



SEJARAH SARAWAK



HISTORY OF SARAWAK



PANEL 1

SEJARAH DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK



HISTORY OF SARAWAK STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ASTANA, KUCHING



Kediaman pertama Brooke, Astana • *Brooke's first Residence, Astana*



Astana, 2019

SEJARAH DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK

HISTORY OF SARAWAK STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Evolusi Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak bermula dengan tertubuhnya *General Council* (Majlis Umum) semasa pemerintahan Brooke di bawah Rajah Muda Charles Johnson Brooke, yang kemudiannya menjadi Rajah Sarawak yang kedua.

Mesyuarat *General Council* diadakan di Bintulu buat julung kalinya pada 8 September, 1867. Selepas Bintulu, mesyuarat-mesyuarat *General Council* berikutnya diadakan di Sibu pada 1868, kemudian di Astana dari 1870. Dari 1918, mesyuarat diadakan di Bangunan Mahkamah dan Astana.

State Legislative Assembly of Sarawak began with the establishment of the General Council during the Brooke Regime. The formation of the General Council was the brainchild of Rajah Muda Charles Johnson Brooke, whom later became the Second Rajah of Sarawak.

The first General Council sitting was held on the 8th September, 1867 in Bintulu, Sarawak. After Bintulu, the second General Council sitting was held in Sibu in 1868, thereafter it was held at the Astana from 1870. From 1918, the meetings were held at the Court House and Astana.

*Negri = Negeri



1867: Tapak bangunan di mana mesyuarat *General Council* yang pertama di adakan di Bintulu • *The site where the first Council Negri Meeting was held in Bintulu.*



1868: Mesyuarat Council yang kedua di adakan di Sibu • *The second Council Meeting was held in Sibu.*

**PERSIDANGAN MAJLIS UMUM PERTAMA
THE FIRST GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
BINTULU, 8 SEPTEMBER 1867**

Charles Brooke

5 Pegawai / *British Officers*

**James B. Cruickshank
Alfred R. Hoceghton**

**James H. Nelson
William H. Rodway**

Thomas S. Chapman

16 Ahli Melayu dan Melanau yang beragama Islam /
Malay and Melanau Muslim members

**Tuan Khatib
Pengiran Mathair
Awang Dollah
Abang Tek
Abang Man**

**Datu Bandar
Pengiran Abu Bakar
Setia Raja Pengiran Manai
Abang Apong
Abang Galan
Abang Yusof**

**Pengiran Matusin
Abang Matassan
Abang Ain
Abang Leman
Abang Ali**

Note: Dayak leaders were appointed from 1868 onwards

General Council telah menjadi asas kepada penubuhan sebuah badan perundangan yang dinamakan *Majlis Negeri** (*Council Negeri**) yang kemudiannya dipanggil *Dewan Undangan Negeri* pada tahun 1976 dalam proses secara berperingkat. Seterusnya, telah berkembang menjadi badan perundangan yang dipilih secara demokratik.

Setelah pengumuman *Konsep Malaysia Raya* pada 1961, *Council Negeri* telah membuat ratifikasi serta perlindungan khas terhadap cadangan itu pada tahun 1963 dengan membuat perubahan penting dalam perlembagaan. Pada 31 Ogos 1963, Sarawak menjadi sebuah negeri yang mempunyai sistem pemerintahan sendiri dengan kabinet yang dipilih sepenuhnya. Enam belas hari kemudian (16 September 1963), Sarawak bersama-sama Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Borneo Utara dan Singapura membentuk negara Malaysia.

The General Council came into existence as an advisory and consultative body and ripened into a non-elected Legislative Assembly known as Council Negeri before it changed its name to “Dewan Undangan Negeri” in 1976. It finally blossomed into a democratically elected Legislature.

After the announcement of the Malaysia Raya Concept in 1961, the Council Negeri had ratified and supported the concept in 1963 by making changes in the constitution. On August 31, 1963, Sarawak had a self-governing system with a fully elected cabinet. Sixteen days later (16th September, 1963), Sarawak together with the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo and Singapore formed Malaysia.

*Negeri = Negeri



Bangunan Mahkamah • Court House building, 1941



Dewan Pembangunan Tun Abdul Razak, 1973



Komplek Dewan Undangan Negeri • Sarawak State Assembly Complex, 1976



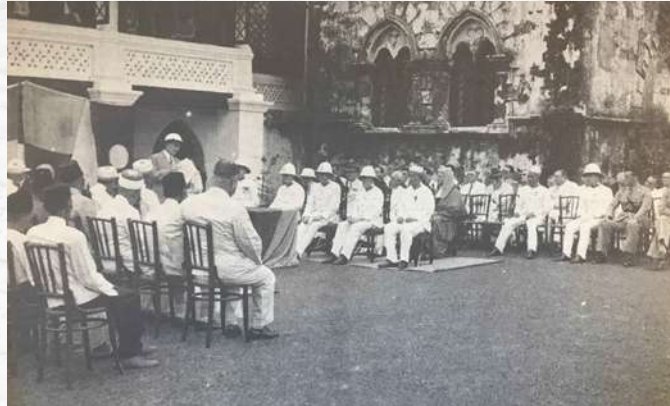
Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak • Sarawak State Assembly, 2009

THE INCEPTION OF SARAWAK'S CONSTITUTION

Perlembagaan bertulis yang dinamakan **Constitutional Order 1941** bermula pada tahun 1941. Ia digubal dan diumumkan semasa perayaan Ulang Tahun ke-100 Pemerintahan Brooke. Sejak itu, mesyuarat-mesyuarat Council Negri diadakan di Bangunan Mahkamah, Kuching dan dipengerusikan oleh Ketua Setiausaha.

*The inception of constitutionalism began in 1941 with the enactment of the **Constitutional Order 1941**. It was announced and duly enacted during the centenary celebrations in September 1941. Since then, the Council Negri Meeting was held at the Court Building, chaired by Chief Secretary.*

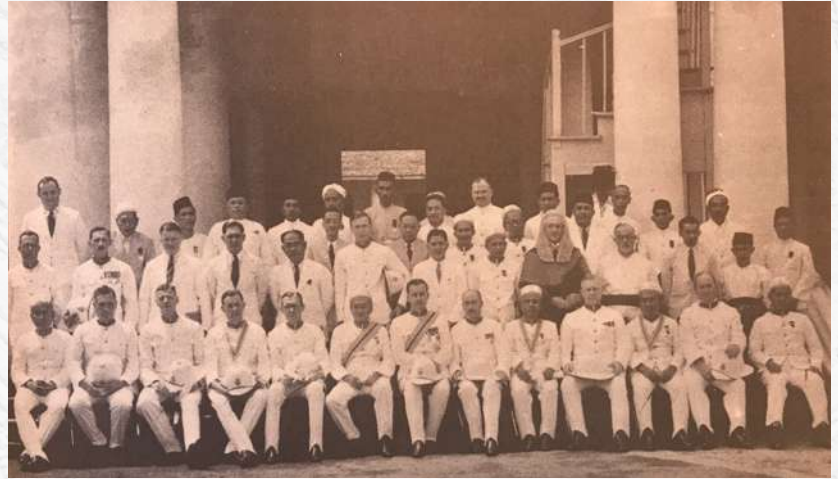
1941, Kuching: Perayaan Ulang Tahun Ke-100, Pejabat Kerajaan • Centenary Day Celebration, Government Offices [Digby, 1980]



Rajah Charles Vyner Brooke: Mengumumkan cadangan perlembagaan pada 31 Mac 1941 • *Announcing the constitutional proposal, 31st March, 1941.* [Digby, 1980]



Perlembagaan dengan badan eksekutif (Majlis Tertinggi) dan badan perundangan (Majlis Negri) memberi kuasa yang lebih luas kepada Majlis Negri untuk membuat undang-undang. Dari 1941, semua rang undang-undang perlu diluluskan oleh Majlis Negri.



November 1941: Majlis Negri selepas enakmen perlembagaan •
Council Negri after enactment of Constitution. [Digby, 1980]

The Constitution with the executive body (Supreme Council) and the legislative body (Council Negri) provided wider powers to the Council Negri to make law. From 1941, all statutes had to be passed by Council Negri before becoming law.



Kuching, September 1963: Majlis Negri di Bangunan Mahkamah •
Council Negri at Court House



PANEL 2

SEJARAH PEMERINTAHAN SARAWAK



SARAWAK'S ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

PENGENALAN SARAWAK “IBU PERTIWIKU”

Negeri Sarawak mempunyai sejarah pemerintahannya yang tersendiri, bermula dengan kekuasaan kerajaan Brunei, diikuti pemerintahan keluarga Brooke.

Perlembagaan Sarawak diisytiharkan pada 24 September, 1941, seterusnya pembentukan *Supreme Council* dan Persidangan Majlis Negeri sebagai dasar yang menjanjikan kerajaan sendiri kepada Sarawak.

Walau bagaimanapun, semasa Perang Dunia Ke-II, Jepun menduduki Sarawak dari Disember 1941 hingga 11 September, 1945. Sarawak menjadi *Crown Colony* Kerajaan British pada 21 Mei, 1946.

22 Julai, 1963, merupakan satu peristiwa penting bagi Sarawak dengan peralihan dan penyerahan kuasa kepada anak Negeri. Pembentukan Malaysia pada 16 September, 1963 bersama-sama dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Singapura dan Borneo Utara merupakan era baru sebagai sebuah negara dengan penduduknya yang berbilang bangsa, agama dan budaya.

Kemerdekaan yang kita nikmati pada hari ini adalah hasil dari pengorbanan para pemimpin dan generasi terdahulu, yang telah berjuang dalam usaha memastikan kemerdekaan itu adalah milik seluruh rakyat Sarawak. Erti kemerdekaan haruslah dihayati dan dialami nilainya oleh pelbagai lapisan masyarakat. Kejayaan dan perpaduan yang dikecapi merupakan kebanggaan terbesar untuk Sarawak, harus dipelihara dan dikekalkan demi Sarawak Ibu Pertiwiku.

LAGU KEBESARAN SARAWAK



Fair Land Sarawak (1946 – 1973)

*Fairland Sarawak
We will never cease to honour thee
And with our loyal sons
Defend your liberty
From your high forest hills
Down to the open sea
May Freedom ever reign
Men live in unity
Proudly our flag flies high
Above our country strong and free
Long may our people live In peace and
harmony*

Lirik oleh Frank C. Ogden yang berasal dari lagu "Gone Forth Beyond the Sea" kemudiannya muzik telah diolah semula oleh George R. K. Freeth pada tahun 1963.

Lyrics by Frank C. Ogden. The tune is from the previous "Gone Forth Beyond The Sea", but revised and arranged by George R. K. Freeth in 1963.

INTRODUCTION TO SARAWAK “IBU PERTIWIKU”

Sarawak has its own unique history of administration, beginning with Brunei rule, followed by the Brooke family rule.

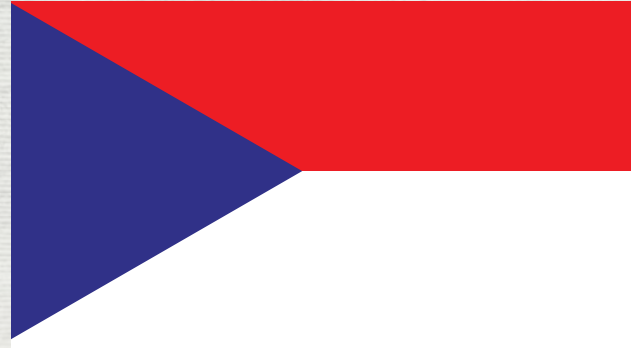
The Sarawak Constitution was declared on the 24th September 1941, followed by the setting up of the Supreme Council and Sitting of the Council Negri, paving the way for self-rule by the people of Sarawak.

However, during the Second World War, Japanese Occupied Sarawak from December 1941 to 11th September 1945. Sarawak became a Crown Colony of the British Empire on the 21st May, 1946.

22nd July 1963 was a historic date in the annals of Sarawak, with the transition and handing over of power to Sarawak and Sarawakians. On the 16th September, 1963, Malaysia was jointly formed by the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak, Singapore and North Borneo, signifying a new era for multi-racial, multi-religious and multi-cultural Sarawak as a free country.

The independence which we enjoy today is the result of the sacrifice of former leaders and generations before, who struggled to ensure that this independence is enjoyed by all the people of Sarawak. The full meaning and significance of independence must be experienced and appreciated by everyone. The success and unity we are experiencing now is a source of pride for Sarawak, which must be defended and must prevail for “Sarawak Ibu Pertiwiku”.

SARAWAK STATE ANTHEM



Sarawak Bahagia (1973 - 1988)

*Sarawak negeriku berdaulat merdeka
Rakyatnya hidup teguh bersatu padu
Semua berazam terus berkhidmat
pada negara
Sentiasa maju pertiwi
Bahagialah tanahairku
Sarawak negeri yang kucinta kupuja
Untukmu ku rela korban jiwa raga
Abadikan Sarawak ya Tuhan dalam
Malaysia*

Lirik / Lyrics: Ismail Hassan (1922-1991)

Muzik / Music: Dato' Haji Wan Othman Wan Hamid Alkhatib
(1931-2008)

**LAGU KEBESARAN SARAWAK
SARAWAK STATE ANTHEM**



Sarawak Ibu Pertiwiku (1988 –)

*Sarawak Tanah Air Ku
Negeri Ku Tanah Air Ku Sarawak
Engkaulah Tanah Pusakaku Tanah
Tumpah Darah Ku
Ibu Pertiwi Ku*

*Rakyat Hidup Mesra Dan Bahagia
Damai Muhibbah Sentiasa
Bersatu Berusaha Berbakti
Untuk Sarawak Ku Cintai*

*Sarawak Dalam Malaysia
Aman Makmur Rahmat Tuhan Maha Esa
Kekallah Sarawak Bertuah
Teras Perjuangan Rakyat
Berjaya Berdaulat*

Lagu kebesaran negeri Sarawak telah diguna pakai sejak tahun 1988. Susunan Muzik oleh Dato' Haji Wan Othman Wan Hamid Alkhatib (1931-2008), manakala lirik ditulis oleh Ismail Hassan (1922-1991).

The state anthem of Sarawak Ibu Pertiwi was adopted since 1988. Dato' Haji Wan Othman Wan Hamid Alkhatib (1931-2008) composed the music, while Ismail Hassan (1922-1991) wrote the lyrics.

BENDERA SARAWAK THE SARAWAK FLAG



Warna Merah melambangkan keberanian, kesungguhan dan pengorbanan rakyat dalam daya usaha mereka yang berterusan untuk mengejar serta mempertahankan kemajuan dan ketinggian maruah dalam proses membina Sarawak sebagai Negeri Contoh.

Warna Kuning melambangkan keagungan perundangan dan peraturan (Order), perpaduan serta stabiliti dalam masyarakat yang berbilang kaum.

Warna Hitam melambangkan kekayaan sumber asli Sarawak seperti minyak mentah, balak dan sebagainya yang merupakan landasan bagi memajukan rakyatnya.

Bintang yang berwarna kuning bermuncung sembilan melambangkan bahagian-bahagian di mana rakyatnya tinggal di dalam harmoni. Simbol bintang juga merupakan cita-cita tinggi rakyat kita dan hasrat perjuangan kita untuk meninggikan mutu kehidupan selepas Merdeka.

Red Colour symbolises the courage, determination and sacrifices of the people in their tireless pursuit to attain and maintain progress and esteem in the course of creating a model State.

Yellow Colour denotes the supremacy of law and order, unity and stability in diversity.

Black Colour symbolises the rich natural resources and wealth of Sarawak such as petroleum, timber etc., which provide the foundation for advancement of her people.

Yellow Pointed Star denotes the divisions where the people live in harmony. The star symbol also embodies the aspiration of the people of Sarawak in their quest to improve their quality of life.

JATA NEGERI SARAWAK THE SARAWAK CREST



Jata Negeri menjunjungkan kemegahan 'Bumi Kenyalang', terbang tinggi dengan aspirasi dan pencapaian dalam semua lapangan daya usaha, berpandukan ideologi 'politik pembangunan'.

The Sarawak Crest signifies the proud 'Land of the Hornbills' flying high in aspirations and achievements in all fields of endeavour, guided by the ideology of the 'Politics of Development'.

Era Kesultanan Brunei Brunei Sultanate Era



Sebelum 24 September 1841
Before 24 September 1841

Era Raja Brookes Rajah Brookes Era



24 September 1841 – 20 September 1848
24 September 1841 – 20 September 1848



21 September 1848 – 6 Mei 1870
21 September 1848 – 6 May 1870



7 Mei 1870 – 23 Disember 1941
7 May 1848 – 23 December 1941

Era Koloni British - 1970an British Colonial Era - 1970s



1 Julai 1946 – 30 Ogos 1973
1 July 1946 – 30 August 1973

1970an - kini 1970s - present



31 Ogos 1973 – 30 Ogos 1988
31 August 1973 – 30 August 1988



31 Ogos 1988 – kini
31 August 1988 – present

PEMERINTAHAN BRUNEI 1599 - 1841

BRUNEI ERA

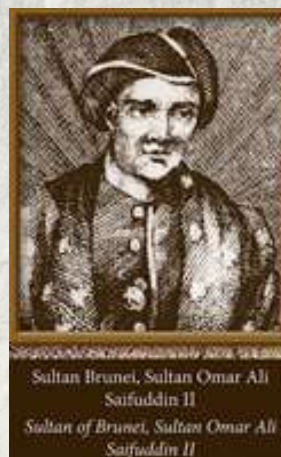
Pada 1599 Pengiran Muda Tengah Ibrahim Ali Omar Shah, turut dikenali sebagai Sultan Tengah, telah dilantik dan menubuhkan Santubong sebagai ibu kota. Selepas kemangkatan Sultan Tengah pada 1641, Kesultanan Brunei tidak lagi melantik Sultan Sarawak yang baharu, sebaliknya menyerahkan segala tanggungjawab untuk mentadbir Sarawak kepada wakil-wakil Sultan Brunei. Pengiran Indera Mahkota Pengiran Muhammad Salleh menjadi Gabenor Sarawak dari awal sehingga pertengahan abad ke-19, beliau dibantu oleh Pengiran Muda Hashim. Pemerintahan Kesultanan Brunei di Sarawak berakhir apabila Rajah Puteh mula menguasai wilayah-wilayah baharu untuk membina sebuah kerajaan mereka sendiri.

In 1599, Pengiran Muda Tengah Ibrahim Ali Omar Shah, also known as Sultan Tengah, become the first Sultan of Sarawak and established Santubong as his capital. After Sultan Tengah's death in 1641, Brunei Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II did not appoint another Sultan for Sarawak, instead the responsibility of administering Sarawak was given to Pengiran Indera Mahkota Pengiran Muhammad Salleh. He become the Governor of Sarawak in the early to mid-19th century, accompanied by Pengiran Muda Hashim. The reign of the Brunei Sultanate in Sarawak ended when the White Rajahs began to take control of larger territories to carve out a kingdom for themselves.

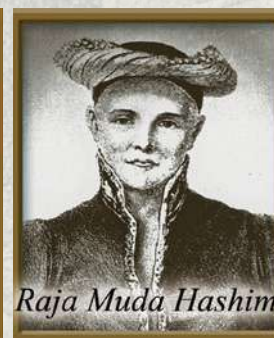


Perjanjian Brooke 1841 telah disahkan oleh Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II pada Ogos 1842 di Mahkamah Sultan Brunei

Brooke's 1841 agreement was ratified by Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II in August 1842 at the Court of Brunei Sultan



Sultan Brunei, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II
Sultan of Brunei, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II



Raja Muda Hashim

PEMERINTAHAN BROOKE 1841-1941

BROOKE ERA

Sir James Brooke belayar ke Sarawak dengan kapalnya 'Royalist' pada tahun 1839 untuk membantu Kesultanan Brunei menangkis serangan lanun dan pemberontak. Sebagai ganjaran bagi perkhidmatannya kepada Kesultanan Brunei, Raja Muda Hashim menawarkan jawatan Gabenor Sarawak kepada Sir James Brooke pada 24 September, 1841. Pada 1 Ogos 1842, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II dari Brunei mengisytiharkan Sir James Brooke sebagai Rajah Sarawak. Pada 19 Januari 1864, Kerajaan British mengiktiraf Sarawak sebagai sebuah negara. Sir James Brooke digantikan oleh anak saudara lelakinya Sir Charles Brooke pada 3 Ogos 1868. Dan pada 24 Mei 1917, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke diisytiharkan sebagai Rajah Puteh Ketiga, Sarawak.

Sir James Brooke sailed to Sarawak on his ship 'Royalist' in the year 1839 to assist the Brunei Sultanate in fighting off attacks from pirates and insurgent. As a reward for his services to the Brunei Sultanate, Raja Muda Hashim offered to confer Sir James Brooke the title of Governor of Sarawak on 24th September, 1841. On 1st August, 1842, Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II of Brunei proclaimed Sir James Brooke as the Rajah of Sarawak. On 19th January, 1864, the British Government recognised Sarawak as an independent nation. Sir James Brooke was succeeded by his nephew Sir Charles Brooke on 3rd August, 1868. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke was proclaimed the third White Rajah of Sarawak on 24th May, 1917.



Sir James Brooke

Memerintah Sarawak daripada
24 September 1841 hingga 11 Jun 1868

*Ruled Sarawak from
24 September 1841 to 11 June 1868*



Sir Charles Brooke

Memerintah Sarawak daripada
3 Ogos 1868 hingga 17 Mei 1917

*Ruled Sarawak from
3 August 1868 to 17 May 1917*



Sir Charles Vyner Brooke

Memerintah Sarawak daripada
24 Mei 1917 hingga 1 Julai 1946

*Ruled Sarawak from
24 May 1917 to 1 July 1946*

PEMERINTAHAN JEPUN 1941-1945

JAPANESE ERA



16 SEPTEMBER 1941

Tentera Laut Jepun menceroob dan menduduki Miri

19 DISEMBER 1941

15 kapal terbang pengebom Jepun menyerang Kuching

24 DISEMBER 1941

Jepun tawan bandar Kuching

6 OGOS 1945

Tentera Amerika megebom bandar Hiroshima

7 OGOS 1945

Nagasaki di bom tentera Amerika

16 OGOS 1945

Tentera Jepun diarahkan menghentikan peperangan

11 SEPTEMBER 1945

Sarawak Bebas dari Pemerintahan Jepun

Order of Battle Map: digunakan oleh pihak Jepun semasa Perang Dunia Ke-II di Sarawak • used by Japanese during World War II in Sarawak [Peta/Map: Dato Seri John Pike, 2005]

Bendera Sarawak dinaikkan pada 11 September 1945 di Kem Banduan Perang Batu Lintang oleh J.B.Archer.

Tentera Laut Jepun menceroob dan menduduki Miri pada 16 Disember, 1941 dan pada 24 Disember, 1941 pihak Jepun menduduki bandar Kuching. Sarawak telah mengalami keadaan yang penuh keganasan dan ketakutan semasa pemerintahan Jepun dan ia adalah tempoh yang hitam dalam sejarah Sarawak. Sarawak dibebaskan dari Pemerintahan Jepun pada 11 September, 1945.

The Japanese Navy forcefully occupied Miri on the 16 December, 1941 and by 24th December, 1941, the Japanese forces occupied Kuching town. Sarawak experienced a period of violence and fear under the Japanese occupation, marking a dark period in the history of Sarawak.

Sarawak was freed from Japanese occupation on the 11th September, 1945.



Pemerintah Kawasan Jepun, Mejar Hiryo Yamamura menyerah diri secara rasmi kepada Brigadier Jeneral Thomas Eastick, wakil Kuasa Bersekutu pada 11 September, 1945 • Japanese Area Commander, Major General Hiryo Yamamura formally surrendered to Brigadier General Thomas Eastick of the Allied Forces on 11 September, 1945.

PEMERINTAHAN BRITISH 1946-1963

BRITISH ERA



2

SIR DUNCAN STEWART
(14 November, 1949 - 10 December, 1949)



3

SIR ANTHONY ABELL
(3 April 1950 - 14 November 1959)



4

SIR ALEXANDER WADDELL
(23 February 1960 - 15 September 1963)



Governor of Sarawak

1

SIR CHARLES ARDEN CLARKE
(20 October, 1948 – 26 July, 1949)

Tamat Perang Dunia Ke-II, Charles Vyner Brooke berasa tidak mampu lagi untuk mentadbir Sarawak, maka rundingan telah dibuat untuk menyerahkan Sarawak kepada kerajaan British. Pada tahun 1946 Sarawak telah bertukar tangan daripada pemerintahan Brooke kepada kerajaan British, walaupun sebahagian besar masyarakat peribumi tidak bersetuju dengan penyerahan tersebut. Semasa pemerintahan jajahan British, seramai empat orang Gabenor telah dilantik untuk memerintah Sarawak.

When the World War II ended, Charles Vyner Brooke could no longer govern Sarawak, therefore he initiated negotiations to hand Sarawak over to the British government. In 1946 Sarawak changed hand from Brooke rule to the British Government, amidst strong objections from the majority of the native population. A total of four British Governors were appointed to govern Sarawak.



Rajah Charles Vyner Brooke menandatangani perjanjian penyerahan Sarawak kepada kerajaan British pada 21 Mei, 1946. C.W. Dawson mewakili kerajaan British.



PANEL 3

SARAWAK

KE ARAH PEMERINTAHAN SENDIRI



TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNANCE

1963

MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA PERUNDINGAN PERPADUAN MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA SOLIDARITY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING (MSCC)

1961

Persidangan Persatuan Parlimen Komanwel yang disertai oleh pemimpin-pemimpin dari Sarawak, Borneo Utara*, Singapura dan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah diadakan di Singapura pada 23 Julai 1961. Persidangan tersebut mencadangkan satu Jawatankuasa Perundingan Perpaduan Malaysia ditubuhkan. Empat mesyuarat yang telah diadakan menghasilkan perkara-perkara asas berkaitan Perlembagaan Malaysia diantaranya ialah perlunya sebuah Kerajaan Persekutuan dan agama Islam sebagai agama rasmi. Hasil dari mesyuarat ini, tertubuhnya Suruhanjaya Cobbold pada 17 Januari 1962.



Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association participated by leaders from Sarawak, North Borneo, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya was held in Singapore in 23rd July 1961. The conference recommended the establishment of Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee Meeting (MSCC). Four meetings of MSCC created the basis of the Malaysia Constitution including the needs for a Federal Government and Islam as the accepted official religion. The Cobbold Commission was formed on 17th January 1962 as an outcome from the meeting.*

Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa
Perundingan Perpaduan Malaysia
• Malaysia Solidarity Consultative
Committee Meeting (MSCC)

* North Borneo / Borneo Utara = changed name to Sabah in 1963

SURUHANJAYA COBBOLD *THE COBBOLD COMMISSION*

1962

Suruhanjaya Cobbold telah dibentuk pada 17 Januari 1962 untuk meninjau pandangan penduduk di Sarawak dan Borneo Utara terhadap gagasan Malaysia. Suruhanjaya ini telah dipengerusikan oleh Lord Cobbold dan dua (2) lagi ahli mewakili kerajaan British dan dua (2) lagi ahli dari kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Hasil tinjauan telah mendapati bahawa:

- 1/3 penduduk menyokong kuat penubuhan Malaysia
- 1/3 menyokong dengan syarat kepentingan mereka dilindungi
- 1/3 hendak merdeka dahulu sebelum berada dalam Persekutuan Malaysia



The signing of the Cobbold Report of the Commission of Enquiry, North Borneo and Sarawak, at Knebworth House, London on 21 June, 1962. The Commission consists of five members, and is chaired by Lord Cobbold, a former governor of the Bank of England. Its other members are Dato' Wong Pow Nee and Encik Mohd Ghazali bin Shafie, representing the government of Malaya, Sir Anthony Abell, and Sir David Watherston, the representative of the British government. Mr. H. Harris acted as the Secretary.

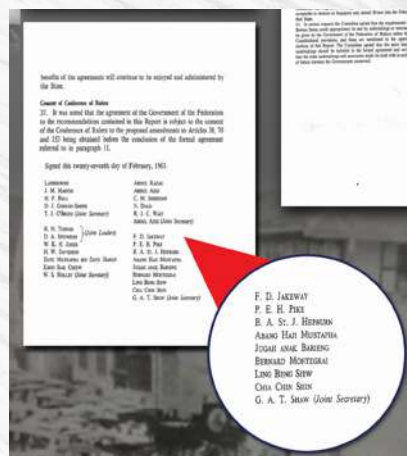
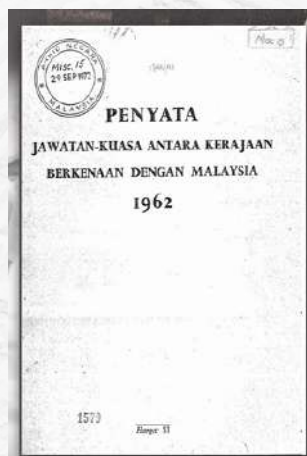
The Cobbold Commission was formed on 17th January 1962 to obtain the views of the people of Sarawak and North Borneo on the Malaysian proposal. This Commission was chaired by Lord Cobbold and two (2) members representing the British Government and two (2) members from the Government of the Federation of Malaya. Results of the survey have found that:

- *1/3 of the population strongly supported the formation of Malaysia*
- *1/3 supported, provided their interests are protected*
- *1/3 wanted to be independent first before forming the Federation of Malaysia*

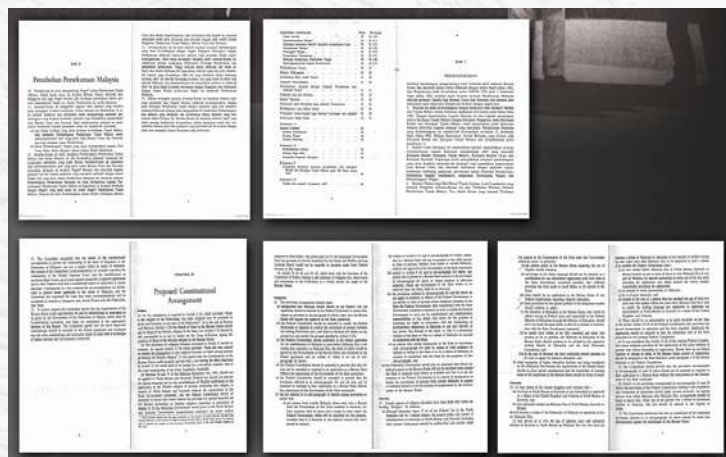


Sebaik sahaja Suruhanjaya Cobbold mengeluarkan laporannya pada bulan Julai 1962 dan mendapati bahawa 80% penduduk Borneo Utara dan Sarawak bersetuju dengan cadangan Malaysia, maka satu pengumuman rasmi telah dikeluarkan bahawa Persekutuan Malaysia akan ditubuhkan. Dalam menyiapkan tugas inilah Jawatankuasa Antara Kerajaan (IGC) telah ditubuhkan dan turut dikenali sebagai Landsdowne Committee. Jawatankuasa ini telah dipengerusikan oleh Lord Landsdowne selaku *Minister of State for Colonial Affairs* serta Tun Abdul Razak sebagai Timbalan Pengerusi.





As soon as *The Cobbold Commission Report* was released in July 1962 showing that 80% of the people of North Borneo and Sarawak favoured the formation of Malaysia, an announcement was made that the Federation of Malaysia will be formed. In preparation the Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) was formed and also known as the Landsdowne Committee. This Committee was chaired by Lord Landsdowne, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs with Tun Abdul Razak as Deputy Chairman.



Gabenor Sarawak Sir Alexander Waddell (kiri) menyambut ketibaan Sir Anthony Abell salah seorang anggota Suruhanjaya Cobbold sebaik tiba di Kuching

Sarawak Governor Sir Alexander Waddell (left) greets Sir Anthony Abell upon the Cobbold Commission's arrival in Kuching

JAWATANKUASA ANTARA KERAJAAN THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

1962

Ketibaan para pegawai Jawatankuasa Antara Kerajaan dari Borneo Utara, Sarawak dan Britain di Kuala Lumpur pada 17 Januari, 1963.

Arrival of officials of the Inter-Governmental Committee from North Borneo, Sarawak and Britain in Kuala Lumpur on 17th January, 1963.



MALAYSIA Report of the Inter-Governmental Committee, 1962*

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations
and Secretary of State for the Colonies
by Command of Her Majesty
February 1963*

MALAYSIA

Report of the Inter-Governmental Committee

On August 1st, 1962 the British Government and the Government of the Federation of Malaya jointly announced their decision in principle that, subject to the necessary legislation, the proposed Federation of Malaysia should be brought into being by 31st August, 1963.

They also announced that an Inter-Governmental Committee would be established, on which the British, Malayan, North Borneo and Sarawak Governments would be represented. The task of this Committee was to work out the future constitutional arrangements and the form of the necessary safeguards for North Borneo and Sarawak. The Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee was the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

The Inter-Governmental Committee held a preparatory Plenary meeting in Jesselton on the 30th August, 1962. The final Plenary meetings of the Committee were held in Kuala Lumpur on the 18-20th December, 1962.

The Committee has now agreed on its Report which is attached.

**[Reproduced from Command Paper 1954, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Annex B, relating to the civil service, and Annex D, listing the meetings of the Inter-Governmental Committee, have not been reproduced.]*

Kiri ke kanan, En. Frank Mills, (Setiausaha pertama British High Commission), Encik Aziz Yeop, (Timbalan Setiausaha, Malaysia Div. Jabatan Perdana Menteri), Encik T.J.O' Briem (Britain), Mr.J Pike (Sarawak), Encik G.A.T. Shaw (Sarawak), Hon'ble Encik P.E.H. Pike (Sarawak), Encik H.P.Hall (Britain), Encik W. S. Holley (North Borneo) dan Mr.J.O. Ballard (North Borneo). (Sumber: Muzium Sarawak) • Left to right, Mr. Frank Mills, first secretary of British High Commission, Mr. Aziz Yeop, Deputy Secretary, Malaysia Div. Prime Minister's Department, Mr. T.J.O' Briem (Britain), Mr.J Pike (Sarawak), Mr. G.A.T. Shaw (Sarawak), the Hon'ble Mr. P.E.H. Pike (Sarawak, Mr H.P.Hall (Britain), Mr. W. S. Holley (North Borneo) and Mr.J.O. Ballard (North Borneo) (Source: Sarawak Museum)

PILIHAN RAYA UMUM PERTAMA SARAWAK

Sarawak telah mengadakan Pilihan raya negeri yang pertama pada April - Jun 1963. Pilihan raya negeri terbahagi kepada tiga (3) peringkat, iaitu:

- peringkat Majlis Daerah (peringkat pertama)
- peringkat Majlis Penasihat Bahagian (peringkat kedua)
- peringkat Majlis Negeri (peringkat ketiga)

Proses persediaan negeri Sarawak untuk berkerajaan sendiri bermula dengan penubuhan parti politik pada Jun 1959, seterusnya diikuti dengan pilihan raya pada tahun 1963 dan pelantikan Ketua Menteri serta Ahli Majlis Negeri pada 22 Julai 1963. Proses ini berterusan sehinggalah persidangan Majlis Negeri yang dihadiri oleh pasukan misi Persatuan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (PBB) pada 4 September 1963.



SARAWAK'S FIRST STATE ELECTION

Sarawak held its first state election between April-June 1963. The election was divided into three (3) stages, namely:

- *District Council level (first level)*
- *Regional Advisory Council level (the second level)*
- *State Council level (third level)*

The process of preparing Sarawak for self-governance started with the establishment of political parties in June 1959, followed by elections in 1963 and the appointment of the Chief Minister and Members of State Council on 22nd July, 1963. This process continued until the conference of the State Council attended by the representative of the United Nations (UN) on 4th September, 1963.



SARAWAK: PEMERINTAHAN SENDIRI SELF-GOVERNANCE 1963

Pada 22 Julai 1963 Sarawak memperolehi pemerintahan sendiri dari Britain. Ketua Menteri yang pertama dan Kabinet pertama dilantik.

On 22nd July 1963, Sarawak gained self-governance from Britain. The first Chief Minister and the first Cabinet were appointed.

KABINET PERTAMA SARAWAK (1963) / SARAWAK'S FIRST CABINET (1963)



Dari kiri/From left
 YB Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu,
 YB Penghulu Francis Umpau,
 YB Dunstan Endawi anak Enchana,
 YB James Wong Kim Ming,
 YB Stephen Kalong Ningkan,
 YB Dato Abang Othman,
 YB Abdul Taib Mahmud,
 YB Teo Kui Seng,
 YB Tajang Laing

24 Ogos 1961 / 24 August 1961

*Intitulasi Persidangan Perhubungan Malaysia Pertama di Ipoh
 The First Malaysia Sabahity Committee Committee at Ipoh*



16 Januari 1962 / 16 January 1962

*Anggota Sarabajaja Cobbold, (Dari kiri) Ghassali Shafiq, Dato' Wong Poo Nee,
 Lord Cobbold, Sir David Wetherston dan Sir Anthony Abell
 Members of the Cobbold Commission: (from left) Ghassali Shafiq,
 Dato' Wong Poo Nee, Lord Cobbold, Sir David Wetherston and
 Sir Anthony Abell*



19 Februari 1962 / 19 February 1962

*Cabinet Sarawak Sir Alexander Waddell (left) menandatangani perjanjian
 Sir Anthony Abell salah seorang anggota Sarabajaja Cobbold
 sewaktu tiba di Kuching
 Sarawak Governor Sir Alexander Waddell (left) greets Sir Anthony Abell
 upon the Cobbold Commission's arrival in Kuching*



22 Julai 1963 / 22 July 1963

*Ketua Menteri Sarawak yang pertama Dato' Stephen Kalong Ningkan
 First Chief Minister of Sarawak Dato' Stephen Kalong Ningkan*





PANEL 4

SARAWAK

KE ARAH PEMBENTUKAN



TOWARDS FORMATION OF

MALAYSIA

1963 PERJANJIAN MALAYSIA MALAYSIA AGREEMENT

Gabungan Sarawak bersama dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Borneo Utara dan Singapura telah melakarkan satu peristiwa sejarah penting apabila lahirnya Persekutuan Malaysia pada tahun 1963. Sebuah negara yang dikenali sebagai Malaysia telah dibentuk hasil daripada pencapaian komitmen, persefahaman, kesepakatan dan persetujuan antara pemimpin dan penduduk negeri-negeri yang terlibat.

Sarawak, Federation of Malaya, North Borneo and Singapore made history when they jointly formed a federation in 1963. This new country called Malaysia was born out of the commitment, understanding and mutual agreement between the leaders and peoples of the parties involved.



Tarikh asal penubuhan Malaysia ialah pada 31 Ogos 1963, tetapi terpaksa ditunda kepada 16 September 1963 berikutan masih terdapat tentangan daripada Filipina dan Indonesia.

The original date for the formation of Malaysia was 31st August 1963. However this had to be postponed to 16th September 1963 because of opposition from the Philippines and Indonesia.

1963 PERJANJIAN MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA AGREEMENT

ANNEX C

JOINT PUBLIC STATEMENT

Issued by the British and Malayan Governments on the 1st August, 1962

1. The British and Malayan Governments have received and studied the Report of the Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Cobbold which visited North Borneo and Sarawak earlier this year to ascertain the views of the inhabitants on the proposal to create a Federation of Malaysia embracing Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei. The Report is being published today.

2. The two Governments are most grateful to the Commission for their valuable Report and have accepted almost all the recommendations on which the Commission were unanimous. The two Governments have noted in particular that the Commission were unanimously agreed that a Federation of Malaysia is in the best interests of North Borneo and Sarawak and that an early decision in principle should be reached.

3. In the light of this Report and of the agreement reached between the Government of Malaya and the Government of Singapore, the British and Malayan Governments have now decided in principle that, subject to the necessary legislation, the proposed Federation of Malaysia should be brought into being by 31st August, 1963.

4. To give effect to this decision, the two Governments intend to conclude, within the next six months, a formal agreement which, among other things, will provide for:

(a) the transfer of sovereignty in North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore by 31st August, 1963;

(b) provisions governing the relationship between Singapore and the new Federation, as agreed between the Governments of Malaya and Singapore;

(c) defence arrangements as set out in the Joint statement by the British and Malayan Governments dated 22nd November, 1961; and

(d) detailed constitutional arrangements, including safeguards for the special interests of North Borneo and Sarawak, to be drawn up after consultation with the Legislatures of the two territories.

5. These safeguards will cover such matters as religious freedom, education, representation in the Federal Parliament, the position of the indigenous races, control of immigration, citizenship and the State constitutions.

6. In order that the introduction of the new Federal system may be effected as smoothly as possible and with the least disturbance to existing administrative arrangements, there will be, after the transfer of sovereignty, a transition period, during which a number of the Federal constitutional powers will be delegated temporarily to the State Governments.

7. An Inter-Governmental Committee will be established as soon as possible, on which the British, Malayan, North Borneo and Sarawak Governments will be represented. Its task will be to work out the future constitutional arrangements and the form of the necessary safeguards.

8. The Minister of State for the Colonies, Lord Lansdowne, who will be the Chairman of this Committee, and the Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, Tun Abdul Razak, will proceed shortly to Sarawak and North Borneo to conduct discussions.

9. In order to maintain the efficiency of the administration, the British and Malayan Governments are agreed on the importance of retaining the services of as many of the expatriate officials as possible. The Minister of State will discuss with the Governments of the territories and with the Staff Associations how this best can be done.

10. The British and Malayan Governments have informed the Sultan of Brunei of the agreement they have reached and have made it clear that they would welcome the inclusion of the State of Brunei in the new Federation.

Lampiran C yang terkandung dalam Perjanjian Malaysia 1963.

Annex C of the Malaysia Agreement 1963.

ANNEX A

LEGISLATIVE LISTS, ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AND ASSURANCES

General

It is accepted that in the early years after the establishment of Malaysia as few changes as possible should be made in the administrative arrangements in the Borneo States affecting the day to day lives of the people. During this period certain Federal powers should be delegated to the State Governments.

Some administrative details have been included. Others remain to be worked out.

LEGISLATIVE LISTS AS IN THE Ninth Schedule to the Federation of Malaya Constitution

LIST II. STATE LIST

1. Muslim law, etc.	State	
1A. Native law and custom and Native Courts, including Personal Law relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship, maintenance, adoption, family law, gifts or succession, testate or intestate.	State	
2. Land, etc.	State	Item 2 (b) should apply to Native Reservations instead of Malay Reservations.
3. Agricultural and forestry, etc.	State	The Government of North Borneo should not without the concurrence of the Federal Government amend the Rubber Industry Replanting Fund Ordinance, 1954, to alter the minimum of maximum yield of crop, nor should the Government of Sarawak alter the rate of rubber cess without the concurrence of the Federal Government.
4. Local Government, etc.	State	
5. Other services of a local character, that is to say:— (a) Fire brigades, etc. (b) Boarding houses, etc. (c) Burial and cremation grounds; (d) Pounds and cattle trespass; (e) Markets and fairs; and (f) Licensing of theatres, etc.	State	Consideration should be given to the need to include other services of a local character.
6. State Works and Water, etc.	State	This item should also include rivers wholly within a State.
7. Machinery of the State Government subject to the Federal List, etc.	State	(i) (a) There should be a State Legal Department; (b) The State Attorney-General should be a State Officer and appointed by the Head of State on the advice of the Chief Minister from a panel of names submitted by the State Public Service Commission. The Chief Minister should be required to consult the Federal Government before tendering his advice. The appointment should after Malaysia Day normally be made from the Federal Legal and Judicial Service but if no suitable candidate were available, the post could be filled on contract terms from outside Malaysia after consultation with the Federal Government; and (c) The remaining posts in the State Legal Department would be filled by secondment from the Federal Legal Service if the State so desired. (ii) The appointments of the State Secretary and State Financial Secretary should be a matter for the State Governments but in making these appointments the procedure for making the appointment of the State Attorney-General should be followed and the persons appointed should be members of the Public Service.
8. State holidays.	State	
9. Creation of offences in respect of any of the matters included in the State List.	State	
10. Inquiries for State purposes, etc.	State	
11. Indemnity in respect of any of the matters in the State List.	State	
12. Turtles and riverine fishing.	State	

Sebahagian daripada kuasa legislatif Sarawak yang terkandung dalam Perjanjian Malaysia 1963 (Lampiran A)

Some of the legislative powers of Sarawak as enshrined in the Malaysia Agreement 1963 (Annex A)

1963 PERJANJIAN MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA AGREEMENT

PERKARA VIII

Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Kerajaan Borneo Utara dan Kerajaan Sarawak akan mengambil tindakan membuat Undang2, menjalankan kuasa atau lain2 tindakan yang mustahak bagi melaksanakan jaminan2, penguatan dan shor2 yang terkandung dalam Bab III dan Kembaran2 A dan B kepada Penyata Jawatan Kuasa Antara Kerajaan yang di-tanda tangan pada 27 haribulan Februari Tahun 1963, sa-takat mana jaminan2, penguatan dan shor2 itu tiada di-laksanakan dengan isi2 kandungan yang tertentu dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia.

PERKARA IX

Isi2 kandungan Kembaran J kepada Perjanjian ini berthabit paseran bersama dan peratoran kewangan hendak-lah menjadi Perjanjian antara Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan Kerajaan Singapura.

PERKARA X

Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan Kerajaan Singapura akan mengambil tindakan membuat Undang2 menjalankan kuasa atau lain2 tindakan yang mustahak bagi melaksanakan atoran2 berkenaan dengan siaran radio dan television yang di-tetapkan dalam Kembaran K kepada Perjanjian ini sa-takat mana atoran2 itu tiada di-laksanakan dengan isi2 kandungan yang tertentu dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia.

PERKARA XI

Perjanjian ini hendak-lah di-tanda tangan dalam bahasa Inggeris dan bahasa Melayu kechuali Kembaran2-nya ada-lah di-dalam bahasa Inggeris sahaja. Jika ada perselahan fahaman maka naskah bahasa Inggeris hendak-lah di-gunakan.

Perkara 8, 9, 10, 11 yang terkandung dalam Perjanjian Malaysia 1963.

Article 8, 9, 10, 11 of the Malaysia Agreement 1963.

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

Perkara 8 yang terkandung dalam Perjanjian Malaysia 1963 tentang kuasa legislatif dan eksekutif Sarawak.

Article 8 of the Malaysia Agreement 1963 on Sarawak's legislative and executive powers.

SELAMAT TINGGAL GABENOR BRITISH TERAKHIR *FAREWELL LAST BRITISH GOVERNOR*



Sir Alexander Waddell, Gabenor British yang terakhir, mengucapkan selamat tinggal kepada penggantinya Dato Abang Haji Openg, pada 15 September 1963.

Sir Alexander Waddell the last British Governor, saying farewell to his successor Dato Abang Haji Openg, on 15th September, 1963.



Sir Alexander dan Lady Waddell di atas Kapal HMS Loch Killisport, yang meninggalkan Kuching pada 15 September, 1963.

Sir Alexander dan Lady Waddell on board HMS Loch Killisport leaving Kuching on 15th September 1963.

SARAWAK, MALAYSIA: 16 SEPTEMBER 1963



Anggota Majlis Negeri Sarawak di Lapangan Terbang Kuching, sebaik sahaja tiba dari London, selepas menandatangani Perjanjian London tentang Penubuhan Malaysia pada 12 Julai 1963.

Members of Sarawak's Council Negeri at Kuching Airport on their return from London, after signing the London Agreement on Malaysia on 12 July 1963.

(Kedua dari kiri / Second from the left):

Tun Abang Haji Openg, Tun Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng, Datuk Bandar Abang Mustapha, Tan Sri Ling Beng Siew

PERJANJIAN MALAYSIA MALAYSIA AGREEMENT 1963



Perisytiharan dibaca oleh Ketua Menteri, Datuk Stephen Kalong Ningkan di Padang Central (sekarang Padang Merdeka) pada 16 September 1963.

The Proclamation being read by the Chief Minister, Datuk Stephen Kalong Ningkan at Padang Central (now Padang Merdeka) on 16th September 1963.



Ketua Hakim Sir Campbell Wylie menyaksikan majlis akad sumpah Datu Abang Haji Openg bin Haji Abang Sapiee sebagai Yang Di Pertua Negeri Sarawak yang pertama di Padang Central Kuching.

Chief Justice Campbell Wylie swearing in Datu Abang Haji Openg bin Haji Abang Sapiee as the first Governor of Sarawak at Kuching Central Padang.



PANEL 5

PEMBANGUNAN BINTULU SEJAK PEMBENTUKAN MALAYSIA

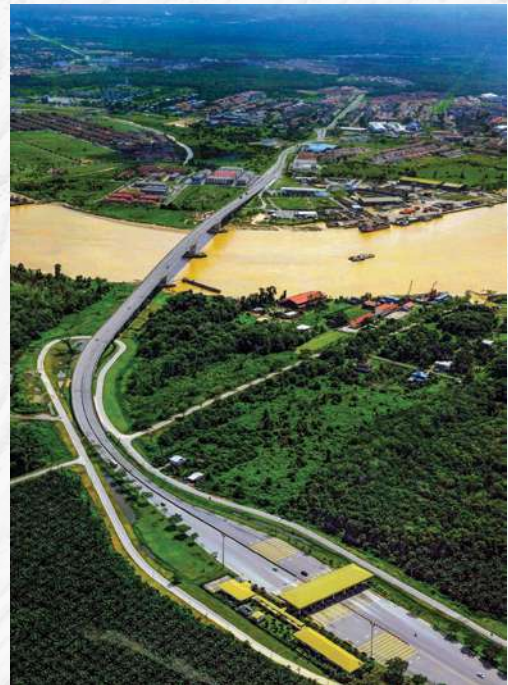
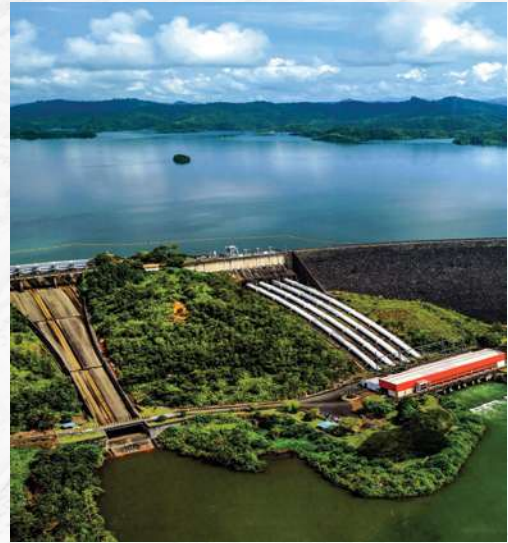


BINTULU'S DEVELOPMENT SINCE MALAYSIA

BINTULU

Susulan daripada aktiviti-aktiviti penemuan petroleum dan gas, Bintulu telah bertukar wajah kepada sebuah bandar perindustrian yang terkenal. Hingga kini, Bintulu telah mengalami pertumbuhan perindustrian yang amat pesat di Sarawak.

Petroleum and gas discovery activities have turned Bintulu to become a famous industrial town. Up till now, Bintulu has become Sarawak's industrial growth centre with rapid development.



SEJARAH **BINTULU**

HISTORY OF

Nama bandar Bintulu berasal dari perkataan “Metu Ulau” iaitu datangnya dari dialek penduduk asal Bintulu yang mendiami Bintulu pada ketika itu. “Metu Ulau” bermaksud di dalam bahasa orang-orang Bintulu ialah memungut kepala kerana dikatakan ada sebatang sungai di kawasan Bintulu ini tempat gugurnya kepala orang yang dipenggal ketika pertempuran. Kesudahannya dari perkataan atau sebutan Bentulu dan akhirnya ditulis perkataan Bintulu pula yang muncul. Siapa dan bilakah pula perkataan Bintulu ini muncul tidaklah diceritakan secara lanjut hingga ke hari ini.

Bintulu telah melakar sejarah sebagai tempat Mesyuarat Council Negri (kini Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak) yang pertama kali diadakan pada 8 September 1867 seperti yang tercatat pada Batu Peringatan, juga merupakan sistem perundangan negeri yang tertua di Malaysia.

The name of Bintulu was derived from the local native language “Metu Ulau” which means picking up heads of those beheaded by enemies along the river. Then, the word Bentulu becomes Bintulu.

On 8 September, 1867, the first General Council meeting (now Sarawak State Legislative Assembly) convened in Bintulu. It is the earliest state legislature system in Malaysia.



Rumah Padi Kerajaan (di belakang Batu Peringatan) telah didirikan semula pada tahun 1938 sebagai stor padi kerajaan. Semasa pendudukan Jepun, Rumah Padi ini dijadikan gudang beras pihak tentera Jepun. • *The Government Paddy House (behind the Memorial Stone) was rebuilt in 1938 as a government rice store. During the Japanese occupation, the Paddy House was used as a warehouse for rice of the Japanese military.*



Batu Peringatan •
The Memorial Stone



Sungai Metu Ulau • *Metu Ulau River*

BINTULU TAHUN 70-AN KE 90-AN *IN THE 70'S TO 90'S*



Lapangan Terbang Lama Bintulu kelihatan di belakang perkampungan nelayan.
Old Bintulu Airport from behind a fisherman village.



Pandangan Udara Bintulu – 1970-an
Aerial View Bintulu – 1970's



Pandangan Udara Bintulu – 1980-an
Aerial View Bintulu – 1980's



Bandar Bintulu pada 1970-an
Bintulu town in the 70s



Bandar Bintulu pada 1990-an
Bintulu town in the 90s



Wisma Lembaga Pembangunan Bintulu
Bintulu Development Authority



Jambatan Kuala Kemena
Kuala Kemena Bridge



Medan Central

PEMBANGUNAN • BINTULU • DEVELOPMENT



Bintulu Boulevard



Promenade



Tanjung Batu



NAIM Paragon

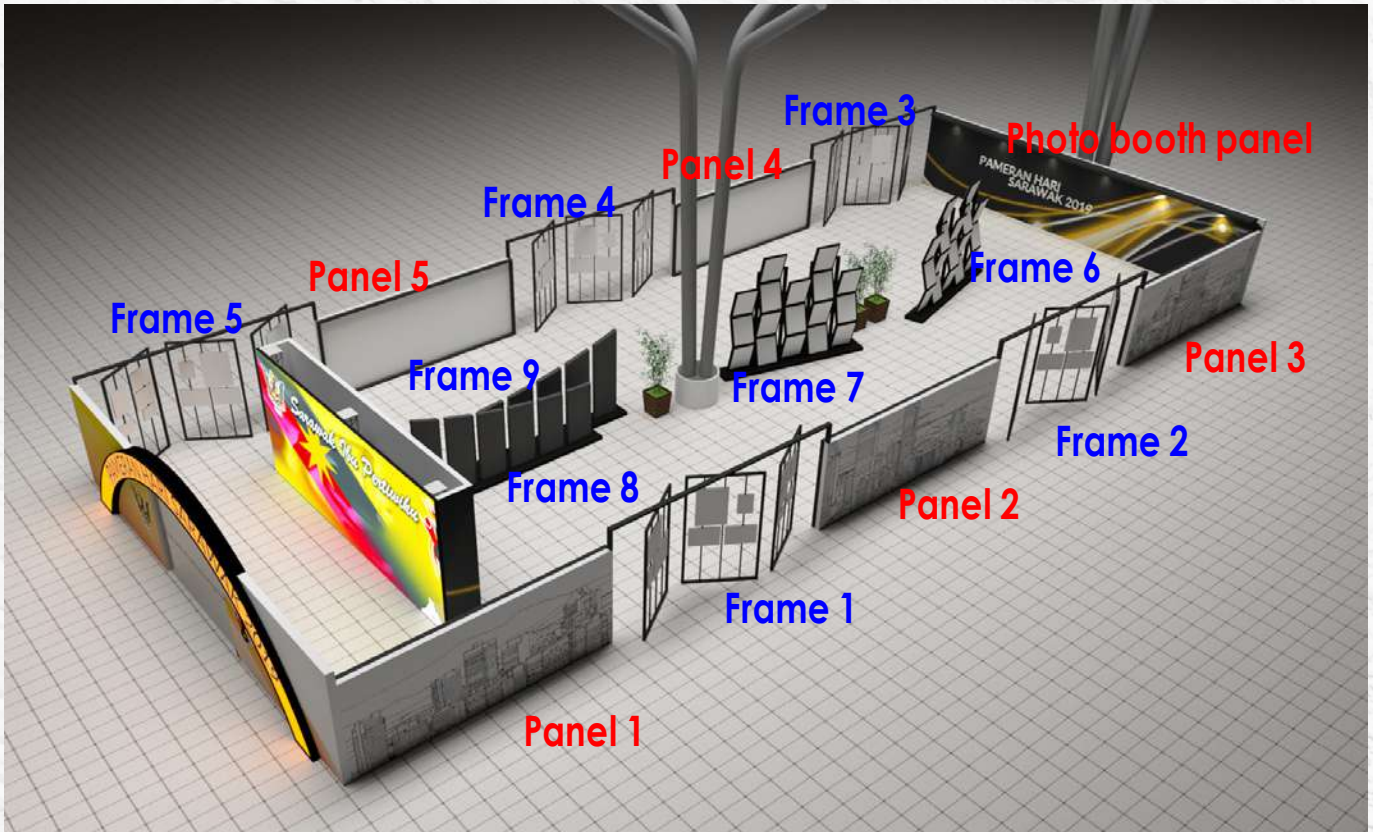
Sumber/Source: Bintulu Development Authority (BDA)

ATURCARA PERASMIAN

MASA

PERKARA

- 11:30 pagi : Ketibaan tetamu jemputan
- 11:35 pagi : Ketibaan Yang Berhormat Menteri-menteri dan Dif-dif Kenamaan serta isteri/suami masing-masing
- 11:40 pagi : Ketibaan Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak Tun Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud dan Yang Amat Berbahagia Toh Puan Datuk Patinggi Hajah Raghad Kurdi Taib diiringi oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri Sarawak dan Yang Amat Berbahagia Datin Patinggi Juma'ani Tun Tuanku Haji Bujang
- : Simbolik Perasmian Pameran Hari Sarawak
- : Lawatan Pameran
- : Majlis selesai



LEGEND:

Panel 1: Sejarah Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak
History of Sarawak State Legislative Assembly

Panel 2: Sejarah Pemerintahan Sarawak
Sarawak's Administrative History

Panel 3: Sarawak Ke Arah Pemerintahan Sendiri 1963
Sarawak Towards Self-Governance 1963

Panel 4: Sarawak ke arah Pembentukan Malaysia
Sarawak Towards Formation of Malaysia

Panel 5: Pembangunan Bintulu Sejak Pembentukan Malaysia
Bintulu's Development Since Malaysia

Frame 1: People of Sarawak

Frame 2: Old town photos and icons of each Division in Sarawak

Frame 3: Photographs of Tuan Yang Terutama Yang Di-Pertua Negeri & Chief Ministers

Frame 4: Old Bintulu town photos

Frame 5: New Bintulu town photos

Frame 6: Sarawak nature, flora & fauna

Frame 7: Sarawak development (education, infrastructure, agriculture)

Frame 8 & 9: Pictorial information of each Division

FRAME 1

People of Sarawak



Sea Dyak women in full
Costume, 1900's



Malay & Chinese traders



Dyak women in full costume,
1900's



Sarawak Rangers, 1929



Rajah Charles Brooke
Memorial Hospital (RCBM)



Malay Ladies, Sibul 1947



Students at Batu Lintang
Training College, 1962



The Traveling Dispensary,
1957 - 1959



Iban trainees at Brooke Dockyard,
1958



Penan man with his hunting gear, Long Latei



Preserving Traditional Art



Kenyah man with his granddaughter



Kedayan youngsters



The Tagal of Lawas



Hadrah Competition. Sarawakiana Carnival 2017, Kuching



Orang Ulu lass. *Sukan Perpustakaan Awam se-Malaysia (SPASM)*, 2018



Lun Bawang Bamboo Band



Aeromixthon Challenge. Sarawakiana Carnival 2017, Kuching



Kompang Competition, 2018



Chinese Musical Performance. Sarawakiana Carnival 2016, Kuching



Tekna' Competition (Kayan) Sarawakiana Carnival 2017, Miri



Children waiting for their parents trading at the market



Mobile Storytelling at Tadika Kemas, Pujut Adong



Sarawakiana Carnival 2018, Miri

FRAME 2

Old town photos of each Division in Sarawak



Sibu Town, 1972



Sri Aman Town, 1975



Betong Town, 1978



Bintulu Town, 1979



Kapit Town, 1970s



Kuching Town, 1973



Limbang Town, 1972



Miri Town, 1962



Mukah Town, 1960s



Samarahan 1970's



Sarikei Bazaar 1962



Serian Town

Icons of each Division in Sarawak



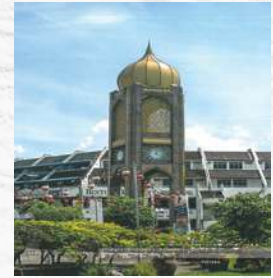
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak,
Samarahan



Fort Sylvia, Kapit



Rubber Tree, Betong



The Clock Tower, Bintulu



Cat, Kuching City



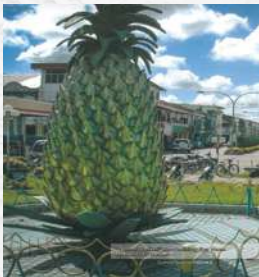
Buffalo, Limbang



Seahorse, Miri Resort City



Menara Pehin Setia Raja, Mukah



Pineapple, Sarikei



Durian, Serian



Swans, Sibü



Pigeon, Sri Aman

FRAME 3

Photographs of Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri & Chief Ministers

TUAN YANG TERUTAMA YANG DI-PERTUA NEGERI



Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Pertama
Tun Abang Haji Openg Sapiee
(1963-1969)



Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Kedua
Tun Datuk Patinggi Tan
Sri Tuanku Bujang Tuanku
Othman (1969-1977)



Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Ketiga
Tun Datuk Patinggi Abang Haji
Muhammad Salahuddin bin
Abang Barieng (1977-1981)



Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Keempat
Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul
Rahman bin Ya'kub (1981-
1985)



Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Kelima
Tun Ahmad Zaidi Adruce bin
Muhammad Noor (1985-2001)



Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Keenam
Tun Datuk Patinggi Abang Haji
Muhammad Salahuddin bin
Abang Barieng (2001-2014)



Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Ketujuh
Tun Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib
Mahmud (2014 -)

KETUA MENTERI SARAWAK



Ketua Menteri Sarawak
Yang Pertama
YAB Tan Sri Datuk Amar
Stephen Kalong Ningkan
(1963-1966)



Ketua Menteri Sarawak
Yang Kedua
YAB Datuk Penghulu Tawi Sli
(1966-1970)



Ketua Menteri Sarawak
Yang Ketiga
YAB Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji
Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub
(1970-1981)



Ketua Menteri Sarawak
Yang Keempat
YAB Tun Pehin Sri Haji Abdul
Taib Mahmud (1981-2014)



Ketua Menteri Sarawak
Yang Kelima
YAB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri
(Dr) Haji Adenan bin Haji
Satem (2014-2017)



Ketua Menteri Sarawak
Yang Keenam
YAB Datuk Patinggi (Dr) Abang Haji
Abdul Rahman Zohari bin Tun Datuk
Abang Haji Openg (2017-present)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Sarawak Day Exhibition Committee

CONTENTS

Arkib Negara Malaysia (ANM)
Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak (DUN)
Pejabat Daerah Bintulu
Pustaka Negeri Sarawak (Pustaka)

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

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Awang Saimi bin Awang Sijili

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Bong Sze Kie

Tay Siew Ling

DUN

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Pustaka (Ho Ah Chon Collection, Brooke Trust Collection, Migrated Archives Collection, Datuk Sri John Pike Collection)

Sabarina binti Selamat

Sarawak Tourism Board (Erivina Jihel, Gustino Basuan)

SMA – TEGAS Digital Hub Bintulu (Noor Shakinah Asniza Mortadza)

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TAMAT



END