at least two sections, one of which forms a branch of the Murutic (Northern Murut) languages while the other is not a Sabahan language at all.

Prentice plans to return to Sabah in the near future to continue his important studies on Murut languages and undertake an urgently needed linguistic survey of Sabah.

Jaspan's Study of Northern Murut Social Organization

M. A. Jaspan, Director, Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Hull, has been engaged in an urgently needed study of Northern Murut social organization. He has investigated bibliographic and manuscript sources at the Skeat Collection in the Department of Social Anthropology at Oxford and has been studying Murut materials in the Library at Kuala Lumpur. He has also talked with former District Officers from Sabah, including Michael Wong and James Ongkili. To further his study with field research, he plans to visit the Keningau, Sepulut, and Pensiangan areas of Sabah in the near future.

Crain's Research of the Lun Dayeh, A Southern Murut Peoples

Jay Crain, of the Department of Anthropology, Sacramento State College, has just returned from a ten and a half month field study of the Lun Dayeh. His field work concentrated on seven villages along the Mengalong River from Mendulong to Sindumin, although visits were also made to the Ulu Padas and Ulu Trusan areas. The peoples in this area include a number of Kemoloh people who came over into Sabah after World War II. The major focus of Crain's investigation was on the institution of marriage including the involved and protracted pre-engagement negotiations and the extended and ritualized organization of bride-price debt relationships. Crain reports that this is an extremely crucial aspect of the Lun Dayeh social structure.

Deegan to Initiate Research Among the Southern Murut

James L. Deegan, a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Washington, plans to begin in late 1969 a year's study of the Muruts of the Fifth Division in Sarawak, particularly those in the Trusan River area. As well as general ethnography, he hopes to gain a detailed knowledge of the structure of the religious belief system and to contrast this with the structure of social relations within a long-house.

Schmidt's Study of Southern Murut Psychiatric Concepts

K. E. Schmidt, formerly Psychiatric Specialist and Head, Mental Health Section, Medical Department, Sarawak, and now Mental Health

Specialist with the South Pacific Commission, included as part of his ground-breaking study of psychiatric disorders in Sarawak an investigation into views of mental illness held by a group of Southern Murut peoples. He found that the particular group of Southern Murut he studied classified mental illness into seven different types. He has described these types and their methods of treatment in a recent paper (1967-68).

Bibliography: Appell, G. N., 1968, Survey of the social and medical anthropology of Sabah, Behavior Science Notes 3:1-54. Prentice, D. J., 1965, Form and function in the verbs of Sabah Murut, Oceanic Linguistics IV:127-56; 1969, Papers in Borneo linguistics no. 1, Pacific Linguistics, Series A, Occasional Papers No. 20; n.d., The linguistic situation in Northern Borneo. Schmidt, K. E., 1967-68, Some concepts of mental illness of the Murut, International Journal of Social Psychiatry 14:24-31.

STUDIES OF THE TAUSUG (SULUK) AND SAMAL-SPEAKING POPULATIONS
OF SABAH AND THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The ethnic terminology of the Tausug and Samalan populations is at present confused and unsystematized. Consequently, it is worthwhile before reviewing recent investigations to summarize first the situation on the basis of information from Sather (personal communication), Kiefer (1969), and Nimmo (1968b).

The term Tausug is the autonym (and therefore here italicized) of a people primarily inhabiting Jolo and surrounding islands but also found in scattered villages as far south as the northern and eastern coasts of Sabah. These people are referred to as "Suluk" in Sabah and appear under this designation in the censuses.

The term "Samal" is derived from the Tausug to refer to a population scattered throughout the southern Philippines, northern Borneo, and the Celebes, the members of which recognize a certain linguistic unity and therefore use the term Sama as a linguistic autonym. The cultural ecology of these people may be roughly divided into three basic types. First there are the nomadic boat-dwelling, maritime fishermen such as the Sama Laut of Semporna and Tawi-Tawi. Secondly, there are strand populations who inhabit villages built on the coast or over lagoon waters. These people, such as some Ubian groups, depend largely on fishing but also raise in their gardens and swiddens just behind the beaches some rice, cassava, coconuts, and other agricultural products. Then there are the inland and fully agricultural Sama such as the Simumul of the Semporna District, the Yakan of Basilan and the Jama Mapun of Cagayan de Sulu.

In the Philippines "Samal" is used primarily to refer to the Sama populations occupying the strand. The term "Bajau" (alternatively rendered as Badjau, Bajao, Badjao, or Badjaw) is used in the Philippines for the nomadic, boat-dwelling Sama. In Sabah, however, the term

"Bajau" is used to refer to all Sama irrespective of their cultural ecology and includes such groups as the livestock-raising Sama peoples of the Tempasuk District as well as agricultural Sama and boat-dwelling, fishing Sama.

The Tausug

THOMAS M. KIEFER has made an intensive, two-year study of the Tausug on the Island of Jolo. The results of this research appear in his dissertation entitled, Tausug Armed Conflict: The Social Organization of Military Activity in a Philippine Moslem Society (1969). This interesting and penetrating monograph is now available through the Philippine Studies Program of the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago. In it Kiefer discusses Tausug social structure, concepts of law, friendship and enmity, the structure of alliances, and the conduct of armed combat. Other articles by Kiefer include: Power, politics and guns in Jolo: the influence of modern weapons on Tausug legal and economic institutions, Philippine Sociological Review 15:21-9 (1967); Institutionalized friendship and warfare among the Tausug of Jolo, Ethnology 7:225-44 (1968); and A note on Tausug (Suluk) gravemarkers from Jolo, Sarawak Museum Journal (forthcoming). In addition Kiefer and Sather (see below) are preparing a joint paper tentatively entitled: On the repression of sexual symbolism in the mortuary art of two Southeast Asian Moslem societies.

Kiefer is also working on the Tausug institution of ritual suicide (called pagsabbil in Tausug and referred to as juramentado by the Spanish). This is an institutionalized form of "running amok" sanctioned by religious norms. Kiefer writes that he would welcome any information from persons who have material on this. His address is: Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

Samalan Peoples

CLIFFORD SATHER (Vassar College), WILLIAM GEOHEGAN (University of California at Berkeley), and CHARLES FRAKE (Stanford University) are jointly preparing a cultural summary on the Samalan peoples for Frank LeBar's forthcoming Ethnographic Handbook of Insular Southeast Asia (Human Relations Area Files). Sather in addition is preparing for this handbook cultural summaries for the Sabah Illanun and the Tidong.

Sather's important research among the Sama Laut of Semporna is reported on in the following articles: Bajau riddles, Sarawak Museum Journal 12:162 (1965); Bajau numbers and adjectives of quantity, Sabah Society Journal 2:194-7 (1965); A Bajau prawn snare, Sabah Society Journal 3:42-4 (1966); Some notes concerning Bajau phonology and grammar, Sabah Society Journal 3:205-24 (1968); A note on Bajau gravemarkers from the Semporna District of Sabah, Sarawak Museum Journal (forthcoming). In addition, as reported above, he is working with Kiefer on a joint paper dealing with sexual symbolism in the mortuary art.

HARRY ARLO NIMMO carried out extended investigations of the Bajau of Tawi-Tawi and Sibutu during 1963-64 and 1965-67. His 24 month study focused on the important problem of social changes resulting from the abandonment of a nomadic, boat-dwelling life for a sedentary, house-dwelling life. He has reported on his research in the following articles: Social organization of the Tawi-Tawi Badjaw, Ethnology 4:421-39 (1965); Themes in Badjaw dreams, Philippine Sociological Review 14:49-56 (1966); The Bajau of Sulu--fact or fiction, Philippine Studies 16:771-6 (1968a); Reflections on Bajau history, ibid. 16:32-59 (1968b); Songs of the Sulu Sea, Etc.: A Review of General Semantics 25:489-94 (1968c).

ERIC CASIÑO, of the Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney, is currently writing his dissertation based on an investigation of the Jama Mapun of Cagayan de Sulu.

WILLIAM GEOHEGAN (University of California at Berkeley) worked in 1967 with the Samals off Zamboanga doing general ethnography and studies in the cognition of disease. He is currently working on Samal kinship terminology and residence rules.

CAROL MOLONY, who holds a post doctoral fellowship at California, has just finished a dissertation at Stanford dealing with language choices in a multilingual community, focusing on the Samals near Zamboanga.

SARAWAK NOTES

Area Art Styles and Iban Textiles

SARAH GILL, Assistant Professor of Art in the Department of Art at the University of Hawaii, will be working at the Columbia University Libraries in New York during the summer of 1969 to complete revisions of two manuscripts for publication: Dayak Gods, Tombs, and Textiles: An Interpretation of Sarawak Art (1970, tentative date; University of Hawaii Press); and Styles and Techniques of Iban Textiles (tentative date 1970). Both these works serve to define, analyze, and interpret style areas, iconography, techniques, and sources of Sarawak art.

The Sarawak Malays

TOM HARRISSON'S book, The Malays of Southwest Sarawak before Malaysia, is to be published jointly by Macmillan's of London and Michigan State University Press in November, 1969. It is sub-titled a "socio-ecological survey" and deals especially with the remarkably mixed economy (and psychology) of the coastal Malays of the Sarawak River delta, who practice highly complex fishing procedures;

quite intricate rice-to-permanent crop agriculture; and difficult swamp activities (including firewood gathering and the making of charcoal, thatch, cutch, salt and sugar)--sometimes the whole lot in the same household at the same season. A final chapter has been added bringing the picture to date since Malaysia, which has accelerated change in favor of the rural communities in this ar

The Anglican Mission Among the Iban

PETER VARNEY, Sociology Department, London School of Economics, has returned from Sarawak where he has been gathering material for a doctoral dissertation on the Anglican Mission among the Iban in the Second Division.

Cultural Geography

LEE YONG LENG, of the Department of Geography, University of Singapore, has just completed a book entitled, Population and Settlement in Sarawak (Donald Moore Press, Singapore, 1969). His extensive list of publications also includes most recently, Planned villages and land development schemes in Sarawak, Ekistics v. 27, no. 158:70-80 (Jan., 1969); and A land for all: rural development in Sarawak, Far Eastern Economic Review 58:410-1 (1969).

JIM JACKSON, of the Centre for South-east Asia Studies, University of Hull, has a book in press entitled, Sarawak: A Geographical Survey of a Developing State.

KALIMANTAN NOTES

Recent Ngadju Studies

R. BIERTJE TJITRODIKOESOEMO, of the Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Bandjarmasin, writes that doctoral student LIWAM TOEMON has completed an extremely interesting and well-done doctoral thesis entitled, Marriage Law in the Society of Dyak Ngadju. This thesis considers the various subtribes of the Ngadju; the degree of change that has occurred in the customary law; the various forms of marriage including the levirate and sororate; divorce; and the legal relationships established by marriage between husband and wife, parents and children, spouse and in-laws.

Two papers in the recent issue of Ethnologica (new series, Vol. 4, 1968) also adds invaluable to knowledge of the Ngadju Dyak. WALDEMAR STOEHR analyzes the religious drawings on bamboo boxes in the Museum at Cologne. And there is an article by PHILIPP ZIMMERMANN (Deceased, 1953) on the religion of the Ngadju of Kahajan River based on work done in 1911. Ethnologica is published by Brill on behalf of the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum, Cologne.

Metallurgy in Indonesia

In addition to the two articles on the Ngadju mentioned above, the same issue of *Ethnologica* contains a study of metallurgy in Indonesia, including Borneo, by WOLFGANG MARSCHALL of Tuebingen University. This was written in 1962 and is primarily ethnological in outlook. It overlaps in certain respects the work of Harrisson and O'Connor mentioned above, and they plan to publish a supplement to their monograph commenting on the work of Marschall.

Avé's Research in Kalimantan

In 1960 J. B. Avé made two field trips to the Kahajan River region, Kalimantan Tengah. From December, 1963, until the end of March, 1964, Avé, during a second expedition, visited the Miri and Kahajan headwaters, crossed the Schwaner-Müller mountain range to the Upper Melawi region, Keruab River, and then after crossing the Schwaner mountains from the Ela Ilir River to Saroyan River, he paddled down this river to its mouth at Kuala Pembuang. An article by Avé on the classification of ethnic groups in Indonesia will be appearing shortly. He is currently preparing his doctoral dissertation on the Ot Danum Dayak and is in addition working on an article dealing with the classification of Dayak groups in Kalimantan Tengah and Kalimantan Barat. Avé is presently working at the Museum voor Volkenkunde, Postbus 212, Leiden, Nederland.

Personal Notes

WALDEMAR STOEHR is making a short visit to Borneo this summer to supplement his museum studies with field research.

BRUNEI NOTES

D. E. BROWN moves from Cornell, where he has completed his thesis, to teach at the University of California at Santa Barbara this September. His two most recent articles are to be published in the Brunei Museum Journal (see above).

SABAH NOTES

I. D. BLACK, Department of Pacific History, Institute of Advanced Studies, The Australian National University, is doing research on administration of the indigenous peoples of Sabah by the North Borneo Company. He has recently prepared a very interesting and useful paper entitled, Dayaks in North Borneo: The Chartered Company and the Sea Dayaks of Sarawak, in which he details the nature and extent of Iban influence in Sabah.



Carved Bajau boat design above

Kenyah design from bamboo tobacco box below

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BORNEO RESEARCH BULLETIN

