

Lampiran

Lampiran 1

Agreement Between Her Majesty's Government and Charles Brooke, Second Rajah of Sarawak

WHEREAS Charles Brooke Esquire Rajah and lawful Ruler of the State of Sarawak, in the island of Borneo, has represented to Her Majesty's Government the desire of that State to be placed under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen under the conditions hereinafter mentioned; it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:-

Article 1

The State of Sarawak shall continue to be governed and administered by the said Rajah Brooke and his successors as an independent State under the protection of Great Britain but such protection shall confer no right on Her Majesty's Government to interfere with the internal administration of that State further than is herein provided.

Article 2

In case any question should hereafter arise respecting the right of succession to the present or any future Ruler of Sarawak, such question shall be referred to Her Majesty's Government for decision.

Article 3

The relations between the State of Sarawak and all foreign States including the States of Brunei and North Borneo shall be conducted by Her Majesty's Government or in accordance with its directions; and if any difference should arise between the Government of Sarawak and that of any other State, the Government of Sarawak agrees to abide by the decision of Her Majesty's Government and to take all necessary measures to give effect thereto.

Article 4

Her Majesty's Government shall have the right to establish British Consular Offices in any part of the State of Sarawak who shall receive exequaturs in the name of the Government of Sarawak. They shall enjoy whatever privileges are usually granted to Consular Officers and shall be entitled to hoist the British flag over their residences and public offices.

Article 5

British subjects commerce and shipping shall enjoy the same rights privileges and advantages as the subjects commerce and shipping of the most favoured nation, as well as any other rights, privileges and advantages which may be enjoyed by the subjects commerce and shipping of the State of Sarawak.

Article 6

No cession or other alienation of any part of the territory of the State of Sarawak shall be made by the Rajah or his successors to any foreign State or the subjects or citizens thereof, without the consent of Her Majesty's Government but this restriction shall not apply to ordinary grants or leases of lands or houses to private individuals for purposes of residence, agriculture, commerce, or other business.

Given under any hand and seal this 14th day of June in the year Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Seal

(Signed) Charles Brooke, Rajah.

Seal

(Signed) SALISBURY.
5 September 1888.

Sumber: C.O. 531/1, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak: Original Correspondence, 1907-1951, hlm. 36-37.

Lampiran 2

Perlembagaan 1941

- (1) Negeri Sarawak ialah hak pusaka Raayat2 kita dan pehak kita menjadi pemegang amanah bagi mereka.
- (2) Perkhidmatan2 masharakat dan didekan pelajaran akan dimajukan dan dikembangkan serta darjah penghidupan raayat Sarawak seterusnya akan ditinggikan.
- (3) Barangsiapa atau sesiapa juga tidak boleh sekali2 dikurniakan hak2 yang menyalahi hak2 raayat negeri ini dan mereka tidak dibenarkan sekali-kali memerah Raayat kita atau pun mereka yang mendapat naungan dan penjagaan kita.
- (4) Keadilan akan didapati dengan mudah dan Raja serta tiap2 seorang yang bekerja dengan kerajaan akan bebas ditemui oleh orang ramai.
- (5) Kebebasan mendzahirkan fikiran sama ada dengan ucapan dan tulisan adalah dibenarkan dan digalakkan dan juga tiap2 seseorang akan dibenarkan beragama dengan agama yang disukainya.
- (6) Kakitangan2 kerajaan hendak-lah sentiasa ingat bahawa mereka tidak lain bahkan ialah hamba orang ramai dan di atas mereka itulah simpolan muhibbah dan kerjasama yang semata-mata menjadi tempat pergantungan mereka.
- (7) Sepanjang seseorang itu menjadi Raayat kita walau dari apa bangsa sekali pun akan bebas dibenarkan masok ke-dalam pejabat2 Perkhidmatan kita, pekerjaan yang boleh dipegang oleh mereka menurut kebolehan mereka dalam pelajaran, kelayakan dan menjalankan pekerjaan yang ditanggongnya.
- (8) Hendak-lah sentiasa diingati akan chita2 hendak berkerajaan sendiri itu, raayat Sarawak akan di-tarohkan keperchayaan dalam masa yang akan datang bagi memerintah diri mereka sendiri dan ikhtiar2 akan di-jalankan seboleh2-nya untok menyegerakan terchapai-nya chita2 ini dengan memberi didekan kepada mereka dengan pemberian tanggung-jawab dan keutamaan menjadi anak negeri.
- (9) Bahawa dasar Raja2 yang terdahulu daripada kita dan dasar kita sama-nya ialah bermaksud supaya segala bangsa dalam Negeri boleh hidup bersama2 dalam aman sentosa dan dasar ini hendak-lah terus diikuti oleh pengganti2 kita dan orang2 yang berkhidmat kepada kita serta sekalian orang2 yang mengikut mereka dalam masa yang akan datang kelak.

Sumber: *Utusan Sarawak*, 10 Disember 1955, hlm. 2. Versi bahasa Inggeris, sila rujuk *Sarawak By The Week*, 13 Ogos-18 Ogos 1956, hlm. 1. Lihat juga C.O. 947/42, Malaysia Commission Selected and Confidential Documents From Various Centres, 1962, hlm. 30.

Lampiran 3

Address By His Highness The Rajah of Sarawak

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

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

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

Touching now upon the question of Political Reforms: I wish to say that for long I have felt the need and desirability of ending the period of Autocratic Rule in Sarawak and substituting for it a liberal constitution. But now only do I feel that the time is ripe for effecting this great change in the traditional method of Government in Sarawak. I have always been positive, as was my Father, that it was never the intention of Sir James Brooke to establish a line of Absolute Rulers. What he set out to do was to protect the Natives of Sarawak, the real but backward owners of this land, from exploitation and oppression, until such time as they could govern themselves. I hope that it may be fairly said that this worthy aim has in a large measure been achieved. And now I am taking a step forward towards the ultimate aim, laid down by the First Rajah as the basis of his Policy: that of a self governing community and country. I believe that I am thereby honouring the pledge of the First Rajah which was to safeguard the Rights of the Native Population, a duty well discharged by my Father and, I trust, by myself.

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

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

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

Sumber: *The Sarawak Government Gazette*, 31 Mac 1941, hlm. 187-189.

Lampiran 4

Proclamation

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

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

Given under Our Hand and Seal
at Kuching, Sarawak,

this 31st day of March, 1941.

C.V. BROOKE,

Rajah of Sarawak.

Sumber: *The Sarawak Government Gazette*, 31 Mac 1941, hlm. 190.

Lampiran 5

Agreement Between Charles Brooke and Wong Nai Siong for Foochow Immigration, 1900

Memo of Agreement was made in duplicate between the Sarawak Government, hereinafter mentioned as the Government, on the first part, and Messrs. Nai Siong and Tek Chiong of Chop Sim Hock Chew Kang, hereinafter mentioned as the Contractors on the other part.

1. The Contractors agree to introduce into the Rejang River 1000 adult Chinese agriculturalists, men, women, and about 300 children and to establish them in that river for the purpose of cultivating rice, vegetables, fruits, etc., but of these immigrants not more than one half are to be introduced during the first year, that is to say before June 30, 1901, and the rest the contractors undertaken to introduce during the following year, that is to say between June 30, 1901 and June 30, 1902.
2. The Government undertakes to advance the Contractors the sum of \$30 for each adult and \$10 for each child so introduced, and of these advances two thirds shall be paid to the Contractors in Singapore, and the balance at Kuching on the arrival of the immigrants there, and the Contractors undertake that the majority of the immigrants to be introduced during the first year as mentioned in Paragraph 1, shall be brought to their destination in the Rejang within 4 calendar months from the date they receive the advances in Singapore as above mentioned.
3. The Contractors undertake to repay all such advances to the Government within 6 years from the date of this Agreement as follows: Nothing to be paid by the Contractors during the first year; during each of the subsequent years one-fifth of the advances to be paid each year, that is to say \$6, for each adult and \$2 for each child in respect to the advances paid on their account in accordance with Section 2.
4. The Government undertakes to provide for the passages of the aforementioned immigrants from Singapore to the Rejang, or, in the event of the Contractors bringing these immigrants direct from China to the Rejang, the Government will pay the Contractors \$5 for each immigrant as passage money.
5. The Government undertakes to provide the Contractors free of all rent or other charges for the term of 20 years from the date of this Agreement, sufficient land in the Rejang in the vicinity of Ensurai and Seduan streams, or elsewhere, for the proper settlement of the aforementioned immigrants and to insure that the immigrants shall get sufficient land for their purpose, the quantity of land being not less than 3 acres for each adult.
6. On the expiration of the above mentioned term of 20 years any immigrant shall on his application be given a grant for the land occupied by him subject to Quit rent at the rate of 10 cents per acre per annum, provided that such land be fully cultivated.

7. In the event of the Government wishing to occupy any land taken up by any of the immigrants a fair sum shall be paid to such immigrants by the government for disturbance in respect to crops, houses, etc.

8. The Government undertakes to make suitable landing places, roads, and paths.

9. On the recommendation of the Contractors the Government will recognize the appointment of any competent and suitable man as *kangchew* or headman of each village or settlement. The powers of such *kangchews* will be limited to the settlement of trivial disputes, boundary disputes, and other minor matters, but these powers will be more clearly defined by the Government when necessity subsequently arises for their appointments.

10. The Government guarantees full protection to immigrants from interference by Natives.

11. The Government will place no restrictions on the immigrants with respect to their planting or the scale of their produce, and they will be at liberty to plant what they please and sell where they like, but it is understood by the Contractors that the primary object in introducing these immigrants is the cultivation of rice, and they, on their part, undertake to see that this is not lost sight of.

12. The Government undertakes to ship all provisions, stores, etc. for the immigrants and produce sent by them to Kuching, on Government vessels at moderate rates of freight as opportunities of shipping by Government vessels afford, but the Government does not undertake to run steamers especially for the purpose of carrying such goods and produce but will do its best to assist the immigrants in this respect.

13. The Government will not permit any persons to visit the immigrants for the purpose of inducing them to gamble or to gamble with them, nor to sell opium to them. Gambling amongst the immigrants may be allowed, or not as decided to be advisable by the Government and the Contractors, and if at any time it is allowed, it will be confined solely to immigrants under the supervision of their headmen, and such headmen will alone have the right to sell opium to the immigrants under their charge. The Government will make special arrangements with the Farmers from time to time to insure those rules being carried out effectually.

14. The Government will permit that a limited but sufficient number of muskets may be kept by the immigrants to protect their crops from the ravages of wild pigs, etc.

15. After the expiration of 2 years from the date of agreement should the immigrants be successful and their settlements be in a thriving condition the Government will permit others joining them from China, and will assist such fresh immigrants in as far as it may lay in its power to do so.

16. Should the Contractors be successful in carrying out the objects of respect to these immigrants and succeed in establishing a prosperous settlement or settlements they will be permitted to conduct such trading operations as they may wish, and successful planters will be permitted to trade.

17. On their sureties for the repayment of the advances as agreed upon and mentioned in Paragraph 3 of the Contractors offer.

Signed - Khoo Siok Wan
Lim Boon Keng*

and the said Khoo Siok Wan and Lim Boon Keng do hereby affix their seals and sign their names as having duly given security for the Contractors in this respect.

Signed, sealed and delivered on the 9th day of July, 1900. (Signature are Khoo, Lim, Wong Nai Siong and Tek Chiong, Contractors: Charles Brooke and C.A. Bampfylde, Government: George Muir of Paterson, Simons & Co., Witness; at Kuching, July 27, 1900.)

*Khoo and Lim were important Chinese businessmen in Singapore.

Sumber: *Agreement Book*, April 1893-December 1902, Vol. II, hlm. 142-144.

Lampiran 6

Agreement Between Charles Brooke and The Cantonese Company, 1901

To Messrs. Ching Cho Shiong and Tang Kung Shook,

With respect to your proposal to form a company with the object of introducing Chinese Immigrants into the Rejang River for the purpose of cultivating under the style of "Sok Jong Kong", I am prepared to grant you promission to do this under the following conditions:

1. The Government will reserve for the purpose of your project sufficient land at Sungei Lanang and its neighborhood for the sole use of immigrants imported by your Company, for which no rental or other charges will be made, but no permanent grant will be given for this land, which will revert to Government when abandoned or no longer occupied, though so long as such land is cultivated in a bona fide manner it will remain the property of your Company, and will not be subject to sale or transfer to others.
2. Such land may not be alienated in any way by your Company, nor made liable to any charges or payments.
3. The Government reserves the right of making roads and railways through any part of the above mentioned reserve and of working minerals in the same but pay just compensation for any damages and disturbance where such roads and railways pass through or such minerals are worked on cultivated land.
4. A *kangchew* may be appointed by your Company to keep order amongst the immigrants and settle all small disputes, reporting to the Resident of the District all crimes and offence (sic); the appointment of the *kangchew* will be subject to the approval of the Government. Police assistance will be provided when necessary and the immigrants will receive full protection in every way.
5. All landing places, road, paths and bridges will be made by the Government as required.
6. The Government will supply the Company with a site at Sibu for the purpose of building stores or godowns for keeping and storing provisions and produce belonging to the immigrants.
7. The Government undertakes to pay the Company \$5 for every adult immigrant introduced by them into the Rejang the number of whom, however, is to be limited to 5000, and no more than 500 adults (exclusive of children) are to be imported in any one year.
8. The Company will have the same right as others to fish in the rivers or the sea.

9. Arrangements will be made by the Government with the Government Farmers so that all farms may be held by the *kangchew* under the same terms as granted to *kangchews* in Gambier and Pepper districts. The exclusive rights to granted to the *kangchew* will extend only over the Reserve of land occupied by the immigrants and no other will be permitted to sell opium, spirits, arrack and wine or gamble with immigrants within that Reserve.

10. The immigrants may manufacture rice arrack to be used by their women when being confined, as is the case in China, but such arrack is to be made in small quantities only and on no account is to be sold.

11. The *kangchew* will have the sole right to sell all stores and provisions required by the Immigrants and to buy all produce obtained by them but strictly at local current market rates. No others will be allowed to sell, buy or barter with the immigrants.

12. The Government will permit the Company to import firearms and ammunition for the use of the immigrants to protect their crops against wild pigs and other animals, but permits must first be obtained to import such firearms and ammunition.

13. The Government will grant to the Company under permanent lease a piece of land to be used solely as a burial ground.

14. The Government will assist the Company as far as possible in carrying on Government steamers at the usual rate of freights all stores, provisions and produce belonging to the Company or the Immigrants.

15. In the event of the Company failing to establish a colony of not less than 500 adults on the Reserve of land mentioned above within one year from this date the conditions mentioned herein will be terminated.

Give under my hand and seal at Kuching, Sarawak, this 5th day of March, 1901.

(Signed) Charles Brooke, Rajah

Sumber: *Agreement Book*, April 1893-December 1902, Vol. II, hlm. 155-156.

Lampiran 7

Perjanjian antara Charles Brooke dengan Rev. William Brewster bagi Penghijrahan Orang Henghua*

Ringkasan isi kandungan perjanjian yang ditandatangani di antara Charles Brooke dengan Rev. William Brewster adalah seperti berikut:-

- (a) Tempat: Di kawasan yang bersebelahan dengan kawasan orang Foochow di Sungai Merah, Sibü.
- (b) Bilangan orang: 300 orang termasuklah kaum lelaki, wanita, orang tua dan kanak-kanak.
- (c) Elaun: \$10.00 bagi setiap orang dewasa dan \$7.00 bagi kanak-kanak.
- (d) Tempat kediaman: Rumah-rumah atap sementara yang didirikan oleh pihak kerajaan.
- (e) Penanaman: Setiap orang yang mengambil bahagian akan diberi 2 hektar tanah dahulu untuk tujuan penanaman dan tanah akan diberikan lagi kemudiannya.

*Terjemahan dari sumber bahasa Cina.

Sumber: Lau Tzy Cheng, *Wong Nai Siong and The New Foochow*, (Singapore: South Seas Society, 1979), hlm. 68.

Lampiran 8

Government Invitation of 1880 for the Settlement of Chinese Agriculturalists in the Rejang

GOVERNMENT announcement of 1880 regarding the terms of its support for Chinese who intend to settle permanently in the Rejang as agriculturalists, preferably as rice farmers.

I, Charles Brooke, Rajah make known the following terms which the Government of Sarawak hereby agrees to fulfil with any Company of Chinese who will engage to bring into the Rejang River Chinese settlers with wives and families numbering not less than three hundred souls, who will employ themselves in gardening and farming paddy or in other cultivations:-

1st. The Government will provide land sufficient for their requirements free of charge.

2nd. The Government on first starting will build them temporary houses, and make a good path to their landing place.

3rd. The Government will give them one pasu of rice per man or woman and a little salt and half the amount to every child for the first 12 months.

4th. The Government engages to keep up steam communication with Kuching and carry any necessities for these settlers on the most reasonable terms.

5th. The Government will build a Police Station near them to protect them and assist in making themselves understood in the native language and generally look after them.

6th. In carrying out the above engagements the Government expect the said Chinese will permanently settle in the territory of Sarawak.

Kuching, 11th November, 1880.

Sumber: *The Sarawak Gazette*, 29 November 1880, hlm. 59.

Lampiran 9

List of Capitan China for the Colony of Sarawak

1st Division

1. Ong Tiang Swee	Hokkien	Kuching
2. Tan Bak Lim	Teochew	Kuching
3. Lee Wing Thong	Cantonese	Kuching
4. Chong Joon Kee	Hylam	Kuching
5. Jong Poong Chong	Hakka	Kuching
6. Wong Chung Nguong	Foochow	Kuching
7. Ong Kwan Hin	Hokkien	Kuching
8. Chong Jin Chong	Hakka	Batu Kawa
9. Wong Shaw Fui	Hakka	Tondong
10. Liew Nyan Foo	Hakka	Bau
11. Chong Ngiat Min	Hakka	Siniawan
12. Chin Hon Leong	Hakka	Buso
13. Vong Kim Choon	Hakka	Serian
14. Kong Siong Luk	Hakka	Tebakang
15. Phiong Vui Khoon	Hakka	Tertedu
16. Lau Khiok Chun	Teochew	Lundu
17. Go Kheng Hun	Hokkien	Sematan
18. Ong Khai Yan	Hylam	Simunjan
19. Chai Ket Tze	Hakka	Sungei Baki
20. Lim Kok Pun	Teochew	Bako
21. Lo Jun Sang	Hakka	Jemukan Semera

2nd Division

1. Poh Bak Tang	Teochew	Simanggang
2. Tan Kee Kiang	Teochew	Sabu
3. Yeo Kim Chiang	Hokkien	Lingga
4. Lee Chin Kiew	Hakka	Pantu
5. Tan Seow Hai	Teochew	Sebuyaw
6. Ong Khi Hian	Hylam	Maludam
7. Bong Nan Siong	Hakka	Engkilili
8. Tay Ang Hui	Teochew	Lubok Antu
9. Si Mia Chiaw	Teochew	Betong
10. Wee Lai Soon	Hokkien	Pusa
11. Ng Chin Chong	Hakka	Spaoh
12. Go Song Chew	Teochew	Debak
13. Ong Woo Tiaw	Hokkien	Saratok
14. Li Chi Yin	Hakka	Kabong
15. Gan Nwe Chai	Hokkien	Roban

3rd Division

1. Teo Chong Loh	Hokkien	Sibu
2. Ho Kian Hua	Hokkien	Kanowit
3. Chan Guan Teck	Hokkien	Song
4. Teo Chow Beng	Teochew	Kapit
5. Tay Ah Kiong	Hokkien	Belaga
6. Lee Ban Seng	Hokkien	Matu
7. Chi Kim Swee	Hokkien	Rejang
8. Tan Khi Leong	Hokkien	Mukah
9. Ho Cheng Hua	Hokkien	Penakub
10. Chia Juay Chiaw	Hokkien	Balingian
11. Law Kim Onn	Teochew	Oya
12. Choa Sui Kim	Hokkien	Dalat
13. Tan Nging Cheng	Hokkien	Daro

4th Division

1. Sim Kheng Chong	Hokkien	Sibuti
2. Kho Thuan Lip	Hokkien	Niah
3. Choa Lian Hin	Hokkien	Baram
4. Lim Chui Kang	Hokkien	Beluru
5. Chan Lian Sang	Hokkien	K. Nyabor
6. Sim Ah Kian	Hokkien	Long Lama
7. Sim Cheng Tah	Hokkien	Linai
8. Kho Sian Chui	Hokkien	Long Tru Tinjar
9. Sim Pian Geok	Hokkien	Long Akah
10. Lim Kiaw San	Hokkien	Lepan Lujuc
11. Hwang Ing Tee	Foochow	Poyut
12. Tan Kang Tze	Teochew	Bintulu
13. Lim Khim Soon	Teochew	Tatau

5th Division

1. Chong Hong Thai	Cantonese	Limbang
2. Liaw Kim Liew	Hokkien	Lawas

Sumber: Kho Chong Soo (ed.), *The British Borneo Year Book*, Vol. 1, (Singapore: Mun Ngui Press & Co., 1952), hlm. 20-22.

Lampiran 10

MA'LUMAT

dari

Jeneral Sir Thomas Albert Blamey, GBE, KCB, CMG, DSO, ED
Pemimpin Tinggi Tentera Australia

KEPADA:

Semua penduduk dari BORNEO, TIMOR, CREAM, AMBON, KAI, AROE, TANIMBAR, PULAU2 dilautan ARAFURA, PAPUA INGGERIS, NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND, pulau2 SOLOMON, BOUGAINVILLE dan pulau2 dekatnya, OCEAN, NAURU dan pulau2 BISMARCK.

MENINGKATKAN bahawa dengan adanya surat menyerah yang ditanda tangani di Tokio pada hari yang kedua bulan lapan, 1945, atas perintah dan atas nama Kaisar Jepun, Pemerintah Jepun dan Pemimpin2 yang berlaku dari tentera Kerajaan Jepun dan disetujui oleh wakil2 dari Amerika Serikat, Republik Tionkok, Kerajaan Inggeris dan Russia, telah dilakukan menyerahnya Pemimpin2 yang berlaku dari tentera Kerajaan Jepun dan semua tentera Jepun dan semua tentera yang dikepalai oleh Jepun di mana saia pada negeri2 Serikat tersebut di atas dengan tiada memakai janji apa2.

MENINGKATKAN PULA, bahawa telah dikeluarkan "Perintah yang berlaku No. 1 - dari tentera Laut dan Darat" oleh Pemimpin yang besar dari tentera Jepun di mana saja untuk memerintah semua tentera Jepun dan semua tentera yang diketuai Jepun, supaya segera memberhentikan permusohan, meletakkan senjatanya tinggal diam di tempatnya sekarang dan menyerah dengan tiada memakai janji apa2 pada ketua2 tentera yang mewakili Negeri2 Serikat tersebut di atas.

DAN MENINGKATKAN LAGI, bahawa saya Jeneral Sir Thomas Blamey GBE KCB CMG DSO ED Pemimpin Tinggi dari tentera Australia telah ditunjukkan untuk menerima penyerahannya semua tentera Jepun di pulau2, daerah2 dan tempat2 tersebut di atas.

Maka saya menyampaikan salam dan pemberian selamat pada tuan, semua penduduk tersebut di atas, dan terutama pada semua TAWANAN PERANG dan lain2 ra'yat Negeri Serikat yang sekarang ada di pulau2, daerah2 dan tempat2 tersebut berhubung dengan akan segera datangna kebebasan tuan oleh tentera Australia.

SAYA MEMERENTAHKAN PADA TUAN UNTUK MENURUT Ma'lumat2, Perintah2 dan Pertunjok2 yang saya keluarkan atau dikeluarkan oleh ketua tentera Australia yang saya tunjukkan buat pulau, daerah atau tempat tuan.

SELANJUTNYA SAYA MEMERENTAHKAN pada tuan supaya tinggal tenang2 saja, pekerjaan tuan sehari hari kerjakanlah baik2 dan berdiamlah pada tempat atau rumah tuan sekarang untuk menunggu Ma'lumat2, Perintah2 dan Pertunjok2 dari saya atau dari wakil2 saya.

Tertanda pada hari yang kedua bulan 9, 1945.

(Sd.)
Pemimpin Tinggi
dari
Tentera Australia

Sumber: File of Sockalingam Kali (Packet J.J/K.K, Arkib Negeri Sarawak).

Lampiran 11

Draft Leaflet to be dropped over Kuching, Batu Kawa, Bau Lundu, Serian and Simanjan [Simunjan]

To the people of the First and Second Divisions of Sarawak.

1. News of the Japanese surrender will already have reached you. In addition to the Australian troops who will be coming to remove the Japanese, three officers of the Sarawak Government are coming to help you, they are Lieut Colonel W.P.N.L. DITMAS, Lieut Colonel C.E. Gascoigne, and Major G.T. MYLES. They belong to a military unit known as the British Borneo Civil Affairs Unit (BBCAU).
2. The following general instructions are issued for your help and guidance:-
 - (a) You are asked to conserve your stocks of food as carefully as possible and to continue planting food stuffs to your utmost ability, as shortage of shipping and food makes the supply problem difficult.
 - (b) Persons living outside the Kuching Municipal Area are asked to stay where they are until called, this applies particularly to the Bau and Serian districts.
 - (c) Looting or stealing of any property whatsoever is a very serious offence and is liable to severe punishment. This includes all Japanese owned property, also property taken from others by the Japanese, but in the case of the latter, after investigation and in due course this property will be returned to the rightful owners.
 - (d) In the event of the Japanese authorities relinquishing administrative control before the arrival of the Allied troops and until further orders are received from BBCAU, Native Officers and other Government servants at present in office should administer the areas under their control in accordance with the laws of Sarawak and of conditions existing in Sarawak immediately prior to the Japanese occupation in 1941. Their main duty is to ensure the protection of life and property. Ketua Kampong and Capitan China and other Chiefs will continue exercising the powers they held prior to the Japanese occupation. Improper behaviour during the period of enemy occupation will be investigated.
 - (e) The Native Officer in charge of Kuching district and the Senior Inspector in charge of Police in Kuching will report to BBCAU immediately on its arrival at Pending or Kuching.
 - (f) It is possible that some stocks of food still exist in the First and Second Divisions. All of these must be safeguarded and Police guards put over the places in which they are stored. In cases of genuine need, issues of food may be made from any of such stores, but full details of total stocks, amounts of issues with names and dates must be recorded.

(g) All Government office buildings, including the Museum, the Power Station, Churches, the Mosque and Cinemas, and all stores of valuable commodities must be placed under Police guard to ensure their safety.

(h) It should be the immediate responsibility of all Natives Officers assisted by their Staffs to make reports on the availability of all food supplies and the location and quantity of all food in stores, and the condition and location of any former Government or Japanese vegetable gardens or rice plantations. These reports for the whole of the First and Second Divisions are to be handed to or sent to BBCAU as soon as possible after their arrival in Kuching. The Kuching Chinese Chamber of Commerce is requested to assist with this work.

Sumber: War Leaflet (disimpan dalam Arkib Negeri Sarawak).

Lampiran 12

Voting on the Cession Bill in the Council Negri, 15 May 1946*

FOR:	AGAINST:
J.B. Archer (Acting Chief Secretary)	J.O. Gilbert (Resident, Fourth and Fifth Division)
G.E. Cascoigne (Treasurer)	W.P.N.L. Ditmas (Resident, First Division)
L.D. Kennedy (Trade and Customs)	Abang Openg Abang Safiee (Native Officer, First Division)
B.J.C. Spurway (Forests)	Abang Kiprawi (Native Officer, First Division)
C.D. Adams (Acting Resident Third Division)	Abang Samsuddin
R.E. Edwards	Datuk Patinggi Abang Haji Abdillah
Datu Pahlawan Abang Haji Mustapha	Abang Abu Latip (Native Officer, Second Division)
Datu Amar Abang Sulaiman	Datu Zin (Native Officer, Second Division)
Datu Menteri Encik Zain	Abang Haji Draup (Native Officer, Second Division)
Haji Nawawi (Mufti)	Abang Ali (Miri)
Tan Bak Lim	Datu Tuanku Mohamad (Native Officer, Fourth Division)
A. Mulder	Abang Mustapha (Native Officer, Fifth Division)
Temenggung Koh	Rev. P.P.H. Howes
Bennet Jarraw (Native Officer, Third Division)	Philip Jitam
J. Owen (Eurasian representative)	D.M. Deen (Indian Muslim representative)
Khoo Peng Loong (Sibu Chinese representative)	Edward Jerah (Native Officer, Second Division)
Abang Ahmad (Sibu)	
Abang Haji Abdul Rahim (Native Officer, Third Division)	
ABSTAINED:	
J.C.H. Barcroft (Resident, Second Division)	
Datuk Hakim Abang Haji Mohidin	
ABSENT:	
Ong Hap Leong	
Tse Shuen Sung	

*Draf undang-undang itu diluluskan pada 17 Mei 1946 dengan 19 menyokong dan 16 menentang. Yang berbeza hanya Barcroft dan Datuk Hakim yang tidak mengundi pada 15 Mei telah mengundi menyokong penyerahan manakala C.D. Adams yang menyokong penyerahan pada 15 Mei pula tidak hadir kerana sakit.

Sumber: See *Hua Daily News*, 24 Oktober 1996, hlm. 8. Lihat juga R.H.W. Reece, *The Name of Brooke: The End of White Rajah Rule in Sarawak*, (Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1982), hlm. 237. Haji Mohammad Hasbie Sulaiman, *Perjuangan Anti-Cession Sarawak: Peranan Utama Persatuan Kebangsaan Melayu Sarawak*, (Kuching: Persatuan Kebangsaan Melayu Sarawak, 1989), hlm. 80-81.

Lampiran 13

Instrument of Cession

INSTRUMENT OF CESSION of the state of Sarawak by His Highness Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., Rajah of Sarawak, acting with the advice and consent of the Supreme Council of Sarawak, to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India.

WHEREAS His Highness Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., is lawfully Rajah of the State of Sarawak.

AND WHEREAS by an Agreement dated the fourteenth day of June 1888, the State of Sarawak was placed under the protection of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

AND WHEREAS His Highness the Rajah, acting with the advice and consent of the Supreme Council of Sarawak, has determined that, in the interests of the inhabitants of Sarawak, the State of Sarawak should be ceded to His Majesty the King and thereafter from part of his Majesty's dominions, which cession has been authorised by an Order dated the eighteenth day of May, 1946, enacted by the Rajah with the advice and consent of the Council Negri of Sarawak, and entitled Order No. C-24 (Cession of Sarawak) 1946.

AND WHEREAS Christopher William Dawson Esquire has been authorised by His Majesty to accept on his behalf the said Cession.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS -

1. The territory of the State of Sarawak, and the full sovereignty and dominion over the State, are hereby ceded by the Rajah, acting with the advice and consent of the Supreme Council of Sarawak, to and accepted on behalf of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, as from the date on which, this Instrument comes into operation (hereinafter called the date of Cession), to the intent that the State of Sarawak shall thereupon become part of His Majesty's dominions.
2. There are hereby transferred to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, as from the date of Cession, the rights of the Rajah, the Rajah in Council, and the State and Government of Sarawak in all lands and buildings including the Astana, but subject to existing private rights and native customary rights, and all the other property rights and assets of the State and Government of Sarawak, including the funds and securities of the Government, whether within or outside Sarawak; and all things necessary to give effect to such transfer shall be done.
3. All persons who immediately before the date of Cession are employed in the service of the Government of Sarawak will be continued in their employment by His on term not less favourable than those obtaining before the date of Cession save that they shall hold office at the pleasure of His Majesty; and His Majesty accepts liability for the payment of any pensions

gratuities and other like benefits due to be paid after the date of Cession to any person or to his dependants in respect of service with the Government of Sarawak.

4. This Instrument shall come into operation on such date as by virtue of an Order made by His Majesty in Council Sarawak becomes part of His Majesty's dominions.

Provided that His Majesty shall from the date of execution of this Instrument have full power and authority to make provision for the government of Sarawak, such provision to take effect on or after the date of Cession.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF His Highness Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., Rajah of Sarawak, on his own behalf, and Christopher William Dawson Esquire on behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, have signed the present Instrument and have affixed thereto their seals; and the seal of the Supreme Council of Sarawak has been affixed thereto, by the authority of the Council and in its presence.

Done at Kuching, Sarawak, the twenty-first day of May, 1946.

(Signed) C.V. Brooke
Rajah of Sarawak (Seal)

(Signed) C.W. Dawson (Seal)

(Stamp)
SUPREME COUNCIL
Sarawak

Sumber: C.O. 531/32/7, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak: Original Correspondence 1907-1951, hlm. 77-79.

Lampiran 14

The Sarawak Cession Order in Council, 1946

At the Court at Buckingham Palace the 26th day of June, 1946

Present:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by an Instrument of Cession dated the twenty-first day of May, 1946, His Highness Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., Rajah of Sarawak, acting with the advice and consent of the Supreme Council of Sarawak, has ceded to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the territory of the State of Sarawak and the full sovereignty and dominion over the said State, as from the date on which the said Instrument of Cession comes into operation, to the intent that the State of Sarawak shall thereupon become part of His Majesty's dominions.

AND WHEREAS it is provided by the said Instrument of Cession that it shall come into operation on such date as, by virtue of an Order made by His Majesty in Council, Sarawak becomes part of his Majesty's dominions;

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:-

1. This Order may be cited as the Sarawak Cession Order in Council, 1946, and shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1946.
2. As from the first day of July, 1946, Sarawak shall be annexed to, and shall form part of, His Majesty's dominions and shall be called the Colony of Sarawak.
3. All persons who on the first day of July, 1946, are Sarawak subjects by reason of the Sarawak Orders No. N-2 (Sarawak Nationality and Naturalization) 1934, and N-2A (Sarawak Nationality and Naturalization Amendment) 1939, shall on that day become British subjects.
4. His Majesty hereby reserves to himself, His Heirs and Successors, power to revoke, alter, add to, or amend this Order.

E.C.E. LEADBITTER

Sumber: *The Sarawak Government Gazette*, 1 Julai 1946, hlm. 2.

Lampiran 15

Cession of Sarawak

(An Order to authorise the Cession of Sarawak to His Majesty the King)

WHEREAS it is in the interests of the inhabitants of Sarawak that the territory of the State of Sarawak, and the full sovereignty and dominion over the State, should be ceded to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Heirs and Successors:

Now THEREFORE it is hereby enacted by His Highness the Rajah acting by and with the advice and consent of the Council Negri, as follows:-

1. This Order may be cited as Order No. C-24 (Cession of Sarawak) 1946.
2. The Rajah-in-Council is hereby authorised to cede the territory of the State of Sarawak, and the full sovereignty and dominion over the State, to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to the intent that Sarawak shall become part of His Majesty's dominions; and on such cession any claim, however arising, of any person other than His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to succeed to any right of sovereignty in respect of the territory of Sarawak shall be barred and of no effect.
3. The Rajah in Council is hereby authorised to do all things necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the cession, and of transferring to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all property and rights whatsoever in respect of the State and Government of Sarawak.
4. This Order shall come into force forthwith.

C.V. BROOKE,
Rajah.

Kuching, 18th May, 1946.

Sumber: *The Sarawak Government Gazette*, 25 Mei 1946, hlm. 32.

Lampiran 16

Senarai Gabenor Sarawak

Nama-nama berikut telah menjadi Gabenor di Sarawak dari tahun 1946 sehingga tahun 1963:-

Sir Charles Arden Clarke	:	1946-1949 (3 tahun)
Sir Duncan Stewart	:	1949 (mati dibunuh di Sibu)
Sir Anthony Abell	:	1949-1959 (10 tahun)
Sir Alexander Waddell	:	1959-15 September 1963

Sumber: Haji Buyong Adil, *Sejarah Sarawak*, (Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 1981), hlm. 118.

Lampiran 17

Full Text of White Paper

History of the Organisation

While a number of embryonic Communist cells existed in Sarawak in the immediate post-war years, no attempt was made to weld these groups into a unified and coherent body until October, 1951 when, the day before the student strike in the Kuching Chung Hua Middle School, an organisation known as the Sarawak Overseas Chinese Democratic Youth League was secretly inaugurated.

The Communist nature and subversive intentions of this League were made manifestly clear in a document now in Government's possession, an extract from which reads:-

Consequently the mission of the League externally is to unite the organisation, encourage the progressive Chinese Youths in Sarawak to carry out propaganda activities, arouse patriotism and wake the people up to intensify their anti-British ideology; and internally to enable comrades systematically to study Marxism/Leninism and the ideologies of Mao Tse-Tung.

For the sake of ensuring victory in the struggle and avoiding enemy attacks, the League remains a secret organisation and accepts the outline of the Singapore Anti-British League.

While the short-lived emergency in 1952 inhibited the early life of the League and some of its members were either deported or forced to flee the country to avoid arrest, a sufficient nucleus remained to carry on the League's subversive aims and in the following years succeeded in expanding its activities to a number of fields and increasing its following and influence.

Today the organisation is controlled by a central committee which works through a number of functional committees (e.g., a Labour Movement Committee) and district committees. At a lower level are individual cells and "Hsueh Hsih" groups. ("Hsueh Hsih" literally translated means "study for action"). It is used by the organisation as a method of propagating "correct thinking", i.e., Communist thinking.

This state of affairs is reflected in another document written by a senior member of the organisation which is in the possession of Government:-

It cannot be denied that right from its inception our O* - under the guidance of Marxism/Leninism - stands firmly on the side of the people and wages a determined and subtle struggle against 'XT' ‡ and that our members are active and faithful fighters struggling for independence and liberation of 'S' ¶.

It has many times frustrated the attacks of 'XT' and has reaped fruitful results in many fields including the Student Movement and the Peasantry Movement as well as the Labour Movement.

Within the short span of a few years it has trained a number of faithful and capable revolutionary cadres and a batch of progressive members and activists.

It has raised to a certain level the political consciousness of the middle and backward masses, especially during the past few months when certain work was carried out aiming at promoting some important changes.

It now begins to reap more significant results from its work. It represents a new force and under the rule of White Terror continues to survive and grow subtly. Its ability to attain ultimate revolutionary victory is beyond doubt.

* Organisation ≠ British Imperialists ≠ Sarawak

Aims and Policy of the Organisation

The aim of this subversive organisation are clearly revealed in one of their captures documents, entitled "Manifesto on the Establishment of the Borneo Communist Party" which, inter alia, states:-

Its objects are to overthrow the British Imperialists' colonial rule; to eradicate thoroughly all the exploiting classes and systems; to establish a completely independent, democratic, peaceful, prosperous and powerful socialist country; and gradually to attain the highest ideal of mankind - Communist society.

The document leaves the reader in no doubt of what in fact this means, for it goes on to say:-

The Party must Hsueh Hsih strenuously and with open heart absorb the rich experience of all Communist forerunners, especially the rich experience in founding the Party and in the struggle of our Big Brothers, the Soviet Russian Communist Party and Chinese Communist Party, so as to enable us to strengthen ourselves and to equip ourselves with the necessary spiritual weapon for our struggle from time to time.

The Party must Hsueh Hsih seriously and wisely and creatively weld together the general principles of Marxism/Leninism with the practicality of our revolutionary struggle. The Party must also with determination resist and oppose any tendency towards dogmatism and empiricism; and isolate itself from the struggle ruthlessly against all forms of formalism, right-wing revisionism, reformism, infantile

left-wing opportunism and all thoughts that are alien to the proletariat.

Activities in Schools

The minds of students in Sarawak as elsewhere, are receptive to new ideas. There is abundant evidence that a major part of the Communists' efforts is directed towards the subversion of students and the creation in the schools of Sarawak of a body of believers, all thinking along "correct" lines and obedient to the self-appointed leaders. Lessons are less important than politics as the following extracts from a captured document show:-

On the part of the students, the masses under such pressure generally show more concern over their lessons and certain kinds of cultural recreation activities than student movements and politics. The foundation of our cadres is not so good; but they are capable of exercising a good influence over many schoolmates engendering in them better knowledge of and smouldering hate against 'XT'.

Carry out the masses line among fellow students one step further with thoroughness and seriousness. Win over fellow students unceasingly and persistently. To accomplish this, it is necessary to find a solution to the problem of lessons and to develop all essential and possible cultural recreation activities.

One of the most effective methods of influencing the minds of students is collective Hsueh Hsih. The phrase "Hsueh Hsih", like its English translation "Study for action", is almost meaningless in itself and can be used quite openly in public exhortations. But to a Communist it means a well tried technique of group study under selected leaders designed to produce complete uniformity of thought by bringing out and correcting any individual tendencies to deviate from the party lines. Hsueh Hsih groups operate secretly among students in many schools throughout Sarawak. Their tasks are laid down in comprehensive directives of which the following short extract is typical:-

To expose defects and mistakes it is necessary to know the cause and origin of things; Hsueh Hsih all theories related to this field such as the background and course of history; Hsueh Hsih the revolutionary history of 'S' and origin of class; examine and discuss the individualism, feebleness and vacillation of the bourgeoisie.

The organisation has not neglected to exploit for its own purposes the natural and healthy pleasure which students take in picnics, games, music and other recreational activities. These innocent-seeming diversions are used to condition young minds to the Communist pattern of thought and to identify possible recruits. The objectives are identical with those attaching to similar activities fostered in the trade unions.

All this activity amounts to more than mere talk. In 1958 a directive was issued to the Student Movement in Chung Hua Middle School No. 2 in Kuching. Part of it read as follows:-

Oppose the small number of real reactionary teachers, try the best to win over the middle and backward teachers, including even those anti-Communist ones, and struggle against them in a proper way. In devising strategy and tactics the following principles should be borne in mind:-

(a) 'reasonable, favourable and rhythmical';

(b) first attack the isolated and scattered enemy, later attack the strong and concentrated enemy.

Seize any opportunity to expose the true face of the principal, according to the facts, before the masses. Public exposure should be handled with care.

It will be recalled by all those interested in school affairs in Sarawak that, in April, 1960, in circumstances of very considerable publicity in the Chinese and English press and owing to his position being made intolerable by his students, the Principal of this school felt obliged to resign.

Campaigns of this sort, organised and put into effect by student pressure groups, have a disastrous effect on the discipline and efficiency of schools. They are directly contrary to the interests of the majority of students and their parents who do regard lessons as more important than politics.

Penetration of Trade Unions

The aim of the organisation is also to obtain control of a number of registered trade unions in Kuching and Sibü by spreading Communist indoctrination among the workers with the eventual aim of complete domination of the entire trade union movement in Sarawak.

How the organisation works in a trade union is shown by this extract from the organisation's report on their work in the labour movement for the first six months of 1958:-

The Trade Union Open Work Secret Directing Cells were formed to suit the requirements of central work. At present, apart from thought education work, open work is fairly important. The Secret Directing Cells are a very good form to be used in carrying out open work.

To improve our open work we must strengthen and consolidate these Directing Cells. This is particularly essential in cases where the union's executive committees are weak and under the fanatic attack of 'XT'; we could not hope to do our work well.

The existence of such Directing Cells would elevate the committee members' ability in work and in analyzing problems and ensure unanimity of opinion and co-operation in the executive committee of a union. It is essential to study the situation of the Labour Movement and to discuss problems from time to time.

Practice has proved that during the last 6 months our policies have gained easy passage at meetings of executive committees of various

unions and, since they had been officially approved by all, they were put into execution with more enthusiasm.

However, owing to the low theoretical level and poor working ability of the comrades of the labour movement department and the existence of liberalism among them, there have been certain erroneous decisions.

For instance, in the beginning the 'E.L.'* Union dared not express its support for the SESCO strike; and the 'B.W.' † Union's letter to the 9 unions concerning the San Builders' problem.

Furthermore, the Directing Cells failed to hold meetings from time to time as scheduled and so their valuable functions were not fully utilized. Henceforth better use should be made of these Directing Cells so that they can fulfil the functions they were intended for.

The activists should intensify hsueh hsih and study regularly the general situation of the labour movement and related problems, so as to elevate their ability in work and in analyzing problems. It is hoped that comrades responsible for open work make frequent study of these problems.

Apart from cells, indoctrination among members of the unions is also carried out through the media of singing groups, harmonica groups and other forms of ostensibly harmless collective activities within the unions. That these activities are not so harmless can be seen from this extract from another captured document.

Generally speaking young workers are interested in cultural recreation. Bearing this in mind, we have organised singing and dancing groups as well as harmonica groups in the 'E.L.' and 'P.W.' ‡

In the beginning activists were few and mediocre. Owing to scarcity of work in other fields we were able to concentrate our effort in cultural and recreative work which was then still something new to the workers. Gradually the number of activists increased. Later our technique also improved and the singing groups thrived.

In the course of these we discovered many progressive workers who, after our education and fostering, became closer to the unions, then activists, and then members of the organisation.

* Employees and Labourers † Building Workers
‡ Printing Workers

Influence among the people in the rural areas

While no headway has been made by this organisation in extending its subversive influence to the indigenous races of Sarawak, there is evidence of the spreading of Communist indoctrination among the isolated Chinese communities in the rural areas.

The following extracts from documents show how rural communities enter into the calculations of the organisation:-

The fostering of rural area youth cadres is the main key to the solution of rural area work.

On the peasantry side they have not so long ago started to correct their neglect of theoretical hsueh hsih and have discussed the problem of 'S' revolution and peasantry work.

If we tell these young men to carry a gun and fight against 'XT' they may be willing to do so, but they would be impatient if you tell them to carry on with this quiet and peaceful kind of rural area work. The answer is that we must make them understand the revolutionary situation and future of the rural area and 'S'.

Assistance from Communist Literature

The organisation is assisted in its task of spreading Communist ideology among the people of Sarawak by the large volume of Communist and subversive literature available in Sarawak today. In addition to the material openly available in certain newspapers widely read in schools and elsewhere, much literature has been imported from abroad.

These imports cover everything from children's story and picture books to the classics and from elementary school books to scientific and technical works.

Cultural subversion is one of the Communists' methods of attack and the flood of books, papers and magazines is proof of their intention to supply the necessary tools of their trade to subversive elements in Sarawak. Even well known works, whether of Chinese or western origin, can be given a significance favourable to Communism by cleverly written introductions.

Imported literature comes into Sarawak by parcel post, second class mail and registered mail, while a considerable quantity also arrives by ship as manifested ship's cargo. It is known that proscribed publications are being imported into Sarawak by covert means; for instance, the proscribed "Week End News" is known to have been hidden in the pages of the "South China Morning Post".

Estimates show that some 200,000 periodicals, books and magazines of various kinds entered Sarawak in 1959. In order to safeguard the public, Government placed a ban on certain publishing houses and increased the list of specific proscribed publications.

As a result of the Government's ban, a total of some 6,000 proscribed books have been handed in and approximately 7,000 have been re-exported by various bookshops.

Conclusion

The Government has been aware of the existence of the secret Communist organisation for some time. It is important at the present time that the people of Sarawak should also know of its existence.

During the past year the emergence of political parties has introduced new opportunities for this organisation to carry on its clandestine activities. Party leaders and members should be aware of the danger so that they may be on their guard against insidious infiltration.

The people of Sarawak as a whole better understand why it is necessary for the Government from time to time to take action against certain individuals when their membership of this organisation has been established beyond reasonable doubt.

This paper is not directed against any particular group in the community whether racial, occupational or educational; each has its essential part to play in the life of Sarawak.

It is among the Chinese that clandestine organisation has its origin and strength but it is far from representing them as a whole.

The Chinese have contributed inestimably to the development of Sarawak in the past and are making good progress in integrating themselves into the community as a whole.

If unchecked the clandestine movement will destroy this peaceful progression. The object of this Paper is to alert everyone to the existence of the threat and to enlist the support of the public of all races and in all walks of life in its suppression.

Sumber: *Sarawak By The Week*, 17 Julai-23 Julai 1960, hlm. 2-9. Lihat juga Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1960 dalam C.O. 947/32, Paper for the Information of the Malaysia Commission, 1960-1962, hlm. 41-46.

Lampiran 18

Kuching Municipal Council

The Following are the names of the 27 successful candidates:

Ward No. 1 (Datu)	Inche Dawi bin Abdul Rahman Inche Mohamad bin Haji Bakri Inche Ikwan bin Zainie
Ward No. 2 (Mosque)	Haji Su'ut Tahir Inche Ahmad Zaidi Adruce Haji Mohamad Rambli bin Haji Leman
Ward No. 3 (Satok South)	Mr. William Tan Mr. Teo Kui Seng Mr. Kong Yu Siong
Ward No. 4 (Rock)	Mr. Henry Ong Kee Chuan Mr. John Lee Nyuk Syn Mr. Ee Ghim Yam
Ward No. 5 (Market)	Mr. Law Heng Choon Mr. Fan Kuan Ling Mr. Chin Poh Luke
Ward No. 6 (Bazaar)	Mr. Lo Foot Kee Mr. Song Thian Cheok Mr. Ong Kee Hui
Ward No. 7 (Padungan)	Mr. Tan Tak Seng Mr. Song Thian Ho Mr. Goh Hong Kee
Ward No. 8 (Central)	Mr. Stephen Yong Kuet Tze Mr. Shii Dai Seng Mr. Francis Tan Eng Chong
Ward No. 9 (East)	Mr. Yeo Cheng Hoe Mr. Chan Siaw Hee Mr. Sim Joo Sek

Sumber: *Sarawak By The Week*, 4 November-10 November 1956, hlm. 2.

Lampiran 19

Sibu Urban District Council

Ward 1 (Upper Island)	Yew Kheng Sui Pang Ming Seng
Ward 2 (Lower Island)	Law Hieng Ing Tieu Sung Seng
Ward 3 (Upper Kampongs)	Abang Haji Abdul Razak Abang Kiprawi bin Datu Abang Yan
Ward 4 (Lower Kampongs)	Ainnie bin Dhoby V.G. Bandong
Ward 5 (Race Course)	Peter Jong Kuet Siong Ngo Tieng Eng
Ward 6 (Sungei Merah)	Teng Kah Eng Ting Chew Hin
Ward 7 (Bukit Assek)	J. Wong Ngai Chang Chang Ta Kang Kong Sung Seng
Ward 8 (Lanang Road)	Ting Lik Hung Chew Geok Lin Lee Yu Yong
Ward 9 (Salim)	Kong Chung Siew Chieng Hie Kwong

Sumber: *The Sarawak Government Gazette Extraordinary*, Part IV, Vol. XII, No. 27, 31 Disember 1957, hlm. 215. Senarai nama tersebut juga boleh didapati dalam *Sarawak By The Week*, 15 Disember-21 Disember 1957, hlm. 2.

Lampiran 20

Senarai Pengerusi SUDC

Pegawai-pegawai Daerah dan Ahli-ahli Majlis yang telah terpilih dan berkhidmat sebagai Pengerusi SUDC (Sibu Urban District Council) mulai 01.01.1952-01.01.1991 adalah seperti berikut:-

A.C. Waine (Rasmi)	01. 01. 1952 - 31. 08. 1952
G. Lloyd Thomas (Rasmi)	01. 09. 1952 - 31. 08. 1954
A.F. Griffin (Rasmi)	01. 09. 1954 - 21. 10. 1954
G.A.T. Shaw (Rasmi)	22. 10. 1954 - 08. 01. 1956
A.R. Mickle (Rasmi)	09. 01. 1956 - 30. 11. 1956
D.C. Walker (Rasmi)	01. 12. 1956 - 31. 12. 1957
Temenggung Datuk Ting Lik Hung (Terpilih)	01. 01. 1958 - 31. 12. 1959
Ting Chew Huat (Terpilih)	01. 01. 1960 - 31. 12. 1962
Kong Sung Seng (Terpilih)	01. 01. 1963 - 30. 06. 1963
Datuk Khoo Peng Loong (Terpilih)	01. 07. 1963 - 30. 06. 1972
Lai Han Yu (Terpilih)	01. 07. 1972 - 31. 12. 1978
Law Hieng Ding (Terpilih)	01. 01. 1979 - 31. 10. 1981
Datuk Yao Ping Hua (Terlantik)	01. 11. 1981 - 31. 12. 1987
YB Datuk Ting Ing Nieng (Terlantik)	01. 01. 1988 - 31. 12. 1990
Kong Sien Han (Terlantik)	01. 01. 1991

Sumber: Laporan Majlis Perbandaran Sibu, 1991.

Lampiran 21

Notes for Guidance of Managements

Part I. Two Main problems.

- * How to ensure the continued employment of middle school staff who are not able to teach in English.

- * How to obtain teachers capable of teaching in the English medium.

Part II. Programmes of conversion.

- * Junior Middle Schools

- (1) Schools with more than one stream.

- (2) Schools with only one stream.

- * Senior Middle Schools.

Sumber: *The Sarawak Tribune*, 4 Februari 1961, hlm. 1.

Lampiran 22

Secondary Schools - Medium of Instruction, Text Books, etc.

No secondary school shall be aided unless it conforms to the following requirements:-

(a) Medium of instruction

English will be the medium of instruction in all subjects except Chinese and indigenous languages and literature.

(b) Text-books

The text-books used will be written in English in all subjects except Chinese and indigenous languages and literature.

(c) History

Asian and world history, including the history of China, shall form part of the general curriculum. The history of China shall not be taught as a separate subject, but during the teaching of Chinese literature the historical background of any text can be dealt with.

(d) Geography

Asian and world geography including the geography of China shall form part of the general curriculum. The geography of China shall not be taught as a separate subject, but during the teaching of Chinese literature the geographical background of any text can be dealt with.

(e) Chinese and indigenous languages and literature

Chinese and indigenous languages and literature will continue to be taught and may be taken as examination subjects.

(f) Syllabus and examinations

Pupils will take the Sarawak Junior and the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations. They will not take the examinations for the Junior and Senior Middle Certificates.

(g) National character of schools

To ensure the national character of secondary schools, admission shall be open to pupils of all races as far as is feasible in the areas served.

Sumber: *The Sarawak Tribune*, 23 Jun 1961, hlm. 6.

Lampiran 23

Sarawak District Council Elections, 1963: Seats Won by Party and Division

District Council	Total Seats	Alliance	Panas	SUPP	Indep.
First Division	(116)	(19)	(39)	(48)	(10)
Lundu	12	3	5	2	2
Kuching Rural	34	2	15	14	3
Kuching Urban	27	0	6	21	0
Bau	16	6	1	7	2
Upper Sadong	15	6	4	2	3
Lower Sadong	12	2	8	2	0
Second Division	(72)	(40)	(14)	(8)	(10)
Batang Lupar	19	11	5	1	2
Lubok Antu	15	9	0	4	2
Saribas	20	9	7	2	2
Kalaka	18	11	2	1	4
Third Division	(148)	(56)	(1)	(47)	(44)
Sarikei	17	1	1	8	7
Binatang	15	7	0	7	1
Matu and Daro	13	7	0	1	5
Sibu Rural	22	4	0	12	6
Sibu Urban	21	4	0	16	1
Kanowit	24	16	0	3	5
Kapit	17	17	0	0	0
Mukah	19	0	0	0	19
Fourth Division	(63)	(16)	(5)	(13)	(29)
Bintulu	14	8	3	2	1
Subis	13	2	0	1	10
Miri	19	6	2	10	1
Baram	17	0	0	0	17
Fifth Division	(30)	(7)	(0)	(0)	(23)
Limbang	15	1	0	0	14
Lawas	15	6	0	0	9
Total	429	138	59	116	116

Sumber: *The Sarawak Gazette*, 31 Ogos 1963, hlm. 174.

Lampiran 24

Divisional Council Election Results

First Division Advisory Council

<i>First Column</i>	<i>Second Column</i>
Kuching Municipal Council	Leong Ho Yuen (P) Ong Kee Hui (S) Stephen Kuet Tze Yong (S) Charles Linang (S) Chan Siaw Hee (S)
Kuching Rural District Council	Abang Haji Abdulrahim bin Abang Haji Moasili (P)* T.K. Haji Dol bin Osman (P) Abang Haji Mustapha bin Abang Haji Moasili (P) Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili (P) Sawer anak Ganek (S) Salekan bin Marto (S) Lim Yan Khui (S) Chong Kiun Kong (S)
Bau District Council	Ong Guan Cheng (S) Salau Pa' Nyaun (A) Remigius Durin anak Nyangu (P)
Upper Sadong District Council	Dagok anak Randan (P)* Dukau anak Bajak (P)* Kandu anak Menoh (S) Zaini bin Ibrahim (P)
Lower Sadong District Council	Sujang bin Haji Amin (P) Drang anak Luta (P) Lee Thian Kee (P)
Lundu District Council	Su'ut bin Udin (P) Suhaili bin Jantan (P)

Second Division Advisory Council

Lubok Antu District Council	Buda anak Ulan (A) Tutong anak Ningkan (A) Penghulu Manau anak Bagi (A)
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	Antang anak Langkau (A)
Batang Lupar District Council	Penghulu Charles Intai anak Jaul (A) Penghulu Intai anak Jamang (A) Pengarah Storey anak P. Ngumbang (A) Edwin anak Tenggun (A) Penghulu Tawi Sli (A) Sydney Sentu (A) Augustine Meceak Tanga (A)
Saribas District Council	Abang Abdul Karim bin Abang Hassan (I) Ahmad bin Haji Shafie (P) Kadam anak Kiai (A) Langi anak Jilap (A) Penghulu Ngelambong anak Libu (A) Stephen Kalong Ningkan (A)
Kalaka District Council	Edmund Langgu anak Saga (A) Sulaiman bin Johari (A) Ilai anak Seman (A) Dunstan Endawie anak Enchana (A) Anthony Nibong anak Linggang (A)

Third Division Advisory Council

Sibu Rural District Council	Chong Hua Tong (S) Kong Kek Mew (S) Ting Pik Kong (S) Tibuoh anak Rantai (S) Yap Tean Jin (S)
Sibu Urban District Council	John Lao Kiing Chong (S) Chai Tsen Twei (S)
Mukah District Council	Sim Boon Liang (A)* Ugil anak Uchang (A)* Mohamad Fauzi bin Hamdani (A)* Haji Abdul Rahman Sanai (A)*
Sarikei District Council	Loh Pak Ung (S)* Awang Drahman bin Awang Uma (P)* Wong Chung Hung (S)
Binatang District Council	Sandom anak Yuak (A) Muda bin Haji Yusop (A) Boon anak Undi (A)

Matu and Daro District Council	Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu (A)
Kanowit District Council	Pengarah Banyang (A) Penghulu Francis Umpau (A) Francis Bujang anak Manja (A) Penghulu Tedong (A) Penghulu Masam (A)
Kapit District Council	Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng (A) Penghulu Jinggut anak Janting (A) Sng Chin Joo (A) Tajang Laeng (A)

Fourth Division Advisory Council

Miri District Council	Yang Siew Siang (S) G.W. Geikie (I) Lim Chee Hian (S) Sim Song Chay (S) Chia Kien Hui (S)
Subis District Council	Penghulu Goyang anak Nisau (I) Wan Ahmad bin Tuanku Omar (I) T.K. Isa bin Haji Ali (I)
Baram District Council	Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau (I) Penghulu Baya Malang (I) Penghulu Jok Ngau (I) Penghulu Enteri anak Sanyeh (I) Galih Balang alias Agau Raja (I) Abing Nawan (I) Penghulu Balan Lejau (I)
Bintulu District Council	Jubin anak Magga (A) Kalom anak Latip (A) Kambar bin Bubin (A) Nanang anak Entigar (A) Penghulu Abok anak Jalin (A) Penghulu Mani anak Stang (A) T.R. Medan anak Surang (A)

Fifth Division Advisory Council

Limbang District Council	T.K. Matassan bin Samat (I) Ahim bin Burut (I) James Wong (I)
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	Yeo Ieng Soon (I)
	Haji Abu Bakar (I)
	Jawan anak Jangga (I)
Lawas District Council	Liaw Choo Khoon (I)
	Abai Tuie (I)
	Racha Umong (I)
	Bagol anak Lupong (I)
	Mak Yau Lim (I)
	Pengiran Mumin (I)

Petunjuk

SUPP (S) PANAS (P) SAP (A) Calon bebas (I)

*Previously Independent

Sumber: *The Sarawak Gazette*, 31 Ogos 1963, hlm. 186-187.

Lampiran 25

Council Negri Election Results Election of Members of Council Negri

<i>First Column</i>	<i>Second Column</i>
First Division Advisory Council	Abang Haji Mustapha bin Abang Haji Moasili (P) Abang Haji Abdulrahim bin Abang Haji Moasili (P) Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili (P) Leong Ho Yuen (P) Ong Kee Hui (S) Chan Siaw Hee (S) Stephen Kuet Tze Yong (S) Chong Kiun Kong (S) Charles Linang (S) Dagok anak Randen (P)
Second Division Advisory Council	Tutong anak Ningkan (A) Tawi Sli (A) Dunstan Endawie anak Enchana (A) Pengarah Storey anak Ngumbang (A) Stephen Kalong Ningkan (A) Kadam Kiai (A)
Third Division Advisory Council	Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng (A) Pengarah Banyang (A) Penghulu Francis Umpau (A) Penghulu Jinggut anak Janting (A) Sng Chin Joo (A) Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu (A) Tajang Laeng (A) Mohamad Fauzi bin Hamdani (A) Sandom anak Nyuak (A) Sim Boon Liang (A) Francis Bujang anak Manja (A)
Fourth Division Advisory Council	Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau (A)* Penghulu Baya Malang (A)* Abing Nawan (A)* Kambar bin Bubin (A) Penghulu Abok anak Jalin (A) T.K. Isa bin Haji Ali (A)*

Fifth Division Advisory Council

James Wong (I)
Mak Yau Lim (I)
Racha Umong (I)

Petunjuk

SUPP (S) PANAS (P) SAP (A) Calon bebas (I)

*Previously Independent

Sumber: *The Sarawak Gazette*, 31 Ogos 1963, hlm. 187.

Lampiran 26

Agreement Relating to Malaysia

The Federation Malaya, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore;

Desiring to conclude an agreement relating to Malaysia;

Agree as follows:-

ARTICLE I

The colonies of North Borneo and Sarawak and the State of Singapore shall be federated with the existing States of the Federation of Malaya as the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore in accordance with the constitutional instruments annexed to this Agreement and the Federation shall thereafter be called "Malaysia".

ARTICLE II

The Government of the Federation of Malaya will take such steps as may be appropriate and available to them to secure the enactment by the Parliament of the Federation of Malaya of an Act in the form set out in Annex A to this Agreement and that it is brought into operation on 31st August, 1963 (and the date on which the said Act is brought into operation is hereinafter referred to as "Malaysia Day").

ARTICLE III

The Government of the United Kingdom will submit to Her Britannic Majesty before Malaysia Day Orders in Council for the purpose of giving the force of law to the Constitutions of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore as States of Malaysia which are set out in Annexes B, C and D to this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

The Government of the United Kingdom will take such steps as may be appropriate and available to them to secure the enactment by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of an Act providing for the relinquishment, as from Malaysia Day, of Her Britannic Majesty's sovereignty and jurisdiction in respect of North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore so that the said sovereignty and jurisdiction such on such relinquishment vest in accordance with this Agreement and the constitutional instruments annexed to this Agreement.

ARTICLE V

The Government of the Federation of Malaya will take such steps as may be appropriate and available to them to secure the enactment before Malaysia Day by the Parliament of the Federation of Malaya of an Act in the form set out in Annex E to this Agreement for the purpose of extending and adapting the Immigration Ordinance, 1959, of the Federation of Malaya to Malaysia and of making additional provision with respect to entry into the States of Sabah and Sarawak, and the other provisions of this Agreement shall be conditional upon the enactment of the said Act.

ARTICLE VI

The Agreement on External Defence and Mutual Assistance between the Government of the Federation of Malaya and the Government of the United Kingdom of 12th October, 1957, and its annexes shall apply to all territories of Malaysia, and any reference in that Agreement to the Federation of Malaya shall be deemed to apply to Malaysia, subject to the proviso that the Government of Malaysia will afford to the Government of the United Kingdom the right to continue to maintain the bases and other facilities at present occupied by their service authorities within the State of Singapore and will permit the Government of the United Kingdom to make such use of these bases and facilities as that Government may consider necessary for the purpose of assisting in the defence of Malaysia, and for Commonwealth defence and the preservation of peace in South-East Asia. The application of the said Agreement shall be subject to the provisions of Annex F to this Agreement (relating primarily to service lands in Singapore).

ARTICLE VII

(1) The Federation of Malaya agrees that Her Britannic Majesty may make before Malaysia Day Orders in Council in the form set out in Annex G to this Agreement for the purpose of making provision for the payment of compensation and retirement benefits to certain overseas officers serving immediately before Malaysia Day, in the public service of the Colony of North Borneo or the Colony of Sarawak.

(2) On or as soon as practicable after Malaysia Day, Public Officers' Agreements in the forms set out in Annexes H and I of this Agreement shall be signed on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Malaysia; and the Government of Malaysia shall obtain the concurrence of the Government of the State of Sabah, Sarawak or Singapore, as the case may require, to the signature of the Agreement by the Government of Malaysia so far as its terms may effect the responsibilities or interests of the Government of the State.

ARTICLE VIII

The Governments of the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo and Sarawak will take such legislative, executive or other action as may be required to implement the assurances, undertakings and recommendations contained in Chapter 3 of, and Annexes A and B to, the

Report of the Inter-Government Committee signed on 27th February, 1963, in so far as they are not implemented by express provision of the Constitution of Malaysia.

ARTICLE IX

The provisions of Annex J to this Agreement relating to Common Market and financial arrangements shall constitute an Agreement between the Government of the Federation of Malaya and the Government of Singapore.

ARTICLE X

The Government of the Federation of Malaya of Singapore will take such legislative, executive or other action as may be required to implement the arrangements with respect to broad-casting and television set out in Annex K to this Agreement in so far as they are not implemented by express provision of the Constitution of Malaysia.

ARTICLE XI

This Agreement should be signed in the English and Malay languages except that the Annexes shall be in the English language only. In case of doubt the English text of the Agreement shall prevail.

In witness where of the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Agreement.

Done at London, this 9th day of July, 1963, in five copies of which one shall be deposited with each of the Parties.

For the United Kingdom: HAROLD MACMILLAN
DUNCAN SANDYS
LANDSDOWNE

For the Federation of Malaya: T. A. RAHMAN
ABDUL RAZAK
TAN SIEW SIN
V.T. SAMBANTHAN
ONG YOKE LIN
S.A. LIM

For North Borneo: DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN
D.A. STEPHENS
W.K.H. JONES
KHOO SIAK CHIEW
W.S. HOLLEY
G.S. SUNDANG

For Sarawak:

P.E.H. PIKE
T. JUGAH
ABANG HAJI MUSTAPHA
LING BENG SIEW
ABANG HAJI OPENG

For Singapore:

LEE KUAN YEW
GOH KENG SWEE

Sumber: *Malaysia Agreement Concluded Between The Federation of Malaya, United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore*, (Kuala Lumpur: Government Press, 1963). Lihat juga *Daily Express*, 11 Julai 1963, hlm. 5.

Lampiran 27

Proclamation of Malaysia

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Praise be to God, the Lord of the Universe, and may the benediction and peace of God be upon Our Leader Muhammad and upon all His Relations and Friends.

Whereas by an Agreement made on the Ninth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three between the Federation of Malaya, the United Kingdom, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore it was agreed that there shall be federated the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore with the Federation of Malaya comprising the States of Pahang, Trengganu, Kedah, Johore, Negeri Sembilan, Kelantan, Selangor, Perak, Perlis, Penang and Malacca, and that the Federation shall thereafter be called "Malaysia".

And Whereas it has been agreed by the parties to the said Agreement that as from the establishment of Malaysia the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore shall cease to be colonies of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty the Queen shall relinquish Her sovereignty and jurisdiction in respect of the three States.

And Whereas there has been promulgated a Constitution for Malaysia which shall be the supreme law therein.

And Whereas by the Constitution aforesaid provision has been made for the safeguarding of the rights and prerogatives of Their Highnesses the Rulers and the fundamental rights and liberties of subjects and for the promotion of peace and harmony in Malaysia as a constitutional monarchy based upon parliamentary democracy.

And Whereas the Constitution aforesaid having been approved by a law passed by the Parliaments of the Federation of Malaya and of the United Kingdom has come into force on the Sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.

Now in the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful, I, TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIM SHAH, Prime Minister of Malaysia, with the concurrence and approval of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, His Excellency the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Singapore, His Excellency the Yang di-pertuan Negara of Sabah and His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak DO HEREBY DECLARE AND PROCLAIM on behalf of the peoples of Malaysia that as from the Sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three, corresponding to the Twenty-eighth day of Rabi'ul Akhir in the year of the Hijrah one thousand three hundred and eighty-three, that MALAYSIA comprising the States of Pahang, Trengganu, Kedah, Johore, Negeri Sembilan, Kelantan, Selangor, Perak, Perlis, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak shall be the Grace of God, the Lord of the Universe, forever be an independent and sovereign democratic State

founded upon liberty and justice, ever seeking to defend and uphold peace and harmony among its peoples and to perpetuate peace among nations.

Sumber: *The Sarawak Gazette*, 30 September 1963, hlm. 213. Lihat juga *Daily Express*, 16 September 1963, hlm. 2. Ho Ah Chon (penyusun), *Sarawak Historical Events 1963*, (Kuching: See Hua Daily News Bhd., 1995), hlm. 24.

Lampiran 28

Proclamation (Stephen Kalong Ningkan)

Whereas one of the nine Cardinal Principles of the Rule of the English Rajahs was that the goal of self-government shall always be kept in mind and that the people of Sarawak shall be entrusted in due course with the Governance of themselves.

And Whereas this principle accords with the policy which Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland have always pursued in the Governance of those territories of the Commonwealth for whose affairs Her Majesty's Government have been responsible.

And Whereas in pursuance of this principle Her Majesty's Government by an agreement entered into on the 9th day of July, 1963, with the Government of the Federation of Malaya, the Government of the State of Singapore and the Governments of the Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo it was agreed that the State of Singapore and the Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo shall be federated with the Federation of Malaya, and that the said Federation shall be known as Malaysia.

And Whereas Constitutions for Malaysia and for the States of Sarawak, Sabah and Singapore have been promulgated.

And Whereas by a Proclamation made under section 2 of the Malaysia Act, the 16th day of September, 1963 has been proclaimed as Malaysia Day.

Now Therefore I, STEPHEN KALONG NINGKAN, the Chief Minister of Sarawak, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM that Sarawak has this day attained independence as a State of Malaysia.

Sumber: *The Sarawak Gazette*, 30 September 1963, hlm. 214. Lihat juga Ho Ah Chon (penyusun), *Sarawak Historical Events 1963*, (Kuching: See Hua Daily News Bhd., 1995), hlm. 16.

Lampiran 29

Penduduk Sarawak Tahun 1947

Penduduk	Bilangan	Peratusan daripada Jumlah Penduduk
Dayak Laut	190,326	34.8
Chinese	145,158	26.6
Melayu	97,469	17.9
Dayak Darat	42,195	7.7
Melanau	35,560	6.5
Bumiputera Lain	29,867	5.5
Lain-lain Bangsa Asian	5,119	0.9
Eropah	691	0.1
Jumlah	546,385	100.0

Sumber: *Sarawak Annual Report 1952*, (Kuching: Government Printing Office, 1953), hlm. 13.

Lampiran 30
Penduduk Sarawak Tahun 1960*

Penduduk	Bilangan	Peratusan daripada Jumlah Penduduk
Dayak Laut	237,741	31.9
Chinese	229,154	30.8
Melayu	129,300	17.4
Dayak Darat	57,619	7.7
Melanau	44,661	6.0
Bumiputera Lain	37,931	5.1
Lain-lain Bangsa Asian	6,492	0.9
Europah	1,631	0.2
Jumlah	744,529	100.0

*Data-data dalam jadual di atas juga terdapat dalam J.W. Jones, *The Population of Borneo*, (London: University of London, Athlone Press, 1966), hlm. 203 bersama-sama dengan data untuk Borneo Utara dan Brunei.

Sumber: *Sarawak Annual Report 1960*, (Kuching: Government Printing Office, 1961), hlm. 11.