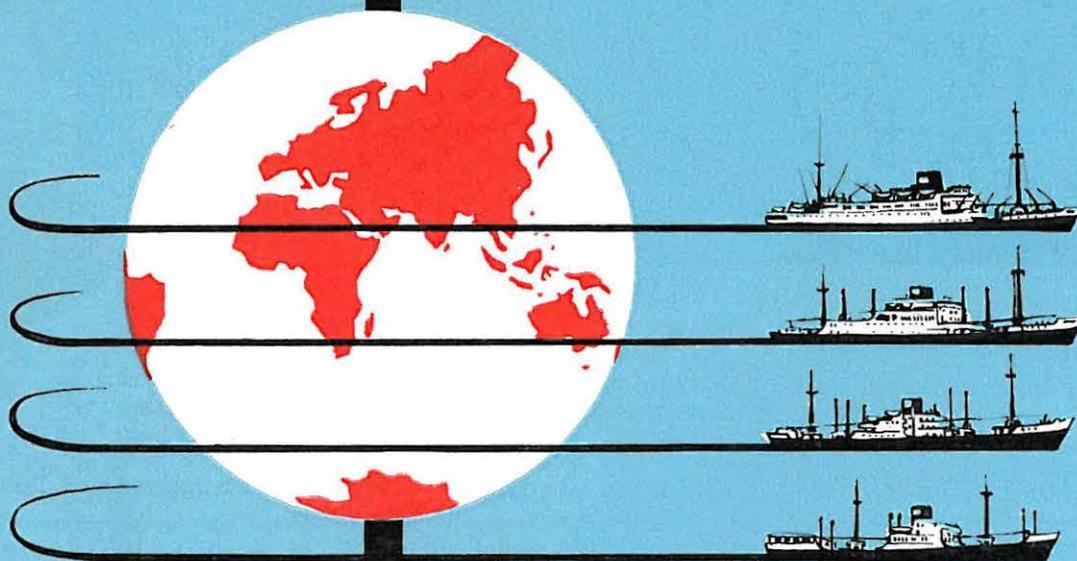




# *RIL* *post*

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION  
FOR ALL PERSONNEL OF THE  
ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES



KONINKLIJKE JAVA - CHINA - PAKETVAART LIJNEN N.V.

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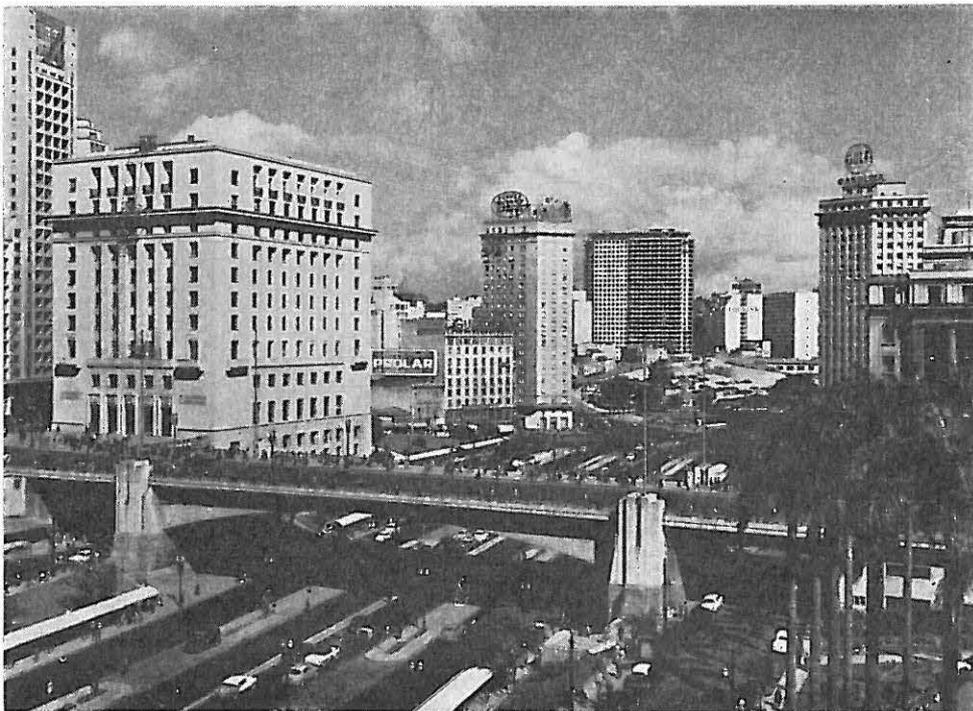
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION FOR ALL PERSONNEL OF THE

VOL. VI. NO. 11

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SEPTEMBER 1959

## THE WORLD OUTSIDE



— BRAZIL —

“ A giant reaching for the sky ”

The giant we are referring to is the city of São Paulo, situated 253 miles South of Rio de Janeiro, and probably unmatched by any other city in the world for its rapid growth and expansion during the last 40 years.

Founded in 1554, São Paulo is the most populous city in Brazil, the second most populous city in South America, and the continent's leading industrial centre.

Until the 1870's it was a sleepy, shabby town of no more than 2500 people; the half million mark was reached in 1919 and its present population is approx. 3.500.000, the city covers more than 700 square miles — four times the size of Paris! If you visit São Paulo today, you will find a city of shining skyscrapers and flowering parks; a roaring tumult whose population grows at the rate of 150.000 per year. It bears the impress of an almost violent energy

and in its unsentimental modernity all vestiges of its torpid past have been erased. The citizens are intensely proud of its skyscrapers, of its streets lit by high-powered electric lamps, the excellent watersupply and the best public transport in all Brazil.

São Paulo is the cosmopolitan centre of Brazil; while the bustle and the traffic fray the nerves even of visiting New Yorkers, the smell of cooking which seems to hang for ever in the air,

brings an aroma of home to Italians and Syrians alike. Your taxi driver may be anything from a Japanese to a Lithuanian. You can take an apéritif on the pavement of a French bar; dine in a Russian restaurant and dance to a Viennese orchestra; or spend the evening in dim, velvety American-style night clubs where the waiter discreetly shines a torch on your bill — presumably to spare your guests the embarrassment of seeing your distress!

Now let's take a look at the history of Brazil itself. After its coastline was

effective, the territory of Colonial Brazil was constantly increasing, partly as a result of various expeditionary undertakings of the "Bandeirantes" and partly owing to the religious and cultural activities of the Jesuit missionaries. Various French and Dutch invaders were repulsed until in the year 1750, by the Treaty of Spain, the country received its definite boundaries. In 1808, when Napoleon's troops caused the Portuguese Royal Family to flee to Brazil, the fate of the Colony was decided; King João returned to

proclaimed of age and regency discontinued. Now began a golden age for Brazil, for Pedro II, a liberal democrat at heart, was one of the wisest rulers the earth has known. Successful wars, development of culture and economics and improvement of communications are closely connected with his reign. Abolition of slavery in 1880, promoting of European immigration and, as a result of the latter, rapid development of agriculture and industry, are characteristic of this period.



discovered in 1500 by the Portuguese navigator Pedro Alvarez Cabral, it came under the sovereignty of Portugal as the result of an agreement with Spain, known as the Treaty of Tordesillas; nevertheless as the Spanish and Portuguese crowns were united in the person of King Philip II, there was a marked Spanish influence in the newly-discovered land for the first 60 years.

During this period, when the Tordesillas agreement was practically non

the Mother Country in 1821, leaving his son, the handsome young Pedro, in charge. The Portuguese Parliament, the Cortes, did not like this arrangement, and called on Pedro to return, whereas the Brazilians asked him to stay. This he did and on the 1st December, 1822, he was crowned Emperor of Brazil. As a result of the military revolt in 1831, Dom Pedro I abdicated, leaving his five years old son, Dom Pedro II as ruler in the hands of a regent. On the 23rd July, 1840, the boy, though only 15, was

However, not even the throne of this popular ruler was spared; in the year 1889, the republic of Brazil was proclaimed and a confederation of 20 States was formed.

Dom Pedro II left the country and died in Paris two years later, but in 1922 his remains were brought back to Brazil and buried in the Cathedral of Petrópolis, the town which he had founded, as a tribute of the nation's gratitude to this great man.



Some of R.I.L.'s latest publicity material — booklets, cabin plans, sailing schedules and a counter card — make up this colourful array.

### BUSINESS IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT!

A man lived by the side of the road and sold hot dogs.  
 He was hard of hearing so he had no radio.  
 He had trouble with his eyes so he read no newspapers.  
 But he sold good hot dogs. He put up a sign on the highway telling how good they were.  
 He stood by the side of the road and cried: "Buy hot dogs, Mister".  
 And people bought.  
 He increased his meat and bun orders.  
 He bought a bigger stove to take care of his trade.  
 He got his son home from college to help him.  
 But then something happened . . . .  
 His son said "Father haven't you been listening to the radio? There's a big depression on. The European situation is terrible. The domestic situation is even worse."

Whereupon the father thought, "Well, my son has been to college. He reads the papers and he listens to the radio, and he ought to know".

So the father cut down on his meat and bun orders. Took down his advertising signs, and no longer bothered to stand on the highway to sell hot dogs. And his hot dogs sales fell almost overnight.

"You're right son", the father said to the boy. "We are certainly in the middle of a great depression."

*E. Candala (CAI/SMR)  
 (Derived from the K.L.M.  
 Magazine Inter-Talk)*

\* \* \*

### CHINESE WISDOM . . .

The ages of parents should not be ignored. On the one hand it is something to admire, while on the other hand it is something to fear.

父母之年不可不知也  
 一則以喜一則以懼

## HOW TO FIND THE NAME OF A DAY FROM THE DATE

The table on the right has been received from Captain F.J. Frangoulis and is published as a matter of interest for the readers of the magazine:

### INSTRUCTION FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE

THE FIRST section is for one century period from 1900 to 2000.

THE SECOND section is the constant.

THE THIRD section is the month of the year.

THE FOURTH section gives the answers after calculation.

EXAMPLE: Find the day for the 9th August of 1928.

Look in the first section for the year 1928 or for 28 which is in the sixth column, carry on right down the column to find the constant which is 5.

At section three look for the month of August and once again right up for the constant of August which is 4.

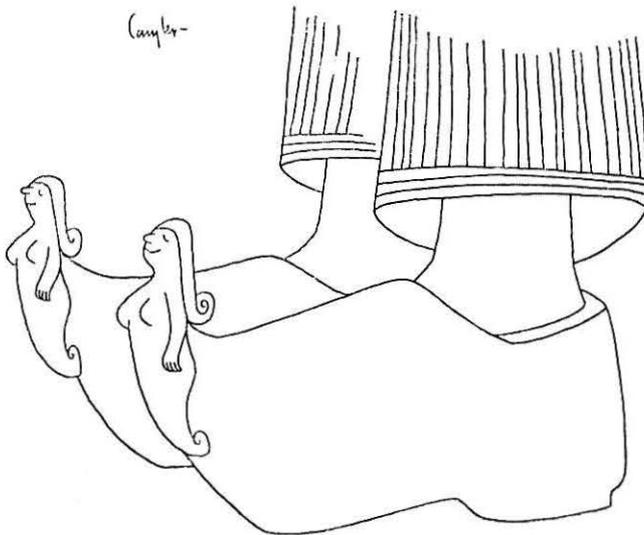
Add now to the given date 9th the two constants 5 and 4 the total is 18.

Look in section five for the number 18 which is in fifth column then right up to the fourth section for the day needed which is Thursday.

NOTE: For leap years and only for January and February subtract one from total.

*(Courtesy Nautical Magazine)*

Year 1900							
SECTION 1	2	3	9	4	5	1	6
	13	8	15	10	11	17	7
	19	14	20	21	16	23	12
	24	25	26	27	22	28	18
	30	31	37	32	33	29	34
	41	36	43	38	39	45	35
	47	42	48	49	44	51	40
	52	53	54	55	50	56	46
	58	59	65	60	61	57	62
	69	64	71	66	67	73	63
	75	70	76	77	72	79	68
	80	81	82	83	78	84	74
	86	87	93	88	89	85	90
	97	92	99	94	95		91
		98		100			
SECTION 2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
SECTION 3	Sept. Dec.	Apr. July	Jan. Oct.	May	Aug.	Feb. Mar. Nov.	June
SECTION 4	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
SECTION 5	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41



### JOTTINGS . . . .

"I can't do a thing with that new man", said a tern manager "I have had him into three departments, and he dozes all day".

"Put him on the Pyjama Counter", suggested the proprietor "and fasten a card on him with these words: 'Our pyjamas are of such superior quality that even the man who sells them, cannot keep awake'."

One rainy night in New York when there were no taxis to be had, Monty Woolley, the actor, started down the stairs of the "Times Square" subway. Halfway down, he slipped, a stout lady toppled against him and they ended up on the bottom stop, with the lady sitting in his lap. He tapped her briskly on her shoulder:

"I am sorry Madam," he rasped, "but this is as far as I go"!

Do not waste your time in trying to discover what is at the back of the other man's mind. Concentrate all your attention making quite certain that he is no doubt whatsoever in regard to what is at the back of your mind.—  
*Harold Nicolson.*

## A BELOVED MONARCH

On the 26th of August this year the Sultan of Zanzibar celebrated his eightieth birthday.

For forty-eight of these years he has ruled over his island kingdom, thus being the longest reigning monarch in the world. He is probably also one of the most loved monarchs in the world.

What is it that so greatly endears him to subjects and foreigners alike? What is the secret of affection which he inspires in all who come into contact with him?

Discounting a certain glamour inseparable from Royalty, and more particularly "Eastern Royalty", — the mere sound

of the word SULTAN conjures up glittering visions of opulence, colour and romance — there emerges a gracious, benign and lovable personality whose impact is strongly felt throughout his dominions.

Advanced years notwithstanding, there is still something vital about His Highness; perhaps due to the lively interest which he takes in people and current affairs; his well known sense of humour, and his charming and infectious friendliness.

He has always a cheery smile and a handwave for the populace, and he bestows it equally on the humblest and the highest of his subjects, and on those of other races working in, or visiting his island realm.

Incidentally, His Highness' preselection for moving freely and informally among his people — admittedly in his large red limousine — sometimes creates minor problems in etiquette for the uninitiated.

It is the custom for cars, cyclists and pedestrians auto-



THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

*By Mrs. D. Bennett*

matically to come to a halt when they encounter the red car flying the royal flag (also red); no mean feat when at times caught in one of Zanzibar's tortuously narrow streets.

Arabs bow gravely and with dignity; Africans quite frequently salute; small urchins draw smartly to attention in imitation of the Askaris (His Highness' Police), and men in cars incline their heads in what they hope will be taken for a bow. But what does the poor female do? She can hardly curtsy in the street, and in a car it is of course an impossibility. The net result is a cross between a bow and a salute, which is hardly de rigueur, but no one seems to

mind; least of all the Sultan.

His Highness' practice of taking an evening drive in company with the Sultana speedily becomes known to tourists, and it is a common sight to see a knot of people gathered outside the Palace gates just before five o'clock, cinés and cameras at the ready, waiting to photograph him, and bitterly disappointed should he fail to appear.

On one occasion known to the writer personally, an American visitor took up her stand outside the gates at the usual hour, unaware of the fact that the Sultan had been indisposed for several days and was confined to the Palace. As it happened she was the sole tourist that evening and she waited a considerable time hoping against hope that His Highness would appear. Her vigil must in some way have become known to the Sultan for presently, to her astonishment, a liveried servant came out from the Palace and managed to make her understand that he had been instructed to inform her that the Sultan would not be taking his drive that evening — a typically kindly and gracious gesture.

En passant, it is permissible for visitors, as a mark of courtesy, to sign the Sultan's book, which is housed in a small gate-house inside the Palace precincts, but with a separate entrance.

This privilege is confined to members of the male sex — a fact which is not generally known — and over-enthusiastic female tourists have sometimes to be gently dissuaded from signing the book.

His Highness' town and country residences are simple and unpretentious, and apart from the guards at the gates, there is little formality, though only certain privileged persons are received by the Sultan.

A considerable portion of each year is spent by the Sultan and Sultana at his summer palace at Kibweni, six miles from Zanzibar, and close to Bububu — fascinating name for what was once the terminus of Zanzibar's only railway, seven miles long and defunct since many years.

At Kibweni are housed two of the Sultan's latest acquisitions, a stallion and a mare, in whom he takes great personal interest. Himself an expert horseman in the past, he learned the art at a very tender age in his native Oman. It was largely due to His Highness that polo was at one time introduced into Zanzibar, through his arranging for the importation of suitable ponies from Ethiopia. This sport is alas a thing of the past also, and the two new arrivals bring the grand total of Zanzibar's horses up to THREE.

His Highness has always taken a keen interest in sport of every kind; has donated many handsome trophies, and frequently attends the finals in the various spheres of competition. Sailing ranks prominently among these sports, and until comparatively recently the Sultan was himself a skilled helmsman. Even now he watches major races through binoculars from the balcony of his town palace overlooking the sea.

Among the trophies which he has presented is one for sailing, and it has been his practice for many years, in company with the Sultana, to make a short appearance at the End-of-Season dance given by the Zanzibar Sailing Club, when trophies are presented on the "Quarterdeck". This is a gesture much appreciated by the small European community who always give him a rousing and affectionate welcome.

Another function which, almost by tradition, His Highness has graced over the years is the New Year's Eve Fancy Dress Ball at the English Club. This event is one of the highlights of the year and deservedly so as much thought and ingenuity goes into the making of the costumes.

It always draws large crowds of the local populace who line the narrow approaches to the Club, and all must run the gauntlet of the interested and amused spectators.

Their Highnesses usually arrive at about eleven o'clock, just before the Grand Parade, and they appear thoroughly to enjoy the fun and nonsense going on around them. Often the prizes for the various groups are presented by the Sultan, and he has even been known to join in a circle when Auld Lang Syne is sung at midnight; an action which further endears him to the British Community.

Naturally there are many other functions of much greater importance and significance which the Sultan is called upon to attend, though latterly, following two operations, he has

deputed an increasing amount of public work to his son and heir, Seyyid Abdulla.

One of the most spectacular of these occasions was the ceremonial call made by the Sultan aboard the Flagship of the Admiral of the East Indies Squadron, when it made its annual courtesy visit to Zanzibar.

It is on this occasion that the State Barge presented to a previous Sultan by Queen Victoria, comes into its own, for the Sultan, accompanied by the British Resident, Prince Abdulla, and other high-ranking dignitaries, always makes the trip to the cruiser in the State Barge.

To this day the sixteen oarsmen who propel the barge don the heavy red-rimmed blue serge uniforms (also a gift from the Queen) for this particular occasion, and with the Port Officer, clad in gleaming white uniform, acting as Barge Master, all is set to receive their Royal passenger.

In the stern of the craft is an ornamental roofed pavilion, richly chased and embellished with gold, and with silken red and gold curtains. The Sultan sits in a throne-like chair under this pavilion.

In a setting of aquamarine blue seas, and with the dazzling white walls of the Palace as a backdrop, this combination of colour and grace of line, makes an unforgettable sight, and lucky the tourist who happens to witness and photograph it!

The Sultan is of course a strict Mohammedan and observes the month-long Ramadhan Fast with his subjects. He is also a strong advocate of monogamy. The present Sultana, Her Highness Seyyida Nunuu bint Ahmed, is his second wife (his first wife died in 1940), and is touchingly devoted to him.

Now looking back from the serene eventide of a long, peaceful, but not uneventful reign, His Highness may sometimes recall turbulent and even hazardous days of his early boyhood in Oman.

Too, he may recall other not so peaceful times in Zanzibar, notable when, on the death of his uncle the then Sultan, the usurper, Seyyid Kaled bin Barghash, tried to seize the throne, and a British Naval Squadron bombarded the group of Palaces occupied by the usurper.

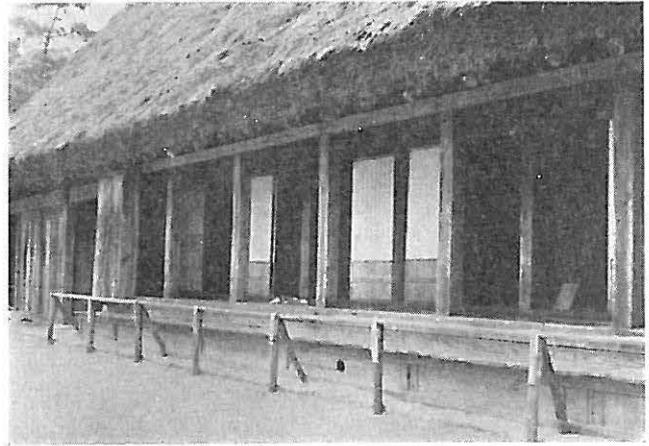
Alone in one of these palaces was the young Seyyid Khalifa, and appreciably closer to the sea and the guns of the fleet!

Add to an already uncomfortable and menacing position the fact that considerable quantities of gunpowder and paraffin had been stored in the basement of his house by former Sultans, who had used it as a factory for fighting purposes, and it will be seen that his predicament was not only unenviable but distinctly critical. He very wisely took the first opportunity of quitting the house, but not before he saw a guard at his gates killed by a shell.

His Highness' visit to Britain to attend the Coronation of His Majesty, George V, and his subsequent unexpected accession to the throne in 1911, due to the abdication of his kinsman, are all matters of History.

In a more personal but none the less authentic vein may at least one "foreigner" who is a Zanzibari, in affection add a tribute to a warm, vital and gracious personality — His Highness, The Sultan of Zanzibar.

## GASSHOZUKURI HOUSE

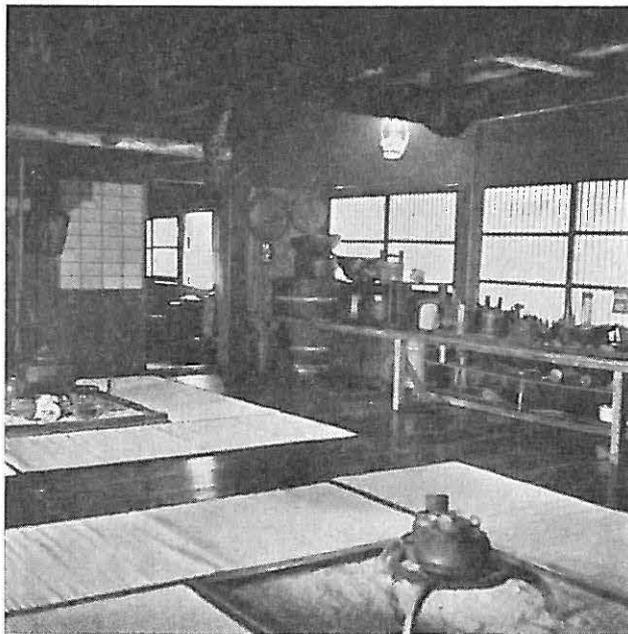


One of the most remarkable houses to be found in Nagoya is located in Higashiyama Park. It is called the Gasshozukuri House.

The house is remarkable for two reasons – because of its architecture and its being the product of a peculiar social system; and also because of the fact that it was actually constructed in Omaki village, Shirakawa district in Gifu Prefecture more than 100 years ago. Because of its historical interest and value it was donated to the City of Nagoya by its owner, Mr Shizuka Ota, to save it from destruction when its location was destined to go underwater following a dam construction, and moved piecemeal to its present location.

A first look at the house indicates the reason for its name. Its high and steeply-sloped roof gives the appearance of joined palms (“Gassho”; – “Zukuri” implies anything made or built). So the Gassho-zukuri may be translated as a house made in the fashion of joined palms, although the Japanese equivalent of “house” is omitted. The “Gassho” originally is a Buddhist hand-symbol, which is made by pressing the palms and ten fingers in front of, or against, one’s chest. The custom is employed by Buddhist believers whenever worshipping a Buddha.

Originally built in 1842, the four-story house is ten meters high, and occupies a floor space of about 270 square meters. It is thatched at an angle of 60 degrees, sharp enough to allow snow to slide from the roof. It is further distinguishable from ordinary houses by the way it was built. Neither nails nor clamps – only some wedges –



were used to build the first floor. All the joints from the second floor up to the roof are fastened with elastic lianes and straw ropes. The walls are of wooden boards instead of mud which might be eroded by melting snow, and the roof rests on the first floor beams forming a giant triangle.

The first floor of the house consists of living rooms, a drawing room, a kitchen, a bathroom, etc. The room on the second floor and above are called “tsushi,” and were used for raising silkworms during the summer and for storing articles during the winter.

In the centre of the second floor there is a large opening 25 × 6 meters, which is covered with a bamboo grillwork instead of floor boards. Similar openings are in the upper floors. This was designed primarily to allow the daylight into the rooms upstairs, and, at the same time, to allow smoke and soot rising from the first-floor fireplace immediately below, to find their way up to the roof. Soot remained on the bottom of the thatched roof and, acting as an insecticide, it killed any worms which may have infested the grass roof. Smoke, soot and heat also treated the ropes and lines used in the construction of the joints, making them as hard as steel wires after the lapse of years.

Construction of the first floor alone, according to the record, required 15 skilled hands for a total of 1,200 days, plus expenses amounting to 26 Ryo (Japanese old coinage). Since this expense and labour were sufficient only for the first floor construction, the work on the upper floors was all done by villagers who, on a voluntary basis, offered

their time and labour to complete the house, requiring another 660 man-days. This system was called "yui", or mutual assistance by labour.

#### GASSHOZUKURI HOUSE AND THE GREAT FAMILY SYSTEM

The Shirakawa District, famous for its great family system, lies in a valley between the Hakusan volcano chain and the Tatsugami mountain range, north-west of Hida Plateau located in the middle of Japan proper. The secluded district embraces more than ten villages: Okami, Maki, Miboro, Hirase, Omaki, Ogimachi and Ashikura are among them, and are scattered all over the strip of land along the banks of the Shokawa River.

Houses in this district still retain the traces of Japan's ancient architecture before the seventh century. Most of them are from three- to five-story buildings with floor spaces from 120 to 260 sq. meters, unusually large compared to ordinary Japanese houses. A famous German architect named Bruno Taut in his book, "Rediscovery of Japan's Beauty", referred to this house, and praised its technical value as most ideal and logical, unrivalled anywhere in Japan.

Up until 1910, an average family consisted of 40 to 50 members. This included sons, daughters, grand children and even cousins and other relatives. They lived together in one house and worked under the control of the head of the family. The so-called great family system, however, gradually faded out for reasons mentioned later on.

How and when did this peculiar type of social system start in such a desolate, yet enchanting, place in the mountains? It is mentioned in literature, dating back to the late fifth century.

A legend has it that in 1185 some refugees of the Heike Clan, who were defeated in a war with the Genji Clan, fled into this district to escape pursuit by their enemies. Here they settled down and remained safe, enjoying quiet farming lives.

Apart from the authenticity of the legend, it is generally believed that this district was first inhabited by aborigines. During the years that followed, they were indulging in uneventful lives in this secluded and serene region, when the ancestors of the present villagers came in and took over the land by conquering them.

The origin of the great family system is obscure, and there is a diversity of opinions in this regard. It is most conceivable, however, that the emergence of this type of family system was inevitable where arable land was extremely limited, and too sterile to yield any crops. The existence of some feudal lords who were cruel enough to deprive farmers of their scanty land was also responsible for the shrinkage of the peasantry.

As a natural consequence, the villagers had to think of means of gaining an extra income through other channels. This fact was a spur to the development of sericulture which was the only alternative for them to live by. It is obvious that the type and size of the house were greatly influenced by the industry.

#### MODE OF LIVING

What kind of people were they, and how did the family members share living with each other?

As mentioned before, about 40 to 50 people as a unit of the family are said to have lived together under the same

roof. However, unlike an apartment house as seen today where people in every walk of life are making their respective homes, the house is exclusively designed for a single family whatever size it may be. In other words, under the head of the family lived all the members of both direct and oblique lines, and headship was handed down to his first son. In case the first son died at an early age, the second son was entitled to the position. So it went with other sons according to seniority until all male children were exhausted. When there were no eligible male successors in the house, either the incoming husband of the eldest daughter of the family or the brother of the family boss became the successor.

As to marriage, they had quaint customs; only the head of the family and his first son were allowed to contract legal marriage, and live with their wives. The rest of the sons were brought into marital relations through the so-called "Tsumadoi", or an unregistered marriage. Any off-spring were fostered at the mothers' homes, and became the members thereof.

The family head and his wife, their parents, and the successor (all of whom did not work on the fields) ate rice which was very precious in this district, while the other members were very poorly fed, and had to be satisfied with millet in substitution for rice.

The farming duties were done by men under the supervision of the chief plowman, so designated from other members by the family head. Such a post was usually assumed by an aged senior. Cooking and house keeping were left to the hand of the senior lady who was responsible to the wife of the boss for them.

Besides farming, men collected fire-wood. During the rigor of winter when the earth was covered with thick layers of snow, they had to confine themselves in the snow-bound house, making straw-shoes and straw-mats. Women also were busy with cooking, raising silkworms, and helping men with farming. They spent winter by spinning thread out of hemp and weaving it into cloth.

The staple food consisted of millet, either grain or powder, and horse chestnut. Polished rice was so valuable that it was used only on such occasions as to make offerings to God or to make special diet for the convalescent. Tradition says that when a sick person is about to die, they put some rice in a bamboo pipe and shake it so that he can hear it rattle. After that, a few grains of rice are poured into the dying person's mouth together with water which is to moisten his lips.

All money earned by the members of the family working for the family boss went into the latter's pocket except for some money that they made for themselves by bringing waste land into cultivation or by hunting on off days. Such money was used to support their common-law wives and children.

This type of family system lasted until sometime in the middle of the Meiji Era (1868-1911). The rapid growth of Japan's modern industry, however, gave impetus to a trend of deserting the village. This eventually resulted in corruption of the traditional great family system. Today, only the house, antique furniture and tools retain the traces of their former selves.

*(Photos taken by Mr Yasui of R.I.L.'s Nagoya Office)*

## RADIO NEDERLAND

### ENGLISH TRANSMISSIONS (weekdays only)

The programmes are broadcast in the following four transmissions; (GMT=Greenwich Mean Time)

- I. 09.00-09.40 GMT, to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific area 11-13-16  
 4.30- 5.10 p.m. Java Time  
 7.00- 7.40 p.m. Australian Eastern Standard Time  
 9.00- 9.40 p.m. New Zealand Time
- II. 15.45-16.25 GMT, to South Asia and Africa 13-16-19—  
 Europe: 49  
 5.45- 6.25 p.m. South African Time  
 8.45- 9.25 p.m. West Pakistan Standard Time  
 9.15- 9.55 p.m. Indian Standard Time  
 10.15-10.55 p.m. Burmese and East Pakistan Standard Times
- III. 21.15-21.55 GMT, to Europe and North America 16-19-25—  
 Europe: 49  
 1.15- 1.55 p.m. Pacific Standard Time  
 2.15- 2.55 p.m. Mountain Standard Time  
 3.15- 3.55 p.m. Central Standard Time  
 4.15- 4.55 p.m. Eastern Standard Time  
 5.15- 5.55 p.m. Atlantic Standard Time
- IV. 02.30-03.10 GMT, to North America 25-31-49 (19)  
 6.30- 7.10 p.m. Pacific Standard Time  
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 9.30-10.10 p.m. Eastern Standard Time  
 10.30-11.10 p.m. Atlantic Standard Time  
 2.30- 3.10 p.m. New Zealand Time

Transmissions, frequencies and programmes are subject to change, due to seasonal activities or interference

### OTHER RADIO NEDERLAND BROADCASTS

- Dutch  
 (Sundays)  
 08.30-10.20 GMT, to New Guinea, Indonesia and Africa 11-13 (16)
- (weekdays)  
 09.45-11.45 GMT, to New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand 11-13-16

(daily)

- 06.00-06.20 GMT, to New Zealand 19-25 (16)  
 07.30-07.50 GMT, to Australië 19-25  
 13.00-15.00 GMT (Sundays: 13.00-15.50), to Indonesia 13-16-19 (11)  
 18.00-20.00 GMT (Sundays: 18.00-20.50), to Africa and Europe 13-16-19-49  
 20.30-20.50 GMT, to New Guinea 16-19  
 22.30-01.20 GMT, to West Indies, North and South America 16-19-25 (31-49)

Afrikaans (weekdays)

- 17.30-18.00 GMT, to South Africa 13-16-19 (25)

Arabic (weekdays)

- 16.30-17.20 GMT, to the Middle East and North Africa 13-16-19

Indonesian (daily)

- 12.00-13.00 GMT, to Indonesia 13-16-19 (11)

Spanish (weekdays)

- 20.15-20.55 GMT, to Spain and North Africa 25-31-49 (19)  
 01.30-02.10 GMT, to South America 16-19-25 (31)  
 03.15-03.55 GMT, to Mexico, Central America, the Antilles and South America 25-31-49 (19)

All our transmissions between 12.00 a.m. and 01.30 GMT can be heard in Europe in the 49 metre band (on Sundays as from 08.30 a.m. GMT)

The numbers printed behind the various transmissions indicate the wave-bands in metres. Those in brackets are alternatives. The exact wavelengths and corresponding frequencies are given below

Available wavelengths (in metres)

11.71	13.96	16.84	19.43	25.10	30.79	49.79
		16.85	19.45	25.18	30.88	49.83
		16.88	19.71	25.58	31.28	

Corresponding frequencies (in megacycles per second)

25.610	21.480	17.810	15.455	11.950	9.745	6.025
		17.800	15.425	11.915	9.715	6.020
		17.775	15.220	11.730	9.590	



It is with deep regret that R.I.L. announce the death of Mr Cheung Yuk (張玉), lately quartermaster aboard m.v. STRAAT MAGELHAEN, who passed away at the Kwong Wah Hospital at Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 8th August, 1959.

Mr Cheung joined R.I.L. in March 1949 as a sailor, was promoted to quartermaster in June 1955 and served on board various vessels until

he signed off the STRAAT MAGELHAEN in June this year, due to ill-health.

To all who used to know him he will be remembered as a kind and helpful person who always discharged his duties satisfactory.

Mr Cheung is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

本公司謹以哀悼之忱宣佈士打馬高漢輪舵工長張沃不幸於本年八月八日在九龍廣華醫院病逝張君於一九四九年三月加入本公司曾在各輪上任水手職至一九五五年六月升舵工長後因身體違和於本年六月辭職張君生前和藹樂於助人並經常工作令人滿意遺族有妻室及子女各二人

### HUNCH LED TO A WORLD RECORD

The story is now told how Alfred Dean caught the world's record shark in South Australian waters recently. The catch was mentioned in last month's Australian Travel News.

Dean had a hunch to stay on his boat although his companion had wanted to go ashore for the night.

At 4 a.m. they were awakened by a terrific thump on the boat. Leaping on deck they found that half a porpoise hanging from the stern had been taken and that a big shark was coming in for more.

Dean set a further lure, unpacked his harness and rod, and, shortly after getting into the chair, hooked the shark. For an hour the shark leaped and dived. Ultimately it was brought to gaff.

It weighed 2,664 pounds, was 16 ft. 10 ins. long and 9 ft. 6 ins. in girth.

Only five sharks over a ton have been taken throughout the world. Dean has caught four of them in Spencer Gulf waters.

(Derived from Australian Travel News, August 1959)

## FAREWELL CHIEF ENGINEER NIEBERG



On 20th July, 1959, a farewell luncheon was arranged at Singapore on board *m.v. MAETSUYCKER* for Chief Engineer A. Nieberg, who retired from active service on July 23rd.

When addressing Mr and Mrs Nieberg, Mr Kruyt commemorated Mr Nieberg's service with K.P.M. and R.I.L. and conveyed the appreciation of the Directors for the manner in which Mr Nieberg had always looked after the interests of the Company.

The Second Engineer Mr H. van Vliet also addressed Mr and Mrs Nieberg and presented them with a case of silver cutlery, a very special frying pan and a bouquet of flowers on behalf of the whole crew of *m.v. MAETSUYCKER*.

The Catering staff did a very good job in supplying delicious small chow and an excellent cold buffet which in no small manner contributed to the success of the party.

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### PERSONALITIES

Mr A.H. Veltman returned from European leave on 7th August, 1959.

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### R.I.L. ACTIVITIES

As from end August *m.v. TJIMENTENG* will be employed in J.H.S.I.S., replacing *m.v. TJIBANTJET*, which vessel has been allocated to Ext. EAFS.

*M.v. STRAAT CLEMENT* was launched in Germany on July 28th and is expected to be delivered towards the end of this year.

To assist in the cargo traffic from Africa to the Far East, *s.s. GEORGIDORE* has been chartered, delivery at Durban around August 20th.

### SHIPS OF THE WEEK

On 2nd October, 1959, the broadcast will be directed to *m.v. TJIMENTENG* as Eastship and *m.v. TJIPANAS* as Westship.

The Eastship will be in Indonesia on that date and the Westship in East Africa.

The list of the *état-major* contained the following names on the day this issue had to be sent to the printers:

	<i>m.v. Tjimenteng</i> East Ship	<i>m.v. Tjipanas</i> West Ship
Captain	J. Versteeg	H. Klein
Chief Mate	R. Reichenfeld	B.H.M. Verbeek
2nd "	S. Westerweel	H.v.d. Meer
3rd "	A.J. Gerbers	R. Krijt
4th "	Z.v. Voorthuizen	A.G. Elshove
" "	C. Nanninga Jr.	
1st Telegraphist	W.G.M. de Waal	T.G. Valk
Chief Engineer	F. Timmerman	G.J.C. Bevelander
2nd "	A.J. Pouw	A.E. Saman
3rd "	Th.B.F. Leydekkers	G.J. Corpelijn
4th "	W.J. Oosterling	J. Wardenier
5th "	J.v.d. Zee	C.D. la Hey
" "		M. Koek
Appr. "	W. Spiering	J. Terpstra
" "		H.W.v.d. Molen

NEW PERSONNEL

A hearty welcome is extended to the following new R.I.L.'ers who recently took up employment:

Mr H. Pronk	Ch. Officer
„ H. Bijl	Appr. Engineer
„ A.H. de Boer	„ „
„ L. Bolsma	„ „
„ D.P.J. Brugman	„ „
„ E. van Draanen	„ „
„ H.J. Engels	„ „
„ W. Geerlings	„ „
„ H.M.M. Grootveld	„ „
„ E.L. Hoogendoorn	„ „
„ R.E.L. Hutzezon	„ „
„ P.C. IJzerman	„ „
„ J.F.G. Jacobs	„ „
„ D.W.D. Kelder	„ „
„ J.M.L. van Kollenburg	„ „
„ A. Kramer	„ „
„ M.J. Kuit	„ „
„ Ch. van der Laan	„ „
„ B. Lievers	„ „
„ H. Meyer	„ „
„ Th.I.J. Moerland	„ „
„ Tj. Molenaar	„ „
„ J. Noorman	„ „
„ M.A. Out	„ „
„ A. Pardavi	„ „
„ J. Rab	„ „
„ R.W.I. Rijnders	„ „
„ C.W. de Ruiter	„ „
„ F.H.J. Schleichriem	„ „
„ M.C. Schoremans	„ „
„ G.J. van Veldhuizen	„ „
„ E.I. Vierhout	„ „
„ P.J. Wouts	„ „
„ R.C. Zwaan	„ „

EXAMINATION RESULTS

Our congratulations go to the following officers, who passed examinations as indicated below:

Mr H.W. Louet Feisser	3rd Officer	II	10/7/59
„ H.K.M. Schot	„ „	Th.II	10/7/59
„ H.J.G.A. Otten	3rd Engineer	B	3/8/59
„ A. Verhoeff	Appr. „	ASW	9/2/59

LEAVING (OR LEFT) R.I.L. SERVICE

Mr H. Krist	3rd Engineer	own request
„ J. Ligtenberg	„ „	„
„ M. de Roos	„ „	„
„ C.J. Tromp	„ „	„
„ W.F. de Vlugt	4th „	„
„ J.A. Bremer	Purser 2nd Cl.	„

LEAVE

The following personnel went on leave:

Mr W. Ineke	Ch. Officer
„ O.M. Kleevens	3rd „
„ R.v.d. Brug	Ch. Engineer
„ H.v. Brussel	3rd „
„ J. Tamboer	„ „
„ J.R. Evertz	5th „
„ A. Gillesse	„ „
„ L. Swier	„ „
„ A. Wiersma	„ „

Those who returned are:

Mr Th.M.J. Effring	2nd Eng.	posted to m.v. STR. VAN DIEMEN
„ H.J.G.A. Otten	3rd „	„ „ „ STR. SOENDA
„ G. Slaager	Chef de Csc	„ „ „ TEGELBERG
„ F. Barink	„	„ „ „ STR. BANKA
„ E.M. van Rhooon		Djakarta
„ A.H. Veltman		HK HO

PROMOTION

Our congratulations go to Mr A. Verhoeff, who was promoted to 5th Engineer retroactive per 9th February 1959.

TRANSFERS OF CAPTAINS AND CHIEF ENGINEERS DURING AUGUST 1959

Mr W.A. Giel	Captain	posted to s.s. TJIBODAS
„ P.A.J.v.d. Bergh	„ „	„ „ „ TJIPONDOK
„ Th. Rose	Act. „	B.W. Hong Kong
„ J.G.H. Verkerk	Ch. Engineer	posted to m.v. TJISADANE

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