



THE

Sarawak Gazette.

PRICE

KUCHING, Monday, September 1st, - 1941.

10 CENTS.

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The Sarawak Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1941.

Birth.

At Sibu, on the 10th August, 1941, the wife of Abang Abdul Latip bin Abang Abdul Hamid (Treasury Office, Sibu), of a daughter.

Marriage.

LIEM—CHAN.—On 16th August, 1941, at the Church of St. Joseph, Kuching, by Revd. Father van Erp, Joseph Tjong Giap, son of Mr. and Mrs. Liem Sik Hiang, of Batavia, to Winifred Swee Hua, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. L. Chan, of Kuching.

Death.

CHUA.—Madam Chua Hiang Tee, age 46, wife of Mr. Gan Swee Cho, passed away at dawn on Sunday, 10th August, 1941, at her residence, Banfaylde Road, Kuching, after a short illness. Deeply regretted.

Acknowledgments.

Mrs. Greenslade and family wish to thank all those who attended the funeral of the late Mr. H. B. Crocker and those who sent wreaths and letters of condolence.

Mr. Gan Swee Cho wishes to express his sincere thanks to all relatives and friends for their kind attendance at the funeral of his beloved wife, and also to those who paid night visits, sent wreaths, scrolls, letters and telegrams of condolence in his sad bereavement.

Local and Personal.

AUGUST.

His Highness the Rajah has conferred a Companionship of the Most Excellent Order of the Star of Sarawak on Mr. G. T. M. MacBryan, Private Secretary to His Highness.

The 8th of August was the birthday of His Highness the Tuan Muda. May we, with great respect, send our best wishes to His Highness.

The following telegram was despatched to His Highness the Tuan Muda by the Chief Secretary on the morning of August 8th—

"All officers and all communities wish Your Highness many happy returns of the day."

The following reply was received from His Highness the Tuan Muda:—

"My best thanks for good wishes of officers and communities of Sarawak which are heartily reciprocated."

News has been received that the offices of Torr & Co. in Bedford Row were completely destroyed in the blitz of 16th April. Apparently everything was lost except papers in the strongroom.

Torr & Co. are solicitors for the Sarawak Government in London.

The late Chief Justice, Mr. T. J. L. S. Boyd, called at the London Government Offices with a scar right down the middle of his forehead where his bathroom door knocked him out when his flat in London was bombed some time ago.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Cutfield, the Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Pollard and the Hon'ble Mr. A. Macpherson returned to their respective Divisions early in the month.

Mr. J. O. Gilbert returned from furlough on the 6th April. Mrs. Gilbert and her children are remaining in India.

Amongst recent arrivals in Kuching from Singapore were Messrs. J. A. P. Strachan and J. G. A. Sutherland of United Engineers, Ltd., and Miss K. Parker. The last-named has joined the Department for Defence.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Southern California has been conferred upon Professor V. E. Hendershot. He has been appointed Dean of the School of Theology at Walla Walla College.

Professor Hendershot was in Sarawak during 1934 and 1935 as Pastor of the S.D.A. Mission.

Messrs. T. M. G. Jacques and Chong Chung Hean have entered the first term of the new College year at King Edward VII School of Medicine, Singapore.

These young men, who obtained Sarawak Government Scholarships, are the first Sarawak students to take up this course and we wish them every success and eventual qualification.

Mr. T. M. G. Jacques is the second son of Mr. E. W. H. Jacques of Kuching, and was lately in the Health Department. Mr. Chong Chung Hean is the youngest son of Mrs. J. B. Chong and the late Mr. J. B. Chong. Mrs. Chong is now Mistress at the Methodist Boys' School, Sibn.

During the blackout on the night of the 18th August a motor lorry driven by Goh Siow Khui was in collision with a motor cycle ridden by Hee Min, with Tan Kim Huat on the carrier.

The accident occurred near the junction of Ban Hock Road and Tabuan Road. Goh Siow Khui is at present in hospital with very serious injuries; no one else was hurt.

The Police are making investigations.

We read in the *Straits Budget* that Mr. H. R. Hughes-Hallett, an officer of Class V Malayan Civil Service, has been granted 162 days leave before retirement.

Mr. Hughes-Hallett is well-known in Sarawak. He first arrived in Kuching when in the R.A.F.; later he transferred to the Malayan Civil Service and was for a time Assistant Resident at Kuala Belait.

Her Highness the Ranee returns to Sarawak.

After an absence of four and a half years Her Highness returned to the State on 24th August. The landing was unofficial but later on in the day a few guests were invited to Astana to meet Her Highness.

We were delighted to see that Her Highness is looking very well and we know that all will join with us in wishing Her Highness a pleasant stay in Sarawak.

Her Highness spoke of her experiences in the United States and we hope that she will allow us to publish some of these.

EDITOR'S NOTICE.

SARAWAK GAZETTE TO BE PUBLISHED
TWICE A MONTH.

MALAY APPENDIX TO BE ADDED.

From the beginning of this month the *Sarawak Gazette* will be published twice a month as near the 1st and 15th as possible. The price will be 10 cents a copy. There will therefore be no increase in the monthly subscription.

This is no innovation as until about 1920 the *Gazette* was a fortnightly publication. What will be an innovation, however, is a decision to print as an appendix to each *Gazette* a romanised Malay translation of selected news and articles from the current number together with original copy sent in by readers.

It is hoped to make this Malay appendix a popular part of the *Gazette*. We therefore welcome original articles, reports, letters, etc., in the Malay language. These should be written in the Rumi character and on one side of the paper only, leaving a fairly wide margin.

We must remind contributors, however, that on account of shortage of staff and paper articles should be brief and to the point. Lastly all contributions should reach the Editor at least 3 days before the 1st and 15th of each month; if they are sent in earlier so much the better.

Mr. Crocker had therefore nearly 40 years work in Sarawak and his knowledge of the country and its people was profound. His early survey work has proved of immense help to the present staff. Socially Mr. Crocker was extremely popular and his ability at games was marked. He was perhaps the best shot in Sarawak and was a staunch supporter of the local racing. Many may remember his famous pony *Hopeless*.

The funeral took place on the next day and was attended by practically every European in Kuching and many influential Natives and Chinese. Large numbers of wreaths were sent by friends including His Highness the Rajah, the Sarawak Civil Service and leading members of the various races in the country.

By the death of Mr. Crocker an European association with Sarawak which started in 1864 comes to an end, the reigning family of Brooke only having a longer association. Mr. William Maunder Crocker joined the Sarawak Service in 1864 and resigned in 1870, rejoining in 1874 and retiring in 1880. He held many appointments including that of Resident of Sarawak Proper. His son, Harold Brooke Crocker was born in what is now the Kuching Government Rest House, which was built by his father. Mr. William Maunder Crocker was also for a time in British North Borneo, where he was Acting Governor in 1886. Between 1870 and 1874 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In Mukah Bazaar there is still to be seen to this day a brick chimney which is all that remains of a sago factory he started there. It is said also that the present form of *parut* used by the Melanau in the manufacture of sago flour is a copy of parts of the machinery used by Mr. Crocker.

We offer our deepest sympathy to Mr. Crocker's relations at home and abroad.

Sudden Death of Mr. H. B. Crocker.

It is with very much regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Harold Brooke Crocker which took place at the General Hospital, Kuching, on the 7th August after a very short illness. Mr. Crocker had obviously not been feeling well for many months, but his sudden admission to hospital and death came as a shock to his many friends of all nationalities.

Born in 1881, Mr. Crocker joined the Service in 1900, and except for six months in Sibu, served all his time in the 1st Division until his retirement in 1929.

Appointments he held included duty in the Public Works Office, Superintendent of Lands and Surveys, Director of Agriculture, Food Control Officer, Resident 1st Division, Resident 3rd Division, Judge of the Supreme Court and Chief Secretary.

He rejoined the Service at the end of 1929 as Registrar at Sibu and later acted as Chief Justice and as Government Secretary.

In 1937 he retired again but returned to Sarawak last August in order to do war work and was posted for duty in the office of the Food Controller, later on becoming Deputy Controller of Food and Essential Commodities, which appointment he held until his death. He was appointed to the Council Negri in 1909 and received the Long Service Decoration in 1926.

The late Mrs. P. M. Scott.

We have received news of the death in England of Mrs. P. M. Scott, wife of Mr. P. M. Scott, late of the Sarawak Civil Service.

We have not received any particulars but wish to express our deepest sympathy for her husband who is now serving in H.M. Forces.

Miss Mary Backus, who was a niece of Mrs. C. P. Lowe, came out on a visit to her aunt about 1933 and married Mr. Scott in 1935.

She was a crack tennis player and was very popular with all.

She left with her husband in November, 1939, his last station being Upper Sarawak.

Death of Dayang Sham'ah.

We regret to announce the death of Dayang Sham'ah, wife of Abang Zawawi of the Education Department, at her grandfather's residence, Datu Bandar Mohamad Kassim, on the 8th August at the age of 32. The funeral took place on the next day. The Dayang leaves four daughters and a son only twenty-one days old.

To her husband and relatives we extend our great sympathy.

Retirement of the Datu Mentri.

The retirement of the Datu Mentri, as announced in the latest *Government Gazette*, makes the third officer of His Highness the late Rajah's staff to retire within the past few months.

The Hon'ble Inche Mohamad Zin, c.s.s., joined the Sarawak Service as a schoolmaster in 1890 and worked at the Kampong Gersik School until 1907 when he was made Tua of that Kampong and appointed a member of the Supreme Council of Sarawak. In 1909 he was appointed to the Council Negri and in 1928 was promoted Datu Mentri, receiving his sword of office from the hands of His Highness the Rajah at Astana on 26th September.

In 1925 he received the Long Service Decoration and this year His Highness invested him with the Star of a Companion of the Most Excellent Order of the Star of Sarawak.

The Datu has always taken a keen interest in affairs across river and was always regarded as the Chief of all the Kampongs there.

With over 51 years' service the Datu was the senior member of both the Supreme Council and the Council Negri and we wish him many years with which to enjoy his well earned retirement.

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 ...	314,501.64
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 ...	53,172.87
Malaya Patriotic Fund, Sarawak Branch, 3rd Division ...	33,788.52
Miri Patriotic Fund ...	25,810.77
<i>Total to-date</i> ...	\$3,174,451.80

Laugh this one off, Adolph!

"Perfectly charming flat, perfectly unsafe, in a so far, lucky district, Westminster, offered to person of taste. Looks south."—*Advertisement.*

"A Messerschmidt brings down a German bomber." "Thanks, boy, we won't tell Adolph!"
—*Blackboard of a Newspaper boy.*

The pennies and pounds of London's citizens have raised over £120,000,000 in the "War Weapons Week" which has just ended.

That is \$1,028,571,428 Straits dollars, or \$146,938,775 a day. Not bad, is it?

Dr. Tan Sim Poh retires.

It is always a sad task recording the retirement of old Government servants, and there have been several lately.

This time we announce the retirement of Dr. Tan Sim Poh, who retired on 31st August.

Dr. Sim Poh joined the Government Medical Service in 1917 after six and a half years in the Sejjak Hospital where he finished as Head Dresser. In the Sarawak Service he served in Kuching and at outstations and attained the position of House Surgeon, prize appointment.

Dr. Sim Poh is too well-known to need much eulogy from us. He was one of the most popular medical men who have ever worked in Sarawak and thousands of his patients, of all nationalities, will testify to his skill and sympathetic understanding. He was chairman of the Junior Service Co-operative Society and was elected one of the two Junior Service members of the Promotions Board. He received the Long Service Decoration in 1937.

We wish Dr. Sim Poh many years to enjoy his retirement and hope that he will still take a part in the public life of Kuching.

Visit of an M.C.S. Officer.

Haji Mohamed Eusoff M.C.S., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, F.M.S., arrived in Kuching on the 15th August in order to advise on the co-operative movement amongst Malays. He was in the Third Division from the 18th until the 22nd and addressed meetings at Sibn, Sarikei and Binatang. On the 17th he addressed a large meeting at the Maderasah Melayu and has also visited Muara Tuang and Kuap. He leaves for Brunei on the 1st September.

Haji Mohamed Eusoff comes from the Kinta Valley in Perak and this is his first visit to Borneo. He found much to interest him during the short time he spent in this country and is to submit a report on the possibility of introducing the co-operative movement into Sarawak to Government in due course. Haji Mohamed Eusoff is most enthusiastic with regard to the benefits to be derived from co-operation and has studied the movement in a number of countries, notably Java, Denmark and Japan. He very kindly consented to broadcast short talks in both English and Malay from the Kuching Radio Station and these talks were given on 30th August. Haji Mohamed Eusoff is a brother of the Datu Panglima, Kinta.

Entertainment for H.M. Forces.

Thanks to the generosity of the proprietors of the Lillian Theatre, Mr. Augustine Chong and Mr. Lian Ghim Swee, a large number of men of H.M. Forces were admitted free to cinema shows at the Lillian Theatre on the 26th and 27th August. In addition to a good programme supplied by the theatre a number of Government propaganda films were shown.

It is hoped to make arrangements for regular free cinema entertainment for the troops.

Padi Cultivation in Sarawak.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

The May Report from the Director of Agriculture gives some interesting padi figures.

At the Rantau Panjang Padi Station (Igan River) complete returns for the 1940-41 season have not yet been received, but a manurial experiment with rock phosphate gave an 81% increase in yield.

The average yield of Dayak plots at the Station Reserve area was 165 gantangs per acre.

The Director says that the total yield of 180 passus from the Bijat Padi Plot is very satisfactory. Of the three varieties planted the local Sebuyau variety gave the best yield of 600 gantangs per acre, *Acheh*, from Lundu, gave 534 and *Siam 29*, from Malaya, 320. The *Siam* was badly lodged by storms, and the straw does not appear to be strong enough for this good soil. With regard to the Bijat Development Scheme there is little likelihood of this being finished by the end of August. The contractor has had constant disagreement with his coolies, and the majority have left the job. The standard of the work is poor, and practically all earth work requires making up to height or correct slope. The Pujut-Lopeng Scheme (Miri) is proceeding at a cost of \$17,500. It is interesting to learn that 5 ploughing buffaloes have arrived from B.N.B. One goes to Tuai Rumah Empan of Kanowit, two to ex-Penghulu Sait of the Skrang and two are at the Central Agricultural Station.

Bakar bin Drahman.

The Shipping Master has asked us to try and trace the relations of a Malay seaman named Bakar bin Drahman who was killed by enemy action when serving in the Cardiff ship *Lady Glanely* last December.

There is a sum of money lying to the credit of this man and any relation should communicate with the Shipping Master.

So far as can be discovered the deceased claimed to have been born in Sarawak and the Ministry of Shipping say that he has a brother or sister living in "Camps Jawal" which might mean Kampong Jawa or perhaps some Melanau Kampong, as most so-called Malay seamen are really Melanau. He was born in 1890, height 5'2", and was rated A.B., and is reported to have a cousin in Cardiff named Assan bin Long.

Malay Marriage.

The marriage of Che'gu Madihal, eldest daughter of Haji Bol Hassan to Abang Kiprawi eldest son of Abang Yan, Native Officer-in-Charge, Matu, took place on 3rd inst. at Haji Taha Road, Kuching.

Among those present to witness the marriage were several European ladies and gentlemen, most of the Datus, Schoolmasters and others.

The "Bersanding" ceremony was performed by the Datu Hakim, Abang Haji Mohiddin. The Arabic scholars then sang the wedding song in Arabic.

After the above ceremony the bridegroom thanked the guests for the honour of their presence and the bride also made a short speech.

Rubber Quota.

The Controller of Rubber asks us to say that the International Rubber Regulation Committee has fixed the Permissible Exportable Amount for the Fourth Quarter, 1941, at 120 per cent of Basic Quotas.

2. The share value for the State for the Fourth Quarter will be 40 katis a share.

Another Black Out in Kuching.

Kuching was blacked out from 6 p.m. on the 17th until 6 a.m. on the 20th August. We understand that it was a great improvement on the last one, and a number of "incidents" were staged. Naturally there was the humorous side of it. In one case an ambulance taking three men with broken legs to the Hospital was stopped near the Roman Catholic Mission by a bomb crater in the road. The driver, however, overcame this difficulty by ordering the men to proceed to Hospital on foot; which they did! In another case an "unconscious" man walked jauntily into a First Aid Post.

Nevertheless, in spite of various little hitches the black out was a success and the hard work put in by the personnel of the A.R.P. is appreciated.

The Indian Army.

In the recent fighting which resulted in the capture of Keren the following account of the part played by Indian Troops makes stirring reading.

A Rajput officer commanding a platoon was wounded in the arm, but continued to lead his men until hit in the leg, then leaping against a tree he hurled hand-grenades at the enemy until he was again wounded. A non-commissioned officer during a night attack by the enemy on his post, bayoneted two of them, dove the Italians back, and accompanied by two of his men pursued them for 70 yards; eleven Italians were found dead around this post the next morning. Climbing a hill for 150 ft. under a rain of hand grenades, a Rajput N.C.O. stalked a machine gun post, bayoneted four machine gunners, and then wiped out another machine gun post with the bayonet before being killed by a bomb. A machine gunner stuck to his machine gun through a counter attack until he was killed with his finger still on the trigger and a heap of dead around him. Another N.C.O. led his men through heavy artillery fire until badly wounded in both legs, then lying on a stretcher he continued to cheer his men until he died.

It was a Punjabi regiment with a British battalion that attacked the Gogni Ridge. Although forced out by a counter attack they returned to the assault and re-occupied the ridge which was held by three Italian battalions. Punjabis and Frontier Force units captured Alamane.

Spitfire Pilot.

A fighter suddenly developed alarming signs of lack of control. It began diving and climbing, side-slipping and standing on its tail. At one moment it seemed to be flying upside down and sideways all at once. Then the pilot regained some sort of control, switched the engine off and nosed down in a shaky glide.

The landing wheels hit the ground, the airplane bounced several times, crashed through a hedge and came to rest within a few yards of an onlooker (the correspondent who sends me the story). He ran to see if the pilot needed help. When he arrived the pilot was climbing out. He was a Pole. "Zis dam' Spitfire," he said. "I no understand 'im. 'E no fly like I want. 'E go up when I want to go down, 'e go down when I want go up. You take this dam' Spitfire. I go back to my 'Urricane. 'E understand me. I understand 'im."

WAR SLANG.

A correspondent of the *Associated Press* who is now back in the United States reports two pieces of contemporary war slang from the Nazi capital:

After going to dinner or a show with a friend, at the door he says "Bolona," and you shoot back "S.O.S."

"Bolona" stands for "Bombenlose Nacht" or "Bombless night" and "S.O.S." for Schlaf ohne Sirenen" or "Sleep without sirens." So the city which the Fuehrer pitchforked into war on the understanding that no enemy bomber would ever reach it has already had just a little dose of the medicine so freely dispensed to other people. The course of treatment will continue.

Three Bandongs Lost Off Igan.

No less than three *Bandongs* were wrecked about 9 a.m. on the 3rd July off Kuala Igan.

These were the *Adek Brunei*, the *Sri Brunei* and the *Sri Saimah*.

The enquiry into the affair held by a Native Officer does not explain exactly what happened, but it would appear that these vessels were anchored when a strong westerly breeze blew up and the vessels all foundered, why it is not explained. No lives were lost.

TRUTH IS SLOWER THAN FICTION.

By

SIR WALTER MONCKTON,

Director-General of the British Ministry of Information.

I expect you have often said: "Why doesn't the British Ministry of Information give us more news?" "Why doesn't it tell us more quickly?" "Why is it so often behind the Germans?" "Why does the B.B.C. announce news in such a dull fashion?" These are just the questions about which I should like to say a word.

Let us start with first things first. The principle which guides us about news is to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. (The Germans have no such principle as I shall show you.) We should like to tell you, not only the truth, but the whole truth as soon as we can get it. We know that you can take it—and take it much more easily than silence. In the Ministry we have never had any doubt about that. We should like you to regard the giving and receiving of news as a kind of partnership in which there is mutual confidence and co-operation. If we try to get you the news as fully and as quickly as we can, we want you, on your part, not to lose confidence if you have to wait for it and not to make up for lack of news by a crop of rumours. But if you are to do this for us, we must help you to understand the difficulties we have in doing our part of the work.

ENEMY KITE-FLYING.

Of course, it must often happen that we have not got the news: but when we have, the only reason why we ever withhold anything from you is because if we tell you, we cannot help telling the enemy at the same time. And there are some things it is better he should not know—or should have to find out for himself.

There is a great difference in this respect between the present war and the war of 1914-18. This time we have got broadcasting, so that the whole world can listen. This time this Island, our cities and our countryside, are in the front line, so that information about what is going on here is much more valuable to the enemy than it was last time. And what's more, the enemy is always trying to coax information out of us, by what I can only describe as "kite-flying." For instance, at the beginning of this year he wanted to know whether the *Illustrious*, one of our arctic-carriers, had been sunk in the Mediterranean action. So on January 20th, 1941, he flew his kite. It was done this way. The German wireless on that day said:

"It will scarcely be disputed that the most serious loss the Navy suffered was that of the *Illustrious*. Whether she lingers on the surface or has gone to the bottom, it is quite certain that she cannot be used any more during the course of the war."

It was tempting to say she had not gone to the bottom and that she would be a lot more use to us before the war was over. But that was just what the enemy wanted to know. And if he was told, it might risk the lives of our men. So he was not told and everyone had to endure the silence till she was repaired and safely away, and then, twenty days later, on February 9, the Prime Minister told you the true story in these words:

All the necessary repairs were made to the *Illustrious* in Malta harbour and she steamed safely off to Alexandria under her own power at 23 knots.

You will understand now what I mean when I say that in giving you the news we try to tell you the truth and nothing but the truth, but we cannot always tell you the whole truth as quickly as we wish.

HITLER'S PREFERENCE FOR THE BIG LIE.

But the Germans, as I said, work on a quite different principle. They tell the truth when it suits them and a lie when it doesn't. They always said they would do this; it is in Hitler's bible, *Mein Kampf*. "Propaganda," he wrote, "must present only that aspect of the truth which is favourable to its own side." And he expressed a preference for the big lie on the ground that the broad masses of the nation more readily fall victims to the big than to the small lie.

Now the enemy gets certain advantages from not worrying whether he tells the truth or not. His method is quicker than ours. If we want to tell the truth, we have got to find it out first. When the fighting is a long way off and confused, the truth takes time to discover. We may have to wait for news of a naval engagement until H.M. ships have got back to harbour. And it's a long way from Matapan back to harbour. To use wireless before getting back to port might betray the position of our ships. Or again, if we want to tell the truth about the results of an air raid on Germany, we must wait till the pilots have got back and they and their reports have been carefully examined. But the Germans can, and do, tell you what they want you to hear, true or false—or (more often) half true and half false—as soon as they wish.

Finding out the truth is a slow business. If you are prepared to fill in gaps by invention, you can save a lot of time. But you save it at some cost. And I am quite sure of one thing, that we must stick to our rule of trying to find out and tell the truth and nothing but the truth. It is because we try to do this that people listen to our news and rely on it not only in British and Allied countries but in neutral countries, in enemy-occupied territories and even in Germany and in Italy themselves. If it be said that we are not always first with the news, I say that depends on what you mean by the news. We are first with what can be relied upon as the truth.

Recruiting Parade in Kuching.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH TAKES THE SALUTE.

TROOPS ADDRESSED BY THE OFFICER
ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

On the 13th August Military, Constabulary and other Units took part in a recruiting march which attracted large crowds.

The Units paraded on the old Police Padang at 5.30 p.m. and consisted of detachments from the Indian Army, Sarawak Rangers, Sarawak Constabulary, Sarawak Volunteer Force, Sarawak Coastal Marine Service, Fire Brigade, A.R.P., V.A.D. and Boy Scouts.

On the arrival of the Hon'ble the Officer Administering the Government, the massed buglers sounded the salute and the Hon'ble the Officer Administering the Government inspected the various units.

On the conclusion of this the Hon'ble the Officer Administering the Government addressed the parade as follows:—

"I have been asked to address you on this occasion of the first recruiting parade to be held in Kuching, an occasion historic in the annals of Sarawak. There are present here today the representatives of His Majesty's Forces, and of the local Forces raised to co-operate in the defence of the State. These include the Sarawak Constabulary, the Sarawak Volunteer Force, the Sarawak Rangers and the Coastguard Service; and, in addition, the Passive Defence Services. I am glad also to see included in this impressive assembly representatives of the Boy Scout Association.

"Perhaps the most memorable feature of this parade is the fact that there are amongst you the representatives of at least five races, all members of that British Commonwealth which, with its powerful allies and friends, is defending with all its might the free nations of the earth against the mad aggression of the Axis Powers.

"At any time we here, in this peaceful Sarawak, may have to share with our brothers in China and elsewhere the brunt of that attack. At any time we may have to prove that we, too, can show that same fortitude and self-sacrifice that have immortalised the peoples of China, of Great Britain, and of all those other countries which have had to bear the full weight of modern warfare in all its horror and destruction.

"I call upon the peoples of Sarawak, therefore, to offer their services now in whatever capacity those services can best be used, whether as volunteers in the Sarawak Volunteer Force, in the Passive Defence Services, or as recruits in the Sarawak Rangers and the Coastguard Service. There can be no distinction now between the military forces, and the civilian forces that compose our passive defence. They form one undivided army, united in the defence of our common heritage.

"I wish to congratulate you who are present here on parade on your fine bearing, on your public spirit and on the sense of patriotism which has impelled you to offer your services at a time when Sarawak is in need of them. Each one of you can, by your speech and by your acts, encourage others to line up by your side and to work with you so that we here in Sarawak, in close association with the free nations of the earth, may bear our share in helping to defeat the powers of aggression. For only by so doing can we ensure that Sarawak may once again enjoy her peaceful development, once again build her house without fear and suspicion, and once again await the future with full confidence and hope."

On the conclusion of this the Officer Administering the Government said that he had just received a message from His Highness the Rajah which he would read. The message said:—

"I am very pleased to learn that a Ceremonial Recruiting Parade—the first ever to be held in Sarawak—is taking place this afternoon. I express the hope that it may meet with the success that it deserves.

"To all those Volunteers and others who are co-operating in the essential work of defence, I ask you to convey my grateful thanks. Their answer to the appeal of the Government that they should give up their own time so as to enable them to train to take their part in the defence of Sarawak, if the necessity should ever arise, should be appreciated by all.

"To the Commanding Officer and the Officers and Men of the Imperial Forces who have come from so far away to be our Guardians as well as our Guests, I ask you to convey a public expression of my warmest regard and appreciation of their presence here at this time.

"And lastly I express the hope and wish that all my Subjects will come forward to volunteer so that all sections of the Defence Services may soon be at full strength."

The troops then marched off by way of Khoo Hun Yeang St., Gambier Road, Main Bazaar, Temple St., Ewe Hai St., Carpenter St. and back to the Padang.

His Highness the Rajah was on the steps of the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial and took the salute of each unit as it passed.

The long line of men and mechanised vehicles was a stirring sight, and we must not forget the small detachment of V.A.D. Nurses who marched the whole route.

We hear that this parade has already had a good effect and recruits are coming in for all the Services.

Germany Hides Her Scars.

"Above all things, I shall see to it that the enemy will not be able to drop his bombs."—*(Goering, September, 1939.)*

Goering's Rash Boast of Immunity. The Germans adopt many subterfuges to hide from the people the damage done by British air raids. They fear the consequences on German morale of an admission that National Socialism is not all-powerful.

From time to time Nazi leaders have promised Germany immunity from R.A.F. raids and German propaganda has tried desperately to keep up the pretence, until the statement "no military damage or casualties" has become a routine ending to German communiques:

"Everywhere in the German Reich armament works are still standing untouched. At this or that place bombs may have caused temporary disturbances, but not a single factory has been put out of operation. You will see quite a number of roofs burnt down. But whether the roof is defective or not does not decide the war."—*(Goering in a speech to German miners, January 11th, 1941.)*

"In Germany neither British incendiary bombs, nor their treacherous incendiary leaves, can cause any destruction worth mentioning."—*(General Milch, speaking in Berlin, February 7th, 1941.)*

Minimising the Damage. As the R.A.F. bombing forces have increased in strength, Nazi attempts to minimise the devastating effects of British air raids become more and more childish:

"A few hundred high explosive bombs and a few thousand incendiary bombs were dropped; fires occurred at two factories but these were soon extinguished."—*(Bremer Nachrichten, May 12th, 1941.)*

Berlin a Sore Spot. When reporting raids over Berlin, a subject on which the Nazis are sensitive, Goebbels has discovered a neat subterfuge. The raids are often denied altogether, but when they are admitted, the phrase "only single enemy aircraft succeeded in penetrating our defences" frequently occurs. As neither British, nor German aircraft for that matter, fly in formation at night the phrase is meaningless.

Camouflage. The Nazis have turned the camouflaging of destruction into a fine art. News has filtered through to this country of the way in which they surround a badly damaged building with advertisement hoardings, behind which repairs continue feverishly day and night. Where repairs are impossible turf is laid over the cleared site and the German public sees lawns instead of craters:—

"An American business man on his arrival from Germany said that many damaged houses, broken pavements, and wrecked public buildings can be seen in Berlin in the industrial districts. The authorities, however, still minimise the appearance of the damage by the mobilisation of workers, including 10,000 Italians, who are rushed to the scene of bombings and quickly remove the debris and demolish badly damaged buildings, patch up minor damage or erect a hoarding around it so that it is invisible from the street."—*(Henry Buckley, "Daily Express" Correspondent in Lisbon, May 26th, 1941.)*

"The Fuehrer is particularly anxious that all air raid damage be repaired as quickly as possible. Local Authorities are informed that clearing-up operations are to take precedence over work already declared to be of importance to the war effort."—*(Frankfurter Zeitung, January 29th, 1941.)*

The German people ask questions. News coming from German sources shows that British air raids have a profound effect upon the German people. To their disappointment that their leaders cannot give them immunity from bombing is added disillusionment in Nazi promises:—

"Certainly the raids have had an effect. But what effect? Not nervousness, but ill-humour and dissatisfaction."—*(German Broadcast to America, July 11th, 1940.)*

"When sirens announce the approach of enemy planes, one often hears people in shelters ask the somewhat annoyed question: 'How is it possible that enemy planes can come so far, in spite of our strong Flak artillery? Why does not the Flak bring the enemy down?' These questions show a complete lack of understanding for what is possible. The Flak artillery is a weapon for defence and not a weapon which shoots down."—*(Berliner Boersen Zeitung, September 16th, 1940.)*

The truth will out. Since the beginning of the year British raids have so greatly increased in violence and frequency that all the camouflage in the world could not hope to conceal their devastating effects:—

"We cannot look on when great damage is being done by fire to factories, important for our war effort, or those which serve the vital needs of the population. By this we should suffer irreplaceable loss."—*(General Milch, Inspector General of the Luftwaffe, May 19th, 1941.)*

"Formerly there was the front and the homeland. To-day the frontier is often obliterated. How can one speak of homeland in connection with cities such as Kiel, Bremen or Hamburg?"—*(Goebbels addressing A.R.P. workers, Berlin, May 19th, 1941.)*

PLUTO—DEMOCRACY.

The heaviest, hardest and most responsible job in the world at present is apparently one of the least profitable.

Mr. Winston Churchill receives a salary as Prime Minister which many British and American big business directors would regard as "chicken-feed". He is paid £10,000 (about \$85,000 Straits) a year, but his salary is not tax-free, and the income tax collector calls at No. 10, Downing Street as promptly and with as much persuasiveness as at other English homes.

The Prime Minister and his wife are taxed on the same basis as a childless married couple. He has four children, three of them married. At this rate of taxation he is only left with £3,168 from his £10,000 worth of salary after the income tax collector has called. Nearly £7,000 goes to the tax collector. This gives some indication of the heavy taxes this so-called "pluto-democracy" is carrying now.

It was pointed out in the House of Commons a few days ago that so high are present-day taxes that if the House wished Mr. Churchill to enjoy an actual remuneration of £10,000 a year, they would have to vote salary for him at the rate of £266,960 a year.

Winston Churchill has never been a rich man. For a large part of his life his principal source of income has been his pen. Journalism and the writing of history and biography have done much to keep this great Prime Minister's mind agile, and his tongue fluent and eloquent.

GEMS.

I. "I WEEP FOR YOU," THE FUHRER SAID.

"The nations of Europe are entering the great millenium of Adolf Hitler. It cannot yet be judged what role has been allotted in it to the British Empire."—(*German Broadcast in Czech*, June 6th.)

Thoughts on Czechoslovakia.

"With the noble help of National Socialism even small, though healthy and active, nations can achieve the independence for which they have fought for generations."—(*Völkischer Boobachter*, report on Azmann's visit to Slovakia, May 19th.)

Thoughts on the Balkans.

"Germany's primary desire is the establishment of peace and a peaceful reconstruction of Europe. The people of the vanquished Balkan States are beginning to realise what they were reluctant to admit, that their estrangement from Germany in recent years was somewhat artificial."—(*German Broadcast to England*, June 2nd.)

Thoughts on Croatia.

"Germany has shown her generosity and large-mindedness in the treatment of Croatia, which has been given a real live king of her own. Is this the sign of a bullying victor?"—(*German Broadcast to England*, June 6th.)

II. GAULEITER MUSSOLINI.

"Mussolini objected to the degradation of Germany, and was the first to demand abolition of the absurd reparations."—(*Rome Broadcast to France*, June 4th.)

"There are people in Italy who speak of two masters in the country. There are people who talk of the sad fate of Italy under German hegemony. These are the parasites of victory."—(*Rome Correspondent*, 'Svenska Dagbladet', May 11th.)

"What is my ideal picture of an Italian? It is that the present-day Italian should become the Prussian of the South."—(*Mussolini, quoted in the 'Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung'*, May 18th.)

III. FATHER KNOWS BEST.

"Foreign workers in German Labour Front community camps have caused certain difficulties because, except among the Italians, the community spirit is unknown among them. Many of these workers were until recently under the influence of lying anti-Nazi propaganda; the German Labour Front is, therefore, compelled to teach these workers that what at first was felt to be compulsion is really all for their own good."—(*Niederrheinische Volkszeitung*, May 28th.)

IV. THE JACKAL GOES TO CRETE.

"North American Commentators must take notice that the Italian Navy is always present where it is needed, and is always capable of inflicting on the British Fleet losses that hurt."—(*Rome Broadcast in English for North America*, May 26th.)

"The Germans themselves recognise the exceptional importance of the part played by the Italians. Italy's sacrifice has not been in vain."—(*Rome Home Broadcast*, May 31st.)

V. ERSATZ HORSE?

"The Horse Races which were to take place on Whit Monday in Magdeburg are cancelled owing to technical reasons."—(*German Home Broadcast*, May 29th.)

VI. ITALY'S FIRST YEAR OF WAR.

The Campaigns.

"Italy's lightning attack on France stopped only at the sudden demand for an Armistice."—(*Rome broadcast for Italy*, June 10th.)

"Italy can be proud of herself: with surprising speed we have moved forward, overcoming enormous difficulties."—(*People d'Italia*, June 10th.)

"After a year of war Italy has more than one reason to declare herself satisfied. The catastrophic forecasts have not been realised. Italy is still on her feet."—(*Oggi*, Weekly review, June 6th.)

VII. NAZI FREEDOM—TO DO AS HITLER LIKES.

"The highest possible form of freedom is really to allow a responsible person to decide everything without interference from anybody."—(*Dagbladet*, Oslo, June 10th.)

"We in National Socialism do not hate, we simply knock the others down."—(*Fritt Folk*, Oslo, June 9th.)

How Heroes Saved Tanker's Oil In Jervis Bay Fight Described.

ADMIRALTY COURT RECORD REVEALS DETAILED STORY OF GRUELING VOYAGE ON FLAMING, RIDDLED SHIP, WITH DYING OILER CARRYING ON.

The San Demetrio was an oil tanker of 12,000 tons. With a crew of forty-two and loaded with 11,000 tons of gasoline, she sailed from Halifax on Oct. 28th, 1940, for the United Kingdom in a convoy of thirty-eight ships escorted by the British auxiliary cruiser Jervis Bay. In the late afternoon of Nov. 5th the convoy was attacked by a German raider, which at once was engaged by the Jervis Bay.

After fifteen minutes, the Jervis Bay, heavily outgunned and unarmoured, came to a glorious end after giving her convoy a few precious minutes to scatter. With the Jervis Bay disposed of, the raider proceeded to attack the individual ships in the convoy, one by one. First the Rangitiki, then the Cornish City, then others were sunk.

Shortly after dark the enemy attacked the San Demetrio. Direct hits were scored on the tanker, damaging her superstructure severely. As the enemy obviously had got the range, the crew was ordered to take to the boats. One of the lifeboats was commanded by Arthur Hawkins, second mate, and contained fourteen others of the crew including one American, Oswald Preston. Preston, a licensed American seaman, had represented himself as a Nova Scotian in order to get to the United Kingdom to join the British fighting forces. As darkness closed in, Hawkins's boat dropped astern and the tanker was seen to be struck by a heavy salvo of shells and to burst into flames that leapt high into the air.

As the night wore on the weather steadily got worse. A strong gale and mountainous seas all but swamped the lifeboat, which soon lost touch with two other lifeboats that had left the San Demetrio at the same time. Hawkins kept his boat laid-to by use of a sea anchor and constant pulling on the oars. From time to time shells screamed over the small boat as the raider attacked other ships of the convoy. During most of the next day the wind and sea continued, and Hawkins and his men strained on their oars to hold the boat headed to the wind and to prevent her from being swamped.

In the late afternoon a tanker was sighted to leeward. Hawkins made his way toward her and found to his amazement that it was his own ship. She was still on fire amidships and aft, and was surrounded by gasoline floating on the surface of the water. Because of weather conditions, it was impossible to board her and, accordingly, Hawkins's boat lay off all night.

At dawn on Nov. 7th the wind and the seas moderated and the San Demetrio was in view about five miles off. Accordingly, Hawkins hoisted a sail, and at noon he and his companions succeeded in boarding her with considerable difficulty, several of his men being painfully injured in the process.

The tanker was found to be in a critical condition. A fierce fire still was burning aft, and she was glowing hot amidships. The bridge and all its surrounding structure had been shot away; compasses, steering gear, charts, wireless all had gone. The only alternative method of steering, the hand steering gear aft, was partially destroyed, and all but four spokes of the wheel had been burned away.

SPURTING OIL A PERIL.

The main deck structures were all holed and battered, and the deck itself above the after gasoline tanks was pierced in innumerable places by shells and splinters so with each roll of the ship spurts of gasoline shot high in the air and washed over the decks, causing the gravest risk of further extension of the fire and explosion.

The damage to the forehold was extremely bad. A shell which had struck the port bow exploded in the forehold, tearing the collision bulkhead in several places. It was found impossible to plug the holes, so that water kept getting into the hold. Eventually sixteen feet of water was found in the forehold.

The only part of the ship which was undamaged was her engine room, although that was flooded to the floor plates and the main steam line was damaged even beyond temporary repair.

As soon as Hawkins and his men got on board, the chief and third engineers, the engine-room store-keeper and one Boyle, the greaser, manned the engine-room and started to raise steam for the fire hoses, while the remainder of the crew set about extinguishing the blazes with buckets and fire extinguishers. After six hours of superhuman effort, sufficient steam had been raised to put pressure on the fire hoses, which were then put into action.

Throughout the night of Nov. 7th-8th the fourteen men fought the old fires and the new ones which were constantly breaking out, and by the forenoon of Nov. 8th had extinguished them all.

Hawkins and his weary crew then set about getting the San Demetrio under way. A temporary steering platform was constructed near the remains of the after steering wheel, and in the early afternoon of Nov. 8th the crew succeeded in putting the main engines in operation.

By this time the weather again had become very bad. A northwest gale, with extremely high seas, developed and continued for six days without let-up.

Only four of the Hawkins's crew were competent to man the wheel, and there were no navigational instruments available. Hawkins later stated that he succeeded in keeping an easterly course by the pole star, with a check by the sun and the moon. According to Hawkins, he always "knew that Ireland was there."

Steering was extremely difficult with the damaged gear in the heavy weather, and the ship was continually set down to the southward by the north-west gale. Further, the ship was badly down by the head, and was in constant danger of large quantities of water being shipped to flood the forward compartments through the shell hole in the port bow. As many hands as possible were kept at work constantly plugging the holes over the gasoline tanks on the main deck. A double lookout had to be kept constantly, and no lights could be exhibited because the electric gear on deck had been destroyed, and the danger of explosion from gasoline about the ship was too great to permit of oil lamps being lit.

Although the normal engine-room complement was fourteen men and only four were available, a speed of nine knots was maintained night and day.

Three days after boarding the ship, Boyle, the engine-room greaser died of internal haemorrhage and was buried at sea.

On Nov. 13th, to the joy of all hands, a landfall was made out and, after cruising along the shore, Hawkins found a bay for shelter which proved to be Blacksod Bay, in Ireland.

No communication could be had with the shore, as all the signalling flags had been burned. The only flag left on the ship was the red ensign, which was still flying. The anchors could have been dropped, but there were no means of heaving them up again, as all the steam pipes to the winches had been smashed.

Early on Nov. 14th the tug Superhuman was sighted, followed by the British destroyer Arrow. A party of officers from the destroyer came on board the San Demetrio and supplied Hawkins and his crew much-needed medical attention, food and water.

On Nov. 16th, at about 9.30 p.m., the San Demetrio, in charge of Hawkins and escorted by the Arrow, arrived at the Clyde with 10,000 tons of its gasoline cargo still intact.

REWARD FOR SURVIVORS.

For their skill and courage in salvaging their own ship Hawkins and his men were awarded £15,000 by the Admiralty court sitting in London.

For his part in the adventure Preston received £1,000 and the red ensign, the only remaining flag on the ship.

With respect to Boyle, the humble greaser who died of his injuries, the report of the owners' manager to the court stated:

"Apparently this man suffered severe internal injuries when he fell into the boat when the vessel was abandoned. During his two days' agony in the boat he did not complain or shirk his turn at pulling or bailing. When boat's crew returned to the vessel on Thursday, Nov. 7th, he went right down in engine-room and carried on his work with chief and third engineer until the job was away. By Saturday, Nov. 9th, he was too ill to carry on oiling main engines but would not leave the engine-room, so the chief let him sit and take over the firing and maintaining steam in the boiler. By Saturday night he was too weak even to sit on the box in the stoke hold, so was put in one of the few rooms not gutted. On Monday morning he was dead in his bunk. In this unspectacular manner passed a hero."

—*New York Herald Tribune.*

GERMANS DESTROY CAVELL MONUMENT.

The Paris monument to Nurse Cavell, near the Place de la Concorde, has been destroyed by the Germans.

They have also destroyed two other Paris monuments—one commemorating the part taken by French black colonial troops in the last war, and one commemorating the establishment of Czechoslovakia by the Versailles Treaty.

More news from Spain.

Toilet soap one can get quite easily (though dear) but the ordinary kind for washing clothes is quite off the market—and the small ration one gets hardly washes your father's shirts. I have told him that I shall dye all his shirts black and make him join the Fascists!!

I wonder if it was lack of soap that made them adopt black shirts!!!

DESERTS OF HATRED

By ALMA S. WITTLIN.

Since the outbreak of the war the Nazis have occupied territories greater in area than that of Germany itself. Several million Germans are living in those occupied countries—soldiers with their officers and officials, sometimes with their families. It has been estimated that in Holland alone about one million German soldiers are concentrated. Let us see how these "conquerors" live.

When the Germans invaded Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and France, they turned their attention first to food and drink. Then they bought up soap, silk stockings, and all sorts of little comforts practically denied them for many years under the Nazi regime of preparation for the assault on the world.

Now, the stores are depleted and there is less loot left in the occupied lands. But still, at every meal the Germans act as overlords. Their food rations are greater than those of the local people. In addition, they receive commodities such as coffee, chocolate, rice and white bread, which in many places are denied to the conquered.

A German officer or official is free to take the best house whether it be vacant or occupied. Certain hotels, restaurants and theatres are reserved exclusively for Germans.

Yet there are many things which trouble the German conqueror; which make his days, and still more his nights, filled with anxiety.

After the black-out no German in Amsterdam cares to walk alone by the canals that intersect the largest Dutch city. There are frequent drowning "accidents" by night.

In Poland, in the city of Poznan, six Poles have been sentenced to death for organizing several hundred armed attacks on German cars and on houses inhabited by Germans.

Instead of the humble subjection and admiration due to conquerors which they had expected these Germans are discovering that they are ostracised—"iced." They find themselves in a "desert of hatred."

The spectre of England haunts and challenges the men of the Swastika throughout their "Empire." Posters appear in the streets and invite: "Listen to the broadcasts from England." Norwegian women embroider the letters "R.A.F." (Royal Air Force) on their hats. In Holland schoolboys have been threatened with imprisonment if they went on whistling the British anthem. A German controlled newspaper in Brussels, *Le Pays Reel*, writes: "Certain curés are much more concerned on Sunday mornings with the proclamations of Mr. Churchill, rather than with the Gospel. This atmosphere of rebellion is absolutely intolerable."

The hatred against the Germans in the countries under their domination strikes secretly in a hundred ways. It whistles and whispers in the breeze. It appears as "the writing on the wall."

Well! Well!

My Love Came Back—For One Night On—
Come In And Laugh.—*Local Cinema Adet.*

Well! we don't think it a laughing matter at all.

THE HOME GUARD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



The above is a photograph of mounting guard at Buckingham Palace, the residence of King George VI.

It was exactly a year ago, May 14th, 1940, that the Home Guard came into being. To mark this anniversary His Majesty commanded that a company of the Home Guard should have the honour of mounting guard at the Royal Palace.

This is a duty generally performed by His Majesty's Brigade of Guards, and only occasionally is it performed by any other unit. Most of the men on this occasion were veterans of the Great War of 1914-18.

CANADA'S WAR RECORD.

JUNE 1, 1941.

1. Canada entered the war after full and free debate and entirely of her own volition September 10, 1939.

2. Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen serving in British Isles ... 80,000

Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen enlisted for service anywhere for duration of war and at present in Canada, in Canadian waters or in North American outposts 170,000

Total on active service ... 250,000

Reserve Army trained for home defence ... 170,000

Total at home and abroad ... 420,000

3. Number of men to be added to Active Army, Navy and Air Force by March, 1942 116,000

Number of men to be added for home defence by March, 1942 About 40,000

Total at home and abroad by March, 1942 About ... 576,000

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN AT WORK.

Lit by the flames of burning buildings a British Volunteer fireman plays his hose on a burning roof. Thousands of men have volunteered for this work in Great Britain and their efforts have prevented many air raid fires from spreading.

**CARDINAL HINSLEY'S TRIBUTE
TO NEW ZEALAND.**

"May 1941 be the last for Hitler and his crew," states Cardinal Hinsley in a letter to Archbishop O'Shea, Metropolitan of New Zealand, "and may we see the peace of Christ restored to an unhappy world."

The Cardinal's letter was in response to a cable from Archbishop O'Shea conveying Christmas greetings, sympathy and prayers from New Zealand.

"I send my warmest greetings to New Zealand," continues the Cardinal, "whose young men have come in their thousands to the help of the Mother Country and who are doing so magnificently in this war against all that is evil."

The Cardinal added that he would so much have enjoyed his scheduled visit to New Zealand last year "had it not been for that wicked man"

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

We regret that in spite of our efforts to advertise these certificates the response has generally been poor.

Look at the following :—

	May	June	July	Total
Kuching	1,800	32,292	2,811	36,903
Bau	—	—	—	NIL
Simanggang	270	54	108	432
Betong	75	105	135	315
Saratok	75	—	99	174
Binatang	—	—	—	NIL
Serikei	—	—	—	NIL
Sibu	1,053	1,026	582	2,661
Kanowit	15	—	30	45
Kapit	—	—	—	NIL
Dalat	—	—	—	NIL
Mukah	—	—	—	NIL
Bintulu	—	—	—	NIL
Miri	255	150	345	750
Baram	—	—	—	NIL
Limbang	—	6	—	6

Again we ask readers to read the three statements above, then have a look at the figures and then go to the nearest Post Office.

National Day of Prayer.

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

"The King desires Sunday, September 7th, being Sunday following Second Anniversary of the outbreak of war should be observed as a national day of prayer."

With regard to the desire expressed by His Majesty the King the Right Reverend the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak and the Right Reverend the Prefect Apostolic have arranged for services in English to be held on that day at 11 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. respectively.

The Officer Administering the Government hopes that all those who are able to attend either of these services will do so.

The Self-Appointed Master.

Armed, and surrounded by helpless dependencies, Germany can impose her will, and she intends to make full use of her powers :—

"If the Netherlanders declare themselves under the pressure of want and circumstances, they must not expect to be treated as a free and equal partner of the great community of German peoples."

("DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG IN DER NIEDERLANDERN," April 13th, 1941.)

"The Fuehrer alone will decide, after England has been defeated, what form of constitution Belgium is to have and what her relations with the Reich will be."

("KOELNISCHE ZEITUNG," March 3rd, 1941.)

"Though political malaise prevails in Belgium, Holland and Norway, this causes no disquiet in Berlin, where it is held that it is only the worms that crawl."

(GERMAN BROADCAST IN FRENCH, February 15th, 1941.)

How to be happy tho' unmarried!

Along the coast near Tanjong Datu is a small Kampong called Telok Melanau.

My husband and I went ashore there one afternoon to make some enquiries and while we were there a heavy squall blew up. A Chinese to whom my husband was talking offered us shelter in his house and while there we discovered an industry being carried on which neither of us knew of before. His primitive abode consisted of a leaf attap roof supported on 4 poles and had only two walls which faced each other. One wall was loosely covered in with short fern fronds and the other with one length of leaf attap which reached to a raised platform which served as a bed. Under the bed platform was a collection of coconuts, leaf attaps, rags and a very fat black puppy of about ten days old.

Along the wall of loose fern fronds was a rough table on which was laid a handsome and miscellaneous collection of chipped plates and bowls. One of the open sides, which were also opposite to each other, was used as a door and the other had in it a huge cauldron resting on a fireplace of loose stones. There was a smaller cauldron with a lid, also resting on a fireplace of loose stones, beside the large cauldron. This smaller cauldron was the communal cooking pot I discovered later.

I wondered about the number of plates and the cauldrons and so I asked our host what they were used for. He sat himself down on an old coconut husk and told us that he and four friends lived in the hut and hunted wild pigs for a living. They had to walk for 3 or 4 hours sometimes before they found a suitable place to hunt and they had to carry the pig all the way back.

As they get three to five wild pigs each week and hunt in all weathers theirs is certainly a "killing" life.

They had three lean badly scarred dogs about the size of fox terriers and we were told that these dogs could hold a pig while the hunter speared it.

They carry the pig home, skin it and separate the fat from the flesh and bones. They cook the skin in fat and eat it and they give the bones to the dogs. The flesh they salt and dry in the sun and the fat they render and make into lard. From a good pig they get two kerosene tins full of lard which they sell at \$5 per tin. The dried salted flesh is sold at 13 cents a catty.

I noticed a basket hanging up filled with what I took to be badly boiled rice. On looking more closely I discovered it was rendered fat of some kind which turned out to be rusa fat. The quantity obtained from one carcase is small. It looks very fine dripping and it has no smell. This was the first time they had made rusa dripping although they have been producing lard for ten years.

Four of them go to Lundu every ten or fifteen days to sell their product. In Lundu they buy rice and tobacco. They have not been to Kuching for fifteen years.

They live on rice, pork and any jungle fruits in season. They never fish themselves but sometimes their neighbours mostly Malays, give them a little fish which does not seem to be considered the great treat one would have thought it would be in the circumstances.

Our host was perfectly happy and when we enquired if he was married he told us that all five hunters were bachelors because wives and children are a nuisance, if you want to travel and are always wanting something. We enquired what "something" was and were told clothes, tobacco and matches.

PROGRAMME OF THE CELEBRATIONS.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMPLETION OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF BROOKE RULE IN SARAWAK.

20th to 29th September, 1941.

20th September, Saturday.—Regatta.

22nd September, Monday.—Bulan Puasa begins.

24th September, Wednesday.

8.00 a.m.—A Centenary Salute of one hundred and one guns will be fired.

CENTENARY DAY ADDRESS TO HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH.

8.30 a.m.—A Guard of Honour will be mounted in front of the main entrance to the Government administrative offices by units of His Majesty's Forces and those of His Highness the Rajah.

8.50 a.m.—The following persons, who will be invited to be present at this ceremony, will be in their places on the verandah of the Court House facing Pengkalan Batu:—

The Members of the Committee of Administration.

The Members of the Supreme Council.

The Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioner.

The Members of the Council Negri (1st Division).

Representatives from Foreign Governments and other distinguished persons.

The Leaders of the Churches and the Tuan Imam of the Kuching Mosque.

All Dato (1st Division).

Heads of Chinese Communities in Kuching.

Divisional Representatives of His Highness the Rajah's Subjects.

Commanding Officers of His Majesty's Forces. All Officers of the Senior and Native Officers' Services (1st Division).

Representatives of the Junior Service.

Members of the Centenary Co-ordinating Committee.

All those entitled to wear uniform will do so.

8.50 a.m.—Their Highnesses the Rajah and Ranee leave Astana landing steps.

8.55 a.m.—Their Highnesses arrive at Pengkalan Batu and will be met by the Committee of Administration, Supreme Council and the Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioner, who will escort Their Highnesses to the main entrance to the Government administrative offices.

The Band of the Sarawak Constabulary will play the Sarawak National Anthem when Their Highnesses are seated.

9.00 a.m.—1. The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary formally addresses His Highness on behalf of the Committee of Administration, the Sarawak Civil Service and the People of Sarawak.

The Hon'ble the Datu Patinggi, M.S.S. addresses His Highness on behalf of the Sarawak Malays.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ong Tiang Swee, C.S.S. addresses His Highness on behalf of the Sarawak Chinese.

2. The following Divisional Representatives meet His Highness :—

- Three Representatives from the First Division.
- Two Representatives from the Second Division.
- Four Representatives from the Third Division.
- Four Representatives from the Fourth Division.
- Three Representatives from the Fifth Division.

These Representatives will hand Addresses to His Highness the Rajah.

His Highness the Rajah will reply to the Addresses.

3. After the ceremony, the Toast of His Highness the Rajah will be proposed by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary in the main Court House. Present at this ceremony will be :—

- The Members of the Committee of Administration.
- The Members of the Supreme Council.
- The Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioner.
- The Members of the Council Negri (1st Division).
- Representatives from Foreign Governments and other distinguished persons.
- The Leaders of the Churches and the Tuan Imam of the Kuching Mosque.
- All Datus (1st Division).
- Heads of Chinese Communities in Kuching.
- Divisional Representatives of His Highness the Rajah's Subjects.
- Commanding Officers of His Majesty's Forces.
- All Officers of the Senior and Native Officers' Services (1st Division).
- Representatives of the Junior Service.
- Members of the Centenary Co-ordinating Committee.
- Commanders of the Various Units of the Guard of Honour.

11.30 a.m.—Their Highnesses proceed to the Centenary Agricultural Show and Bazaar at the Museum Grounds. The Show will be formally opened by Her Highness the Raneé.

7.00 p.m.—1. Torchlight Procession.

2. Their Highnesses will drive round the kampongs and bazaar which will be illuminated.

25th September, Thursday.—The Centenary Agricultural Show and Bazaar will continue.

26th September, Friday.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY.

10.00.—Investiture. His Highness will present Long Service Decorations at Astana.

There will be Special Prayers in the Kuching Mosque.

The Centenary Agricultural Show and Bazaar continues.

27th September, Saturday.—Sarawak Turf Club Centenary Meeting.

The Bazaar continues and concludes at midnight.

28th September, Sunday.—Centenary Services will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral, St. Joseph's Church and the Church of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

29th September, Monday.—Sarawak Turf Club Centenary Meeting. (Second Day).

Kuching Amateur Football Association League.

16TH, AUGUST. MILITARY 3 *vs.* CONSTABULARY 1.

The Constabulary had no chance against the Regiment although the game was a most thrilling and fiercely contested one. Capt. O'Donnell scored the first goal for the Military, who won by 3 goals to 1.

20TH, AUGUST. MUNICIPAL 4 *vs.* ROVERS 1.

The Rovers were never in the picture at all and played a most disappointing game. The Municipal forwards were too strong for the defence. Result 4 goals to 1.

23RD, AUGUST. EDUCATION 1 *vs.* MILITARY 8.

This was an outstanding win for the Military by 8 goals to 1. The Education Team did not stand a chance against the tearaway tactics of the Military.

Kuching Badminton Association.

At the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Kuching Badminton Association held at the premises of Persatuan Melayu, Jawa Street, on 29th July, 1941, the following were elected office bearers for the year 1941/1942 :—

<i>Patron</i>	... His Highness the Rajah
<i>President</i>	... J. W. Pim
<i>Vice-President</i>	... W. J. Chater
<i>Do.</i>	... Wee Hian Teck
<i>Do.</i>	... Chiang Ah Yew
<i>Do.</i>	... Wee Leong Ah
<i>Do.</i>	... Mohamad bin Mohd. Nor
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	... Chia Bok Gin
<i>.. Asst. ..</i>	... Lim Boo Chiang
<i>.. Treasurer</i>	... Sim Seng Teck
<i>.. Auditor</i>	... Goh Kheng Lay
<i>.. Superintendent</i>	... Chua Teck Hee
<i>.. Asst. ..</i>	... Mathew Hon

Committee :—

Stephen Harry	Ong Poh Lim
William Chew	Kho Chung Mok
Simon Hon	Johari.

The Association is at present holding the Third Annual Inter-Party Tournament for His Highness the Rajah's Challenge Silver Cup at Mr. Wee Leong Ah's court, Ban Hok Road and is expected to be finished by 15th August, 1941. The Association has decided to hold the usual Annual Open Individual and the Inter-schools' badminton championships as soon as sufficient entries have been received. Badminton parties and schools are requested to send in their entries to the Honorary Secretary of Kuching Badminton Association at their earliest convenience.

First Division News.

JULY, 1941.

The Hon'ble the Resident attended the opening of the Kuching Passive Defence Services Club on the 2nd.

At Lundu it is reported that a permanent dresser is now stationed there supplying a long-felt and often re-iterated want. Plans and specifications for a dispensary have been prepared and put out to tender.

Abang Zamhari reports that 78 doors of local Dayaks and Malays have now joined the Settlement Scheme at Tanjong Beluku and have already cleared and burnt off their land for this season's planting.

A case of much local interest was heard in Kuching when Chop "Eng Hin", a well-known goldsmith, was fined \$250 in the District Court for an offence under the Currency Regulations. The Police appealed to the Resident's Court, who increased the fine to \$1,000. Chop "Eng Hin" appealed to the Supreme Court who upheld the appeal and quashed the conviction and fine.

In Upper Sarawak Mr. Ong Guan Cheng's suggestion that a pauper house should be built by the Siniawan Chinese was not approved as it was considered that the place would probably degenerate into a hide-out for vagrants and opium-smokers.

The Native Officer-in-Charge of Serian mentions the great improvement in the Vernacular Schools in that District. For the first time a Government issue of milk was made to the school children.

Notice.

The Postmaster-General has asked us to print the following notices:—

The public are hereby reminded that it is an offence punishable with a fine of \$500 either—

(a) to instal or work a wireless receiving set without a licence, or

(b) to transfer a wireless receiving set without the written permission of an authorised officer.

2. There is reason to believe that the above provisions of the law are being disregarded in various parts of the State and there will be no hesitation in instituting prosecutions should similar breaches occur in the future.

Parcel Post Service with United Kingdom.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS.

In the present exceptional circumstances, many articles not normally subject to restriction upon importation into the United Kingdom are now either entirely prohibited or are admitted only under licence. Any person who desires to send goods by parcel post to the United Kingdom should therefore be advised not to do so until he has satisfied himself either that an import licence is not required,

or that the importer (that is, the addressee of the parcel) has obtained or will be able to obtain the necessary licence. Licences for the importation of goods into the United Kingdom are issued by the "Import Licensing Department, Board of Trade, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. 2."

"GIFT" PARCELS.

2. The restrictions referred to in the preceding paragraph do not apply to genuine unsolicited gifts sent by parcel post. It is understood that a gift will not be regarded as "unsolicited" (in other words, "not asked for") if it is being sent as a result of the sender having received some prior communication from the addressee of the parcel.

3. In order to save shipping space for more urgent purposes, new regulations governing GIFT PARCELS addressed to the United Kingdom will apply to all gifts despatched from Sarawak.

4. Under the new regulations, genuine unsolicited gifts (whether they contain rationed food or not) may be sent by parcel post to individuals in the United Kingdom, provided that no parcel may exceed 5 pounds in total weight and may not contain more than 2 pounds of any one kind of food. A permit or licence is not required in such cases, either for exportation of the parcels from Sarawak or for importation of the parcels into the United Kingdom; but all parcels must be clearly marked "GIFT PARCEL." Individuals in the United Kingdom will not, however, be permitted to receive gift parcels at frequent intervals. It should be particularly noted that gift parcels are limited to a total weight of 5 pounds, even if they do not contain any food.

5. In all other respects, gift parcels will be subject to the normal postal regulations as regards declaration of contents, packing, rates of postage, etc.

Sarawak Volunteer Force.

KUCHING CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH AUGUST, 1941.

BY CAPT. C. L. NEWMAN, O/C KUCHING CORPS, SVF.

No. 5/1941.

1.—INCREASES.

(i) *Colour Service.*

No. 52	Pte. Lee Khey Huai	...	With effect from	4.8.1941
" 53	" Lim Siong Chiuk	"	"	4.8.1941
" 54	" Lim Boon Chee	"	"	2.8.1941
" 55	" Ang Biau Ann	"	"	2.8.1941
" 56	" Lee Swee Ling	"	"	2.8.1941
" 57	" Edmund Law	"	"	2.8.1941
" 58	" M. Kanagaratnam	"	"	4.8.1941
" 59	" Jee Ah Thiam	"	"	4.8.1941
" 60	" Ee Ghim Yam	"	"	4.8.1941
" 61	" Augustine Chia	"	"	4.8.1941
" 62	" Alop bin Usop	"	"	4.8.1941
" 63	" Taha bin Sakop	"	"	4.8.1941
" 64	" Kipli bin Saji	"	"	4.8.1941
" 66	" Charles R. Linang	"	"	5.8.1941
" 67	" Chin Syn Yu	"	"	5.8.1941
" 68	" Chong Kia Toon	"	"	5.8.1941
" 69	" W. J. Nappalli	"	"	5.8.1941
" 71	" Tan Tua Kaw	"	"	5.8.1941

(ii) *Auxiliary Service.*

No. 65	Pte. Peter Ngui Ah	Thiam	"	"	4.8.1941
" 70	" J. D. M. Donnelly	"	"	"	4.8.1941

CORPS ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
31ST AUGUST, 1941.

No. 7/1941.

1.—INCREASES.

(i) Colour Service.

No. 92	Pte. Tun Ah Kiang	... With effect from	20.8.1941
" 93	Tan Ah Sie	" " "	20.8.1941
" 94	Khoo Kit Kheng	" " "	20.8.1941
" 95	William Brodie	" " "	20.8.1941
" 97	Ong Seng Chiang	" " "	20.8.1941
" 98	Voon Cheng Kui	" " "	20.8.1941
" 99	Ee Khay Hong	" " "	20.8.1941
" 100	Leong Ho Yuen	" " "	20.8.1941
" 101	Zin bin Lohom	" " "	20.8.1941
" 103	Taha bin Bujang	" " "	18.8.1941
" 104	Ho Tek Kok	" " "	21.8.1941
" 105	Chang Ah Tee	" " "	21.8.1941
" 106	Kueh Chiok Kia	" " "	20.8.1941
" 107	Pang Jui Liang	" " "	21.8.1941
" 108	Chua Peng Yong	" " "	21.8.1941
" 109	Joseph B. Chang	" " "	21.8.1941
" 110	Majid bin Hj. Unos	" " "	21.8.1941
" 111	Hassim bin Bujang	" " "	21.8.1941
" 113	Buang bin Monding	" " "	21.8.1941
" 115	Suat bin Sulong	" " "	21.8.1941
" 116	Yee Shak Fu	" " "	21.8.1941
" 117	Sim Ah Seng	" " "	22.8.1941
" 118	Wee Khai Yaw	" " "	22.8.1941
" 119	Nalan	" " "	22.8.1941
" 120	Jong Ah Lah	" " "	22.8.1941
" 121	Tan Chong Swee	" " "	22.8.1941
" 122	Yeo Kim Qui	" " "	22.8.1941
" 123	Fong Heng	" " "	22.8.1941
" 124	Teo Tong Guan	" " "	22.8.1941
" 125	Tay Chin Hin	" " "	22.8.1941
" 126	Hassan bin Hj. Amin	" " "	22.8.1941
" 128	Sahari bin Assan	" " "	22.8.1941
" 129	Jee Chin Kim	" " "	21.8.1941
" 130	Ismail bin Nun	" " "	22.8.1941
" 131	Hassan bin Jameri	" " "	22.8.1941
" 134	Mood bin Gangar	" " "	22.8.1941
" 136	Narawi bin Sa'it	" " "	22.8.1941
" 137	Yeo Qui Seng	" " "	22.8.1941
" 138	Hassim bin Mat	" " "	22.8.1941
" 140	Mohd. Din bin Musa	" " "	22.8.1941

(ii) Auxiliary Service.

No. 91	Pte. Lau Heng Choon	" " "	20.8.1941
" 96	Khoo Hood Poh	" " "	20.8.1941
" 102	Cecil de Silva	" " "	20.8.1941
" 112	Abdul Gapor bin M. Takis	" " "	21.8.1941
" 114	Monding bin Udin	" " "	21.8.1941
" 127	Drahman bin Abdulrahim	" " "	22.8.1941
" 132	Omar Khan bin Ismail Khan	" " "	22.8.1941
" 133	Lim Thian Sang	" " "	22.8.1941
" 135	Hamdan bin Mat	" " "	22.8.1941
" 139	Gadong bin Hj. Sleh	" " "	22.8.1941

2.—DECREASES.

No. 55 Pte. Ang Biau Ann. Released for duties in A.R.P. Service.

5.—TRANSFERS.

No. 70 Pte. J. D. M. Donnelly to Colour Service.

Sarawak Branch (First Division) of
the Malaya Patriotic Fund.Total donations received to 30th
June, 1941 ... \$51,756.35

Received during July:—

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Archer	(monthly)	45.00
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak	(monthly)	10.00
The Hon. Mr. C. D. Le Gros Clark	(monthly)	30.00
Mrs. K. Harnack	(monthly)	5.00
Mr. W. Harnack	(monthly)	40.00
The Hon. Mr. A. Keir	(monthly)	20.00
Mr. L. D. Kennedy	(monthly)	20.00
Mr. T. C. Martine	(monthly)	50.00
Mr. J. A. Schiotling	(monthly)	10.00
Mr. A. G. Taylor	(monthly)	10.00
The Hon. Mr. & Mrs. H. Thackwell Lewis	(monthly)	45.00
Mr. A. D. Trail	(monthly)	50.00
Dr. E. Bonheim	...	20.00
Mother M. Bernadine	...	228.50
Grand Fancy Bazaar	...	250.00
St. Thomas's School (Half the proceeds of the Sports Day)		418.02

\$53,007.87

Less: Previously remitted to the Malaya Patriotic Fund, Singapore	\$51,609.29
Remitted during July	1,000.00
	52,609.29

\$ 398.58

Deduct: Cost of Wool (less recovered)	...	130.12
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Balance at Credit—31st July, 1941 ... \$ 268.46

Total donations received to 31st
July, 1941 ... \$53,007.87

Received to-date:—

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak	(monthly)	10.00
Mrs. K. Harnack	(monthly)	5.00
Mr. W. Harnack	(monthly)	40.00
The Hon. Mr. A. Keir	(monthly)	20.00
Mr. L. D. Kennedy	(monthly)	20.00
Mr. T. C. Martine	(monthly)	50.00
Mr. J. A. Schiotling	(monthly)	10.00
Mr. A. G. Taylor	(monthly)	10.00

\$53,172.87

Less: Previously remitted to the Malaya Patriotic Fund, Singapore	...	52,609.29
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\$ 563.58

Deduct: Cost of Wool (less recovered)	...	132.62
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Balance at Credit—13th August, 1941 \$ 430.96

**Malaya Patriotic Fund
(Third Division).**

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE 25.6.41.

Mr. Chung Mew Joon, M.P.F. Stamps	\$ 14.50
do. do. do.	14.50
do. do. do.	46.00
Mr. Lim Chuan Cheng, do.	2.00
Mr. Chung Mew Joon, do.	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Kidd, Kanowit— In memory of Ella Scott with grati- tude for happy memories of her at Bau, Sibulaut and Kuching	10.00
Mr. Chung Mew Joon, M.P.F. Stamps	25.00
Mr. Chua Thian Chai, do.	10.00
The District Officer, Kapit, do.	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$147.00

Previous Collections	... \$33,627.52
Total to-date	... 33,774.52

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE 28.7.41.

The District Officer, Kanowit, M.P.F. Stamps	... \$ 10.00
Mr. Chung Mew Jun, M.P.F. Stamps	... 4.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 14.00

Previous Collections	... \$33,774.52
Total to-date	... 33,788.52

**War Effort Fund
(Third Division).**

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE 25.6.41.

Easter Bomb Fund :—

Mr. Wong Tiew Siong	... 48.52
Mr. Lu King Kee	... \$61.90
Mr. Lau Tiew Hoo	... 69.10
	<hr/>
	\$179.52

Cent an Enemy Plane :—

Messrs. Chiew Geok Lin, Lim Khai Cheng, Dr. Ong Kim Tin, Dr. Morrow, Messrs. Wee Teng Hock, E. J. C. Gardner, P. C. V. Cobbold, R. G. Aikman, D. B. Stewart, J. C. B. Fisher, D. V. Murphy and Chop Tiang Seng Chan	... 68.30
Mr. Kueh Kang Joon, Kanowit— June Contribution	... 2.00
Mr. Baidi bin Bujang, Kanowit—June Contribution	... 2.50
Mr. A. Heng Yeo Khoon, Song—June Contribution	... 4.00
Abang Ahmad, Kapit—June Contribu- tion	... 6.00
Hon. Treasurer, Sibulaut Football Comp. —3rd inst.	... 150.00
The Rejang Estate Employees—10th Contribution	... 16.09
Mr. Kong Chung Siaw	... 15.00
	<hr/>
	\$443.41

Total amount previously remitted	\$39,974.54
Total Collections to-date	40,417.95

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE 28.7.41.

Easter Bomb Fund :—

Mr. Wong Tiew Siong	... \$45.16
	<hr/>
	\$45.16

Cent an Enemy Plane :—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Aikman, Messrs. Wee Teng Hock, Teo Chong Loh, Kang Ee Beng, R. N. Baron, T. A. Reid, Lim Khai Cheng, W. F. Phillips, P. C. V. Cobbold, C. B. Horn, McKerracker, Tay Sim Nia, Chew Geok Lin, Iton Lu, N. Mace, Dr. Ong Kim Tin, Chop Tiang Seng Chan and Chop Aik Ming	... 78.70
Mr. Kueh Kang Joon—July Con- tribution	... 2.00
Mr. Baidi bin Bujang—July Con- tribution	... 2.50
Mr. A. Heng Yeo Khoon—July Con- tribution	... 4.00
Abang Ahmad—July Contribution	... 6.00
The District Officer, Kanowit—Kanowit and Julau bazaar Chinese	... 229.00
The Rejang Estate Employees—11th Contribution	... 16.75
Mr. E. J. C. Gardner Cost of 1 bottle whisky	... 10.00
Chop Hock Chiong per favour of Mr. J. C. B. Fisher	... 50.00
Island Club, Sibulaut—Members' Con- tribution	... 18.78
	<hr/>
	\$462.89
	<hr/>
<i>Less Expenses</i>	... 101.10
	<hr/>
	\$361.79

Total amount previously remitted	\$40,417.95
Total Collections to-date	40,779.74

Sarawak Library.

August, 1941.

The following books have been added to the Library :—

He Looked for a City ... A. S. M. Hutchinson	... F-h 540 (7)
The Orchid Hunters ... Norman MacDonald	... M-m 36
Quick Service ... P. G. Wodehouse	... F-w 868 (19)
Greenhorn in Africa ... Roger Courtney	... T-c 885a (2)
The Lights go Down ... Erika Mann	... F-m 14d
How Briggs Died ... D. E. Harding	... F-h 18d
Two Feet From Heaven ... P. C. Wren	... F-w 447 (5)
Mother of the Smiths ... Lorraine Carr	... F-c 18f
Time's Harvest ... Dorothy Charques	... F-c 183e
The Million ... Robert Hichens	... F-h 211 (18)
The Voyage ... Charles Morgan	... F-m 882h (4)
Bright Pavilions ... Hugh Walpole	... F-w 12j (26)
Jane Fairfax ... Naomi Royde-Smith	... F-r 389 (5)
Murder in the Sub- marine Zone ... Carter Dickson	... F-d 211a
Maigret to the Rescue .. Georges Simenon	... F-s 221b
One Man Saw Them ... Anthony Webb	... F-w 106b
Die	
In Our Metropolis ... Phyllis Livingstone	... F-l 230
The Gentlewoman ... Norah C. James	... F-j 136 (7)
Town House ... Tai Morley	... F-m 882f
Central Stores ... Vicki Baum	... F-b 21 (10)
Old Q's Daughter ... Bernard Falk	... B-f 12 (2)
The Pastures of Heaven ... John Steinbeck	... F-s 499a (4)

Club News.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

July, 1941.

Name.	No. of Rolls.	Average.
C. F. Birt	5	201.4
K. H. Digby	11	180
A. W. Anderson	15	179.1
K. N. Black	14	164.7
W. H. Kelley	10	164.3
E. W. H. Jacques	27	155.9
W. G. Tait	5	151.4
J. E. Parsons	19	147.6
W. J. H. Joy	15	147.1
D. B. Stewart	9	140.3
D. F. Matheson	6	134.5
J. B. Archer	5	125.8
M. N. Chapman	13	122.7
J. O'Donnell	5	112.2
J. G. McClelland	5	104
J. R. Ray	8	100

BOWLS—LADIES' MONTHLY AVERAGES.

July, 1941.

Name.	No. of Rolls.	Average.
Mrs. W. H. Kelley	3	101.7
Mrs. J. L. Noakes	7	91.6
Mrs. L. W. Large	4	86.7
Mrs. H. T. Lewis	4	77
Mrs. W. G. Tait	6	70

MONTHLY "POT" ROLL.

July, 1941.

Name.	Score.	H'cap.	Total.
J. E. Parsons	350	118	468
C. F. Birt	414	35	449
W. G. Tait	314	132	446
A. W. Anderson	359	81	440
K. N. Black	328	111	439
W. J. H. Joy	270	157	427
K. H. Digby	323	92	415

Sarawak's Contribution to The China Relief Fund.

(FOR THE PERIOD 28TH JULY, 1941, TO 12TH AUGUST, 1941.)

	Total on 27.7.41.	Contributions 28.7.41 to 12.8.41.	Total to date	
<i>First Division :</i>				
Kuching	49,909.87	4,292.19	54,202.06	
Lundu	1,070.26	—	1,070.26	
Bau	8,500.00	2,500.00	11,000.00	
Siniawan	6,923.20	—	6,923.20	
Buso	5,046.36	—	5,046.36	
Batu Kawa	3,531.73	—	3,531.73	
Tondong	3,016.64	211.26	3,227.90	
Kranji	21.43	—	21.43	
Sadong	—	166.15	166.15	
<i>Second Division :</i>				85,189.09
Simanggang	2,355.23	—	2,355.23	
Kalaka	4,995.76	480.40	5,476.16	
Engkilili	984.34	—	984.34	
Betong	2,458.28	300.00	2,758.28	
Spaoh	2,876.23	—	2,876.23	
Debak	1,182.99	—	1,182.99	
<i>Third Division :</i>				15,633.23
Sibu	83,418.25	—	83,418.25	
Sarikei	12,614.36	—	12,614.36	
Binatang	20,293.63	920.00	21,213.63	
Mukah	2,758.71	—	2,758.71	
Dalat	552.37	—	552.37	
Narasit	578.70	—	578.70	
<i>Fourth Division :</i>				121,136.02
Miri	25,680.79	2,745.85	28,426.64	
Bintulu	2,425.37	701.02	3,126.39	
Baram	4,168.00	2,616.62	6,784.62	
Niah	52.62	—	52.62	
Sibuti	568.85	162.00	730.85	
The Sarawak Rubber Fund				39,121.12
				50,000.00
				<u>\$311,079.46</u>

(FOR THE PERIOD 13TH AUGUST, 1941, TO 27TH AUGUST, 1941.)

	Total on 12.8.41.	Contribution 13.8.41 to 27.8.41.	Total to date.	
First Division :				
Kuching	54,202.06	2,201.56	56,403.62	
Lundu	1,070.26	—	1,070.26	
Bau	11,000.00	—	11,000.00	
Siniawan	6,923.20	—	6,923.20	
Buso	5,046.36	767.21	5,813.60	
Batu Kawa	3,531.73	—	3,531.73	
Tondong	3,227.90	—	3,227.90	
Kranji	21.43	—	21.43	
Sadong	166.15	—	166.15	
				88,157.89
Second Division :				
Simanggang	2,355.23	—	2,355.23	
Kalaka	5,476.16	—	5,476.16	
Engkilili	984.34	166.80	1,151.14	
Betong	2,758.28	—	2,758.28	
Spaoh	2,876.23	—	2,876.23	
Debak	1,182.99	189.60	1,372.59	
				15,989.63
Third Division :				
Sibu	83,418.25	5,000.00	88,418.25	
Sarikei	12,614.36	1,000.00	13,614.36	
Binatang	21,213.63	443.90	21,657.53	
Mukah	2,758.71	220.00	2,978.71	
Dalat	552.37	256.68	809.05	
Narasit	578.70	—	578.70	
				128,056.60
Fourth Division :				
Miri	28,426.64	—	28,426.64	
Bintulu	3,126.39	—	3,126.39	
Baram	6,784.62	—	6,784.62	
Niah	52.62	—	52.62	
Sibuti	736.85	73.76	810.61	
				39,194.88
The Sarawak Rubber Fund				50,000.00
				\$321,399.09

PUSTAKA
NEGERI
SARAWAK

Sibu Annual Regatta—Unlimited Cash Sweep.

RESULTS.

10th August, 1941.

Ticket No.	Name of Drawer.	Prize.
1st Prize 39379	Eng Lee Farm, Kanowit ..	\$6,255.75
2nd .. 18344	Sang Hin ..	3,127.88
3rd .. 17130	Kongsi 6 Orang Kg. Loping No. 32090, Miri ..	1,563.94
Consolation		
Prize 19051	Mohd. bin Supi, Police, Sibu ..	173.77
do 48256	Teck Nasib Yang Baik, Binatang ..	173.77
do 10715	Sim Kiew Beng, Balingian ..	173.77
do 16420	Choo Tiang Kee, Kuching ..	173.77
do 40792	Old Jail Kongsi ..	173.77
do 40956	Sim Tong Hin Heng & Co. ..	173.77
do 35903	Judge Kuching ..	173.77
do 40619	Moh Yun Khuan ..	173.77
do 34005	Tie Yang Kwang C/o. Heng Kong ..	173.77
		\$12,511.50
The China Relief Fund and British War Fund and Promotion Expenses ..		12,511.50
		Total Pool \$25,023.00

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

SIR,

The letter of your correspondent "Edisius" raises a question of much interest to those who use the public roads—and who does not? May I suggest that the teachers could help to make the roads safer by taking care that their pupils are instructed in the rule—and courtesy—of the road? Boy scouts and girl guides could also render useful service by following the rule strictly themselves.

One particular danger is, I think, caused by the habit of riding out of the garden gate. Surely no one should mount the machine until on the road itself.

As for the young gentleman, and, I fear, young lady too, who insist on riding machines too high for them, the paternal belt and maternal slipper would seem to be the only effective remedies.

Yours, etc.
CERES.

Fourth Division News.

JULY, 1941.

The Resident reports that the outbreak of malaria now extends from Bintulu up to Seria, in the State of Brunei. Additional medical assistance has been sent to the Luak and Bakam areas.

The Pujut/Lopeng Development Scheme had made good progress by the end of June.

At Niah the District Officer mentions the old land disputes between Malays and Dayaks. It appears to be another case of gradual Dayak encroachment down river on the Malay land.

The Malays at Sibuti had to be warned about not building a new school yet.

At Baram a youth was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for committing incest with his aunt.

The suggestion that Tina Tijan Usun Lejau, generally known as Lalang Batang, might be invited to attend the Centenary celebrations in Kuching as the representative of the Kayan and Kenyah races has been favourably received in the Baram District. She is old, however, and has not been in good health for some time and there is the possibility that she might not be able to undertake the journey.

The District Officer of Bintulu, reports that a 20 years old Dayak girl mysteriously disappeared near Nanga Dia. An empty boat was found floating down river. A search was made for several days but with no result. A week later, however, a 14' crocodile was caught which, on being opened up, was found to contain a mass of hair, which tended to confirm local belief as to the cause of the girl's disappearance.

Later on in the month a man was found dead in the jungle in the ulu Similajau. Evidence pointed to death from cerebro-malaria.

Fifth Division News.

MAY, 1941.

The Resident mentions that negotiations have been completed between the Sarawak Government and the Brunei Government for the Agricultural Officer, Brunei, to supervise agricultural work in the Fifth Division. He adds that he has high hopes for the future of the Ulu Trusan. The Muruts have shown themselves eager to co-operate as is indicated by the enthusiasm with which they have made paths and *Kubus*.

Native Officer Bigar reports that in the Ulu Trusan there are 289 head of cattle, 287 buffaloes, 642 pigs and 129 goats. There was also a stock of 253,030 gantang of padi.

The Resident says that although supplies of padi in the Ulu Trusan are abundant it is unprofitable to bring it down on foot. He has suggested to the Director of Agriculture that perhaps tea would be a suitable money crop, as the value of 40 kati, an average load, would be considerably higher than any other form of jungle produce at the present prices. There are reports of much disease and sickness in the Ulu Trusan.

Entertainment Committee for H.M. Forces in Sarawak.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance brought forward as per last <i>Gazette</i>			
1st August, 1941	...	...	\$682.95
Mr. S. Harrop	...	...	\$ 10.00
His Highness the Rajah (3rd Donation)			200.00
Mr. D. MacDonald	...	...	10.00
Refund	...	...	.78
Mr. Sim Ah Tua	...	...	2.00
" A. W. D. Brooke	...	...	50.00
			272.78
			\$955.73
Expenditure	...	...	97.61
Balance	...	...	\$858.12

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.

KUCHING MARKET PRICE LIST.—(Contd.)

August, 1941.

August, 1941.

Article	per	Kuching	Average for month
		August	
Meat			
Beef steak	.. .. kati	\$ cts.	52
Do curry meat	.. .. do		40
Buffalo 1st quality	.. .. do		30
Do Curry meat	.. .. do		12
Do Feet	.. .. do		37
Do Heart	.. .. do		20
Do Kidneys	.. .. do		37
Do Liver	.. .. do		10
Do Bones	.. .. do		17
Do Tail	.. .. each		37
Do Tongue	.. .. kati		60
Pork lean	.. .. do		50
Do .. No. 2	.. .. do		44
Do with fat	.. .. do		84
Do fat	.. .. do		6
Pig. Brain	.. .. each		36
Feet	.. .. kati		30
Head	.. .. do		54
Tongue	.. .. do		39
Bones	.. .. do		45-55-60-65
Fowls	.. .. do		50
Fowls Dayak Breed	.. .. do		70
Capons	.. .. do		55
Ducks	.. .. do		30
Pigeons	.. .. each		70
Geese (Full Grown) Large	.. .. kati		
Eggs			
Fowls	.. .. each		4
Ducks	.. .. do		3
Do Salted	.. .. do		3
Fish			
Fish No. 1 (fresh)	.. .. kati		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		15
Do 3	.. .. do		16
Udang gela	.. .. do		24
Do Siar white	.. .. do		24
Do Payak red	.. .. do		11
Vegetables			
Baukuang	.. .. kati		3
Brijjal	.. .. do		6
Cabbage	.. .. do		24
Celery	.. .. tie		6
Cucumber	.. .. kati		6
French Beans	.. .. do		32
Garlic	.. .. do		32
Ginger (French)	.. .. do		22
Kangkoug	.. .. do		6
Lahu (merah)	.. .. do		24
Ladies Finger	.. .. do		10
Lettuce (Chinese)	.. .. do		20
Lobak (Turnips)	.. .. do		10
Long Beans	.. .. do		10
Onions (Bombay)	.. .. do		12
Do (Smaller)	.. .. do		10
Patola	.. .. do		12
Potatoes (Bengal)	.. .. do		13
Do (Sweet)	.. .. do		3
Pria	.. .. do		12
Pumpkin	.. .. do		34
Radish	.. .. do		10
Sawi	.. .. do		12
Sireh	.. .. b'dle		2
Yams	.. .. kati		10

Article	per	Kuching	Average for month
		August	
Fruit			
Cocoanuts	.. .. each	\$ cts	2
Curry Stuffs			
Chillies Green	.. .. kati		16
Do Dried	.. .. do		23
Do Red	.. .. do		20
Sundries			
Betel-nut (Fresh)	.. .. 100		20
Do (Dried)	.. .. picul		1.30
Blachau	.. .. kati		17
Bread	.. .. loaf		5
Butter (Australian)	.. .. lb tin		65
Do do	.. .. 2 do		1.20
Cinnamon	.. .. kati		32
Cloves	.. .. do		64
Coffee	.. .. do		38
Firewood	.. .. cart		1.90-2.10
Flour (Wheat) 1st quality	.. .. kati		11
Ghee (1st quality)	.. .. do		82-92
Jintan Hitam	.. .. do		34
Jadam	.. .. do		1.20
Jimuju	.. .. do		60
Katunbar	.. .. chupak		14
Lada Hitam	.. .. kati		8
Do Puteh	.. .. do		18
Langkuas	.. .. do		6
Lard	.. .. do		36
Matches	.. .. pkt.		28
Milk	.. .. tin		80
Do (Fresh)	.. .. bottle		10-20
Oil Coconut	.. .. do		14
Do Kachang	.. .. kati		20
Do Keromem (Crown Brand)	.. .. case		6.08
Rice Siam No. 1	.. .. g'tang		64
Do 2	.. .. do		62
Do 3	.. .. do		53
Rice Dayak No. 1	.. .. do		—
Do 2	.. .. do		—
Rice Saigon	.. .. do		—
Saffron (Fresh)	.. .. kati		6
Do (Dried)	.. .. do		16
Salt Fine	.. .. do		7
Do Coarse	.. .. do		5
Sugar (Brown)	.. .. do		124
Do (White)	.. .. do		124
Tamarind	.. .. do		9
Tea (Ceylon)	.. .. pound		1.25-1.45
Do (Chinese)	.. .. in pkt.		24-28