



THE

Sarawak Gazette.

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20 CENTS.

Contents.

	Page.
Editorial	129
Local and Personal	130
Malaya Patriotic Fund	130
Sarawak's War Contributions To-date	131
Our Phlegmatic Islanders in the Blitz	131
Sarawak's Contribution to the China Relief Fund	132
War Savings Certificates	132
War Effort	132
The Strangest Sale in the World	133
War Savings Certificates Sold in June	133
Sarawak Volunteer Force	135
Retreat Played by a Famous Indian Regiment	135
Little Sir Echo	136
Gems	137
Britain Bombs by Day	137
"V"	137
Paris Plastered with Anti-Nazi Slogans	137
Potato Beetles	138
Nine Hours in Enemy Port	138
German Exaggeration	138
Britain's Lead in Air Design	139
Nazi Map of Slave States	139
City Carries On	139
"Vegetable Gardening in Malaya"	139
How Chelsea Suffered	139
Humbug	139
Exiles in Arms	140
The Allies Speak	140
8,000 Old, Infirm Killed in Germany—Says Bishop	140
Girls Hold the A.F.S. Lines	140
Spring Song	140
The Cost of Beating Hitler	141
Not So Confident	141
Credit Balance, 1941, up to April 30th	141
Extracts from Letters received by our Readers	141
India's War Effort	142
The Allies and the War: Pointers	143
Milwaukee Hears Kuehing	143
Happiness None Can Destroy	143
Forthcoming Centenary Celebrations	144
Errata	144
Retirement of Abang Suleiman, Datu Amar, c.s.	144
First Division News:—	
Divisional Reports	144
Sarawak Turf Club—Successful Meeting—Results	145
Unlimited Cash Sweep—Results	147
Club News	148
Kuehing Amateur Football Association League, Kuehing	148
Second Division News:—	
Divisional Reports	149
Strange Phenomenon Observed in the Kalaka District	149

CONTENTS.—(Continued).

	Page.
Third Division News:—	
Divisional Reports	149
Death of Father Klerk	150
Salvage Collection to aid the War	150
Fourth Division News:—	
Divisional Reports	150
Correspondence:—	
Blast You!!	151
An Appeal	151
Propaganda Films	151
Senior Cambridge Examinations	152
The Recent Grand Fancy Bazaar in Kuehing	152
Sarawak War Tax	152
Bicycles	152
Grand Fancy Bazaar (9th and 10th January, 1941)	153
Entertainment Committee for H.M. Forces in Sarawak	154
Lighting Up Time	154
Kuehing Market Price List	154

The Sarawak Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1941.

EDITORIAL.

Once again (this is the third time) we are in the Editorial chair, and a very different Editorial chair it is too from that day, almost twenty years ago, when we were hauled out of an Outstation to take over not only both *Gazettes* but the Printing Office as well. This was, of course, in addition to a magisterial appointment. Much water has flowed under Satok Bridge since then and these are unhappy days in which to take over anything new.

It is hoped, however, to re-organise the *Gazette* very shortly, and if and when that is done, its success will depend much upon the willingness of readers and others to send in "copy".

How many times has one heard people say "How dull the *Gazette* is!"; yet few of those people ever try and make it better.

In these days of War and paper shortage there is not much space for light or humorous (we nearly said irreverent) articles, but there is some left so don't forget. Furthermore we *do* want newsletters from the various Divisions.

Local and Personal.

JULY.

His Highness the Rajah has decided to repossess himself of the rights of the collection of turtle eggs at Talang Talang and Satang Islands. These rights have been held for many years by certain Datus and arrangements have been made to purchase them.

The collection of eggs will now be in charge of the Curator of the Sarawak Museum.

His Highness the Rajah, accompanied by Mr. G. T. M. MacBryan, Private Secretary, returned to Kuching from Cameron Highlands on the 28th.

Mr. D. Duclos returned from leave on the 27th, and tells us tales of the enjoyments to be found in Australia.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Cutfield and the Hon'ble Mr. A. Macpherson were in Kuching at the end of the month. The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Pollard also arrived from Singapore.

No doubt some of the older Europeans in Sarawak will learn with regret of the death of Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Harrington which took place in England on 29th June.

Colonel Harrington was Commandant of the North Borneo Armed Constabulary from 1899 to 1926 and was well-known to many Sarawak people.

Mr. R. H. Scott of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Ministry of Information visited Kuching during the month in connection with his official duties. He tells us that the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. C. Macaskie has gone on furlough prior to retirement on account of ill health.

We hope to hear better news of Mr. Macaskie soon.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. L. Daubeny, Resident, Fourth Division, paid a flying visit to Kuching.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. B. Buck and their two daughters returned from furlough on 1st July. Mr. Buck has been appointed to do duty in the Secretariat for Defence.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Archer, M.S.S., is now attached to the Secretariat for Defence as Information Officer for Sarawak, and Mr. E. W. H. Jacques as Officer-in-Charge of Man Power.

News has been received that amongst the latest Birthday Honours list Mrs. F. Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Chater of Kuching, has been decorated with the Kaisar-i-Hind medal for War Services in Calcutta.

We know that many in Kuching will remember Miss May Chater (as she then was) and will join in congratulating her on this honour.

The Kuching Military Band will play in the Museum Grounds at 5 p.m. on the 15th and 29th August.

Although it is perhaps rather late in the day to mention it, we must congratulate the P.W.D. on the much improved appearance of the Sarawak Museum. The verandahs have been bricked in and a porch made at the main entrance. The old imitation brickwork has been colour-washed and altogether the building has a most dignified look. The approach roads are yet to be constructed and when this is done a well thought-out scheme will have been completed.

Major and Mrs. Pegler arrived from Singapore on the 19th. It will be remembered that Major Pegler was released for Military Service last year and was given a Commission in the Royal Artillery there. He has now been seconded to Sarawak with the local rank of Major.

By the same ship the Reverend and Mrs. Paisley returned from long leave.

We regret to hear that the Hon'ble the Datu Imam, who has been ill since last December, is still unable to resume duty.

The Director of Education will be pleased to know that his efforts to educate Malay girls have not been in vain.

It has been discovered that the writer of several anonymous petitions lately is a little Malay girl in one of the Government Vernacular Schools, who did so at the request of her uncle!

Malaya Patriotic Fund.

Will all who desire to knit woolen articles in aid of the Malayan Patriotic Fund apply to Mrs. H. Thackwell Lewis, "White House", Crookshank Road, Kuching, who will distribute wool, free of charge.

SARAWAK'S WAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO-DATE.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

His Highness the Rajah's personal contribution to the War Fund ... \$	42,525.00
The Sarawak War Effort Fund ...	311,690.01
Sarawak Rubber Industry ...	150,000.00
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 (final payment) ...	90,000.00
Malaya Patriotic Fund, Sarawak Branch, 1st Division ...	52,854.81
Malaya Patriotic Fund, Sarawak Branch, 3rd Division ...	33,774.52
Miri Patriotic Fund ...	24,884.93
<i>Total to-date</i> ...	<u>\$3,170,382.27</u>

Our Phlegmatic Islanders in the Blitz.

From London : A Scottish casualty carried, for shelter, into a well-guarded Ministry: "I never thoct I'd get in here wi'oot a pass. I feel like Wendell Wilkie."

From Bristol : A spruce parlourmaid detailed to take hot sweet tea to the casualties in the ruins opposite: "China or Indian, madam?"

From Birmingham : A housewife, busy clearing up the dust that had come through her broken windows: "Well, there's one thing about this Blitz. It keeps you busy and you forgets the war."

From Cardiff : Exasperated demolition worker: "Talk about reconstruction—give me some planks!"

Sarawak's Contribution to The China Relief Fund.

(FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1941, TO 27TH JULY, 1941.)

	<i>Total on</i> 30.6.41.	<i>Contributions</i> 1.7.41 to 27.7.41.	<i>Total to</i> <i>date</i>	
<i>First Division :</i>				
Kuching ...	39,236.47	10,673.40	49,909.87	
Lundu ...	964.61	105.65	1,070.26	
Bau ...	8,500.00	—	8,500.00	
Siniawan ...	6,123.20	800.00	6,923.20	
Buso ...	5,046.36	—	5,046.36	
Batu Kawa ...	3,531.73	—	3,531.73	
Tondong ...	2,066.05	950.59	3,016.64	
Kranji ...	21.43	—	21.43	
<i>Second Division :</i>				78,019.49
Simanggang ...	2,355.23	—	2,355.23	
Kalaka ...	3,829.46	1,166.30	4,995.76	
Engkilili ...	984.34	—	984.34	
Betong ...	2,458.28	—	2,458.28	
Spaoh ...	2,876.23	—	2,876.23	
Debak ...	1,182.99	—	1,182.99	
<i>Third Division :</i>				14,852.83
Sibu ...	64,418.25	19,000.00	83,418.25	
Sarikei ...	12,042.75	571.61	12,614.36	
Binatang ...	17,974.97	2,318.66	20,293.63	
Mukah ...	2,758.71	—	2,758.71	
Dalat ...	98.78	453.59	552.37	
Narasit ...	578.70	—	578.70	
<i>Fourth Division :</i>				120,216.02
Miri ...	23,433.97	2,246.82	25,680.79	
Bintulu ...	1,825.37	600.00	2,425.37	
Baram ...	4,168.00	—	4,168.00	
Niah ...	52.62	—	52.62	
Sibuti ...	568.85	—	568.85	
The Sarawak Rubber Fund				32,895.63
				<u>50,000.00</u>
				<u>\$295,983.97</u>

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Would you like to

HELP A SPITFIRE PILOT?

Five Dollars will supply him with five bursts of deadly machine-gun ammunition.

Get into the fight with your

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

A German tank can be stopped in its tracks by a direct hit from an 18- or 25-pounder shell

\$10 Will Buy a Shell

A

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE

Will Provide the Ten Dollars

When you think of

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Think of this . . .

Five Dollars will buy a round of 40 m.m. anti-aircraft shells.

Your \$5 may blast a Nazi bomber from Britain's skies

When you have read these three statements go round and have a talk to the Postmaster-General; or if you are not in Kuching go to the nearest Post or District Office.

WAR EFFORT.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

July 4th:

I have learnt that the Sarawak Rubber Industry has made another substantial contribution to Imperial funds for the prosecution of the War. Please ask the Officer Administering the Government of Sarawak to convey to the donors an expression of my warm thanks on behalf of His Majesty's Government for their generous and public spirited action.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Officer Administering the Government.

Voluntary contributions by Colonies to war effort. Generosity shown by Colonies is becoming increasingly well-known in this country and I have recently received one or two requests from semi-official quarters to appeal for Colonial contributions to e.g. (1) a comforts fund for civil defence workers and (2) the "King's Fund" for those disabled or bereaved by war. I wish to make it clear that it is not the purpose of this telegram to "send round the hat" on behalf of particular funds or charities, but I am in general most anxious that, whenever Colonies decide to make gifts, their liberality should be brought to public notice and duly appreciated in this country.

Many Colonies are contributing to well established charities such as the Red Cross and those mentioned in circular despatch of 2nd March, 1940, and it is not suggested that contributions should be diverted from such objects. But it may sometimes happen that when money is subscribed in a Colony for general purpose of promoting war effort there is no special preference on part of Colonial Government or individual donors as to its particular allocation. In such cases I could probably assist by suggesting objects of which knowledge may not have had time to reach the Colonies and where there may be special opportunities for associating the gift with the donor. I would suggest that any sums contributed in this way might be forwarded to me for allocation at my discretion. I should not fail to inform you of use made of the money and, in any case of doubt, should consult you in advance of actual allocation.

The Strangest Sale in the World.

Rotten Row, which runs round Hyde Park, in the centre of London, has for years been renowned as a riding track for London society. To-day it is a path to one of the strangest bargain sales in the world.

A huge store has been set up where the furniture and fittings of London's bombed houses are sold to the public. A profit of one hundred pounds a week is being made.

At this vast dump, you can buy a bath or a basin in good condition for 10s. A complete tiled fire-place costs 35s. 6d, and a cold water cistern, 22s.

You can buy almost anything from piano strings to electric fires or old swords, and there is any amount of timber for firewood.

War Savings Certificates Sold in June.

June, 1941	May, 1941	
32,292	1,800	KUCHING
1		BAU
34	270	S'GANG
105	75	BETONG
1	75	SARATOK
1		BINATANG
1		SARIKEI
1,026	1,033	SIBU
1	15	KANOWIT
1		KAPIT
1		DALAT
1		MUKAH
1		BINTULU
150	255	MIRI
1		BARAM
0		LIMBANG
33,633	3,543	Total for month
100,086	73,433	Total to-date

Sarawak Volunteer Force.

FORMATION OF UNITS IN KUCHING AND MIRI.

MORE RECRUITS WANTED.

Two important events in the history of Sarawak took place at Kuching and Miri recently when men who had enlisted for service in the newly formed Kuching and Miri Corps of the Sarawak Volunteer Force paraded for the first time.

MIRI.

On the 10th inst. at Miri 46 Europeans and 34 Asiatics paraded on the Padang and were addressed by Lieut.-Colonel Peffers, O.C., 2nd/15th Punjab Regiment, and Major Daubeny O.C. the Miri Corps.

Colonel Peffers outlined the system of volunteer work and stressed the importance of every able-bodied man who could be spared from war work enrolling in the Volunteers. It was the duty of everyone to train himself in the use of arms and the methods of modern warfare. He mentioned the proficiency obtained by the Volunteers in a neighbouring State and felt sure that Sarawak would soon make up this leeway.

Major Daubeny then informed the men of the arrangements which had been made for training and explained the uniform and equipment which would be issued to the Corps.

KUCHING.

A similar parade took place in Kuching on the 15th inst. at the Constabulary Depot when 21 Europeans and 1 Chinese paraded.

They were addressed first by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary. He welcomed the men who had volunteered and said that the formation of the Corps was at their own wish. He knew that they would do their duty and uphold the honour of the Corps if and when called upon for duty in an emergency.

Colonel Peffers then addressed the men in much the same words he had used in Miri. He explained that much of the old ceremonial drill had been cut out of modern training and it would not be difficult for anyone to make himself into a smart and efficient soldier.

Finally the O.C. Kuching, Major Kelley, explained details of drills and gave particulars of uniforms and other matters.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

The Officer Commanding wishes it to be known that in addition to an infantry unit the following men are needed:—

MECHANICS
MOTOR DRIVERS
FITTERS
CARPENTERS
MASON
ELECTRICIANS
STRETCHER BEARERS
COOKS
STOREMEN
LAUNCH CREWS
OUTBOARD DRIVERS
WELDERS
TINSMITHS
BRICKLAYERS
WORKSHOP HANDS
BUILDERS
ROAD WORKERS
CLERKS.

Recruiting is not confined to any particular race or class.

All able-bodied men over 18 are wanted.

Recruits can obtain enrolment forms from the General Post Office or make PERSONAL APPLICATION TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING AT THE CONSTABULARY DEPOT OR THE POLICE STATION.

DON'T WAIT—ENLIST NOW.

KUCHING CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

19TH JULY, 1941.

No. 1/1941.

1.—INCREASES.

(i) *Colour Service.*

No. 2	Pte. R. S. Sagar	...	With effect from	9.6.1941
" 3	Pte. J. E. B. Parsons	...	"	"
" 4	Pte. T. E. Parker	...	"	"
" 6	Pte. E. W. Cousins	...	"	"
" 7	Pte. J. R. Burnham	...	"	"
" 9	Pte. D. B. Stewart	...	"	"
" 10	Pte. C. L. Newman	...	"	"
" 11	Pte. C. E. Gaseoigne	...	"	"
" 12	Pte. G. A. C. Field	...	"	"
" 13	Pte. W. Harnack	...	"	"
" 14	Pte. J. L. Noakes	...	"	"
" 15	Pte. C. S. Sergel	...	"	"
" 16	Pte. J. G. Anderson	...	"	"
" 18	Pte. J. W. Pim	...	"	"
" 19	Pte. Chan Choon	...	"	"
	Siew	...	"	"
" 20	Pte. E. H. Elam	...	"	"
" 21	Pte. C. B. Murray	...	"	"
" 22	Pte. S. G. Hanson	...	"	"

(ii) *Auxiliary Service.*

No. 1	Pte. B. J. C. Spurway	...	"	"
" 5	Pte. A. Keir	...	"	"
" 8	Pte. W. G. Tait	...	"	"
" 17	Pte. A. W. G. Gibson	...	"	"

2.—DECREASES.

NIL.

4.—DISCIPLINARY AWARDS.

NIL.

5.—TRANSFERS.

NIL.

6.—TRAINING.

Unless otherwise ordered, parades will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of each week at the Constabulary Depot from 4.45 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.

Every volunteer will be required to attend two of these parades each week and, until further notice, he may select at his own convenience either Monday or Tuesday and Thursday or Friday since Monday's programme of training will be repeated on Tuesday and Thursday's programme on Friday.

7.—GENERAL.

Corps Orders.

A copy of Corps Orders will be posted weekly on the Notice Board outside the Defence Office and another on the Notice Board inside the Pangkalan Batu Guard Room.

As far as possible, Orders will be posted not later than Thursday of each week for the ensuing week.

W. H. KELLEY,

Major,
Commanding Kuching Corps,
Sarawak Volunteer Force.

Kuching Corps Headquarters,
15th July, 1941.

ORDER No. V—2 (VOLUNTEER FORCE) 1941.

Grant of Commission as Major in the Sarawak Volunteer Force to the Hon'ble Mr. R. L. Daubeny.

Grant of Commission as Major in the Sarawak Volunteer Force to Mr. W. H. Kelley.

Grant of Commission as Major in the Sarawak Volunteer Force to Mr. L. A. Toone.

Grant of Commission as Captain in the Sarawak Volunteer Force to Mr. B. B. Parry.

Grant of Commission as Captain in the Sarawak Volunteer Force to Dr. F. L. Webster.

Grant of Commission as Lieutenant in the Sarawak Volunteer Force to Dr. L. J. Clapham.

Grant of Commission as Lieutenant in the Sarawak Volunteer Force to Dr. G. Rogers.

KUCHING CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

26TH JULY, 1941.

No. 2/1941.

1.—INCREASES.

(i) *Colour Service.*

No. 23	Pte. C. F. Birt	...	With effect from	18.7.1941
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2.—DECREASES.

NIL.

3.—PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NIL.

4.—DISCIPLINARY AWARDS.

NIL.

5.—TRANSFERS.

NIL.

6.—TRAINING.

(b) *Special Instruction.*

C.S.M. Moran, the Permanent Staff Instructor, will be pleased to arrange special instructional classes for volunteers who have missed parades and are anxious to catch up with the normal programme of training.

7.—GENERAL.

(i) *Absence from Parade.*

A volunteer who, owing to absence from Kuching or for any other valid reason, finds himself unable to carry out his parades will at once notify the Commanding Officer stating the reasons and the length of time he expects to be so situated.

Absence from Kuching should, whenever possible, be notified in advance and an address given at which the volunteer may be found during such absence.

(ii) *Letter from the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary.*

The following letter has been received by the Officer Commanding from the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary and is published for the information of all ranks:—

"Now that the Volunteer Movement has started in Kuching, I shall be glad if you will please convey to all ranks the deep appreciation of the Sarawak Government for the public spirit shown by those who have joined the Corps.

"It has been known for some time that there are many able-bodied men in Sarawak who have wished to take a more active part in the defence of the State and thus to co-operate more closely with those hundreds of thousands of men in every part of the British Commonwealth of Nations who are fighting to protect all that we hold dear. There have, unfortunately, been unavoidable delays in starting the Volunteer Movement in Sarawak, but these have now been overcome and the wishes of so many of us have been fulfilled. I am very pleased to see how promptly the call for Volunteers has been answered.

"I wish your Corps every success. I am confident that all members will do their duty."

(iii) *Uniforms and Boots.*

Volunteers are to call in at their own convenience at Chop Hing Loong, 50, Main Bazaar, to be measured for shirts and shorts and at Chop Keau Tshin, 27, Carpenter Street, to be measured for boots.

W. H. KELLEY,

Major,

Commanding Kuching Corps,
Sarawak Volunteer Force.

Kuching Corps Headquarters,
19th July, 1941.

KUCHING CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
2ND AUGUST, 1941.

No. 3/1941.

1.—INCREASES.

(i) *Colour Service.*

No. 25	Pte. W. S. B. Buck	...	With effect from	22.7.1941
.. 28	.. A. W. Anderson	...	.. ..	23.7.1941
.. 31	.. Edmund Chan	...	.. ..	24.7.1941

(ii) *Auxiliary Service.*

No. 24	Pte. C. S. Were	...	.. ..	21.7.1941
.. 26	.. A. D. Trail	...	.. ..	23.7.1941
.. 27	.. T. C. Martine	...	.. ..	23.7.1941
.. 29	.. Lee Buck Sang	...	.. ..	24.7.1941
.. 30	.. Michael Lim	...	.. ..	24.7.1941

7.—GENERAL.

(i) *Recruiting.*

Volunteers are urged to make every effort to recruit as many as possible for the Force, the approved establishment of which has been increased considerably recently.

Recruiting is open to able-bodied men of all nationalities in Sarawak and promotions will be made on merit regardless of nationality.

Training is so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with ordinary civilian employment and in the case of technicians to whom attendance at ordinary parades presents difficulties it will be possible in most cases to excuse attendance at all or part of such parades.

Even though a person may have civil duties which will preclude active service in the initial stages of an emergency he may not be in the same position at a later date and such training as he obtains in the Volunteers may stand him in good stead at a later date. Volunteers with essential civil or passive defence duties to perform will not be called upon for active volunteer service so long as they retain those duties.

W. H. KELLEY,

Major,

Commanding Kuching Corps,
Sarawak Volunteer Force.

Kuching Corps Headquarters,
24th July, 1941.

Retreat Played by a Famous Indian Regiment.

A unique event happened in Kuching on the 12th July when "Retreat" was played by the buglers of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Punjab Regiment, on the landing ground.

From 5 to 6 p.m. the Pipes of the Regiment played the following programme of music.

Fanfare	...	WESTMINSTER
Quickstep	...	CAPT. E.B.B. TOWSE V.C.
Slow March	...	THE SKYE GATHERING
Quickstep	...	CAPT. NORMAN ORR EWING.
Strathspey	...	LOUDEN'S BONNIE WOODS AND BRAES
Strathspey	...	MY WIFE SHE BREWED IT
Reel	...	TAIL TODDLE.
Reel	...	KATE DALRYMPLE
Drums Solo	...	THE 26TH.

Pipe Major	GHULAM QADIR	—	TULLOCH GORM
Drum L/Naik	KHAN ZAMAN	—	MAIRE BHAN OG
Pipe Naik	FEROZE KHAN	—	MY NATIVE HIGH- LAND HOME

Fanfare	...	THE ECHO
Slow March	...	THE ROAD TO THE ISLES.
Slow March	...	LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.
Quickstep	...	HIGHLAND LADDIE
Quickstep	...	JOHN BAIN MACKENZIE
Strathspey	...	HIGHLAND HARRY
Reel	...	DEIL AMONG THE TAILORS
Quicksteps	...	THE BARREN ROCKS OF ADEN

RETREAT.

Drum Major	PRITAM SINGH	—	THE 79TH FAREWELL TO GIBRALTER
Pipe L/Naik	MOHD. ZAMAN	—	MO RUN GEAL DILEAS
Drum & Pipe Majors		—	CABER FEIDH
March Past		—	BELIEVE ME IF ALL THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG CHARMS. AIG GILLEAN HUNDAIDH.

The Colonel and Officers had kindly invited a large number of guests of all nationalities to see the performance and refreshments were provided. Later the officers were "At Home" to a number of guests at the mess.

The kindness of the officers was much appreciated and the good music and smart appearance of the band praised on every side. It is not often that the people of Kuching have a chance of hearing the pipes and buglers of such a famous corps as the 15th Punjabis.

LITTLE SIR ECHO.

Hitler, declaiming to himself on the terrace at Berchtesgarden, shouted to the elements: "Who is freeing the great world?" ("Wer befreit die grosse Welt?")

And the echo answered: "Roosevelt."

Again he shouted: "Who will dictate the peace?" ("Wer diktiert den Frieden?")

And the echo answered: "Eden."

Sergeant (to awkward recruit): "What the hell were you in civilian life?"

Recruit: "A bank clerk."

Sergeant: "Well, all I can say is if you were as good at that as you are at soldiering I reckon your job must have been cleaning the office, filling the inkwells, and making the Manager a nice cup of tea."

Recruit: "Hardly. We had an old sergeant to do all that."

GEMS.

Even in war time a good laugh does one good. Try some of these!

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR HITLER.

"It is now a question of facilitating and realising our great object—to ensure Germany's leadership of the people of Europe. The German people, as the most able and talented in Europe, are entitled to leadership."—(*Kreisredner Gronne, speaking at a Party rally at Aurich, April 1st.*)

Sovereign Rights—For One.

"The principle of nationalities which Versailles sought to establish as a dogma is a great error. The principle of complete independence can only be applied to the peoples which, by their history, culture and civilisation, have the right to claim it. This is notably the case with the German and Italian peoples, but does not apply to the South Slavs."—(*Signor Ansaldo in 'Telegrafo', April 22nd.*)

"There is no such thing as a Belgian people, a Belgian language or a Belgian nation; in future the Germanic people will be one community, under the leadership of a central people, the German people. Belgium will perhaps have fewer rights than the German people, but her glorious past guarantees her an honourable place in the New Order, and she must not be ashamed to accept limitations on her sovereignty and liberty within the German community."—(*'Hier Dinaso,' a German-controlled paper published in Ghent, April 12th.*)

"As far as Germany is concerned the future self-determination of Holland will depend on the attitude she takes to the New Europe in which Germany, the strongest nation, will demand the leadership."—(*'Algemeen Handelsblad,' Amsterdam, March 13th, commenting on a speech by Seyss-Inquart.*)

II. 'MEIN KAMPF'—THE BOOK OF THE WEEK.

Two Opinions by Adolf Hitler.

"'Mein Kampf' contains a constructive programme applicable to Europe in general, and to each state in particular. It is worthy of a wide popularisation."—(*Radio Paris, April 21st, 1941.*)

"What strikes us most when we read 'Mein Kampf', and what has usually been omitted by all French studies of this book, is the bright moral conscience of Adolf Hitler."—(*Radio Paris, April 25th, 1941.*)

III. BROTHERLY LOVE—AND HOW.

The Party Face.

"The relations between the Führer and the Duce are as cordial as those between two brothers."—(*'Asahi Shimbun' on Matsuoka's impressions of his journey, quoted in a German broadcast to England, April 23rd.*)

How Does Italy Feel?

"Germany has said all along that whatever reverses Italy might suffer it could not affect the strategic position in the long run."—(*'Frankfurter Zeitung,' April 15th.*)

"Italy can endure even the loss of Abyssinia, since only the European and Mediterranean fronts are decisive sectors in this war."—(*'Munchner Neueste Nachrichten,' April 20th.*)

IV. ERSATZ.

"The Greek is no longer representative of Hellas. The Germans have become the holders of the true Greco-Nordic spirit."—(*'Die Zeit,' April 4th.*)

V. THE ORIGIN OF THE SPECIES.

"Germany is, racially speaking, from north to south, from east to west, high and low, rich and poor, worker and employer, town and country, one absolute entity."—(*'Der Angriff,' April 1st, 1941.*)

"It is not surprising that Croat scientists nowadays deny the Slav character of their people, and see in the Croats of to-day the descendants of the Gothic and other Germanic tribes."—(*'Völkischer Beobachter,' April 13th, 1941.*)

"The leading and culture-giving upper caste in the France of the Carolingians consisted of men of Nordic Germanic blood."—(*'Kölnische Zeitung,' March 16th, 1941.*)

"There are many differences between Dutchmen from different parts of the country; these differences arise from the fact that many tribes settled in the country at the beginning of Holland's national history. All these tribes were, of course, of Germanic origin."—(*German Broadcast to England, April 15th, 1941.*)

"The Greek is no longer representative of Hellas. The Germans have become the inheritors of the true Graeco-Nordic spirit."—(*'Die Zeit,' April 12th, 1941.*)

"But for the great anonymous German army of merchants, engineers, scientists, biologists, master-builders and missionaries, America would not be what it is to-day. Spanish and English blood would not have sufficed. Only one voice is lacking for the U.S.A. to become a German-speaking country."—(*German Broadcast to America, March 18th, 1941.*)

INVOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION.

"Albania, which two years ago voluntarily joined Italy, is an admiring witness of the courage and might of the Italian army."—(*Transoceanic News Cable, April 30th, 1941.*)

VI. WORDS AND DEEDS.

Germany Talking Pretty.

"We do not aim at world domination or the enslavement of our neighbours, but we do insist that they shall become aware of our contributions to their national life, and we do insist on eventual tokens of gratitude."—(*German Home Broadcast, May 12th.*)

VII. IMPERIAL RHAPSODY—THOUGHTS ON ITALIAN EMPIRE DAY.

"British propagandists thought that Empire Day would find us in tears, whereas it finds us victorious."—(*Rome Broadcast in English, May 9th.*)

VIII. SPRING COMES TO UNTER DEN LINDEN.

"Before allowing their children to meet new playmates, parents should carefully check the children's identity cards. When children go out alone, parents should ask them with whom they have been playing, as association with morally inferior or ill-bred youths is dangerous."—(*Allgemeine Zeitung, Chemnitz*, April 23rd.)

"At a meeting of German tailors the chairman stated that women's fashions in Germany must be remodelled, not on the basis of what suits the young girl, but of what suits the German mother best."—(*Stockholm Tidningen*, April 30th.)

"Skirts and frocks have become shorter and shorter in Germany, not, of course, because of a shortage of materials, but owing to a whim of fashion."—(*Frankfurter Zeitung*, April 27th.)

TAILPIECE.

"The German Führer feels it to be his holy duty to mention the number of losses to his own people. Whether or not the world believes these figures is no concern of his. It is not necessary for him to make low and dirty propaganda with this holy duty abroad. It is enough to him if his own people do not doubt them. Every German considers them to be a miracle."—(*German Broadcast in Afrikaans*, May 6th.)

BRITAIN BOMBS BY DAY.

The Balkan battles to some extent overshadowed the news that aircraft of the Bomber Command last week attacked a target well inside Germany, by day.

Since the early days of the war, when a number of attacks were made in daylight on enemy naval targets, the R.A.F. has concentrated its bombing of the more distant German targets under cover of darkness.

For some time past, as Britain's air strength has been rising, bombing attacks by day have been made by the R.A.F. on targets around the enemy or enemy-occupied coasts. Tankers, patrol ships, warships and troop convoys have been successfully bombed off the German and Dutch Frisians; day bombers have attacked military buildings in Amrum, off Schleswig-Holstein, Blenheim bombers have bombed and shot up German supply ships creeping along the French coast in heavily guarded convoy. But the main weight of Britain's attack on German targets in Germany has continued to be developed by night.

The successful daylight bombing of the power station at Ibbenburen, near Osnabruck in north-west Germany is therefore significant. It lies about one hundred miles inside Germany—about as far inland as say, is Stratford-on-Avon from the South coast—and the attack was carried out from only a few hundred feet. Daylight bombing of Germany, even in a supplementary role to night bombing, is an indication of the growing power of the R.A.F.'s counter-offensive arm.

German targets cover a wide expanse. And the increasing speed and range of the bombers of the R.A.F. of both British and American type, afford plenty of scope for the future development of high speed daylight thrusts at vital targets throughout Hitler's Reich.

"V"

A call for the oppressed people of Europe to form a silent army and start a "war of nerves" against occupying Nazi troops was sounded on the night of July 4th by the British Broadcasting Corporation in a special European Broadcast. The broadcast, given in every tongue spoken in Europe, advocated the use of the letter "V" as a symbol of allied victory and told of the many ways this letter could be utilized to play upon the nerves of the Nazis. "Night is your friend and V is your sign," the announcers declared. "To Germans and Quislingites it is the writing on the wall. It is a sign telling them that one of the unknown soldiers has passed that way . . . They see it chalked on 'side-walks, on posters, scratched on the mudguards of German cars. They see flowers coming up in a V shape. Men salute with a V sign. The number five is V and men working in the fields turn towards the village clocks as the chimes sound five o'clock." After the morse code signal for the letter "V"—three short taps and one long—had been tapped out, the announcer continued: "When you knock on the door, there is your knock. Knock that way to call a waiter in a restaurant. If you and your friends are in a café when a German comes in, tap out the V sign all together. Here is a record I want to play you. It is the first few bars of Beethoven's Symphony Number 5. You will notice that it is in the same rhythm as the morse code V sound. This rhythm is heard throughout the Fifth Symphony. This is your rhythm, your sign: the sign of resistance against tyranny, the sign of a great European army which will one day sweep the Germans away like straws in a flood."

PARIS PLASTERED WITH ANTI-NAZI SLOGANS.

Two reports from Switzerland, of conditions in France:

One.—Many demobilised French soldiers have succeeded in escaping from France and have reached the French colonies to join de Gaulle's forces.

Two.—Paris police have recently removed 6,200 anti-German inscriptions from the city's streets.

POTATO BEETLES.

It is reported from London that Frenchmen in France are amused about a *faux pas* by the Vichy Government involving the new name the French have given the Germans and the *Journal Officiel*. The German occupation of France was less than a month old when Frenchmen hit upon the name Doryphores (potato beetles) as a substitute for Boches (the use of this expression being a punishable offense) because the Germans ate everything in sight. Now the *Journal Officiel* contains a decree of the Ministry of Agriculture urging Frenchmen everywhere "to wage unremitting warfare against the potato beetle".

NINE HOURS IN ENEMY PORT.

SUBMARINE'S BOLD EXPLOIT.

An official Admiralty announcement issued last night states:—

"A report has been received from the Mediterranean of an exceedingly audacious attempt by one of our submarines, H.M.S. *Regent* (Lieutenant-Commander P. J. H. Bartlett, R.N.) to embark Mr. Ronald Campbell, the British Minister to Yugoslavia, and his staff after the collapse of organised Yugoslav resistance.

"At dawn on April 26 H.M.S. *Regent* arrived at Kotor (Cattaro) to find that the whole area was occupied by the Italian Army. Nevertheless, H.M.S. *Regent* entered the port, and an officer from the submarine was landed to call on the senior Italian naval officer-in-charge. As a result an Italian army staff officer was embarked on H.M.S. *Regent* as a hostage, while the British officer went in search of Mr. Ronald Campbell. Meanwhile H.M.S. *Regent* lay in the harbour wearing her largest White Ensign while surrounded by large forces of the Italian army.

"This tense but farcical situation continued for nine hours while the submarine waited in the hope that the landed British officer would find Mr. Ronald Campbell and bring him down to the port. Nine hours after entering the harbour, however, H.M.S. *Regent* was attacked by two Italian dive-bombers. These dropped several bombs and attacked with machine-guns, slightly wounding the commanding officer, the first lieutenant, and one petty officer of H.M.S. *Regent*.

"The commanding officer of H.M.S. *Regent* then decided that he could wait no longer in face of the great risk of further attacks. H.M.S. *Regent* dived and left the harbour, submerged. H.M.S. *Regent* had to pass through two minefields in order to reach the harbour of Kotor. These she successfully negotiated on leaving and then passed out of the Adriatic and returned to her base with the Italian hostage still on board.

"Although H.M.S. *Regent's* mission was unsuccessful in rescuing the British Minister, the fact that the British submarine could lie for nine hours in a harbour occupied by the enemy, and subsequently be successfully extricated, is a tribute to the coolness and determination of the commanding officer and crew of H.M.S. *Regent*."

German Exaggeration.

ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

According to Official German communiques not only are all our battleships, battle cruisers, cruisers, aircraft carriers and submarines sunk or out of action, but we have actually lost 19 more battleships and battle cruisers, 40 more cruisers, 6 more aircraft carriers and 13 more submarines than we started with.!! Only in destroyers do the enemy leave us a few still afloat—to be exact they credit us with 114 left.

The enemy seldom publish their merchant shipping losses although they rub it in about the Battle of the Atlantic. Actually the Germans and Italians have lost 401 ships of 2,028,048 tons and 34 ships of 61,000 tons sailing under enemy control by sinking, capture or scuttling.

Of these enemy losses 54 ships, totalling 281,000, have been captured and are now in our service.

All these losses have, it should be remembered, been inflicted upon an enemy who is prevented from overseas trading, as is shown from the fact that 69 German ships of 350,000 tons and 110 Italian ships of 642,500 tons are still lying useless in the sanctuary of neutral harbours.

BRITAIN'S LEAD IN AIR DESIGN.

"..... I can give the House this assurance—that unless Hitler has up his sleeve a more effective secret weapon than any he has yet managed to produce our technical superiority, with the moral superiority which accompanies it, will certainly be maintained....."

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR.

A few days after the Secretary of State for Air gave the assurance that the R.A.F.'s technical superiority would be maintained during 1941, Lord Beaverbrook lifted the edge of the veil shrouding one of the most striking advances in aeronautical design—Britain's new Sabre engine. This is the latest addition to a growing list of new type engines and aircraft—including some Americans—with which the R.A.F. is being equipped. In addition, some existing engines and aircraft have been so "hotted up" as to have been practically redesigned.

In the first year and a half of the war it seemed that aircraft design was not going ahead with anything like the speed achieved during the war of 1914-18. Making allowances for the fact that aeronautics was then a young science, with almost unlimited scope for advance and discovery, there is actually a close similarity between the position then and now. It was not until 1917, a stage comparable with the current stage in this war, that the full flood of new British designs began. It was a flood which finally overwhelmed the German Air Force.

So far, the test of actual war has proved British air design to be remarkably sound. Fundamental principle has been the stress on armament. With bomber aircraft this was carried to the length of sacrificing some of the possibilities of higher performance. Germany's more lightly armed bombers planned for the war—He.111s and Do.17s, for example—were several m.p.h. faster than comparable British types. But whereas R.A.F. bombers have been able to fight it out successfully with enemy interceptors, the German bombers have proved comparatively easy victims whenever Hurricanes or Spitfires made contact.

First steps in Britain's wartime air progress, aside from numerical increase, was consequently focussed on armament. Existing bombers which had been found to be under-gunned were given more guns. New types already projected, both bomber and fighter, had increased armament specified. Cannon, not previously used in British fighters, was given a place. And to carry the extra armament, to produce yet more speed or load capacity, new or improved engines were fitted.

The three main bomber types with which the R.A.F. fought during the first eighteen months—Hampden, Wellington and Whitley—were thus given such increased performance and striking power as to be almost different aircraft. And behind these redesigned bomber types are forming up the fleets of newer and bigger bombers—Britain's Stirling, Manchester and Halifax; America's Boeing B.17.C. and Consolidated Liberator—all faster and more heavily defended.

Similarly, later mark numbers of the R.A.F.'s standard single-seat fighters, the Hurricane and Spitfire, were given the extra m.p.h. and ceiling which would enable them to catch anything the Nazis have flying. And completely new types, the two-motor Beaufighter and Whirlwind and the single-motor Tornado, carry further the tradition of speed with high hitting power.

NAZI MAP OF SLAVE STATES.

German newspapers are now publishing maps showing what the "New Order" is going to mean in Europe. Non-German States have been classified in accordance with their degree of enslavement. There are: (1) Zwischenlands, intermediary States such as Bulgaria and Rumania; (2) Nebenlands, under States; and (3) Sidelands, such as Slovakia with only an outward pretence of sovereignty. Lists are given, too, of those countries which must nourish and furnish the Reich.

If agricultural countries cannot feed themselves and the Reich also, then, say the Germans, it is the fault of those countries.

The German Minister of Food Production states that there are acres and acres of fallow land in France and adds, "If Frenchmen want to eat they must work."

One German economist estimates that in the region of Paris there are 200,000 unemployed, and in the region of the Seine and the Oise 65,000. "Make them work in the fields," he demands.

The biggest plan of all, as revealed by the German newspapers, is the complete domination of all European industries which, when accomplished, could lead to only one thing—the conquering of all overseas markets.

CITY CARRIES ON.

Without minimising the damage done by the enemy to the City, it can be said that the extent of the material destruction has been, and still is, grossly exaggerated by the German broadcasters.

The City carries on even after the worst of raids. The camaraderie and the eager desire of all—even the keenest rivals—to help by the provision of temporary alternative accommodation or by some other tangible manner is splendid. The rapidity with which institutions and firms affected by bombing reopen for business has to be experienced to be believed.

After every raid, the City comes up smiling and very much alive. The worst-blitzed quickly find accommodation elsewhere, while the owners and occupants of less battered buildings carry on without windows.

Months ago, the German propaganda broadcasts spoke of the "crisis of an unprecedented gravity" which the British financial and economic system was facing. The truth is that the financial machine has been quite unaffected and the economic effort unimpaired.

"Vegetable Gardening in Malaya."

"The Department of Agriculture S.S. & F.M.S. has issued a new Bulletin, titled "Vegetable Gardening in Malaya". Although modestly described as a Bulletin, it is a comprehensive and well produced text book of some 200 pages covering all aspects of production, and is profusely illustrated by photographs and drawings.

This publication is of particular value at the present time, and it can be recommended to all who have a practical interest in vegetable gardening. The price is \$2, and copies may be obtained through the Department of Agriculture, Kuching."

HOW CHELSEA SUFFERED.

A Piece of Eighteenth-Century London.

Three miles west of London's centre of commerce and traffic, her wealthier citizens came, between the sixteenth and the eighteenth centuries, to build their houses round the riverside village of Chelsea.

The place was famous for its strawberries, and for the porcelain figures of its shepherds and milkmaids, and it retained its eighteenth-century atmosphere up till the present war.

The gardens that fronted its old houses along the Thames, its gracious walks and terraces, the garden beloved by the fifteenth century martyr, saint and scholar Thomas More, together with the park of its seventeenth-century hospital for old soldiers, made it something of a rustic oasis in the midst of a city, as well as a piece of the eighteenth-century preserved into the twentieth.

People used to walk out there in the evening to feed the swans, and artists have made it their centre ever since the great American master, Whistler, immortalised it in his Thameside Nocturnes sixty years ago.

Chelsea Hospital and Church Destroyed.

But the recent German air raids have spoilt much of its beauty and left little of its century-old charm.

Twenty-seven fire bombs fell in the hospital gardens where the old pensioners used to carry on the traditions of the eighteenth-century fruit and vegetable growers. And then the building itself was seriously damaged.

First set up in 1609 as a College of Zoology, Chelsea Hospital was completed in 1682 by Sir Christopher Wren, Britain's greatest architect, whose work has already suffered so much from Nazi bombing.

The story goes that Nell Gwynne, the beautiful orange girl of Drury Lane, who became King Charles II's mistress, persuaded him to make provision for aged, weary and wounded sailors and soldiers in the evening of their days.

A "hospital"—or rather hostel—was built by the Thames; that for the sailors at Greenwich below London, that for the soldiers at Chelsea above it.

The Chelsea Pensioners in their scarlet uniforms, essentially unchanged these hundred years, were as much a part of London as her top-hatted bank messengers or the mounted sentries at Whitehall. Their battered hospital, in which hung standards taken at Blenheim and Waterloo, was an epitome of British military history in brick and stone.

Less fortunate than the hospital, the old Chelsea Parish Church has vanished entirely, after standing for six centuries. With it disappear the tombs and monuments of twenty-five generations of famous Chelsea men and women. There also disappears a building which many have thought to be the most perfect and the most charming of all the London churches.

HUMBUG.

Germany's statement made through Vichy pointing out the generosity of the Nazis in allowing France to have a consignment of stolen French wheat has one notable parallel. In Wonderland, after the Caucus-race the Dodo forced Alice to take her thimble out of her pocket and give it to him, after which he presented it solemnly to her as a gift, making a suitable speech. The audience cheered.

EXILES IN ARMS.

Little has been heard of the new foreign legions in training in Britain, exiled armies in embryo preparing to fight the Germans for restoration of their native soil. It has been known that their strength is constantly increasing, but how formidable a force they are becoming is made known for the first time by a special correspondent of The Times of London, who has spent some days in the training quarters of each nationality in turn.

There are now separate establishments of Poles, Norwegians, Czechs, Belgians, Dutch and French, each nation having representation in fastgrowing camps. What started as a battalion of this or that nationality has now become a regiment, in some cases a brigade, and in one instance, the Polish, actually a division. The Poles, with the largest contingent, guard an important Scottish section of Britain. The Norse are the second largest in number. The correspondent describes them as a splendid body of men, many of whom have come originally from seafaring centers, but enlisted in the army as the readiest means of fighting the enemy.

The Czechs, of whom there are several battalions, have won golden opinions from British military experts. The Dutch forces are composed both of men escaped from Holland and of Dutch residents in Britain and her colonies. They have their own officers. The Belgians, themselves bilingual, have learned English military terms most readily of all the nationalities. They comprise Flemings and Walloons in almost equal proportion. The Free French arrived as soldiers and are transferred to the de Gaulle forces in the battle line as quickly as they can be equipped and organized, so that their camp is really a depot and equipment center. They include gunners, signalers, tank crews and motor experts, as well as infantrymen, and have already made their mark in the battles in Africa. —*New York Times*, June 16th, 1941.

THE ALLIES SPEAK:

Nine Governments which have lost to Hitler every foot of their territory joined with Britain and her dominions yesterday in declaring that they will fight him and the man whom Churchill described as his "tattered lackey" until victory is won; that there can be "no settled peace and prosperity" so long as free peoples are violently coerced, and that they will work together to achieve a "world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security".

The laughter of Berlin's tawdry gods may be imagined in advance. What now are Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Yugoslavia, "free France"? The iron boot has trampled on them all. On their soil only the Quislings are free to speak, and then only to parrot the dismal preachings of Berchtesgaden.

Berlin may laugh again when the Prime Minister of Britain, whose armies have just been driven out of Crete, states his faith "that every trace of Hitler's footsteps, every stain of his infected, corroding fingers will be sponged and purged and, if need be, blasted from the surface of the earth."

But when Berlin's laughter is over there will come, even there, dark watches in the night. Yesterday's meeting was no hollow ceremony. Confidence and resolution breathed from it. Its members looked with hope westward across the Atlantic. These were not beaten Governments or beaten men. In sacrifice as in valiant words they have proved their worth. Under the flails of fate democracy has come awake. When we give our help and our hands to them we join in no mean cause. Beyond today's blackness the trumpets of victory will sound.—*New York Times*.

8,000 OLD, INFIRM KILLED IN GERMANY—SAYS BISHOP.

During the months of September, October and November last, 8,500 blind, incurably ill or aged Germans were put to death by the Gestapo, according to information received by the Vatican from an unnamed German bishop and published by the official monthly organ "Acta Apostolicae Sedis."

The bishop wrote to the Pope asking whether it was permissible directly to kill such people because they were no longer useful to the nation.—*Reuter*.

GIRLS HOLD THE A.F.S. LINES.

Among the heroines of London raids are the girls of the A.F.S. When there is a really big air attack they are left, all over London, in complete charge of stations and sub-stations. The men are all out fighting fires and the girls have the very important task of maintaining communications, passing messages for further appliances and reporting to headquarters.

They are on duty in each of the sub-stations. They remain at their telephones throughout the raid, however long it is, and are never relieved. Often their stations are damaged by blast, but unless the 'phones have been put out of action they still carry on. Since the raids started some have been killed at their posts and others injured. A number of stations have been hit.

During last Wednesday night's blitz when there were so many fires the girls were carrying on from soon after the Alert until after the Raiders Past. And they had a cheery word for the firemen when they returned.

SPRING SONG.

There is no maid so sweet I ween
As darling Tetratronaphthalene
Although I'd love to call her mine
That charming Hexanitrodiphenylamine
But I consider "one of those!"
That wicked Nitrocellulose
Or would you prefer to wait
For pretty Pentaerythritetranitrate?

And they still say that there is nothing romantic
in Government publications.

Well! I found some entrancing names!

The Cost of Beating Hitler.

We have received a request for the cost of various weapons and in the belief that this knowledge would prove of general interest for use in connection with War Funds, we give a few approximate prices.

Fighter Planes	£5,000—£8,000
Bomber Planes	£20,000—£25,000
Bomb (20 lbs.)	£8
Bomb (1,000 lbs.)	£100
Tanks (minimum)	£10,000
„ (maximum)	£23,000
Medium tank	£15,000
Machine gun	£100
A.A. Shell	£4
Rifle	£7
Rifle ammunition (1,000 rounds)	£5.10s.
Heavy machine gun bullet 6d.	
Battleship. "Rodney" and "Nelson"	£7½ million each.
Aircraft Carrier. "Illustrious"	£3,827,000.
6" gun Cruiser. "Gloucester"	9,300 tons £1,942,860.
	5,450 „ £1,479,981.
Destroyer	1870 tons £940,000.
„	1690 „ £505,000.
Escort Vessel	1250 „ £320,000.
Corvette	£150,000.
Submarines	1520 „ £430,862.
„	1090 „ £410,000.
„	670 „ £255,000.

Not So Confident.

Travel in Germany was difficult, our tourist reports, with one slow train, "incredibly dirty and uncared for," taking the place of several daily expresses. Sleeping cars were used only by men, dining cars were rare. The neutral writer was told that the train shortage was due to lack of lubricating oil and grease, and that anyway the best trains were carrying troops. In the bombed towns the houses hit were immediately fenced off or surrounded with scaffolding as if to suggest building in progress, while inside men worked feverishly to clear away the wreckage.

The spirit of the people was notably changed, the correspondent says. No longer was there talk of speedy victory. People were naturally cautious about expressing doubts, but "if you get a German alone, he will most likely admit that he has begun to feel nervous, wondering what has become of all the Fuehrer's promises." This may be wishful imagining, but it tends to strengthen the impression that Nazism would face another Winter of war with greatly increased foreboding, and for that reason will take great risks in trying to win a decision this year.

—The New York Times.

Credit Balance, 1941, Up To April 30th.

In wartime, our sensations are blunted by over-doses of news. Memory grows short and faulty, and the latest item tends to blot out all that went before. Thus, when this year's run of Allied successes was broken by news of German divisions in Libya and a German advance in Greece, people forgot the old assets in their concern over the new liabilities. An interim balance on the year shows that this latest impression is wrong. The advantage is on Britain's side.

At Sea. We have in 1941 alone sunk more than 545,000 tons out of the total of 2,300,000 gross tons of enemy shipping which we have accounted for since the beginning of the war.

In the Atlantic. Our convoys still ply to and fro. We are receiving munitions from America, airmen from Canada, food from New Zealand, tomatoes from the Canaries and oranges from Spain. Despite Hitler's threat (February 24th) that his spring blitz had started, the weekly average of British, Allied and neutral shipping sunk in the first quarter of 1941 is only 78,301 tons. Compare this with an average of 71,911 tons weekly during the year 1940 or with the figure of 545,282 tons—approximately 136,000 tons weekly—for the month of April 1917 alone.

In the Mediterranean. We have since January 1st reduced Italy's cruiser strength by 15 per cent., and her destroyer strength by 21 per cent.

In the Red Sea. We have by the capture of Italy's naval bases removed her threat to our vital eastern shipping lane, so that the Red Sea is no longer a combat zone and American ships, laden with war materials, can sail to our very back door.

In Cyrenaica. On the map, we are almost back where we started from, but we have between times put out of action an Italian army of 200,000 men and accumulated masses of valuable war material.

In the Air. Since the beginning of the year, up to April 21st, we have accounted for more than 230 machines over and round Britain, 47 over northern Europe, and more than 760 in the Middle Eastern theatre of war, at a loss of only 314 machines to ourselves. Our air offensive is gathering momentum. We have, as from mid-April, put into operation our new bomber, the fastest, longest range and most powerful unit in use by either side. Our night defences have, in April alone, destroyed 71 German bombers. Our day fighters still keep the daylight raider off our coasts.

Extracts From Letters Received By Our Readers.

FROM SPAIN.

March 6th:

Life here gets every day more difficult. Food gets scarcer and scarcer, and the rations we get once a fortnight last a few days only. Things that are not rationed are at exorbitant prices, when you can get them. There has been no meat for several days and butter is up to 15/- shillings pound. . . . All the food is bought up and taken away. We see the big lorries go past with it.

March 21st:

I managed to buy three pounds of tea the other day, and I had to pay 150 pesetas (practically £4) for it—and glad to get it.

March 27th:

We live from hand to mouth literally, every day things grow dearer and scarcer.

April 4th:

".....travelling is very difficult and the food question also. They say we are in the best part of Spain.

FROM JERSEY.

".....all men between 18 and 30 have been sent to Poland to work in the mines both messages say, well and just enough food, but I don't expect they would be allowed to say otherwise. The doctors are allowed petrol. There is no tea, coal, sugar and many other things the harbours have been bombed, I hear, as they are U Boat bases this is all supposed, to be accurate"

INDIA'S WAR EFFORT.

"I placed my foot in the stirrup of resolution and my hand on the reins of confidence in God, and marched," recorded Babar, founder of the Mogul Empire, in his sixteenth century memoirs. India is marching again to-day.

India's Warrior Tradition. Freely giving of their services, Indian volunteers are crowding out India's recruiting depots. Centuries of military renown lie behind them. Including as they do members of valorous races such as Punjabi Mahomedans, Rajputs, Sikhs and Mahrattas, they represent some of the most famous fighting stock in the world.

In the last war, India enrolled nearly a million and a half recruits, and sent more than a million men of all ranks overseas. To-day a peace-time army of 160,000 is already nearing the half-million mark, and the stream of volunteers is being accepted for service as fast as the training units can equip it with the weapons and technical knowledge required for mechanised war.

The Tradition Upheld. Indians serving overseas in 1940-41 are adding afresh to their nation's military renown. They joined in delivering the first hammer blow at Sidi Barrani which led to the smashing of Graziani's Libyan army. Farther south, they held the Italians on the borders of the Sudan through the scorching months of last summer. From there, they led the advance which swept into the lowlands of Eritrea. Climbing towards its plateau, they distinguished themselves on the heights of Keren. They were the first troops into Massawa. They are now hastening south to join forces with the South Africans who forestalled them in the race for Addis Ababa.

Elsewhere, they are ready to give fresh service. The latest news tells of Indian reinforcements for Singapore and Tobruk and of Indian detachments landing in Iraq.

Indian Naval Co-operation in these exploits included the landing of troops and supplies on a hostile Eritrean coast, and the landing of the first troops to leap ashore to recapture Berbera. The Admiralty—no easy critic—reports that the Royal Indian Navy performed these tasks with "conspicuous efficiency."

The strength of the R.I.N.—five vessels only at the outbreak of war—is growing steadily. Two warships were launched in Britain last year and Indian shipyards are busy on minesweepers and patrol boats. Already, India possesses the largest naval forces in her history. They are manned by volunteers from all over India, from heavily built Punjabis to the slighter types, seafarers by tradition, of the Malabar coasts. By the beginning of 1941 the numbers of R.I.N. and auxiliary ratings in service had increased by 200 per cent. since the outbreak of war.

The Indian Air Force, though still small, is being quadrupled, and makes up in keenness what it lacks in size. When vacancies for a further 300 pilots were announced in October 1940, the authorities received 18,000 applications.

The duties so far assigned to the I.A.F. cover home defences only, but Indian pilots have been able to get to grips both by being seconded to the R.A.F. and by actual enlistment in the British air forces. Given the chance, they have acquitted themselves as well as did their fathers in the last war.

As a Manufacturer, India's growth in the last quarter of a century stands her in good stead now that she is called on to make equipment for armies stretched half across the globe. To-day her cotton and wool mills, her iron and steel industry, her railway workshops, and her ordnance and other factories are computed to be turning out 90 per cent. of her own war requirements. In addition they have met overseas requirements ranging from 100,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition to 125,000 pairs of army boots per month for Great Britain.

India's Spontaneous outpouring of gifts in cash and kind awakes feelings of fellowship in hearts throughout the Mother Country. Gifts ranging from whole fighter squadrons presented by Princes, and ambulances by townships, to humble annas and pounds of rice offered by peasants or workers have reached Britain direct, while in India itself nearly £3 million has been subscribed to funds inaugurated by the Viceroy alone, and more than £36 million has been invested in All-India defence loans. India has so far sent £1,500,000 to London for the purchase of war planes for the R.A.F., and in addition over £150,000 has been sent to London for relief of air raid victims.

Nor is this liberality proffered as a substitute for personal service. That, too, is freely contributed.

"I would here express with all the emphasis at my command the great disappointment caused to many of my Order who have expressed their desire to go in person to fight for the King Emperor . . . but who have not been afforded that opportunity as yet. I myself am one of those who feel this disappointment most keenly, and my only consolation lies in the hope that I may get a chance of fulfilling this ambition of mine, thus upholding the proud martial traditions, not only of the Princes, but also of the Mahrattas as a race to which I am proud to belong." (H.H. the Maharaja Sahib of Dewas (Senior) to the Chamber of the Princes, March, 11th, 1940).

Postscript. The internal political situation of India is apt to attract more attention than her war effort. It cannot be too much emphasised that however great the differences of opinion as to the rate of progress of India's constitutional advance, there is only one opinion in India about the Nazi system, and that is whole-hearted detestation. Though the Congress Party may refuse co-operation with the Government, recruiting depots are still crowded, mills grind, gifts mount up, and India's national war effort expands daily.

Many Indians see unreality in the attitude of politicians who oppose and boycott a war against the Hitlerism that those same men have themselves unsparingly condemned. Others "regard as a sacred heritage, which we are determined to maintain, the fulfilment of our obligations to the Crown." Others, naturally enough, swim with the tide of prosperity. Yet others, whether born of princely or humble stock, enjoy a family tradition of soldiering that has persisted for generations, and are simply following the instincts of their race.

"A Rajput," lately said the Maharaja of Bikaner. "is never too old to fight." From his bemedaled chest to the eager face of a Sikh at his Bren gun or of a boy candidate learning signalling in the naval school at Karachi, there is evidence that many Indians—Rajput or no—have always thought and still think that way.

THE ALLIES AND THE WAR: POINTERS.

Major-General Herbert W. Lloyd, the director for the campaign to recruit men for overseas fighting in the Australian Imperial Forces, announced in Sydney to-day that a renewal of recruiting had drawn 20,000 volunteers in one month. Australia now has 120,000 volunteer troops serving overseas and is building a home defense army of 250,000. Under Australian law conscription applied to Home Defense only.

The occupation of Belgium by the Nazis has resulted in a definite reproachment between Flemings and Walloons, hitherto antagonistic groups, in the interest of preserving the independent spirit of the nation, according to a report received by Belgian circles in London from a Belgian who recently left the occupied territory. Understanding between the two sections of the population has never been so close, the informant said. National solidarity has been greatly promoted by the comradeship developed between Flemings and Walloons in the German prison camps. The Germans, who for political reasons gave preferential treatment of the Flemings, appointed a Fleming in each camp to select candidates for release. However, against the expectations of the Nazis, the Flemish trustees reportedly selected numerous Walloons.

FRANCE.

The *Mulhausen Tagblatt*, commenting on Hitler's radio speech of May 4th, complains: "Alsatian customers in public establishments refused to listen respectfully to the speech. It was absolutely impossible to hear with people making a great clatter with plates, forks and knives, with most of them changing places in order to have the opportunity of dragging their chairs precisely at the moment of the speech, while they carried on loud private conversations. These people seem to ridicule our wide desire to be friendly".

In his recent address on the subject of the Dutch East Indies, given in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, said, "You have only to read the Dutch East Indies Newspapers or talk to people out there to realize that there are no more resolute fighters of Nazism in the world. And when I say Nazism, I mean of course, not only German aggression, but every possible aggression, from whatever corner of the globe it may come. I said just now that you realize their fighting spirit when you read the newspapers or speak with people out there."

NO NEW SUITS FOR AUSTRALIANS UNTIL PEACE.

There will be no new suits for Australian civilians for the duration of the war, warned a spokesman for the New South Wales Clothing Manufacturers' Association to-day.

Despite Australia's position as the world's number one wool producer heavy military clothing orders for Australian and other British forces are keeping available textile plants working at capacity.

Supply Minister Phillip A. McBride said that the position was not yet acute but that a rationing system was being considered.

Milwaukee Hears Kuching.

The following postcard has been received from Roy. F. Mackal, Sr., who gives his address as 3279.A—N 21st Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. It was addressed to Shortwave Radio Station V.Q.F. Kuching.

It reads.

Sat May 17th 1941,

Note.—Friday Here May 16th 1941,

Time 0010 G.M.T. 7:7.30 P.M. E.S.T.

Dial 6.98 Mega Per Sec.

42 meters.

My set spec 7 tube your mod O.K. fading very strong, some code signal on your phone. Reception good on stormy weather.

V.Q.F. Sta. Director,

DEAR SIR,

I tuned in at 6.98 mega 42 meteres & on phone at G.M.T. 0010 heard for about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, some gramophone records played as tuning signal, next Gov. announcements for Local Listeners, next summary of the weeks news speaker also speaks in Malay & Chinese languages used on Programe was English, Malay & Chinese. Hope you will send me *Veri Card* of V.Q.F. & report checks O.K. I thank you in advance & thumbs up. There will always be & England & I hope there will soon be no Germany. I am your sincerely.

ROY. F. MACKAL, S.R.

Although the grammar and spelling is peculiar we admire the writer's sentiments. Thumbs up, Mr. Mackal! and good luck to you.

HAPPINESS NONE CAN DESTROY.

By JOHN LOVAT.

There is old Mrs. Wilson.

Another night of blitz was over and a London centre was checking up on its "regulars".

"You'd better go round," said the adjutant, "and see if old Mrs. Wilson's all right."

Back they came with the news: "She's all right, but you know she hasn't slept in bed for years. She always sleeps on the floor."

"And why?" asked the adjutant.

"Because," they said, "the bed's too high and she can't get into it."

So the adjutant went to investigate and there it was, an old iron bedstead with mattress on top of mattress rising more than 4 ft. from the floor.

"Easy," said the adjutant, "You just take off the two top mattresses and . . ."

But it wasn't so easy.

"No," said old Mrs. Wilson, "the first one my husband bought when we were married, the second was my mother's. I wouldn't part with those."

"Well, then, the third."

Old Mrs. Wilson shook her head. "That," she said, "was my grandmother's, and I wouldn't part with that either."

Back went the adjutant to his centre and back again to old Mrs. Wilson's with a hacksaw to cut the legs off her bedstead. Now, blitz or no blitz, old Mrs. Wilson sleeps on her bed of three mattresses, less worried, more comfortable than the fairy tale princess who could feel a pea through dozens.

FORTHCOMING CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

It is proposed to hold an Agricultural Show as part of the Centenary Celebrations in the Museum grounds on the 24th to 26th September, 1941, both days inclusive.

Classes include cereals, vegetables and food crops, horticulture, arts and crafts, etc.

Prizes will be awarded in all classes.

Prepare your exhibits early.

Only limited entries will be accepted for the individual competition in the Produce Section and intending exhibitors should inform the Committee of their intention to exhibit in this Section well beforehand to make sure of a place in the show.

Programmes can be obtained in due course at the Agricultural Office or the nearest Government Stations.

Errata.

In our previous issue the year in which the late Mr. H. S. B. Johnson joined the Sarawak Civil Service should have read 1897 and not 1876.

Our correspondent omitted to say that Johnson was a noted all-round sportsman in his day and a keen supporter of local racing. He was up at Cambridge with His Highness the Rajah.

In the list of Sarawak's contribution to The China Relief Fund for the period 1st January, 1941, to 30th June, 1941, published in the July issue of *The Sarawak Gazette*, Miri's contribution should be \$23,433.97, total for 4th Division, \$30,048.81 and the grand total \$257,097.35.

Retirement of Abang Suleiman, Datu Amar, C.S.S.

Another officer who joined the Sarawak Service during the time of His Highness the late Rajah has recently retired in the person of the Hon'ble Abang Suleiman bin Haji Taha, c.s.s., Datu Amar of Sarawak.

Abang Suleiman has had a long and honourable career in the State. His first appointment was that of apprentice in the Land Office in September, 1891. In 1898 he was transferred to the Public Works Department as a Draughtsman, going to

the Municipal Department in the same capacity in 1907. He was back again in his old Department, the Land Office, in 1920 and four years later was promoted Assistant Land Officer. He retired on pension in 1933.

In the meanwhile, however, he had been appointed a Datu with the title of Datu Amar and was invested with the sword of office by His Highness the Rajah at Astana on 26th September, 1928. On the 1st October, 1928, he was appointed to be a member of the Supreme Council of Sarawak.

From then on Abang Suleiman was one of the Datus stationed in Kuching, where his local land knowledge was invaluable. In addition to being a member of the Datus' Court he was made a 4th class Magistrate in 1933.

Abang Suleiman received the Long Service Decoration after 20 years' service and was decorated with the Star of a Companion of the Most Excellent Order of the Star of Sarawak this year.

On many occasions Abang Suleiman was in charge of the Land Office whilst officers were on leave and it is safe to say that he was a guide and mentor to many young European Land Officers. Abang Suleiman is too well-known to need a lengthy account of all his activities. He has always been public spirited and on every occasion on which he has been asked to assist in the organisation of performances for charity sport or on public celebrations he has been one of the first to come to the front.

We wish him many happy days of retirement after 50 years' service—a record of which to be proud.

First Division News.

JUNE, 1941.

A Sambas Malay named Mohamed Nasir bin Said was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment for breach of the provisions of the Official Secrets Order and the Defence Regulations. Mohamed Nasir appealed against this sentence but the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and increased the sentence to 6 years.

The Hon'ble the Datu Amar retired on pension during the month. Details of this officer's long and loyal service will be found in another column: Another retirement was that of Abang Otton, the youngest son of the late Datu Usop of Sibul.

Government has purchased the rights of turtle egg collection in the Talang Talang and Satang Islands from certain Datus who have held these rights for some time.

An 8-door Police Barracks at Simunjan was totally destroyed by fire.

It is reported that two porpoises have been seen at Serian. They are fairly common at Simunjan where the water is brackish, but unknown at Serian which is about 80 miles by river from the coast. The local natives seem a trifle uncomfortable about it and regard it as some sort of omen, but whether good or bad they do not seem to know.

In Upper Sarawak a gang robbery took place at Pangkalan Tebang when a Chinese girl who had been left in charge of a shop by her parents was robbed of \$700 in cash and \$300 worth of jewellery.

A sport meeting held at Bau resulted in \$1,600 being collected for the War Effort and China Relief Funds.

Mr. Ong Guan Cheng has offered to erect a building at Siniawan for the housing of paupers and invalids.

Sarawak Turf Club.**SUCCESSFUL MEETING.**

The extra "unofficial" meeting was held on the 5th and 7th July in very hot weather. The going was good and on the whole there was some good racing.

There was an average attendance on the course but a noticeable decrease in the number of Europeans in the club enclosure. This, however, was made up by the largest number of Asiatic ladies ever seen at the races. Their charming costumes made a colourful picture.

The totalizator and sweeps attracted large sums of money.

As was expected by many Mr. Ong Hap Leong's *Brown Jack* was the champion pony and his owner received the Champion Cup from the Hon'ble the Datu Patinggi, M.S.S., Asing won the jockeys' prize.

Once more we would draw the attention of the Stewards towards the over-use of the whip. Ponies with no chance of winning or even getting a place are frequently whipped past the post. It is the opinion of many that whips should be disallowed altogether.

We should like to say that the thanks of the public is due to the gentlemen who acted as honorary officials. Without the hard work put in by these officials the success of meetings would be impossible.

RESULTS.**FIRST DAY.****Saturday, July 5th.****THE RIMBAS STAKES.**

6 furlongs.

DIVISION I PONIES.

1. Messrs. Lo Tian Yin & Yong Chau Yin's *Kudat Beauty* (9.9), Usop.
2. Mr. Ong Hap Leong's *Diana* (9.11), Lohor.
3. Messrs. Chan Qui Cho & Chan Qui Chong's *Naga* (8.8), Awg. Damit.

Also ran:—*Bacchus* 8.9 and *Fed Up* 8.0.

Kudat Beauty led from *Sunshine* and *Naga*. *Naga* went into the lead after a furlong. At the 3 furlong mark *Sunshine* fell away and *Diana* moved into third place. In the straight *Kudat Beauty* came under pressure and just managed to stay home from *Diana* and *Naga*. *Sunshine* was fourth and *Fed Up* last.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.

Time:—1 minute 35 seconds.

Tote:—\$4.70.

THE SEKAMA STAKES.

5 furlongs.

DIVISION II PONIES.

1. Kongsi Tiga's *Mahjong II* (8.9), Tan Taw En.
2. Messrs. Lo Tian Yin & Yong Chau Yin's *Enterprise* (8.6), Usop.
3. Messrs. Chan Teck Cheng & Wee Boon Chew's *Son of Kong* (8.13), Talon.

Also ran:—*Kudat Sound* 9.4, *Tarzan* 9.4, *Zambo* 8.8 and *Chairman* 9.10.

Enterprise, normally a very bad starter, broke line at once from *Kudat Sound*, *Mahjong* and *Son of Kong*; *Zambo* started slowly and *Chairman* tailed off at once. The field was bunched coming up to the road but *Enterprise* still had a slight advantage entering the straight. Under the distance *Enterprise* and *Kudat Sound* drew away on the Stand side but were challenged almost at once by *Mahjong* on the far rails, who ran on to win. *Zambo* made up alot of ground to finish fourth but *Chairman* was last throughout the journey.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length.

Time:—1 minute 17-2/5 seconds.

Tote:—\$10.40.

THE PENDING STAKES.

3 furlongs.

DIVISION III PONIES.

1. Mr. "Gung-ho's" *Lucky Star II* (8.10), Tan Taw En.
2. Messrs. Fong Peng Loi, Chan Qui Cho & Chan Qui Chong's *Navy Crest* (9.10), Awg. Damit.
3. Messrs. A. P. Merrells, Kueh Siak Hong & Kueh Bak Hong's *Borneo Singa* (9.4), Lohor.

Also ran:—*Bintang* 8.10, *Jubilee* 9.10, *Kasua* 9.9, *Singa Terkam* 9.7, *Warpath* 8.8, *Hero* 8.10 and *Chantek Manis* 9.9.

Kasua was very badly away and took no part in the race. *Lucky Star* showed the way to *Jubilee*, *Bintang*, *Singa Terkam* and *Borneo Singa* and except for changes in the minor places this order was maintained in the sprint home.

Neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.

Time:—45-3/5 seconds.

Tote:—\$7.70.

THE KABAH STAKES.

3 furlongs.

DIVISION I PONIES.

1. Messrs. Wee Kheng Chiang & Ong Hap Leong's *Sintak Bulan* (9.9), Usop.
2. Mr. Ong Guan Tee's *Sunshine* (8.12), Lundu.
3. Messrs. Chan Qui Cho & Chan Qui Chong's *Naga* (8.10), Awg. Damit.

Also ran:—*Tudak* 8.6, *Diamond* 8.0, *Fed Up* 8.0, *Pretty Polly* 10.7, *Hot-Spur* 10.7, *Polo Ball* 9.0 and *Kudat Beauty* 10.5.

Sintak Bulan and *Fed Up* got away together when the field was sent off, but *Sintak Bulan* was soon out by himself and stayed there to win in record time for the distance. There was some bumping under the distance which was started by *Samsudin* on *Tudak*, and *Naga*, *Sunshine* and *Hotspur* were interfered with. Nothing would have caught *Sintak Bulan* but it did upset the minor placings. *Samsudin* was called before the Stewards and after hearing the evidence of the other jockeys he was penalised by the loss of his riding fee.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, Neck.

Time:—42-2/5 seconds (Record).

Tote:—\$2.20.

THE MATANG STAKES.

4 furlongs.

DIVISION II PONIES.

1. Messrs. Lo Tian Yin & Yong Chau Yin's *Enterprise* (9.2), Usop.
2. Messrs. Chan Teck Cheng & Wee Boon Chew's *Son of Kong* (9.2), Talon.
3. Mr. Ong Hap Leong's *Zambo* (8.13), Matnor.

Also ran:—*Moonsline Jr.* 9.11, *Tarzan* 9.6 and *Kudat Sound* 9.9.

Enterprise again got away with the rest and was soon prominent. *Zambo*, *Kudat Sound* and *Son of Kong* were racing after him and close home it was anybody's race. *Enterprise*, however, just managed to last the distance.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length, Head.

Time:—1 minute 4/5 second.

Tote:—\$5.20.

THE JULAU STAKES.

6 furlongs.

DIVISION III PONIES.

1. The Hon'ble The Datu Patinggi's *Chantek Manis* (9.12), Medan.
2. Mr. Ong Eng Hin's *Bintang* (8.8), Asing.
3. Messrs. A. P. Merrells, Kueh Siak Hong & Kueh Bak Hong's *Borneo Singa* (9.12), Lohor.

Also ran :—*Warpath* 8.9 and *Navy Crest* 9.7.

Chantek Manis and *Bintang* made the running between them for the whole journey and the rest of the field raced a couple of lengths behind in a bunch but were never able to get on terms. *Chantek Manis* always held the advantage. *Borneo Singa* was the best of the rest getting within a neck of *Bintang*.

1 length, Head.

Time :—1 minute 35-4/5 seconds.

Tote :—\$4.20.

THE DIDO STAKES.

1 Mile.

OPEN—PONIES OF ALL DIVISIONS.

1. Mr. Ong Hap Leong's *Brown Jack* (10.7), Matnor.
2. Mr. Ong Hap Leong's *Diana* (10.1), Lohor.
3. Mr. J. F. G. Dingle's *Pretty Polly* (10.1), Wahap.

Also ran :—*Bacchus* 8.12 and *Jubilee* 8.1.

Brown Jack jumped off in front but *Matnor* took a pull at once and was content to let *Pretty Polly* and *Bacchus* make the running down the back straight. *Diana* had raced into third place at the fourth furlong mark. Coming up to the road with two furlongs to go, *Brown Jack* went into the lead from *Diana* and these two drew away from *Pretty Polly*. A little more determined riding by Lohor in the final stages of the race would undoubtedly have worried *Brown Jack*.

1/2 length, 2 lengths.

Time :—2 minutes 7-1/5 seconds.

Tote :—\$1.10.

SECOND DAY.

Monday, July 7th.

THE TURF CLUB STAKES.

4 furlongs.

DIVISION III PONIES.

1. Mr. Ong Eng Hin's *Bintang* (8.7), Asing.
2. The Hon'ble The Datu Patinggi's *Jubilee* (9.8), Medin.
3. Messrs. A. P. Merrells, Kueh Siak Hong & Kueh Bak Hong's *Borneo Singa* (9.6), Lohor.

Also ran :—*Navy Crest* 9.9, *Kaswa* 9.7, *Lucky Star II* 9.0, *Singa Terkam* 9.2, *Warpath* 8.9 and *Chantek Manis* 9.7.

Lucky Star, *Kaswa*, *Navy Crest*, *Singa Terkam* led in a bunch with *Jubilee* and *Bintang* closing up. Crossing the road the field was still together. Just under the distance *Borneo Singa* and *Navy Crest* promised but *Jubilee* and *Bintang* took up the running close in. *Jubilee* appeared to have the race safe but *Medin* stopped riding and was caught by *Bintang* finishing very fast on the far rails.

1 length, 1/2 length.

Time :—1 minute 2-2/5 seconds.

Tote :—\$16.00.

THE PUTUSAN STAKES.

6 furlongs.

DIVISION II PONIES.

1. Messrs. Chan Teck Cheng & Wee Boon Chew's *Son of Kong* (8.11), Tan Taw En.
2. Messrs. Lo Tian Yin & Yong Thau Yin's *Enterprise* (8.10), Usop.
3. Mr. Yong Thau Yin's *Kudat Sound* (8.13), Samsudin.

Also ran :—*Mahjong II* 8.9, *Tarzan* 8.10 and *Chairman* 9.0.

Kudat Sound was first away and made the running from *Enterprise*, *Tarzan* and *Son of Kong* with *Mahjong II* and *Chairman* the whippers-in. In the straight *Enterprise* drew away from *Kudat Sound*. *Taw En* brought *Son of Kong* into the picture at just the right moment and timing his effort perfectly got the favourite up to win on the post.

Short head, 1/4 length.

Time :—1 minute 34-1/5 seconds.

Tote :—\$1.60.

THE PHLEGETHON STAKES.

5 furlongs.

DIVISION I PONIES.

1. Mr. Ong Guan Tee's *Sunshine* (8.5), Lundu.
2. Messrs. Lo Tian Yin & Yong Thau Yin's *Kudat Beauty* (9.10), Usop.
3. Messrs. Lo Tian Yin & Yong Thau Yin's *Polo Ball* (8.0), Talon.

Also ran :—*Pretty Polly* 9.6, *Sintak Bulan* 8.11, *Naga* 8.0, *Fed Up* 8.0, *Diana* 9.11, *Hot-Spur* 9.8 and *Tudak* 8.1.

Diana gave a lot of trouble at the start and finally barged through the tapes and unshipping Lohor took no part in the race. *Tudak* led from *Polo Ball*, *Sintak Bulan* and *Sunshine* in the early stages. Coming up to the road, *Polo Ball* was racing in front with *Kudat Beauty* handy and *Sunshine* improving. Under the distance *Sunshine* went into the lead and ran on to win, resisting a strong challenge from *Kudat Beauty*.

Neck, 1/2 length.

Time :—1 minute 15 seconds.

Tote :—\$8.70.

THE BERLIDAH STAKES.

5 furlongs.

DIVISION III PONIES.

1. D.H. The Hon'ble The Datu Amar's *Kaswa* (9.6), Asing.
1. D.H. Mr. J. C. H. Barcroft's *Warpath* (8.11), S'bee.
3. The Hon'ble The Datu Patinggi's *Chantek Manis* (10.8), Medin.

Also ran :—*Navy Crest* 9.4 and *Borneo Singa* 9.7.

Kaswa made all the running and was leading by several lengths before the road was reached. Once the field turned for home it closed up and *Warpath* caught and headed *Kaswa* at the Ara tree. Asing, however, found a little more in *Kaswa* and came again to dead-heat. *Chantek Manis* ran very well under top weight and was always prominent.

Dead Heat, 1/2 length.

Time :—1 minute 20-1/5 seconds.

Tote :—*Kaswa* \$3.50.

Warpath \$2.70.

THE SARAWAK STAKES.

3 furlongs.

DIVISION II PONIES.

1. Mr. Ong Hap Leong's *Zamboo* (9.1), Matnor.
2. Mr. Yong Thau Yin's *Kudat Sound* (9.0), Usop.
3. Mr. "Gung-ho's" *Tarzan* (8.12), Tan Taw En.

Also ran :—*Moonshine Jr.* 9.4.

This race cut up badly and only four ponies went to the post. *Zamboo* made the early running but was challenged and caught by *Kudat Sound* at the distance. *Kudat Sound* had a clear length lead at the Ara tree and was never headed again. There was a good deal of surprise and comment when *Zamboo's* number went up as the winner.

N.B.—We print the account of this race exactly as it was sent to us by a correspondent. In view of the serious accusation against the judges (the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Archer, Dr. E. M. Marjoribanks and Mr. K. C. Gillett) we showed it to them. They say that *Zamboo* won.—*Ed. S.G.*

1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time :—44-3/5 seconds.

Tote :—\$4.30.

THE CHERMIN STAKES.

4 furlongs.

DIVISION I PONIES.

1. Messrs. Wee Kheng Chiang & Ong Hap Leong's *Sintak Bulan* (10.0), Asing.
2. Messrs. Lo Tian Yin & Yong Thau Yin's *Kudat Beauty* (10.2), Utop.
3. Mr. Ong Hap Leong's *Brown Jack* (10.7), Matnor.

Also ran:—*Pretty Polly* 9.10, *Tudak* 8.1, *Polo Ball* 8.1, *Hot-Spur* 9.11, *Sunshine* 9.7, *Naga* 8.2 and *Diamond* 8.1.

Brown Jack gave trouble at the start. When the field was let away *Brown Jack* broke line first but almost immediately *Sintak Bulan* ran out clear and stayed there all the way home. *Kudat Beauty* made a determined effort to get on terms but *Sintak Bulan* never looked like cracking up and scored a rather unexpected victory.

2 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time:—58-4/5 seconds.
Tote:—\$10.40.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.

4 furlongs.

DIVISIONS II & III PONIES.

1. Messrs. Wee Kheng Chiang & Ong Hap Leong's *Moonshine Jr.* (Div. II) (9.10), Asing.
2. Mr. "Gung-ho's" *Tarzan* (Div. II) (9.10), Tan Taw En.
3. The Hon'ble The Datu Patinggi's *Jubilee* (Div. III) (9.5), Medan.

Also ran:—*Borneo Singa* 9.0 and *Singa Terkam* 9.0.

Jubilee led *Tarzan* and *Moonshine Jr.* At the ara tree *Moonshine Jr.* was in front. At the ara tree *Moonshine Jr.* for some unknown reason pulled across *Tarzan* into the middle of the course. Asing's riding may or may not have had any bearing on the result but there was no objection lodged at the scales. Asing was warned by the Stewards.

1 length, Neck.
Time:—1 minute 1-3/5 seconds.
Tote:—\$1.90.

THE BONGKAP STAKES.

Round the Course

(approximately 1-1/3 Miles).

OPEN—PONIES OF ALL DIVISIONS.

1. Mr. Ong Hap Leong's *Brown Jack* (10.8), Matnor.
2. Mr. Wee Kheng Chiang's *Chairman* (7.12), Asing.
3. Mr. Ong Hap Leong's *Diana* (10.5), Lohor.
4. Mr. J. F. G. Dingle's *Pretty Polly* (9.7), Wahap.

Also ran:—*Bacchus* 8.7 and *Enterprise* 7.7.

The order at the Sekama gate was *Enterprise*, *Bacchus*, *Pretty Polly*, *Brown Jack*, *Diana* and *Chairman*. This order was maintained down the back stretch. At the five furlong post, *Enterprise* dropped away and *Brown Jack* went to the front closely followed by *Diana* and *Pretty Polly*, crossing the road at the Padungan gate *Diana* went up to *Brown Jack* and *Pretty Polly* was under pressure. *Brown Jack* gradually drew away in the straight to win from *Chairman* who came bursting into the picture in the later stages of the race and might quite easily have caught *Brown Jack* had Asing made his effort sooner.

2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time:—2 minutes 46-4/5 seconds.
Tote:—\$1.20.

UNLIMITED CASH SWEEP JULY MEETING, 1941.

RESULT OF DRAW.

Horse.	Ticket No.	Name of Draw.	Prize.
<i>Sintak Bulan</i> ...	11892	Kongsi Empat, Betong ...	First ... \$ 7,262.50
" ...	35149	Hiong & Co., 7th Mile ...	" ... 7,262.50
<i>Kudat Beauty</i> ...	27150	Hup Chok Sia & Co. ...	Second ... 3,631.20
" ...	47294	Teo Bee Sin ...	" ... 3,631.20
<i>Brown Jack</i> ...	10963	Kongsi B.C. ...	Third ... 1,815.60
" ...	27763	Kongsi Dus, Siniawan ...	" ... 1,815.60
<i>Diamond</i> ...	42848	No Name ...	Starter ... 201.70
" ...	25780	Ewe Chuan & Co. ...	" ... 201.70
<i>Diana</i> ...	10459	Tnay Tiow Say ...	" ... 201.70
" ...	48794	Anik ...	" ... 201.70
<i>Tudak</i> ...	46486	Chai Pa Sack ...	" ... 201.70
" ...	19407	Willy Nilly, Sibn ...	" ... 201.70
<i>Polo Ball</i> ...	38481	Tan Boi Kho ...	" ... 201.70
" ...	42558	Wee Moi ...	" ... 201.70
<i>Hot-Spur</i> ...	47123	Lawrence ...	" ... 201.70
" ...	42077	Hamsiah and Hadi c/o. Snaui ...	" ... 201.70
<i>Sunshine</i> ...	23582	Lee Pek Hock ...	" ... 201.70
" ...	31986	Lai Nong ...	" ... 201.70
<i>Fed Up</i> ...	11586	Tjok of Rh. Bungaw, Betong ...	" ... 201.70
" ...	39010	Boon Chiang ...	" ... 201.70
<i>Naga</i> ...	26254	Leong Wee, Ah Soo ...	" ... 201.70
" ...	34816	Heng ...	" ... 201.70
<i>Pretty Polly</i> ...	29205	Full Moon ...	" ... 201.70
" ...	11466	Teo Hong Heng, Serian ...	" ... 201.70
		Government Tax ...	\$4,150.00
		Fraction ...	.80
		Promotion Expenses ...	8,300.00
			<u>12,450.80</u>
		Total Pool ...	<u>\$41,500.00</u>

B. J. C. SPURWAY,
A. P. MERRELLS,
ONG HAP LEONG,
CHAN QUI CHONG,

Scrutineers.

Club News.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

June, 1941.

Name.	No. of Rolls.	Average.
D. McDonald	5	201
C. F. Birt	7	192.4
A. W. Anderson	29	173.4
K. N. Black	21	170.3
D. B. Stewart	30	161.8
K. H. Digby	18	159.6
W. H. Tyler	19	155.3
R. H. Backwell	21	152.9
D. F. Matheson	5	148.4
(G. T. Bates	6	148.3
(J. E. Parsons	34	148.3
W. G. Tait	15	147.6
E. W. H. Jacques	16	142.5
P. L. Rowe	13	125.2
L. J. Clapham	13	120.3
J. Donnelly	6	119.3
W. H. J. Joy	11	119
J. Beale	9	114
R. Franks	8	113
M. Chapman	10	111.6
J. E. S. Temple	5	110
B. A. Reeves	8	109.6
J. E. O'Donnell	22	106
N. McArthur	8	104
(E. W. Cousins	7	103.4
(J. Cairns	5	103.4
J. R. Ray	15	97.2
J. Badells	7	94.4
R. W. Chater	7	89.2
H. G. A. Chisholm	11	84.7
M. Jacobs	5	80

LADIES' MONTHLY AVERAGES.

June, 1941.

Name.	No. of Rolls.	Average.
Mrs. W. H. Kelley	5	103.6
Mrs. K. N. Black	3	95.3
Mrs. W. G. Tait	4	89
Mrs. J. L. Noakes	3	73.3

MONTHLY "POT" ROLL.

June, 1941.

Name.	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
C. F. Birt	446	39	485
W. J. H. Joy	312	160	472
J. E. Parsons	347	119	466
K. N. Black	327	110	437
A. W. Anderson	339	96	435
D. B. Stewart	291	130	421

Kuching Amateur Football Association League, Kuching.

A lively football match was played on the Padungan Ground on the 1st when the 2/15 Punjab Regiment took on a Kuching European XI. At first the latter seemed to have far the better of the game but slowed down considerably later. For the last ten minutes, however, they made repeated attacks on the Punjabis' goal. The score, one all, fairly represents the game.

MUNICIPAL 1 vs. ST. THOMAS' 2.

A very unexpected result as according to the League Tables and standard of play, the Municipal Team were favourite.

It was a very keenly contested game with the decision in doubt right up to the whistle blew for time. The victory was due to the excellent defence of the School full backs—Langie and Khoon Jang—who are perhaps the best pair of backs in Kuching. The veteran F. Lim of the School side is still up to his old form and scored a magnificent goal.

11TH, JULY. 2ND/15TH PUNJAB REGIMENT 3 vs. MUNICIPAL 1.

A thrilling games the Punjabis were on the ball every minute and virtually, through sheer weight and keenness, won the match. The Regiment was playing without Captain Fairburn who is a really stalwart full back. Captain O'Donnell was ubiquitous and most energetic. The Punjabis won by 3 goals to 1.

16TH, JULY. ST. THOMAS' 3 vs. ROVERS 3.

Another needle game with a big attendance. The result was a draw. This leaves the School at the head of the League. Some really good football was witnessed at ten minutes to time the score stood at three goals to two and the Rovers equalised from a centre from Rowe which Crocker headed into the net.

ST. THOMAS' 0 vs. CONSTABULARY 3.

This game played on Saturday the 19th July and resulted in a surprising win for the Constabulary by 3 goals to nil. The boys were outplayed and seldom looked like scoring; perhaps this was due to the absence of their usual inside right.

For the Constabulary, Stephen Harry a veteran of many years excelled himself. His brother Anthony Harry, an ex Medical player, now plays for the troops and is still in great form.

As the result of this game St. Thomas' team are still in the running for the Shield but the Rovers, Municipal and Constabulary still have a chance.

ROVERS 7 vs. A.R.P. 0.

This was an easy win for the Rovers. Khian Hin scored 6 out of the 7 goals.

LEAGUE TABLE—31ST JULY, 1941.

	Goals						Points.
	P.	W.	D.	L.	For.	Agst.	
1. St. Thomas' School	12	7	3	2	41	16	17
2. Constabulary	8	6	—	2	30	17	12
3. Rovers	8	4	2	2	42	10	10
4. Municipal	8	5	—	3	25	12	10
5. 2/15 Punjab Regt.	8	2	2	4	12	27	6
6. A.R.P.	7	1	1	5	10	34	3
7. Education	7	—	—	7	8	52	0

Second Division News.

JUNE, 1941.

The Resident reports that the answer to the call for recruits for the Constabulary in his Division has been most satisfactory, and considering that all have to be bachelors and the price of rubber it is surprising that so many are available.

He says that m.l. *Reotis* logged 800 miles in May and 1,244 in June.

Chinese traders are spreading a rumour that the Sea Dayak Trading Company floated in the Saribas is a Government organisation for collecting funds for the prosecution of the war. According to the rumour the capital, when paid up, will be handed to the Government. As usual it is impossible to trace the originators of the story.

The Resident remarks that this was only to be expected as the Chinese are naturally bound to do all in their power to discourage investment in a concern which is in opposition to their long-established monopoly.

In Simanggang it is said that Tua Rumah Bunyau has placed an order for 12 pikuls of bread with a local baker for a *begawai* which he intends to hold in the near future. The District Officer remarks that surely this is a record.

In the Saribas a Dayak named *Seman anak Mancha* was taken by a crocodile whilst fishing off Tanjong Buan Banau. The headless body was recovered two days later at Lubok Sebangkoi.

In the Kalaka the chinchews of the m.v. *Chay Nam* and s.s. *Keppel* were fined for carrying passengers in excess of their licensed number. The excess passengers were ordered ashore at Kabong but the chinchews later embarked them from the beach.

The water supply at Lingga and Spaoh are reported to be appalling and great hardship is being experienced.

Strange Phenomenon Observed In The Kalaka District.

Mr. Moore, the District Officer of Kalaka, sends us a copy of a letter which he has written to his Divisional Resident reporting a strange lighting phenomenon observed in parts of his District.

He says: "On about night of 21st June, 1941, at about 7 p.m., a loud explosion was heard followed by a bright light low down in the western horizon which travelled across the sky from north-west to south-west at a fast rate with further diminishing noises (reverberation? echoes?). Light was nearly as large as the moon.

This phenomenon was seen most clearly by Penghulu Udom and houses nearby in Ulu Krian and also from Ulu Bayor Rimbas, Debak and Ulu Kabo and Melupa.

Other places reporting phenomenon were Kran-gan, Krian (near N. Melupa) and from the Tinting at 2nd mile Saratok/Roban Road. In the latter case the light was seen through the rubber trees, so it must have been very low on the horizon.

I first heard of report from Mr. Ward on 24th, he had heard the story from Rimbas Dayaks while inspecting gardens there a day or so previously.

Later Penghulu Udom, T.R. Goyang, Kabo and Melupa Dayaks made very similar reports.

Perhaps this phenomenon was seen by others in the Ulu Julau, Layar and Ai and other places in this country.

It would appear that the phenomenon came from seaward and was seen by all those who were on high ground. This would account for it not been seen actually at Saratok Bazaar. I have not yet had a report from the coast station of Kabong who may also have seen it.

If there is an explanation for it I would be interested to know the results."

Third Division News.

JUNE, 1941.

His Highness the Rajah, accompanied by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary and the Private Secretary, visited Sibul, Kapit, Kanowit and Lower Rejang Stations. Another visitor to the Division was the Right Reverend Bishop Edwin Lee.

The Resident writes that it is hoped that District Officers will take advantage of their powers under the Rural Areas Order slowly to improve sanitary conditions amongst the Natives of their Districts. It will be impressed on District Officers that intensive propaganda must be the first step.

The water supply in Sarikei is reported to be acute.

The fishing season at Mukah must now be regarded as a bad one.

The District Officer, Sibul, reports a very bad case of overloading a Chinese owned passenger launch. The vessel was discovered carrying nearly double the number of passengers allowed (including numbers of small children and babies in arms), and on top of this 30 pikuls of rubber. In view of the number of such prosecutions lately severe sentences were imposed. The juragan received 6 months R.L., two partners 6 months each and a fine of \$300 and another partner 1 month and a fine of \$200.

At the end of the month collections for the Sibul Centenary and Regatta Celebrations exceeded \$21,000. This included \$1,000 from His Highness the Rajah.

At Rejang four Belaga Dayaks were fined for inducing persons to buy false porcupine gallstones.

It is reported from lower Rejang, that 800 pikuls of Second Quarter rubber Coupons were not drawn, the owners, apparently, not taking the trouble to appear.

In the Sarikei District a little Dayak girl aged 10 years was seized by a crocodile while she was sitting on the edge of a *jelatong*. The crocodile however, let go his prey and the little girl although badly mauled has made a quick recovery.

At Belaga the request that a number of Badangs be permitted to move into the District from Netherland East Indies Territory was refused. For various reasons His Highness the Rajah did not agree.

Death of Father Klerk.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of the Reverend Father Adrian Klerk which took place at the Roman Catholic Mission Station in Kanowit on 4th June, 1941.

Father Klerk had been in failing health for a long time and the news of his death did not come as a surprise to those who were closely associated with him.

A full account of his funeral would fill many pages. Let it be sufficient to say that it was attended by the Monsignor, the District Officer, Kanowit, the Rector of Sibn and all those Mission Priests in the Division who were able to go, and that the Christian Ibans of Kanowit District were present in full force. The 'Sabak', or Iban funeral dirge ceremony, was held in the Mission Church and continued throughout the day. His passing was deeply mourned by his flock and their grief at his death was most moving.

Father Klerk was born on the 26th July, 1872, at Maurik in Holland, and began his studies for the priesthood at the Seminary of Gulemborgh in the Diocese of Utrecht at the age of 13 years. At 19 he responded to an urgent appeal from Cardinal Vaughan for missionaries and joined the Missionary Society of Mill Hill, which this Cardinal had founded. After a two years' course in philosophy he went to Mill Hill, near London, and began his theological studies. He was ordained priest at the age of 25 on the 18th July, 1897, and was appointed to the Catholic Mission in Sarawak. On arrival here he spent more than a year at Bau, studying Hakka.

The Catholic Mission at Kanowit was at this time in its infancy and a young and energetic man was needed. Father Klerk was selected to fill this post.

He spent two years in the Tuah, living in a bamboo hut with a mat for his bed, and strips of bamboo for his pillow. His time was spent in travelling and visiting the Ibans, trying to improve their way of living by urging them to do away with the superstitions that impeded their progress.

The following ten years he spent at Bawan, where he led a life of hardship, self-sacrifice and even of danger, but his indefatigable efforts were rewarded in that he succeeded in building up a small Christian community. Great must have been his grief when he learned in 1902 that all his Christian men and boys save one had died on the Cholera Expedition in the service of the Rajah. On a Sunday morning during a catechism class the only survivor of the expedition arrived to break the sad news.

For several years after that expedition, the country was unsafe and while he was at work, planting rubber or digging ditches (which he did with his own hands), he was never without his gun. Often he would discover foot-prints on his verandah floor which proved to be those of an enemy. On one occasion he was attacked but succeeded in overpowering his assailant and in disarming him.

A man with a character like Father Klerk's is not easily discouraged. He began his work all over again, throwing into it all his energy and enthusiasm; yet soon afterwards he received another blow. His small community was decimated by the small-pox which was raging in the District. For months on end Father Klerk spent his days carrying food and fresh mats to the sufferers, both Christian and pagan, who were living in huts scattered in the jungle, till the epidemic was arrested.

The Very Reverend Father Henry, Superior General of the Society, paid him a visit in 1910 and was much impressed by his work. Father Klerk was rewarded by getting a year's leave to his native country.

From 1911 onwards he spent his life at Kanowit interrupted only by two periods of leave to Europe in 1926 and 1935. He was not content merely to consolidate the results achieved by the late Monsignor Dunn and Father Keijzer, his predecessors, but for ever strove to improve on them. The years he spent at Kanowit were crowned with the success that was due to one of his untiring zeal. He was not only concerned with spiritual work but applied himself also to improving conditions of life among the Ibans. He would spend long evenings in teaching them how to improve their farming methods and their homes though in many cases it must have seemed futile to him to continue. It is now certain that he prepared the ground for future success, especially in initiating better methods of padi-planting.

Father Klerk was a great Iban scholar, and his Bible History in that language will live after him as a monument to his scholarship, while the growing number of Christians in Kanowit will ever be a living proof of his self-sacrifice, his untiring labour and his zeal.

Salvage Collection to aid the War.

SIBU PROMINENT AGAIN.

A public meeting was held on the 4th July in the Rex Theatre, Sibn, when Mr. J. C. B. Fisher, District Officer, Sibn, addressed a large number of people of all nationalities on the subject of Salvage collection to aid the war.

Mr. Fisher in a forceful speech emphasized the great need for certain materials and said that much of the so-called rubbish which finds its way into dustbins is of great value in these times of war.

He mentioned various articles which included aluminium, empty tins, celluloid, copper, brass, bronze, glass bottles, waste paper, rags, old clothes, motor car tyres, paper cement bags and silver paper. He appealed to his audience to keep these articles and arrangements would be made for their collection both in Sibn and in the surrounding rubber garden areas. At the end of the address it was translated into Malay, Hokien and Foochow.

This is a praiseworthy effort and deserves encouragement.

Fourth Division News.

JUNE, 1941.

The District Officer, Bintulu, mentions the large number of Dayaks who have planted rubber without permission. These cases run into hundreds and evidence points to the fact that Tuai Rumah Samban wilfully led most of the offenders astray.

Harvest reports from Bintulu indicate that the results were far below expectations, and it is said that rats, pigs, monkeys and empangau have caused widespread destruction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BLAST YOU!!

SIBU, SARAWAK,
February 7th, 1941.

DEAR SIRs,

On going through my private accounts I find that I have a credit balance with you of some three pounds odd. I may say I am not a little amazed as I have never had a credit balance with anyone before so far as I can remember! I notice also with much regret that your premises have been badly damaged in recent air raids.

As I have always been more than satisfied with the excellent service you have given me in the past I would now, therefore, ask that you write off this credit of mine and put it back into your general funds towards the cost of your repairs, retaining only a few shillings to keep my account open.

If you are unable to do this please accept this letter as sufficient authority for you to donate the balance to the Lord Mayor's Fund for distressed persons rendered homeless by air raids (clothes or cash).

With best wishes for the future and God blast Hitler.

Yours faithfully,

Messrs. Austin Reid,
Regent Street,
London,
ENGLAND.

April 16th, 1941.

DEAR SIR,

Very many thanks for your letter of the 7th February which has just reached us.

Yes, it is quite true that we have a credit balance in your favour on our ledgers amounting to £3.18.9d, and whilst I greatly appreciate your generous offer in asking that this should be written off and put into our general funds towards the cost of our repairs sustained by air raid damage, I would prefer to accept your second suggestion.

In this respect, I have sent £3 to the Red Cross Fund and enclose a receipt for the amount in question. This will leave a small credit balance on your account of 18/9d. I greatly appreciate the remarks contained in your letter, and am pleased to say that whilst everyone of our front windows were blown out in Regent Street by a D.A. bomb that was reposing in the gutter opposite to us, it only kept us closed for two days.

Unfortunately, however, we have now lost three of our provincial branches, they having been completely destroyed in recent raids.

In conclusion, let us hope that as you say, God blasts Hitler sooner than we can wish for, and that we shall soon have the opportunity of seeing you in our store once again.

Yours faithfully,
for AUSTIN REED LTD.

R. S. ROBERTSON,
General Manager.

AN APPEAL.

Kuching, 28th June, 1941.

As you are aware a Committee has been formed with the approval of the Government to organise entertainments for men of H.M. Forces stationed in the First Division. His Highness the Rajah and many generous citizens of Sarawak have appreciated the objects for which the Committee are working and have sent liberal donations and subscriptions for the Funds.

The Committee have hitherto spent a few hundred dollars in providing the troops with equipment for games, a radio set and newspapers, etc., for their entertainment. The Management of the Sylvia Cinema invited the troops to a special free performance at the time when they were screening the popular picture "The Thief of Bagdad" on May 18th, 1941. The Lillian Theatre Co. once admitted the troops to an evening performance while screening a Hindustani Picture at concession rates. Mr. C. E. Pascoe has presented the troops with one secondhand portable H.M.V. gramophone and a number of records.

The Committee are grateful and thank His Highness the Rajah and generous citizens of Sarawak for the encouragement and support rendered in this excellent cause.

The Funds are gradually dwindling and 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 in order to make conditions as pleasant as possible for men of H.M. Forces serving in this country.

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.

Will you please help?

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,
for H.M. Forces in Sarawak.

PROPAGANDA FILMS.

Sibu, 2nd July, 1941.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette.

Sir,

Might one suggest that Government took steps to ensure the showing of all good propaganda films in the local Cinemas? Some good ones we have had, but these have mostly been of considerable entertainment value and have thus been supplied to local proprietors under the normal contract system. Enquiries from a local proprietor elicit the information that he more or less has to accept whatever Singapore sends over, which includes the shorts to go with the main film. In other words the programmes are made in Singapore and the local owner is not in a position to demand any particular film.

It is very trying to read in the Singapore papers accounts of how good some of these specially prepared films are, and to realise that it may be months before it gets to the "Local".

The Battle of Bardia and Britain Can Take It are two, to name only a few.

Your's sincerely,
PROPAGANDA.

This matter is already receiving the attention of the Information Officer and steps are being taken to obtain such films—as a matter of fact the two mentioned above have already been shown in Kuching.—Ed. S.G.

Senior Cambridge Examinations.

Kuching, 21st July, 1941.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

SIR,

I should be grateful if you would allow me to announce through the columns of *The Sarawak Gazette* that there will be a Senior Cambridge Class at S. Thomas's School in 1942, if a sufficient number of candidates make early application. Pupils of either sex will be accepted.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. J. M. SAINT.

The Recent Grand Fancy Bazaar in Kuching.

The following letter has been received from the Lord Mayor of London by the Chairman of the Kuching Branch of the Malaya Patriotic Fund.

THE MANSION HOUSE,
LONDON, E.C.4.
1st May, 1941.

DEAR SIR,

I acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of the 8th March, enclosing cheque for £500 being the proceeds of a Bazaar held in Kuching on behalf of my National Air Raid Distress Fund, and I have pleasure in attaching herewith my official receipt No. 63367.

May I say how very inspired and encouraged I was in reading your letter. It is splendid to realise that I have the universal co-operation of the many nationals in your State for my work of relief amongst our distressed air raid victims.

I shall be glad if you will kindly convey, as far as possible, to all those who participated in this effort my deepest gratitude. I am sure that there was a great deal of work involved, and, moreover, a wealth of love and devotion with which I am not acquainted, but which, nevertheless, stirs me deeply.

I thank you for the tribute which is paid to our people, and I can assure you that the trust and confidence placed in our country is not in vain. In spite of temporary misfortunes we press on as a united people, with powerful friends, determined to

dedicate our lives to the winning of the war. Whether that victory is near or far, we have not the slightest doubt that with God's help come it will, and that is our resolve.

Yours truly,
G. H. WILKINSON,
Lord Mayor.

Sarawak War Tax.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. P. C. V. Cobbold's enquiry in your last issue I am informed by the Government Treasury that the tax on British subjects in the Third Division for the first quarter will amount to \$2,100.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. ARCHER.

Bicycles.

The Editor,
The Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

SIR,

I really do not know why dozens of bicyclists are not slaughtered every day in Kuching. I think it must be the tolerance shown by drivers of motor vehicles, for whatever people say, most of the drivers in Kuching are careful especially the taxi men, and one is constantly seeing cars, buses and lorries pulled up with a screeching of brakes to avoid hitting a cyclist who seems impervious to all danger.

Several newcomers from Singapore have noticed this so I am not speaking out of turn.

Schoolboys dash out of their school grounds, parties of young men ride abreast holding hands in rather a feminine manner, little boys (and I am afraid little girls too) wobble about on their parents' or big brothers' and sisters' bicycles, not one in fifty signals when about to turn left or right, quite a number use the right hand side of the road, whilst one young gentleman this morning was riding in and out between the "islands" in the Main Bazaar Road. There are many other things such as looking round when being overtaken and thereby developing a horrible wobble and swerve, and the trick rider who won't use the handle-bars at all—but I do not think it necessary to go on.

I realise that the Police are overworked and that training them in these times is difficult. It might help, however, if private citizens who are annoyed by these cyclists or witness bad riding helped by reporting such cases. At present driving through some of the streets of Kuching is a nightmare.

Yours faithfully,
EDICUS.

Grand Fancy Bazaar (9th & 10th January, 1941).

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT.

To Admission 1st day	\$408.00	By Sundry Expenses	...	\$ 30.89
2nd day	502.60	Cloth	...	12.19
		Printing	...	45.00
Car Raffle	...	Cost of making Stalls	...	23.87
Hoopla	...			
Cigarette Shy	327.56			111.95
Less cost of Prizes	82.50	Net Profit, subject to Notes on		
		Balance Sheet	...	9038.14
Knocking Cig. Tins	...			
Hit Hitler	...			
Kick Hitler	...			
Darts	116.75			
Less cost of Prizes	7.28			
Ringing Coins	...			
Lucky Dip	...			
Bar	...			
Cinema	...			
Fortune Telling	...			
Raffle	...			
Jumble Sale	...			
Sales of Goods	...			
Picture of H.H. The Rajah	...			
Donations	...			
Auction	...			
Tea Garden	...			
Sale of Bicycle	...			
Sundry Surpluses & Excesses	...			
	<u>\$9150.00</u>			<u>\$9150.00</u>
Profit, as above	...	By Malaya Patriotic Fund	...	\$4250.00
		China Relief Fund	...	4250.00
		Balance, undistributed, subject		
		to Notes on Balance Sheet	...	538.14
	<u>\$9038.14</u>			<u>\$9038.14</u>

BALANCE SHEET AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Undistributed Profit	...	\$538.14	Cash at Chartered Bank	...	\$512.41
			Cash with Mr. C. P. Law	...	19.03
N.B.—There is a liability for one ice-cream freezer stolen, and a sum believed to be due to the Hon'ble Mr. H. Thackwell-Lewis.			Bar Chits outstanding	...	6.70
			N.B.—There is also an asset of the Car.		
		<u>\$538.14</u>			<u>\$538.14</u>

The above accounts have been prepared from documents, information and explanations given to me. Insofar as it was possible to check these against each other such was done, but in other cases the individual evidence was necessarily accepted. In my opinion such accounts are true and correct in accordance with the evidence available.

Kuching, 4th July, 1941.

R. J. BETTISON,
A.C.A. Auditor.

N.B.—A further interim payment of \$250 each has been made to the Sarawak Branch of the Malaya Patriotic Fund and the China Relief Fund.

Entertainment Committee for H.M. Forces in Sarawak.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance brought forward as per last Gazette		
1st July, 1941 ...	...	\$702.97
Mr. Teo Eng Syn ...	...	\$ 1.00
" Teo Bee Sin ...	...	6.00
" Kheng Nam ...	...	1.00
" Siah Bak Cheng ...	...	5.00
" Lawrence Ho ...	...	1.70
" Law Ah Tee ...	...	6.00
" Leo Peng Shoon ...	...	5.60
" Jong Yap ...	...	1.70
" Lai Nong ...	...	2.00
Messrs. John Foo Loy and Son ...	...	50.00
Mr. T. J. C. Munro ...	...	10.00
" Ah Heng ...	...	1.00
" Ong Guan Tee ...	...	2.00
		98.00
		\$795.97

PAYMENTS.

To Games Equipment supplied to troops ...	\$ 5.00
" Cost of 1 Battery for Radio ...	25.00
" Cost of Fruits, etc., for sick soldiers in Hospital ...	5.02
" Cost of Seats in Lillian Theatre for 496 men ...	65.40
" Cost of Transport for crew of H.M.S. from Pending to Kuching Football Ground ...	12.60
	113.02
*Balance ...	\$682.95
*Summary.	
With the Borneo Co., Ltd. ...	\$661.18
In hand ...	21.77
	\$682.95

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,
for H.M. Forces in Sarawak,
S. C. S. CHAKRAVERTY,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

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.

Kuching Market Price List.

July, 1941.

Article	per	Kuching	
		July	Average for month
Meat			
Beef steak	hati	\$ cts. 52
Do curry meat	do	42
Buffalo 1st quality	do	40
Do Curry meat	do	30
Do Feet	do	12
Do Heart	do	87
Do Kidneys	do	30
Do Liver	do	37
Do Bones	do	10
Do Tail	each	17
Do Tongue	hati	37
Pork lean	do	60
Do No. 2	do	50
Do with fat	do	44
Do fat	do	34
Pig, Brain	each	6
Feet	do	26
Head	do	30
Tongue	do	54
Bones	do	39
Fowls	do	45-55-60-65
Fowls Dayak Breed	do	50
Capon	do	70
Ducks	do	55
Pigeons	each	30
Geese (Full Grown) large	hati	70
Eggs			
Fowls	each	4
Ducks	do	3
Do Salted	do	3
Fish			
Fish No. 1 (fresh)	hati	36-40
Do 2 do	do	24
Do 3 do	do	11
Fish No. 1 (cooked)	do	36-40
Do 2 do	do	24
Do 3 do	do	11
Fish No. 1 (salted)	do	30-42
Do 2 do	do	26-28
Do 3 do	do	11-13
Crab No. 1	do	22
Do 2	do	18
Do 3	do	16
Udang gala	do	24
Do Star white	do	24
Do Payak red	do	11
Vegetables			
Bangkang	hati	3
Brinjal	do	6
Cabbage	do	26
Celery	tie	1
Cucumber	hati	8
French Beans	do	32
Garlic	do	30
Ginger (French)	do	20
Kangkong	do	7-8
Labu (merah)	do	23
Ladies Finger	do	12
Lettuce (Chinese)	do	40
Lobak (Turnips)	do	12
Long Beans	do	10
Onions (Bombay)	do	11
Do (Smaller)	do	15
Patola	do	8
Potatoes (Bengal)	do	13
Do (Sweet)	do	4
Pria	do	14
Pumpkin	do	23
Radish	do	12
Sawi	do	10
gireh	b'dle	2
Yams	hati	8

KUCHING MARKET PRICE LIST.—(Contd.)

July, 1941.

Article	per	Kuching
		July
		Average for month
Fruit		
Coconuts	each	\$ cts 2
Curry Stuffs		
Chillies Green	kati	14
Do Dried	.. ..	28
Do Red	.. ..	30
Sundries		
Betel-nut (Fresh)	.. .. 100	10
Do (Dried)	.. .. picul	130
Blachan	.. .. kati	17
Bread	.. .. loaf	5
Butter (Australian)	.. .. 1 lb tin	65
Do do	.. .. 2 do	120
Cinnamon	.. .. kati	32
Cloves	.. .. do	64
Coffee	.. .. do	32
Firewood	.. .. cart	1.80—2.10
Flour (Wheat) 1st quality	.. .. kati	94—104
Ghee (1st quality)	.. .. do	82—92
Jintan Hitam	.. .. do	34
Jadam	.. .. do	120
Jimuju	.. .. do	60
Katumbur	.. .. ebupak	14
Lada Iam	.. .. kati	8
Do Putih	.. .. do	18
Langkass	.. .. do	6
Lead	.. .. do	32
Matches	.. .. pkt.	21
Milk	.. .. tin	254—274
Do (Fresh)	.. .. bottle	10—20
Oil Coconut	.. .. do	10
Do Kachang	.. .. kati	19
Do Kerosene (Crown Brand)	.. .. case	6.00
Rice Siam No. 1	.. .. g'tang	61
Do 2	.. .. do	60
Do 3	.. .. do	60
Rice Dayak No. 1	.. .. do	—
Do 2	.. .. do	—
Rice Saigon	.. .. do	44
Saffron (Fresh)	.. .. kati	6
Do (Dried)	.. .. do	16
Salt Fine	.. .. do	6
Do Coarse	.. .. do	8
Sugar (Brown)	.. .. do	12
Do (White)	.. .. do	12
Tamarind	.. .. do	3
Tea (Ceylon)	.. .. pound	1.25—1.45
Do (Chinese)	.. .. in pkt.	20—3