



THE

Sarawak Gazette.

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The Sarawak Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1941.

Birth.

WEE.—On January 1st, 1941, at 1 a.m. at Simanggang, a daughter (Jane Bertha) to Elsie, wife of A. B. Wee, Rubber Regulation, Simanggang (both well).

Engagement.

CHONG—TSEN.—The engagement is announced between Mr. Chong Tet Kong, youngest son of the late Mr. Chong Nyit Shin and Madam Cho Chau Thai of Jesselton, B.N.B., and Miss Helen Tsen Moi Yin, youngest daughter of Mr. Tsen En Thiam, Miri, Sarawak, and the late Madam Wong En Lan, Labuan.

Death.

KALI.—Mr. V. Kali, ex-contractor, of Kuching, Bau and Buso, passed away peacefully at his residence at 14th mile, Rock Road, Kuching, on the morning of the 11th February, 1941. Mr. V. Kali was born in Mouhmein and is the third son of Inspector Veeramuthu, who served in the Burmese Force. Mr. Kali leaves behind him his beloved wife; one daughter, Miss Thanalakshmy Kali, one son, Mr. Sockalingam Kali and several relations to mourn his loss. (Penang, Singapore and Madras papers, please copy).

Acknowledgment.

Mr. Sockalingam Kali, mother, sister and family wish to express their heartfelt thanks to all relatives and friends for their kind attendance at the funeral of the late ex-contractor Mr. V. Kali and also to those who paid night visits, sent wreaths, letters and telegrams in their sad bereavement.

Local and Personal.

MARCH.

His Highness the Rajah, accompanied by the Private Secretary, Mr. G. T. M. MacBryan, paid a short visit to the Second Division, being absent from Kuching from March 17th to March 23rd.

In the *Sarawak Government Gazette* of 1st April, 1941, it is notified that His Highness the Rajah has been pleased to grant the Long Service Decoration to four European officers who left the Service some years ago.

These are Mr. W. F. Dick, who retired in 1939 after 19 years and 10 months' service, when he was Acting Resident, Third Division; Mr. W. F. de V. Skrine, who retired in 1930 after 20 years and 10 months' service when he was Acting Resident, Mukah and Oya; Mr. E. W. H. Jacques, who retired in 1933 after 18 years and 4 months' service, and whose last appointment was Director of Education; and Mr. J. S. W. Bean who retired in 1934 after 11 years and 3 months. His last appointment was Director of Agriculture.

The one recipient who still lives in Sarawak, Mr. E. W. H. Jacques, was presented with his Decoration by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary at the Secretariat on 18th March, in the presence of the Committee of Administration.

We take this opportunity of extending our congratulations to the recipients.

We understand that His Highness the Rajah has appointed Mr. G. T. M. MacBryan to be His Highness's Private Secretary. Mr. MacBryan resigned from the Sarawak Civil Service on March 31st.

Mr. R. F. Sinclair left Kuching on Saturday, March 15th, to proceed on long leave. We understand that Mr. Sinclair will spend his leave in Australia.

Mr. R. N. Baron arrived back in Kuching on 24th March on his return from leave, which he spent in Australia.

Since completing the list of former Sarawak residents doing war service at Home, we have heard from the Government Agent, Mr. H. D. Aplin, that he has just received his L.A.R.P. certificate, which entitles him to lecture locally on A.R.P. subjects.

PROCLAMATION CEREMONY IN THE ASTANA GROUNDS.

On Monday, March 31st, an impressive ceremony took place on the Astana lawn, when His Highness the Rajah, in the presence of a large gathering representative of all communities in Sarawak, made an announcement of unique importance concerning his intentions in regard to the succession and to the future form of Government of the State.

At 9.20 a.m., three platoons of the Sarawak Constabulary consisting of about 100 Officers and men marched smartly up to the Astana, attended by the full Brass Band, and after having formed close column their command was taken over by the Commissioner, Mr. W. H. Kelly.

His Highness the Rajah came out of Astana a few minutes later and, after having been received by the Commissioner with the Royal Salute and Anthem, inspected the Parade, accompanied by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, Mr. J. B. Archer.

The troops then formed hollow square, and His Highness took his place before the assembly, the Supreme Council sitting on his right and the Committee of Administration on his left. His Highness, in a firm voice, then read the Address and the Proclamation, naming His Highness the Tuan Muda as his heir, and declaring his intention of instituting a Constitutional form of Government based on democratic principles.

After His Highness had resumed his seat, the Hon'ble Mr. C. D. Le Gros Clark replied on behalf of the Committee of Administration. He expressed the Committee's deep appreciation of His Highness's gesture, and stressed the grave sense of responsibility which they felt in undertaking the duty entrusted to them by His Highness.

The Datu Patinggi followed with an address in Malay, after which His Highness returned to Astana, and the guests assembled to drink His Highness's health.

When the main body of guests had departed, His Highness held an Investiture at which the following persons were admitted to the Order of the Star of Sarawak:—

Masters of the Order	... The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Archer
	... The Hon'ble the Datu Patinggi
Companions of the Order	... The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. Le Gros Clark
	... The Hon'ble Mr. T. Corson
	... The Hon'ble Mr. Ong Tiang Swee
	... The Hon'ble the Datu Mentri
	... The Hon'ble the Datu Amar
	... The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Anderson
	... The Hon'ble Mr. C. Pitt Hardacre
	... Mr. K. H. Digby
Officer of the Order	... Mrs. C. Pitt Hardacre.

His Highness when presenting the Insignia of the Orders remarked that they were being conferred in token of long and loyal services rendered to the Government and Himself and in particular in connection with the measures recently taken to evolve the proposed Constitution.

Address by His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak.

Mr. President and Members of the Supreme Council, Members of the Committee of Administration, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I will open my address by reminding you that one hundred years have all but passed since the establishment of Brooke Rule in Sarawak. I hope that this Rule has protected and brought benefits to the People of Sarawak. And to-day I am going to commemorate this Centenary Year: by making a public pronouncement declaring the Heir to the Raj of Sarawak; by proclaiming the termination of the era of Absolute Rule of the Rajahs of Sarawak; and by instituting measures designed to divest myself of the Absolute legislative power. I am signing an Order which will vest the legislative power in the Committee of Administration for a period of not more than one year. To this Committee, I have entrusted the duty of forming a Constitution which shall provide for a future Legislature and for adequate representation in that Legislature, of all Native and other Peoples who dwell in Sarawak. When this Constitution is promulgated, the Rajah will thereafter legislate by and with the advice of the representative Legislature. By voluntarily surrendering these great powers, I feel that I shall be making a contribution towards the interests and welfare of the people commensurate with the spirit in which the first Rajah received the Government of this country, and the auspiciousness of this Centenary Year.

Coming to the question of the Heir, I hereby pronounce my brother Bertram Brooke, The Tuan Muda of Sarawak, to be my Heir to the Raj. Should I predecease him, it shall be the duty of the Chief Administrative Officer, at the time of my demise, publicly to proclaim the Tuan Muda, Rajah of Sarawak, immediately he learns of my decease. Should the Tuan Muda die before I do, then my Advisers at the time of His death, shall, after due and careful deliberation, and without reference to me, determine who is to be my Heir. If any dispute arises such as is envisaged in Article II of the Treaty, between Her Britannic Majesty Victoria and my Father, it shall be the duty of my Advisers to refer the matter with their comments thereon to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Touching now upon the question of Political Reforms: I wish to say that for long I have felt the need and desirability of ending the period of Autocratic Rule in Sarawak and substituting for it a liberal constitution. But now only do I feel that the time is ripe for effecting this great change in the traditional method of Government in Sarawak.

I have always been positive, as was my Father, that it was never the intention of Sir James Brooke to establish a line of Absolute Rulers. What he set out to do was to protect the Natives of Sarawak, the real but backward owners of this land, from exploitation and oppression, until such time as they could govern themselves. I hope that it may be fairly said that this worthy aim has in a large measure been achieved. And now I am taking a step forward towards the ultimate aim, laid down by the First Rajah as the basis of his Policy: that of a self governing community and country. I believe that I am thereby honouring the pledge of the First Rajah which was to safeguard the Rights of the Native Population, a duty well discharged by my Father and, I trust, by myself.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ADMINISTRATION. I have, by signing this Order and Proclamation, entrusted to each one of you, a weighty duty. I am confident you will discharge it without fear or favour. I enjoin you, when drafting this Constitution, ever to keep in mind that you are for the time being the Custodians of the Rights of the People of Sarawak. You have accepted a grave responsibility. Upon the results of your deliberations, and upon the skill with which you evolve Constitutional measures to protect those rights, the People's advancement, their prosperity, their social freedom and their happiness may indeed depend. I charge you further to do your utmost to prepare a really liberal constitution which shall have fair regard to the claims of Everybody and, if possible, to have it ready for Enactment by September 24th, 1941; the day which marks the Centenary of the First Rajah's assumption of power.

I ask each one of you, the Members of the Government of Sarawak, and the leaders of the Communities here assembled today, to lend all the support in your power to the Committee which is being formed to organise the Sarawak Centenary Celebrations to take place in September. I call upon you all to do everything possible to ensure that those celebrations mark, in fitting manner, the termination of 100 years of the Absolute Rule of the Rajahs and the inauguration of Constitutional Government in Sarawak. I express the hope that any profits derived from the activities of that occasion may be equally divided between the British War Fund and the China Relief Fund.

I thank all Members of the Senior and Junior Services, the Officers and Personnel of the Constabulary Forces, the Heads and Members of all the Native, Chinese and other Communities, and finally the People of Sarawak as a whole, for their steadfast loyalty to myself and the Rajahs of the past. I hope, and trust, that the same loyalty and confidence may be bestowed in the future in no less measure than in the past.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS it is Our Will and Pleasure to Commemorate this Centenary Year of Brooke Rule in Sarawak by the Inauguration of Constitutional Reforms which will replace Our Absolute Rule by a Form of Government on a Broader Basis and Facilitate the Gradual Development of Representative Government on Democratic Principles:

We hereby Declare that We have Charged and Directed Our Committee of Administration to draw up the Required Legislative Measures and to submit them for Our Consideration together with Every Necessary Step to give Effect thereto.

*Given under Our Hand and Seal
at Kuching, Sarawak,
this 31st day of March, 1941.*

C. V. BROOKE,
Rajah of Sarawak.

Reply of the Committee of Administration.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I am directed by Your Highness's Committee of Administration to thank Your Highness very deeply for Your Highness's gracious speech. We can assure Your Highness that Your Highness's Committee of Administration, in carrying out the charge that has been laid upon us to formulate measures for Constitutional Reform, will at all times bear in mind Your Highness's wishes, the traditions associated with a hundred years of just and beneficent rule by Your Highness's family in Sarawak, and the interests of the people of this country. On behalf of the natives of Sarawak and of the many thousands of alien race who have found a haven within these shores, we desire to express to Your Highness our very great appreciation of Your Highness's benevolent gesture. We solemnly declare to Your Highness that Your people will always look back with heartfelt gratitude to the years of absolute rule by the three Rajahs which has led them to the day, on which Your Highness is able to feel assured that a measure of democratic freedom may be extended to them and yet all will remain well with Sarawak.

(Signed)

JOHN BEVILLE ARCHER
CYRIL DRUMMOND LE GROS
CLARK
THOMAS CORSON
JAMES GORDON ANDERSON
CECIL PITT-HARDACRE

Committee of Administration.

Reply by the Honourable the Datu Patinggi.

سري فدوك دولي يغبها مليا
بجواسان هب بائي فييق بوميقترا سرة
هب رعيت سري فدوك دولي يغبها مليا
سكلمين يغبها داو بوميقترا سرة
سري فدوك دولي يغبها مليا موقوچن بوميقترا
شوكر كند توحن رب العرش الكريم فدكف
اولغن سراتس تاحن بائي فرنين راج
بروق داتس تحت كراجان دالم نكري
سراواق مولد الله ليجوچن اوسيا عبر
زمان سري فدوك دولي يغبها مليا توان
راج سرة تورن تورن موقوچن كراجان دالم
نكري سراواق. بجواسان سكارش هب
بائي فييق هب رعيت سكلمين دغن
ستيا دان طاعت موقوچن سترغي تريما
كاسيه كند سري فدوك دولي يغبها مليا
كاران مقصودن يغبها سوي ايت حدق
منجانن فرنين يغب بيارو دغن جالن اونداش
كراجان رامي دان بوميقترا هب سكلمين كند
الله مدعدهن سري فدوك دولي يغبها مليا
سرة جواتنكواس كراجان مندافت بالسن
يغبها كندا.

CENTENARY.

His Highness the Rajah, by his decision to set up a constitutional form of government based on democratic principles, has most fittingly marked the Centenary of Brooke Rule in Sarawak.

Throughout this period of one hundred years, the three Rajahs have guided Sarawak with single-minded devotion. Simple and unostentatious in their own lives, they have used their great powers solely for the benefit of the people. By their untiring efforts, they have built up the Sarawak we know to-day—a peaceful country where men of different race and creed can live side by side in freedom and security.

His Highness now feels that the time is ripe for some measure of responsibility to be placed upon the peoples of Sarawak. Full representation, while much of the population remains illiterate; is not yet possible. But the Constitution which is about to be called into being will include provision for representation of the various communities in the State. It will bear within its framework the seed from which future constitutions may spring, allowing for an ever-widening basis of representation, and making its final goal complete self-government.

The policy of the new Constitution will show no departure from the tradition of Brooke Rule. This has been guided by two leading principles—the protection of Sarawak from exploitation, and the preservation of the heritage of the land for the people.

To-day the rightness of this policy is everywhere accepted. But one has only to look back over the history of the 19th century expansion, with its grabbing of the world's markets, its race for raw materials, and its resultant exploitation of native peoples, to realise that the principles of Brooke Rule were formulated and pursued by men of vision and foresight. The rigid exclusion of "big business" has in the past laid the Rajahs open to the criticism of retarding Sarawak's development. Far outweighing any such consideration are the undisputed facts that Sarawak, until the present time, has retained the greater part of her wealth within the country and has preserved her land to its rightful owners until they are themselves ready to undertake its development.

At this time, when Democracy is engaged in a life and death struggle with Dictatorship, this re-affirmation by His Highness of his belief in the Democratic ideal is of great significance. Democracy is not, as Hitler would have the world believe, a static system. It is a living organism, subject to growth and change. Here, in Sarawak, we have seen its principles at work, the present growing from the past, the future implicit in the present.

Sarawak now enters upon a new phase in her history. She can do so with confidence, knowing that the foundations of the State have been soundly laid by one hundred years of just and wise rule.

Installation Of Three New Datus.

The installation of Abang Kipali as Datu Temonggong and of Haji Mohidin as Datu Hakim took place in the Astana grounds at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, March 10th, in the presence of His Highness the Rajah. The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, and other senior officers of the Service and their wives were also present. The band of the Sarawak Constabulary and a Guard of Honour were in attendance. After receiving the Royal Salute, His Highness inspected the Guard of Honour. The installation ceremony was then performed. The Tuan Belal read the Commissions of the new Datus and handed them to His Highness. The Tuan Imam then administered the oath to each Datu in turn, and His Highness handed them the Commissions. Once more the Royal Salute was given and the Guard of Honour marched off.

The Datu Imam, Abang Haji Suhaili, who was to have been installed on the same day, was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending. He was presented with his Commission on 25th March, when His Highness the Rajah, accompanied by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble the Resident, First Division, and the Private Secretary visited his house in Haji Taha Road for that purpose.

After the Tuan Belal had read the Commission and the oath had been administered, His Highness presented the Commission to the Datu. Interested onlookers were the other Datus and a number of Native Officers.

The Datu is fast regaining his health and it is hoped that he will soon be fit to resume his duties, where his great knowledge of the Mohammedan religion is invaluable.

SARAWAK'S WAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO-DATE.

His Highness the Rajah's personal contribution to the War Fund ...	\$ 42,525.00
The Sarawak War Effort Fund ...	297,919.43
Sarawak Rubber Industry ...	100,000.00
Sarawak Government, 1st Contribution	965,453.00
2nd ..	499,200.00
3rd ..	1,000,000.00
Sarawak Government—Interest from invested surplus funds for the half year ending 31st December, 1940 (interim payment) ...	60,000.00
Malaya Patriotic Fund, Sarawak Branch, 1st Division ...	49,110.20
Malaya Patriotic Fund, Sarawak Branch, 3rd Division ...	32,366.23
Miri Patriotic Fund ...	17,150.08
Total to-date ...	\$3,063,723.94

War Effort Fund.

Sarawak's seventh contribution to the War Fund, a sum of \$54,207.15, was sent to the *Straits Times* on March 20th. Of this amount \$42,701 was the proceeds from the First Sarawak Lottery; the remaining \$11,506.15 having been contributed in the usual way.

Receipt of this sum was acknowledged in the *Straits Times* of March 25th. A special issue, giving the full detailed list of contributors, will be published later and, when received here, will be distributed as widely as possible throughout the State.

Planning For Peace.

There was much talk at the beginning of the war about "war aims." Many people felt that it was unthinkable that the country should be plunged once more into the inferno of war without knowing clearly what issues were at stake. Others, the "realists," maintained that it was impossible to declare specific aims which, at a later date, might prove impracticable, and tie the hands of those responsible for building the peace. Our only declared aims were the negative ones of "defeating Nazism" and "defending Democracy"—a term which had ceased to have any real significance for the man in the street.

In this, our propaganda suffered badly in comparison with Hitler's. Hitler has always realised that "the use of force alone without the driving power of a basic conception" is useless. From the first he has based his policy upon an Idea—first, the idea of a strong, united German people, regaining their national pride,—later the idea of a New Order in Europe, under the leadership of Germany. To the bewildered, insecure peoples of Europe he held out a new conception of order and security, making his target our ill-regulated social and economic system and the European disorder of the last twenty years.

With the collapse of France, and the dark hours of last summer, all thought about "war aims" gave place to one compelling purpose—to survive. With a tenacity and discipline which astonished the world Britain bent her energies and her resources to that single aim. When she could draw breath once more, and take stock of the situation, an extraordinary thing had happened. In the very stress of the defensive battle a constructive purpose had been formed. On all sides, in the press, on the wireless, on the films and from the pulpits, came talk of a new Britain, of social reconstruction, of a planned economy, not only national, but international, which should banish from our midst the nightmares of unemployment, insecurity and war. These ideas were not new; thousands had been crying them from the housetops for long years. What was new was their general acceptance as an obvious necessity. They had ceased being the wild dreams of idealists, and had passed into the national consciousness and taken root. "The issue is no longer whether to plan or not, but on what lines we should plan," says the *Times*, in an admirable leader in which it calls for "a long term social policy, whose goal must be the extension to all, as a first call on the resources of the whole community, of decent standards of housing, of clothing and of the other amenities of life."

This same article goes on to point out that social and international reconstruction are inextricably interwoven, and that we shall find no solution to the problems of Europe until we have put our own house in order. "The reorganisation of our own national life is only part of the great task of European reconstruction... The experience of Europe after Versailles proved that no political superstructure will endure if the social and economic foundations are not well and truly laid."

In a recent issue of "Picture Post," devoted entirely to the problem of "A Plan for Britain," a series of articles reviewed the main outlines of the needs of Agriculture, Industry, Education and so on. Amongst the many excellent pictures, one compelled attention. Five schoolboys are standing outside Lord's Cricket Ground. Two are over-dressed, over-clean, top-hatted Eton boys; three, who are regarding the others with a mixture of wonder and scorn, are ragged, illkempt urchins. The caption says "A picture that sums up our main (Education) problem." It does for more than this,

for it sums up the whole of the old Britain—the Britain where an accident of birth gives comfort, leisure and security to some, while it denies others the elemental decencies of clothing, housing and feeding. This is the Britain that Lord Haw-Haw tells the world we are fighting to preserve—a Britain of slums and depressed areas, of under-nourishment and chronic unemployment. We can only give the lie to this most insidious form of propaganda when we make it clear to the world that we are looking forward and not backward. In this, the Churches of England have given a lead with their joint declaration of "five basic standards" for post-war reconstruction:—

- 1) Extreme inequality of wealth should be abolished.
- 2) Every child, regardless of race or class, should have equal opportunities for education suitable to his or her peculiar capacities.
- 3) The family as a social unit must be safeguarded.
- 4) The sense of a divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work.
- 5) Resources of the earth should be used as God's gifts to the whole human race.

The task before us is immense, but it should not appal a people who could so bend their energies to the common will, that in a few short weeks, they transformed an ill-equipped, unorganised country into an armed fortress ready to defy all comers. For that purpose, no sacrifice of profit or comfort, even of life, was considered too great. It is tragic to think that even a fraction of that sacrifice in 1930 could have avoided the unemployment crisis of the ensuing years, with all its long disastrous train of economic and political instability. In this connection we again quote the *Times*:

"To create a new social order does not, like war, call for sacrifice of life and limb. But it does call for many of those other sacrifices of profits and luxuries, of rights and privileges which we make unquestioningly in time of war. . . . We must plan for peace as consciously and as deliberately, and with the same readiness for sacrifice as we now plan for war. It must not be said that we are more ready to risk our lives than our vested interests, or that peace—unlike war—holds no purpose worthy of sacrifice of the things we prize for a greater common good."

The Defence of Britain and the African campaign have shown that a democracy can plan for war as efficiently as the Dictatorships. We have yet to convince the world that we can plan as well, and better, for peace.

THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

JAPAN'S DECISION.

By WALTER LIPPMANN.

The position of Japan to-day is in many ways similar to that of Mussolini at about this time a year ago. The question for Japan is whether to join Hitler in his war to destroy British sea power.

Until the spring of 1940 Mussolini had been a diplomatic ally and a non-belligerent supporter of Hitler. But his military activity had been limited and localized and separated from the great central struggle: Mussolini had used his armed forces only in Abyssinia, in the Spanish civil war, and in Albania, avoiding a direct collision with any great power in the democratic camp. Japan has thus far

followed the same course: she is a diplomatic ally of Hitler, but her military action has been in Manchuria, in China proper, and in French Indo-China.

In June, 1940, with the fall of France, Italy entered the great war, challenging British sea power in the Mediterranean and exposing her African empire to the hazards of war. The decision was taken by Mussolini on the assumption that Britain could not survive the fall of France, and that if he was to participate in the division of the British and French empires, he must when the war ended be in actual military occupation of all that he coveted. He knew that in Hitler's settlement of the world, Italy would get no more than what Italy held when the settlement was made. The Japanese have for the last year been turning over in their minds a similar calculation. They realize that if Hitler loses the war in Europe, the most they can hope for in Asia is a moderate, negotiated settlement with China, Russia, Great Britain and the United States; there will be no "new order" with Japan as the master. But they are supposing also that if Hitler wins in Europe without their participation, he will consider himself heir to the European possessions in the Far East. They are thinking that it will be Nazi Germany and not Japan which will claim title to the Dutch, French and British possessions in the East Indies, in southern Asia and in India itself. So like Mussolini last year, the Japanese now are facing the question of entering the World War for the dual purpose of assisting Hitler and of forestalling him.

The Japanese calculation today, like Mussolini's a year ago, depends upon a correct estimate of what Hitler can do to Great Britain. Mussolini made a fatally false judgment in thinking that Hitler would win last year. This error has cost him his African empire and a good part of his fleet. Even if Hitler were to win this year, Mussolini will have lost the war for Italy. For even if Hitler wins against Britain, Mussolini will not only not be occupying the lands he covets—Egypt and the French African empire—but he will not even be in possession of the Italian empire. Therefore, in relation to a victorious Hitler, the Italy of Mussolini will be a defeated nation entirely dependent upon Hitler's dictates.

The Italian people are being told that even if they lose their war, Hitler's victory will restore everything and some more besides. It is not possible that intelligent Italians believe this. For they can hardly have forgotten that in the Versailles settlement, when they were present as one of the victorious Allies, they got less than they thought they were entitled to. For twenty years they have been told by Mussolini that as victors in the other war they were cheated by their allies. They are now asked to believe that after a military disaster in this war, Hitler will not only restore their lost empire but will endow them with an expanded empire. They are asked to believe this when they know that they occupy German territory in the Tyrol and that in Trieste they hold the Austrian port which is the natural outlet of Hitler's empire into the Mediterranean.

The Japanese now face an even greater risk of misjudging the situation. While Japan might enter the war as Hitler's ally, he is in no position to help Japan whereas he might be able to help Italy. It is within the bounds of the real possibilities that Hitler could retrieve the Italian disaster in the Mediterranean by land and air operations through the Balkans and Spain. Moreover, Italy and Germany have a common frontier. But Hitler cannot help Japan. In fact, if Hitler were to move into the

Mediterranean and be highly successful, the net effect, far from helping Japan, would be to make the Japanese position more precarious. For in the unlikely event that Hitler drove the British out of the Mediterranean, where would they go? They would go to Singapore, and the whole considerable war effort of Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, plus a very powerful fleet, would be concentrated against Japan.

The Japanese are in danger of making an even graver miscalculation than Mussolini. There is better than an even chance that they may be misjudging the prospects of Hitler's attack on Britain. There is more than an even chance that they are misjudging the speed with which, if at all, he can conquer Britain. But above all they are misjudging the military consequences to themselves if Hitler did drive the British out of Europe. Just as Mussolini did not foresee that by driving the British out of France, Hitler would make it possible for the British to send equipment for Wavell's army in Egypt, since there was no longer a western front to consume equipment, so driving the British out of Europe will drive a very large part of the British forces into Asia. The Japanese should not forget that if Europe were lost to the British, the next great agglomeration of British peoples is in the region of which Singapore is the center, and that the British navy and air force are sworn to defend not only the British Isles but the whole British Commonwealth and its dependencies.

The Japanese are in no less great danger of misunderstanding and miscalculating the actions of the United States, and we, on our part, can do no greater injury to the cause of peace than to fail to make clear to Japan now, before she commits herself irrevocably, that she cannot count upon our permanent neutrality. It is true that the American people do not want war with Japan. But it is equally true that they are determined to insure their security, come what may.

The Japanese are deeply mistaken if they think that a victory of Hitler in Europe would cause the United States to retire from the Pacific and cower defensively with the fleet in the Caribbean. On the contrary, faced as we should be then with the threat of a two-ocean naval attack, our necessary course would be to dispose of Japanese sea power before Hitler could organize European sea power against us. With the help of the British who would have fallen back on Singapore, with our fleet on the flank of any Japanese expedition into the southwestern Pacific, Japan, like Italy to-day, would find herself facing superior forces before her ally Hitler could do anything about it.

It is the task of American diplomacy, backed by Congress and public opinion, to make the position clear before the Japanese engage themselves irrevocably. In the interests of the Japanese people and in our own interest we must not commit the fatal error of failing to explain to Japan the real consequences of the decision which she is now considering.—*New York Herald Tribune*, 18.2.41.

DUTCH COLONIES' WAR EFFORT.

The extent of the war effort of the Dutch East Indies as a full Ally of Great Britain was explained in London yesterday by Dr. N.A.C. Slotemaker de Bruine, of the Dutch Colonial Office.

He said that conscription had been introduced for all Dutchmen in the Colony between 18 and 46, and approximately 5,000 potentially dangerous German nationals were interned. The expenditure on

defence was greatly increased, and in the Budget for 1941 a total of £55,500,000 was allotted to the needs of defence. There was a growing popular demand on the part of the native population for a further measure of conscription to include the natives as well as the Dutchmen in the Netherlands East Indies. A number of natives were receiving training as Air Force pilots, gunners, and observers. No less than 20 per cent. of the natives who had been accepted for training qualified as pilots and turned out to be quite as good as the Dutch pilots.

Being an archipelago, the most important part of the Dutch East Indian defence was the Navy. Even in peace-time the largest part of the Royal Dutch Navy was always based in the Dutch East Indies, and there it still remained. Steps had been taken in the Dutch East Indies to form Local Defence Corps on the model of the Home Guard. A.R.P. and other national services had also been systematically organized. Exchange control had been introduced and a fixed rate established between the Dutch East Indian guilder and the pound sterling. The continued functioning of the large number of companies in the Dutch East Indies which in peace-time were controlled from the Netherlands had been made possible by the juridical transfer of the companies' registered offices from the Netherlands to the Dutch East Indies.

The European market accounted for 30 per cent. of the Dutch East Indian peace-time exports and for as much as 99 per cent. of such exports as tobacco, while it took respectively 17 per cent. and 22 per cent. of the Dutch East Indian exports of oil and rubber. This stream of supplies to Europe had now been completely stopped, to the detriment of Europe's new master and to the benefit of the Allies and their non-belligerent ally, the United States. The mercantile marine was also rendering great services to the Allied cause. The 19 German ships which were immediately confiscated by the Dutch East Indian authorities on May 10 were now working for the Allied cause.—*The Times*, 10.1.40.

"NONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING."

BRITISH WORKMANSHIP BEHIND A
FREQUENT PHRASE.

The crews of our bombers, the ground staff on the aerodromes, and the workers in the aircraft factories are essential partners in our offensive against Germany.

The best evidence of the efficient collaboration of all three is when our aircraft return untouched by anything the enemy can do, when the German fighters have been beaten off or their anti-aircraft fire skilfully evaded. But there is other evidence more spectacular though much less frequent of how well the work is done. Sometimes our bombers return with many scars of battle on them, yet still entirely serviceable. The injuries they can sustain without being in any way crippled are an extraordinary proof of the skill with which they are both made and handled. It is certain that many German aircraft when similar damage is inflicted on them by our own defences are unable to return at all to their base.

Very recently a Whitley bomber, while seeking its target in Cologne, was hit by a splinter which penetrated the fuselage. By sheer bad luck the splinter also hit a particularly large flare and blew it up. That the crew brought the machine home meant astonishing courage and endurance, but it was also an achievement in which those who made

the bomber should share the credit. The whole of the skin and ribs had been blown off one side of the fuselage and on the other side most of the rivets were missing. There was very little left to hold the tail plane on, but it held, and British workmanship saved the machine.

There are many similar stories—of the tail and rudder of a Hampden badly damaged by the cannon and machine-guns of three Junkers 88 attacking at once, of fuselage and wings of a Whitley severely holed by anti-aircraft fire at a range of only 2,000 feet, of a Wellington hit in six places by a severe barrage, of very serious damage to the port airscrew of another Hampden. Yet once again, in the words of the official communique, "none of our aircraft is missing."

Over Hamburg a direct hit on the port wing of one of our Hampdens ripped open the oil tank, yet the port engine, to the pilot's astonishment, ran sweetly all the way home, a distance of over 400 miles. A Blenheim flying over Rotterdam met exceptionally heavy anti-aircraft fire. The port oil tank was punctured in three places, the lead from the starboard petrol tank was fractured, the elevator main spar was holed, the main spar and fin shot through, and a rudder cable cut half through. There were also holes in the tail and fuselage, but the machine got home and was back in service two days later.

Another Blenheim actually rose safely into the air again after hitting the sea. After this encounter with the water the airscrews were bent back, the tail wheel was missing, the bomb hatch cover stove in, and the shields, cowlings, and air intakes completely wrecked, yet the machine was still good for a safe journey home.

This is the kind of workmanship demanded by our offensive against Germany and by our bombers' nightly flights of over a thousand miles. No workmanship could have been more severely tested or more splendidly have passed the test.—*Manchester Guardian*, 9.1.41.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT.

It is said that opinion is divided in France between the pro-British and the anti-British. The pro-British say, "If only the British win . . . !"; the anti-British say, "If only those *cochons* of British win . . . !"

A man in one Department sent to another Department a report containing a sentence ending with a preposition. The recipient ringed it round and inscribed caustic comments on the blank page opposite meant for official notes. It was eventually returned to him by the original culprit, with a further comment added: "This is a waste of Government stationery up with which I am not prepared to put."

This is a story of the householder who twice renamed his house. It was originally *Mon Repos*. Then he called it *Mon Abri*. Now he calls it *Mon Débris*.

The R.A.F. have developed a language all their own. A fighter pilot is told to "scramble" instead of to take off; then he "angels upwards." When he identifies a specific landmark on the ground he is "picking a pinpoint;" he "jinks" when he turns suddenly, perhaps to avoid the "ack-acks" (anti-aircraft guns) or to attack a "target" (enemy plane). Bomber crews don't escape by parachute, they "jump out the windows."

A "chatter-box" is a machine gun, a "hip flask" a revolver; "confetti" is ammunition; "roller skates" are tanks, and "mousetraps" submarines. A pilot "goes to the movies" (into action) wearing a "Mae West"—a life-jacket that bulges in the right places—in case he lands in the water.

—*Reader's Digest*, Feb. 1941.

Embarrassed was U. S. Citizen Edward Kennedy, covering Britain's drive through Libya for Associated Press, because he did not know whether under the Neutrality Act he could legally take prisoners of war. Mistaking his correspondent's uniform for that of a British officer, several groups of Italians had tried to surrender to him.—*Time*.

GODIVA UP TO DATE.

"The British Censorship refused to pass the word Coventry; the American reporter therefore called it 'a Midland town famous for its naked women.' This expression refers to an act of Duff-Cooper's, who sent a London music-hall show to Coventry to improve the spirits of the people there." (*German home broadcast*, 14.12.40.)

"The B.B.C.—the incorrigible liar, said that a cruiser and a battleship were sunk in the Bay of Tobruk, but we lost only one cruiser and it was not sunk by the enemy but by the free will and determination of its crew."—(*Rome Radio in Italian*, 24.1.41.)

PROPHECY.

"The time will come when thou shalt lift thine eyes
To watch a long-drawn battle in the skies,
While aged peasants, too amazed for words,
Stare at the flying feet of wondrous birds,
England, so long the mistress of the sea,
Where winds and waves confess her sovereignty,
Her ancient triumphs yet shall bow on high
And reign the sovereign of the conquered
sky"—From *Luna Habitabilis*, written
in 1737 by Thomas Gray, author of the famous
Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard.

Sir Percy Cunyngame.

His Highness the Rajah has received the following letter of sympathy from the late Lord Lloyd:—

COLONIAL OFFICE,
Downing Street, S.W.1.
14th January, 1941.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

It has just been reported to me by the Trustees of the Rajah of Sarawak Fund that their Chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Cunyngame, Bart., O.B.E., D.L., died suddenly on the 7th of January.

Sir Percy Cunyngame was appointed in 1931 as one of the Trustees of the Fund, and succeeded to the Chairmanship on the death of Mr. Willes Johnson in 1934. He gave a great deal of time to the administration of the Fund, and the Trustees will sadly miss the advantage of his long experience.

On behalf of the Colonial Service, the members of which have derived so much benefit from the Fund, I should like to express my warm appreciation of his services and my deep regret at his death.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) LLOYD.

We publish below an extract from a letter from Lady Cunyngname to Mr. H. D. Aplin, the Sarawak Government Agent:—

Will you very kindly express to the Officers of the Sarawak Civil Service our very great (that is my son David's and my) appreciation of the splendid wreaths that they so kindly sent. Sir Percy I can honestly say was always most deeply interested in all appertaining to Sarawak—more especially latterly in the Rajah's Trust Fund. He was feeling with great regret now that 55 was uninhabitable and we had had to come to live here, that the time had come for him to resign from it. I had persuaded him from doing any such thing as he appeared to be steadily getting better. He was contemplating if War conditions permitted to get up to town in February. He had not the strength to withstand Pleurisy and Pneumonia. Strange to say when delirious one day he kept repeating—I do not know if spelt correctly—"banyak sakit" which I understood as "very ill". I will write to the Rajah thanking him for the message you conveyed and for his lovely flowers.

Review of the Passive Defence Services by His Highness the Rajah.

On Monday the 10th March, His Highness the Rajah reviewed a trial mobilisation of the Passive Defence and other Services in Kuching. His Highness was accompanied by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Secretary for Defence and the Director of Air Raid Precautions.

The sirens sounded at 9.30 a.m. announcing an impending air attack. His Highness witnessed the collection of "casualties" by the stretcher bearer parties and the treatment of "casualties" at the First Aid Posts. The Fire-fighting services were then inspected as they went into action to extinguish "fires" caused by the attack in various parts of the Town.

Salvage gangs and fire watchers standing by each block of buildings and the Special Police patrolling the streets were also inspected.

His Highness then proceeded to the Seventh Mile to inspect the Troops and Police mounting guard on the aerodrome.

At the conclusion of the review His Highness expressed high appreciation of the general smartness and efficiency of the members of the Passive Defence and other Services and congratulated the Officers responsible on the state of preparedness to which every branch had been brought.

A.R.P. Practice by the Borneo Company.

The Borneo Co., have installed A.R.P. equipment at strategic points in or near their offices and godowns. All their private houses have been similarly equipped.

On Friday morning 21st March, A.R.P. drill was held outside the Company's offices and a mock incendiary bomb was dealt with.

Several small fires supposed to have been started by the bomb were quickly put out with sand and water.

The demonstration was preceded by a short talk in English about A.R.P. generally and an interpreter gave the Malay and Chinese versions.

Apart from the Company's staff, a number of passers-by from the bazaar gathered to listen and watch the proceedings.

APPEAL.

A small Committee has been formed with the approval of Government, to organise entertainments for men of H.M. Forces stationed in the First Division. These entertainments will include provision of gramophones and records, games equipment, newspapers and magazines, and cinematograph shows when practicable.

The Committee believe the objects for which they are working will commend themselves to you, and that you will wish to associate yourself with their efforts to make conditions as pleasant as possible for men of H.M. Forces serving in this country.

Encouragement and support has already been received from the Malayan Committee for the Entertainment of Indian Troops, who have sent a donation of one hundred dollars for the funds.

The Committee will welcome any subscription or donation, however small, and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. S. C. S. Chakraverty, whose address is c/o. The Borneo Co., Ltd., Kuching, will gratefully acknowledge every subscription or donation sent to him.

We append below the list of donors who have already contributed towards the Fund.

The Indian Troops Entertainment Committee, Singapore		
A. D. Trail, Esq.	...	10.00
T. E. Parker, Esq.	...	5.00
H. B. Crocker, Esq.	...	10.00
J. B. Simpson, Esq.	...	5.00
A. P. Merrells, Esq.	...	10.00
S. C. S. Chakraverty, Esq.	...	5.00
Lim Soon Lin, Esq.	...	5.00
Kho Eng Guan, Esq.	...	5.00
J. N. Gangooly, Esq.	...	1.00

Malaya Patriotic Fund.

The following extracts are taken from a speech made by the Chairman, Sir Shenton Thomas, at the General Meeting of the Committee held at Kuala Lumpur on February 12th, 1941.

Now that the Malaya Patriotic Fund has been in existence for seventeen months, it seems appropriate that I should place on record something of what it has achieved.

In Singapore the Fund was started as the result of an appeal, signed by a few ladies, which appeared in the Press on the 7th of September, 1939. It was in anticipation of the appeals which were to be expected in due course from the British Red Cross Society and other war organisations of the sort. All the up-country States and Settlements readily joined in, and there can be no doubt that the existence of one Fund in Malaya for war charities from the outbreak of war has been of immense advantage.

Indeed, the Fund so completely met the desire of the people of Malaya to help that on the 27th of October, 1939, less than two months from the outbreak of war, £80,000 was sent home to the British Red Cross Society. By the end of 1939 the total collections amounted to £1,082,363.

The collections in 1940 were \$1,354,138. By the 31st of December, 1940, the Fund had therefore raised \$2,436,501 and had made grants totalling \$223,770 (approximately \$1,902,045). A balance of \$473,716, say \$55,700 is now available for allotment.

From the very start, we have taken care to make grants only to approved organisations which function efficiently, meet a real need, and will make the best use of any money. We have a list of these organisations (they total 15) and..... it embraces all war charitable activities, broadly speaking and donations can be made to a number at a time without much fear that they will overlap. The list, with the grants already made, is attached.

Since the beginning of the war, the Women's Section has bought 27,000 lbs. (over 12 tons) of wool of different grades and colours, khaki, navy blue, Air Force blue, grey, and white and the average cost c.i.f., Singapore has been not more than \$2.00 a lb. Recent purchases have cost us more and it has been necessary to raise the price of some kinds of wool to \$2.50 a lb.

Soon it became the general desire that expenditure on the purchase of wool and materials and receipts from sales to the various branches should be kept separate from the main Fund and shown in a headquarters Wool Account. Most, if not all, of the up-country branches had the same desire and set up their own Wool Accounts which are independent of the main Fund and are self-supporting. The headquarters Account is financed solely by special contributions, the proceeds of entertainments, etc., go up in its aid, and by payments for wool purchased by local branches or by working parties or by individuals. All wool sold by headquarters is at cost price; a small quantity is issued free of charge to a few working parties whose members are very poor. Sales have been steadily going up, and now they average 1,000 lbs. a month. This coupled with shipping delays, makes it necessary for us to keep a fairly large stock. A statement of the headquarters Wool Account up to the 30th November, 1940, has been circulated but the position less than a week ago was that we have in stock 2,890 lbs. of wool (say 2—3 months' sales) all of which has been paid for and is worth approximately \$6,000.

During the year, the needs of victims of air raids at home was so great that with the consent of the local branches a donation was made to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund and clothing for men and women but especially children is sent home regularly. Having regard to the fact that the British Red Cross, which is on our list, has been asked by the Imperial Government to render assistance to air raid victims, and to the fact that the men and women of England are admittedly in the front line helping to defend their country, it seems appropriate that the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund should be on the approved list of organisations to which the Malaya Patriotic Fund may properly contribute and I hope that this will formally be approved today. (N.B. It was.)

Working parties have been organised all over the country and the number runs into hundreds. In addition, there are numerous other activities, such as the sale of cakes, jams, and sweets, fans and slippers, silverware, and flowers and vegetables. \$7,000 was collected in Kedah by means of an Agri-Horticultural Exhibition lasting over 3 days. Similarly, Johore collected \$8,442 by means of a show at Batu Pabat, and Kuching nearly \$4,500 by a Grand Fancy Bazaar. A feature in many districts is the increasing interest taken in knitting by Malay and Chinese women and girls whose work is generally excellent. Girls' schools, the Girl Guides and Brownies have also done their share. And worthy of special mention is the help given by the blind children of St. Nicholas Home, Penang, who knit beautifully. In Perak, subscriptions to the Central Perak Wool and Materials Fund and to the Kinta and Taiping branches exceed \$26,000. The Central Fund has purchased 3,200 lbs. of wool and nearly 10,000 yards of material. In addition, numerous gifts of material have been received. 4,800 knitted garments have been made, while sewn garments and comforts number nearly 8,000. The Malays, both in work, entertainments, and contributions are playing a real part.

Consignments of clothing are regularly received from working parties in Java and Sumatra, Sarawak, British North Borneo and Christmas Island.

In addition to woollies and hospital requisites of every sort, the working parties make such things as warm dressing gowns, blanket coats, sleeping bags for babies, etc. In fact there is little which has not been undertaken at one time or another. It is worth recording that 6,466 pullovers and 8,472 pairs of socks have been made and sent home.

Owing to difficulty of communications, the British Red Cross Society asked me when I was at home to represent the need of the forces in the Middle East. The list of articles most needed has been circulated: they include camp mosquito nets, net covers for milk and water jugs, rubber-soled sand shoes, specially required in Egypt and the adjacent countries.

From the outbreak of war to the 20th January, 1941, the number of packing cases despatched is just over 450, and in 1940 we sent 364 or one a day. During the first three months it was difficult to send much except articles of clothing kindly given by many people, but when the first large supply of wool arrived the work rapidly increased. Our best months were December, 1940 (48 cases sent), October, 1940 (46 cases sent) and January 1941 (43 cases sent up to the 20th). The cases have been distributed as follows:—

Army	...	82
Air Raid Victims	...	77
Red Cross	...	68
Navy	...	58
Middle East	...	45
Soldiers, etc. Families Association	...	30
R.A.F.	...	26
Evacuees from large cities in the United Kingdom	...	23

Distribution is always made in accordance with the wishes of the donors or local branches. Where no preference is expressed, articles are classified according to their nature e.g. khaki articles are sent to the Army, miscellaneous clothing to air raid victims or to the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association, and so on. Many Service working parties send their work to us to send home. We have now been able to make arrangements which we hope will result in quicker despatch to the forces in the Middle East. Cases from the Fund are accepted by the Customs Department in England as admissible duty-free.

The reward of all those who work so hard is in the gratitude of our men, and there is abundant evidence that the work done by the ladies of Malaya is regarded at home as of a consistently high standard and is very greatly appreciated.

MALAYA PATRIOTIC FUND.

List of approved organisations with statement of grants made to each.

(i) British Red Cross	...	£95,059
(ii) French Red Cross	...	5,000
(iii) Y.M.C.A.	...	15,000
(iv) Salvation Army	...	15,000
(v) Shipwrecked Mariners' Association	...	17,000
(vi) Admiralty (Welfare)	...	5,000
(vii) Navy League Comforts Fund	...	9,000
(viii) St. Dunstan's	...	10,000
(ix) Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Families Association	...	15,000
(x) Overseas League Cigarettes Fund	...	3,500
(xi) Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society	...	10,000
(xii) R.A.F. Benevolent Fund	...	10,000
(xiii) Y.W.C.A.	...	5,500
(xiv) Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand Comforts (U.K.) Funds	...	4,500
—£1,500 each	...	
(xv) Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund	...	7,211
Total		£227,270

Note: At the meeting of the General Committee on the 12th of February, 1941, further grants amounting to £58,000 were approved to

(iii)	Y.W.C.A.	...	£ 5,000
(iv)	Salvation Army	...	5,000
(v)	Shipwreck Mariners' Association	...	6,000
(vii)	Navy League Comforts Fund	...	5,000
(ix)	Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association	...	6,000
(xii)	R.A.F. Benevolent Fund	...	6,000
(xv)	Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund	...	25,000
			£ 58,000
Previously granted			227,270
Total grants			£285,270

Sarawak Library.

March, 1941.

The following books have been added to the Library:—

Wilson and Some Others	... G.D.H. & M. Cole	F-c 376 (6)
The World is Like That	Kathleen Norris	F-n 382a (9)
What of the Night?	... "Watchman"	M-w 20
My Best Secret Service Story	... Edited by A. D. Divine	F-d 230a

The Stolen Days	... Dorothy Lambert	F-l 13
Blackout	... Hubert P. Earle	M-e 18a
Shadow Drama	... Nina Abbott	F-a 28a (2)
Murder Calling	... David Whitelaw	F-w 191a (6)
Lady With Jade	... Margaret Mackay	F-m 8c
World's End	... Upton Sinclair	F-s 222a (6)
Next to These Ladies...	Margaret Hassett	F-h 19
The Don Flows to the Sea	Mikhail Sholokhov	F-s 197a (3)
Hitler and I	... Otto Strasser	M-s 512b
Lost Child	... Beatrice Grimshaw	F-g 451b
Mr. Lucton's Freedom	Francis Brett Young	F-y 885 (11)
The Rich Uncle	... Jack Single	F-s 222c

Information has recently been received that a tremendous number of books were recently destroyed through enemy action in London when Publishers' and Booksellers' premises were destroyed. It is interesting to note that, in order to keep going, the Book Trade have collaborated and whichever book-seller or publisher can supply a book will execute the order—in other words, instead of competing, the book trade are now working together.

At the same time it will be realised that great difficulty is often experienced in obtaining a required book. Of a recent list of 26 books ordered the Hon. Secretary has so far received only six. Library Members are therefore asked to be patient under these War conditions if they are not always able to obtain the newest books—there are a large number of splendid older ones which they will enjoy reading, and a pleasant half-hour can sometimes be spent browsing through the shelves.

Sylvia Cinema.

Provisional Schedule of Programmes.

APRIL, 1941.

Date.	Day of Week.	Film Title.	Type.	Stars.
1st	Tuesday	Seventeen	Comedy Drama	Jackie Cooper
2nd & 3rd	Wed. & Thurs.	Day-Time Wife	Comedy Drama	Tyrone Power & Linda Darnell
4th & 5th	Fri. & Sat.	His Girl Friday	Comedy Drama	Cary Grant & Rosalind Russell
6th	Sunday	A Trip To Paris	Comedy Drama	Spring Byington
7th & 8th	Mon. & Tues.	Mr. Wang's Birthday	Chinese Film	
9th & 10th	Wed. & Thurs.	Lone Wolf Strikes	Mystery Drama	Warren William
11th & 12th	Fri. & Sat.	Young People	Musical Comedy	Shirley Temple, Jack Oakie
13th & 14th	Sun. & Mon.	Lives Of A Bengal Lancer	Drama	Gary Cooper
15th & 16th	Tues. & Wed.	Young Tom Edison	Drama	Mickey Rooney
17th	Thursday	Housekeeper's Daughter	Drama	Joan Bennett
18th & 19th	Fri. & Sat.	Another Thin Man	Drama	William Powell, Myrna Loy
20th & 21st	Sun. & Mon.	City Of Darkness	Drama	Sydney Toler
22nd	Tuesday	Fast & Furious	Comedy Drama	Franchot Tone, Ann Sothern
23rd & 24th	Wed. & Thurs.	Reserved for Chinese Film.		
25th & 26th	Fri. & Sat.	Untamed	Drama	Ray Millard
27th & 28th	Sun. & Mon.	Mortal Storm	Drama	James Stewart, Robert Young
29th & 30th	Tues. & Wed.	Reserved for Chinese Film.		

MATINEES.

5th	Saturday	Jesse James	Drama	Tyrone Power
6th	Sunday			
11th	Friday	Wuthering Heights	Drama	Laurence Olivier
12th	Saturday	Wife, Doctor & Nurse	Drama	Warner Baxter
13th	Sunday	Man About Town	Comedy Drama	Dorothy Lamour
14th	Monday	They Shall Have Music	Drama	Fritz Kriesler
19th	Saturday	Tarzan Finds A Son	Jungle Drama	J. Weissmuller
20th	Sunday			Maureen O'Sullivan
26th	Saturday	Huckleberry Finn	Comedy Drama	Mickey Rooney
27th	Sunday	Wizard Of Oz	Comedy Drama	Judy Garland

Note.—Subject to alteration without notice at the discretion of the management.

Lighting Up Time.

KUCHING MUNICIPAL BY-LAW 16 (i).

The following list gives the official lighting up time for vehicles in Kuching for each month of 1941:—

January	...	From 6.30 p.m. To 5.55 a.m.
February	...	6.36 p.m. ,, 6.00 a.m.
March	...	6.35 p.m. ,, 6.00 a.m.
April	...	6.30 p.m. ,, 5.50 a.m.
May	...	6.25 p.m. ,, 5.40 a.m.
June	...	6.25 p.m. ,, 5.40 a.m.
July	...	6.30 p.m. ,, 5.50 a.m.
August	...	6.30 p.m. ,, 5.50 a.m.
September	...	6.25 p.m. ,, 5.40 a.m.
October	...	6.15 p.m. ,, 5.35 a.m.
November	...	6.05 p.m. ,, 5.30 a.m.
December	...	6.10 p.m. ,, 5.35 a.m.

First Division News.

FEBRUARY, 1941.

The Hon'ble the Resident, First Division, reports that two Land Dayaks of Kampong Keding were charged with the murder of one of their tribesmen, and another, who is Tua Kampong of the village, was charged with abetment. It appears that the murdered man became an outcast after his release in 1933 from a term of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for manslaughter, and lived in the jungle by depredations on the people of his Kampong, stealing their rice, poultry and other things. He was, according to the evidence, shot by one of the accused, although his death was originally reported as due to a fall from a tree. All three were found guilty and sentenced to death, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Court, but with a recommendation for mercy.

Several places in Lundu have been ear-marked by the Director of Agriculture for allocation to farmers who have complained of poor soil. A settlement scheme for these people will be made when a sufficient number of families have been listed as willing to take up land allotted to them on Government terms.

The name of Kampong Sungei Bedil Kechil has been changed to Kampong Astana.

The Travelling District Officer reports that rapid strides have been achieved in the development of interest in and facilities for education in the Serian district, which has always been backward in this respect. For years there has been no schooling available in the district with the exception of a small Roman Catholic School at Serian.

The prospects of the local padi harvest remain good and a surplus is confidently expected.

The District Officer, Kuching, reports that the drive to promote the planting of foodstuffs in the kampongs is meeting with success, and there has been considerable activity in this respect.

The District Officer, Upper Sarawak, reports that the padi throughout the district is good and all kampongs should have more than enough for the year. All communities have been strongly advised to plant as many vegetables as possible. The Constabulary have given the district a good lead by planting up a large area near the Government Offices, and the schoolchildren are opening a new garden shortly.

A young Malay boy at Buso had the thumb and digit finger of his left hand blown off when a small cannon into which he was ramming gunpowder exploded. The boy was treated by the dresser and sent to Kuching Hospital.

The Director of Agriculture reports that a party of 107 Dayaks from Saratok, including 5 Tua Kampong, 25 Tua Rumah and the Penggaran, were given a two-day course on padi, fruit and food crops, budding and marcotting, pigs and cattle. On subsequent days, visits were arranged to the Dairy Farm, Rice Mill, the Hon'ble Mr. Ong Tiang Sweet's pig farm and fish ponds, Maderasah Melayu, Malay Girls' School (cooking and laundry class) and the Museum. The Chief Health Officer gave the party a health and sanitation lecture, with visits to appropriate places to illustrate the points made. The party displayed very keen interest throughout, and it is thought that the results will be well worth the trouble and expense of carrying through the course.

Jack and Jill Raffle.

The raffle of the Jack and Jill dolls dressed by Dr. E. Gibson raised the sum of \$100, which was equally divided between the Malaya Patriotic Fund and the China Relief Fund. The lucky ticket number was No. 150.

Sarawak Branch (First Division) of the Malaya Patriotic Fund.

Total donations received to 28th February, 1941 \$48,094.70

Received during March:—

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Archer	(monthly)	45.00
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak	(monthly)	10.00
The Hon. Mr. C. D. Le Gros Clark	(monthly)	10.00
Mrs. K. Harnack	(monthly)	5.00
Mr. W. Harnack	(monthly)	40.00
Mr. A. Keir	(monthly)	20.00
Mr. L. D. Kennedy	(monthly)	20.00
Dr. E. M. Marjoribanks	(monthly)	15.00
Mr. T. C. Martine	(monthly)	50.00
Miss V. M. H. Patterson	(monthly)	20.00
Mr. J. A. Schiotling	(monthly)	10.00
Mr. A. G. Taylor	(monthly)	10.00
The Hon. Mr. & Mrs. H. Thackwell Lewis	(monthly)	120.00
Mr. A. D. Trail	(monthly)	50.00
Miss A. A. Oliver	...	10.00
Mr. N. A. Lucas	...	30.00
Bau District (Proceeds of M. P. F. Poster stamps sold)	...	.50
Messrs. Chiclé Development Co., Bintulu	...	500.00
Proceeds of Jack and Jill Raffle organised by Dr. E. M. Gibson	...	50.00

\$49,110.20

Less: Previously remitted to the Malaya Patriotic Fund, Singapore \$47,909.29
Remitted during March 1,000.00 48,909.29

\$ 200.91

Deduct: Cost of Wool (less recovered) \$ 95.71
Postage 2.98 98.69

Balance at Credit—31st March, 1941 \$ 102.22

Traffic Regulations.**SPRING MEETING, 1941.**

1. After the hour of 1 p.m. on the 12th and 14th April, 1941, all motor omnibuses and lorries must proceed to the Race-course via *Padungan Road* or *Ban Hok Road*, and up to the hour of 7 p.m. on these days, must return by the *Sekama Road* only.

2. After depositing passengers at the Grandstand, vehicles will line up on the extreme left-hand side of the Grandstand road, one behind the other, and within three yards of each other, facing away from the Grandstand.

3. Rickshaws and Bicycles may proceed to the Race-course at any time, by any road, and must park on the Bandstand plot. They will not be allowed to remain on any part of the road leading to the Grandstand or roads leading to the Race-course.

4. All vehicles must move to their parking grounds without delay, as directed by the Police on duty.

WARNING :—

5. The driver of any vehicle :—

(a) endeavouring to turn in Grandstand road or,

(b) stopping to pick up passengers in Grandstand road,

will be prosecuted for causing an obstruction.

Sarawak Turf Club.**SPRING MEETING, 1941.****HANDICAPS FOR FIRST DAY, APRIL 12TH.****RACE 1.****DIVISION III.—3 FURLONGS.**

Kudat Sound	...	10.2
Navy Crest	...	10.2
Singa Terkam	...	10.2
Borneo Singa	...	9.9
Bintang	...	9.9
Hero	...	9.9
Kaswa	...	8.12
Lucky Star II	...	8.12
Son of Kong	...	8.10

RACE 2.**DIVISION I.—6 FURLONGS.**

Kudat Beauty	...	10.7
Diana	...	10.1
Hot Spur	...	9.9
Polo Ball	...	9.3
Brown Jack	...	8.7
Sunshine	...	8.4
Naga	...	8.3
Bacchus	...	8.3
Fed Up	...	8.1
Chairman	...	8.0
Diamond	...	8.0

RACE 3.**DIVISION II.—5 FURLONGS.**

Tarzan	...	9.10
Nightingale	...	9.1
Mahjong II	...	8.12
Chantek Manis	...	8.10
Enterprise	...	8.10
Tudak	...	8.10
Jubilee	...	8.9

RACE 4.**HORSES.—5 FURLONGS.**

The Planter	...	10.8
Pixie II	...	9.4
The Admiral	...	9.0

RACE 5.**DIVISION III.—6 FURLONGS.**

Navy Crest	...	9.12
Singa Terkam	...	9.12
Borneo Singa	...	9.12
Lucky Star II	...	9.10
Kudat Sound	...	9.9
Warpath	...	9.9
Hero	...	9.5
Bintang	...	8.8
Son of Kong	...	8.8

RACE 6.**DIVISION I.—3 FURLONGS.**

Hot Spur	...	10.12
Kudat Beauty	...	10.10
Polo Ball	...	9.9
Sintak Bulan	...	9.7
Sunshine	...	9.0
Happy Boy II	...	8.10
Naga	...	8.5
Moonshine Jr.	...	8.4
Fed Up	...	8.0
Diamond	...	8.0

RACE 7.**DIVISION II.—4 FURLONGS.**

Tarzan	...	9.12
Mahjong II	...	9.2
Nightingale	...	9.1
Enterprise	...	8.11
Tudak	...	8.11
Chantek Manis	...	8.10
Zambo	...	8.8

RACE 8.

(Open—1 mile)

(Handicaps published on Course)

Post entries allowed.

1. Diana	4. Jubilee
2. Brown Jack	5. Kudat Beauty
3. Chairman	6. Polo Ball
	7. Bacchus

B. J. C. SPURWAY,
Official Handicapper.

Second Day—Monday, April, 14th.**RACE 1.****(Div. III—4 fur.)**

1. Kaswa
2. Navy Crest (New)
3. Singa Terkam (New)
4. Lucky Star II
5. Bintang
6. Son of Kong
7. Borneo Singa
8. Hero (late Burong Sultan)
9. Kudat Sound

RACE 5.**(Div. III—5 fur.)**

1. Navy Crest (New)
2. Singa Terkam (New)
3. Lucky Star II
4. Bintang
5. Son of Kong
6. Borneo Singa
7. Hero (late Burong Sultan)
8. Warpath
9. Kudat Sound

RACE 2.
(Div. I—5 fur.)

1. Naga
2. Diana
3. Brown Jack
4. Sintak Bulan
5. Moonshine Jr.
6. Fed Up
7. Diamond
8. Kudat Beauty
9. Polo Ball
10. Hot Spur
11. Sunshine
12. Bacchus

RACE 3.
(Div. II—6 fur.)

1. Tudak
2. Tarzan
3. Chantek Manis
4. Jubilee
5. Nightingale
6. Mahjong II
7. Enterprise

RACE 4.
(Horses—6 fur.)

1. Pixie II
2. The Planter
3. The Admiral

RACE 6.
(Div. I—4 fur.)

1. Naga
2. Sintak Bulan
3. Moonshine Jr.
4. Fed Up
5. Diamond
6. Happy Boy II
7. Kudat Beauty
8. Polo Ball
9. Hot Spur
10. Sunshine

RACE 7.
(Div. II—3 fur.)

1. Tudak
2. Zamboo
3. Tarzan
4. Chantek Manis
5. Nightingale
6. Mahjong II
7. Enterprise

RACE 8.
(Open—R.C.)
(Handicaps published on
Course)
Post entries allowed.

1. Diana
2. Brown Jack
3. Chairman
4. Jubilee
5. Kudat Beauty
6. Polo Ball
7. Bacchus

Mrs. W. H. Kelley	...	4	109.5
Mrs. J. L. Noakes	...	4	81.5
Mrs. F. M. Adam	...	4	75
Mrs. H. Thackwell Lewis	...	4	71.2
Mrs. R. W. Large	...	3	69.6

March, 1941.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>No. of Rolls.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
C. F. Birt	7	194.8
K. H. Digby	52	180.8
A. W. Anderson	28	179.8
J. Soural	5	174.2
W. J. Chater	10	170.4
D. MacDonald	9	170.3
K. N. Black	10	166.5
W. H. Kelley	9	164.7
F. M. Adam	6	158.3
W. G. Tait	14	157.3
E. W. H. Jacques	19	150.9
W. H. Tyler	19	146.7
P. L. Rowe	26	140.6
J. B. Archer	22	138.8
R. W. Large	11	138.4
Dr. H. McGladdery	10	136.7
D. B. Stewart	7	130.8
E. W. Cousens	13	130.7
D. F. Matheson	8	129.6
R. H. Backwell	26	126.8
J. E. Parsons	15	115.8
H. Thackwell Lewis	16	113.7
J. Brown	10	108.5
R. W. Chater	10	100.7
I. A. MacDonald	9	94.3
K. C. Gillette	5	92.4
W. J. H. Joy	16	90.
Mrs. W. H. Kelley	4	112
Mrs. T. Corson	4	111.5
Mrs. F. M. Adam	5	86.1
Mrs. J. L. Noakes	4	77.5
Mrs. T. J. Munro	4	76.
Mrs. W. G. Tait	4	63.5
Miss D. Harrop	3	60.3

Club News.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

February, 1941.

Name.	No. of Rolls.	Average.
C. F. Birt	6	225.1
K. N. Black	7	182.2
A. W. Anderson	11	177.2
W. J. Chater	15	175.5
K. H. Digby	31	172.6
J. Soural	31	171.4
F. M. Adam	9	161.8
E. W. H. Jacques	20	153.7
D. MacDonald	8	152.5
W. H. Tyler	28	149.6
Dr. H. McGladdery	8	149
W. G. Tait	8	145.8
J. B. Archer	23	143.3
P. L. Rowe	14	137
R. D. Stewart	12	117.1
D. F. Matheson	5	117.2
H. Thackwell Lewis	13	110
I. A. MacDonald	10	110
R. W. Chater	8	95.7
J. Schiotling	5	80 Min.
W. J. H. Joy	16	80 "

MONTHLY "POT" ROLL.

February, 1941.

Name.	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
A. W. Anderson	438	57	495
P. L. Rowe	301	152	453
F. M. Adam	342	108	450
W. J. H. Joy	205	237	442
K. H. Digby	332	99	431
W. H. Tyler	283	148	431
H. Thackwell Lewis	171	248	429
J. B. Archer	255	169	424
C. F. Birt	432	—11	421
D. McDonald	267	152	419
E. W. H. Jacques	266	151	417
W. J. Chater	306	104	410
K. N. Black	254	111	365

LADIES MONTHLY "POT" ROLL.

February, 1941.

Name.	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
Mrs. W. H. Kelley	130	Scr.	130
Mrs. J. L. Noakes	71	28	99
Mrs. F. M. Adam	53	35	88

Jubilee Recreation Ground Fund.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO
31st DECEMBER, 1941.

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
DEPRECIATION		PROPERTY REVENUE	800.00
20% Depreciation on Furniture	29.12	INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS	
20% Depreciation on Office Appliances	21.00	Interest earned	431.67
	50.12	Less Interest accrued on 31/12/39 shown in Balance Sheet 31/12/39 w.b.	277.76
SUNDRY CHARGES		Add Interest accrued as at 31/12/40 but not due	153.91
Telegram & Postage	13.06		838.94
Printing & Stationery	79.60		902.85
Clerk & Peon's Wages	261.00		
Upkeep of Ground	428.50		
Miscellaneous	9.17		
	791.83		
By BALANCE TO BALANCE SHEET	451.40		
	<u>\$1,292.85</u>		<u>\$1,292.85</u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1940.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
ACCUMULATED FUNDS		LANDS—Not Valued	—
As per Balance Sheet as at 31/12/39	39,766.68	FURNITURE BLOCK	145.60
Add Balance from income & Expenditure a/c.	451.40	Less 20% Depreciation	29.12
	40,218.08	OFFICE APPLIANCES	105.00
SUNDRY CREDITORS (DEPOSITS ON TENDER)		Less 20% Depreciation	21.00
Tan Tiang	100.00		84.00
Kho Leng Guan	100.00	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES FOR PAVILION	
Song Toh Chan	100.00	Lucigrams of Building Plans	34.00
Song Ah See	100.00	Clerk of Works	132.06
	400.00	Architects' Fee (Part)	1,295.30
			1,461.30
		INTEREST ACCRUED	888.94
		Cash	
		With Chartered Bank on Current A/c.	4,009.76
		With The Borneo Co., Ltd., on Deposit	33,904.94
		In Hand	202.66
			38,117.36
	<u>\$40,618.08</u>		<u>\$40,618.08</u>

NOTE.—There is a contingent liability of an indeterminable amount resulting from the acceptance of a contract for the building of a Pavilion. This sum will not exceed the cash resources of the Fund.

I have to report that I have examined the Accounts of the Jubilee Recreation Ground Fund, Incorporated, for the year ended 31st December, 1940, and have received all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Fund's Affairs as at 31st December, 1940, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Fund.

R. J. BETTISON,
Hon. Auditor.

Kuching, Sarawak, 12th March, 1941.

KHAN AH CHONG,
Chairman.

E. M. MARJORIBANKS,
Hon. Secretary.

H. G. GRAY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Second Division News.

FEBRUARY, 1941.

The Hon'ble the Resident, Second Division, reports that a call for 100 recruits was made for the Constabulary "B" squad, and was most satisfactorily answered. 74 men were inspected, passed as medically fit and shipped to Kuching within 6 days of the first recruitment.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak made an extended visit to the Division visiting the Sebuyan, Lingga, Undup, and from Simanggang proceeding to Betong, from where he sailed for Kuching.

Meetings were held everywhere to impress upon all communities the necessity of planting catch crops and making themselves self-supporting.

The District Officer, Simanggang, reports that the Dayaks of Stumbin and Gran have put up \$600 to construct a road between the two rivers to provide access for the proposed school.

The District Officer, Kalaka, reports that before daybreak on the 13th February two Dayaks left Kedoh, Ulu Seblak, arriving at Saratok at about 8.30 a.m. They required medical assistance for a woman who was ill after childbirth. The dresser left at 10.30 a.m. and arrived at their house at dusk the same evening and was thus able to save her life. This quick trip was made possible by use of the ulu Awek bridle-path. Two years ago it would have taken 2 to 3 days for medical aid to arrive at this house.

The District Officer, Saribas, reports that the Chinese at Pusa, have amassed sufficient funds to start building a school.

Third Division News.

FEBRUARY, 1941.

The Hon'ble the Resident, Third Division, addressed a public meeting in the Rex Theatre, on February 16th, on the subject of increased food production by all communities, and urged all present to help to make Sarawak self-supporting in respect of foodstuffs.

Sibu had its first blackout practice on the night of February 20th, and the arrangements worked very smoothly and the whole practice was most successful. The degree of co-operation obtained from the public was very high.

The District Officer, Sibu, reports that an attempt to bribe him was made by Dr. Loh Mun Sung. The Doctor had approached the District Officer regarding the renewal of his Rubber Dealer's licence, but the matter was not settled, and an answer was to be given on the following Friday. The Doctor, thereupon, was unwise enough to send the District Officer a bottle of whisky and a carton of cigarettes. He mentioned that they were a Chinese New Year present. The Court thought differently, however, and fined the Doctor \$1,000 and costs.

The District Officer, Lower Rejang, reports that Sarikei Malays farming in Pulau Bunut reported their expectation of a good harvest. Malays farming down river are expecting satisfactory crops. Dayak hill padi is also reported satisfactory.

A very successful sports meeting was held on the occasion of Her Highness the Ranees's birthday. The event took place on the Kwang Chien School padang and visitors to the station on that day exceeded expectations. Native Officer Abang Openg delivered a speech and Mrs. A. W. D. Brooke distributed the prizes.

The District Officer, Kapit, reports that commencement of harvest is fairly general among the Kapit Dayaks, but the Song Dayaks are rather later this year. Damage by pig continued to present a serious problem.

A total of only 4 short of 3,000 logs were rafted down to Sibu during the month. This must be a record for the district.

The District Officer, Kanowit, reports that news of the Dayak harvests in the district were discouraging. Many padi fields have been ruined by the ravages of pests.

The District Officer, Oya and Mukah, reports that the month has seen the beginning of the annual crop of fruit-tree disputes. Every year the office is full of people claiming fruit-trees which are situated in gardens registered in other peoples' names. A Melanau looks on his fruit-trees as more precious than gold and quite exempt from all land rules, and it is impossible to convince him of the justice of a regulation which says that even though the tree was planted by his grandfather, it no longer belongs to him if the ground in which it is growing is owned by somebody else.

The proposal to form a society in Kampong Medong to help members to pay wedding and funeral expenses is progressing slowly.

Meetings were held in Oya and Dalat to urge all communities to plant vegetables on any ground they had vacant. Enquiries as to whether Government considered that the planting of durian trees would be advantageous as an emergency measure were answered in the negative.

Trade figures show that very little money is changing hands at the moment. The prices of rubber and sago remain quite high, but little sago is being exported as the water in the Kut is too low, and few bandongs and schooners have called.

Malaya Patriotic Fund (Third Division).

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE 27.2.41.

Mr. Lim Chuan Cheng, M.P.F. Stamps	\$ 3.00
„ Chua Thian Chai, M.P.F. Stamps	10.00
„ D. B. Stewart, M.P.F. Stamps	1.00
„ G. D. Kidd, M.P.F. Stamps	5.00
„ G. D. Kidd	20.00
„ G. D. Kidd, Collections	15.50
Flag Day—2nd instalment	900.00
Nyuk Kee Ling Benefit Night	105.34
	<hr/>
	\$1,059.84
Previous Collections	\$31,306.39
Total to-date	32,366.23

Island Club, Sibü.

BOWLING AVERAGES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1941.

Name.			
T. A. Reid	...	...	212.4
W. Jannings	...	...	162.3
R. G. Aikman	...	...	152.8
W. Gardner	...	...	141.3
N. Mace	...	...	119.9
C. Cox	...	...	92.1

JANUARY "LANDAS" POT.

Name.	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
Mansel	...	346 + 118	464
Bulley	...	204 + 224	428
Reid	...	411 Scratch	411
Gunning	...	298 + 98	396
Gardner	...	245 + 142	387
Phillips	...	253 + 112	375

Fourth Division News.

FEBRUARY, 1941.

The Hon'ble the Resident, Fourth Division, reports that the prolonged drought through January and February has had a very bad effect on practically all hill padi. Reports of swamp padi appear fair in most places. It was hoped that sufficient rain would fall in February to have counteracted the effect of the drought of the previous month, but this has not been the case.

The District Officer, Baram, reports several tragic deaths in his district. A Foochow woman was reported to have disappeared from Lobok Nibong on the 18th. She had been last seen going down to the river bank to have a bath, and as her shoes were found nearby it was presumed that she had been drowned. Later, however, her body was found, partially devoured, and from marks on the legs it was evident that she had been seized and killed by a crocodile.

An Iban boy from one of the villages in the Bok died as a result of a parang wound in the head. A number of children were collecting fruit and one boy, who was up a tree lopping off some of the smaller branches, slipped and dropped his parang. It fell on the head of the deceased who was standing just below.

An old woman was drowned when a large part of a river bank subsided. She was bathing at the time, and it is said that the floating latrine, logs and all, was drawn under by the whirlpool subsequently formed.

Crocodiles in the Tinjar have been causing a lot of trouble and are becoming dangerous, attacking people in boats and at bathing places. Weng Turan, the Penan headman at Long Tuyut, was seized by the shoulder when bathing but managed to escape. Two policemen were sent up to shoot some of the bigger crocodiles but apparently had little luck.

The District Officer, Bintulu, reports that on 13th February extremely low tides were experienced, and on attempting to enter the river, M.V. *Margaret* became stranded on the bar. She was inland some distance from the channel and was in less than 3 feet of water at low tide. Cargo was transferred to lighters and she managed to get back into the channel at high tide by use of her anchors and winches.

The District Officer, Miri, reports that on February 17th he held a meeting to which all local Village Committees were called. The political situation was clearly explained to them and they were requested to urge their communities to plant more foodstuffs of all descriptions.

Fifth Division News.

FEBRUARY, 1941.

The Hon'ble the Resident, Fifth Division, reports that the phenomenal drought has very seriously affected the padi crop. Fortunately there is a very considerable quantity of padi from the two previous seasons and much tapioca has been planted. It is hoped that padi seed of quick growing varieties can be obtained so that an inter-seasonal crop can be grown.

The Sembiling road has been cleared and is now rideable. Owing to old landslides it is very narrow in places, but as labour is available it will be gradually improved.

His Highness the Rajah has approved the purchase of three ponies for use in the district. Their usefulness will be greatly increased when all bridges have been put in order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

10th March, 1941.

*The Joint Secretaries,
War Organisation of the
British Red Cross Society and
Order of St. John of Jerusalem,
London. S.W.1.*

DEAR SIRS,

1. I am to-day remitting to you £250 through Messrs. The Borneo Company, Ltd., Singapore.

2. We desire that this remittance should go to the building of a Recreation Hut at a place considered suitable by you. This Hut, if possible, should be named as follows:—

“Third Division, Sarawak, Recreation Hut”

3. Kindly acknowledge receipt at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

P. C. V. COBBOLD,
Hon. Treasurer.

10th March, 1941.

The Secretary,
Lord Mayor's Appeal for
London Air Raid Relief Fund,
Mansion House,
London. E.C. 4.

DEAR SIR,

I am to-day remitting to you £100 through Messrs. The Borneo Company, Ltd., Singapore, being the second contribution of the people of the Third Division, Sarawak, towards the Air Raid Relief Fund.

Kindly acknowledge receipt at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

P. C. V. COBBOLD,

Hon. Treasurer.

SIR,

I was very interested in the letter from "Pessimistic Fiddler" which you published last month, as the subject is one that affects us all.

It is hard to suggest any different answers than those already supplied by "Pessimistic Fiddler" to his own problems, but does he go far enough? What about the new cars and wireless sets, the new furniture and furnishings that have been bought in Sarawak since the commencement of the War, and are folk at Home able to indulge themselves in similar luxuries, or are they "making do" for the present?

We are so far away from the scenes of horror and devastation that it is doubtless hard to realise just what things are like at Home, but when we see pictures of it in the illustrated Press do we not all feel that such wanton destruction of human life and historic buildings, dear to many of us, must be ended with the least possible delay? Manpower, apparently, is not needed, but we do need more ships, guns and ammunition, more fighters and bombers, and, to purchase all these, *so much more money is needed.*

The list of donations to the War Fund is a lasting disgrace to we Europeans. Some there are who have supported it nobly, and to them all honour is due, but how pitifully few they are! Reading each list as it is published I have been struck by the large number of contributions from our Asiatic friends, it may be perhaps but a few cents at a time, but in proportion to our means and theirs, they have been most generous. And yet we have so much more at stake than they have! Most of us out East hope to go Home some day and enjoy our dear old England once more, and in the meantime there are our relations and friends needing protection, while we stand by and think we've been liberal if we've parted with a few dollars!

I should like to know whether the War Tax is to be retrospective to the beginning of the year, or is the War Fund to lose those thousands of dollars we so enthusiastically promised at the Meeting—now more than 4 months ago. It would be interesting to know how many of those affected have voluntarily handed over their contributions for the missed months, or intend to do so.

We all know how much it costs to live in Sarawak, and how much can be saved; I just don't believe people who say they are hard up, they must be pretty *dud* managers if they speak the truth! No doubt there are a few of the smaller salaried folk with children to care for, who find they can just about make ends meet, but on the whole we are pretty well off out here; and even if we were not, surely we are prepared to make some sacrifice for those at Home?

"WHO'LL FIDDLE, WHILE ENGLAND BURNS?"

Kuching Market Price List.

March, 1941.

Article		per	Kuching	
			March	
			Average for month	
Meat				
Beef steak	.. ..	kati	\$	cts.
Do Curry meat	.. ..	do		52
Buffalo 1st quality	.. ..	do		40
Do Curry meat	.. ..	do		30
Do Feet	.. ..	do		12
Do Heart	.. ..	do		27
Do Kidneys	.. ..	do		20
Do Liver	.. ..	do		37
Do Bones	.. ..	do		10
Do Tail	.. ..	each		17
Do Tongue	.. ..	kati		40
Pork lean	.. ..	do		56
Do " No. 2	.. ..	do		46
Do with fat	.. ..	do		40
Do fat	.. ..	do		30
Pig, Brain	.. ..	each		5
Feet	.. ..	kati		32
Head	.. ..	do		26
Tongue	.. ..	do		44
Bones	.. ..	do		35
Fowls	.. ..	do	45—55—60—65	65
Fowls Dayak Breed	.. ..	do		50
Capons	.. ..	do		70
Ducks	.. ..	do		55
Pigeons	.. ..	each		30
Geese (Full Grown) large..	.. ..	kati		70
Eggs				
Fowls	.. ..	each		4
Ducks	.. ..	do		3
Do Salted	.. ..	do		3
Fish				
Fish No. 1 (fresh)	.. ..	kati		86—44
Do 2 do	.. ..	do		24
Do 3 do	.. ..	do		11
Fish No. 1 (cooked)	.. ..	do		86—44
Do 2 do	.. ..	do		24
Do 3 do	.. ..	do		11
Fish No. 1 (salted)	.. ..	do		86—48
Do 2 do	.. ..	do		24—26
Do 3 do	.. ..	do		18—20
Grab No. 1	.. ..	do		20
Do 2	.. ..	do		18
Do 3	.. ..	do		16
Udang gala	.. ..	do		24
Do Siar white	.. ..	do		24
Do Payak red	.. ..	do		11
Vegetables				
Bangkhang	.. ..	kati		4
Brinjal	.. ..	do		8
Cabbage	.. ..	do		26
Celery	.. ..	tie		1
Cucumber	.. ..	kati		7
French Beans	.. ..	do		24
Garlic (Fresh)	.. ..	do		28
Ginger (French)	.. ..	do		10
Kangkong	.. ..	do		7—6
Lahu (merah)	.. ..	do		24
Ladies Finger	.. ..	do		12
Lettuce (Chinese)	.. ..	do		24
Lobak (Turnips)	.. ..	do		10
Long Beans	.. ..	do		10
Onions (Bombay)	.. ..	do		13
Do (Smaller)	.. ..	do		12
Patola	.. ..	do		10
Potatoes (Bengal)	.. ..	do		12
Do (Sweet)	.. ..	do		3
Pria	.. ..	do		16
Pumpkin	.. ..	do		24
Radish	.. ..	do		10
Sawi	.. ..	do		18
Sireh	.. ..	b'dle		8
Yams	.. ..	kati		5

KUCHING MARKET PRICE LIST.—(Contd.)

March, 1941.

Article	per	Kuching March
		Average for month
Fruit		
Coconuts	each	\$ cts 2
Curry Stuffs		
Chillies Green	kati	12
Do Dried	do	28
Do Red	do	24
Sundries		
Betel-nut (Fresh)	100	6
Do (Dried)	picul	1.50
Blachan	kati	17
Bread	loaf	4
Butter (Australian)	1 lb tin	65
Do	2 do	1.20
Cinnamon	kati	32
Cloves	do	64
Coffee	do	31
Firewood	cart	1.80—2.10
Flour (Wheat) 1st quality	kati	94—10
Ghee (1st quality)	do	1.00
Do 2nd do	do	85
Jintan Hitam	do	32
Jadam	do	1.20
Jimuju	do	65
Katumbur	chupak	13
Lada liam	kati	30
Do Puteh	do	32
Langkass	do	6
Lard	do	32
Matches	pkt.	18
Milk	tin	27
Do (Fresh)	bottle	10—20
Oil Coconut	do	10
Do Kachang	kati	20
Do Kerosene (Crown Brand)	can	6.00
Rice Siam No. 1	g'tang	56
Do 2	do	53
Do 3	do	48
Rice Dayak No. 1	do	—
Do 2	do	44
Rice Saigon	do	—
Saffron (Fresh)	kati	6
Do (Dried)	do	16
Salt Fine	do	6
Do Coarse	do	5
Sugar (Brown)	do	11½
Do (White)	do	11½
Tamarind	do	9
Tea (Ceylon)	pound	1.25—1.45
Do (Chinese)	in pkt.	20—26