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Brunei

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COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON
BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1946



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The cover illustration shows Brunei Town.

*Inds. of Govt.
Sullivan
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STATE OF BRUNEI.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1946.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CLIMATE.

GEOGRAPHY.

Brunei is a State on the north-west coast of Borneo, lying between latitude $4^{\circ} 2'$ and $5^{\circ} 3'$ north and longitude $114^{\circ} 4'$ and $115^{\circ} 22'$ east. It forms two enclaves into the territory of Sarawak, by which it is bounded on all sides, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, historically speaking, that an intrusion of Sarawak formed by the basin of the Limbang River splits the State into two separate parts. It comprises an area of some 2,226 square miles, and has a coast line of about one hundred miles extending from Brunei Bay in the East to the boundary with Sarawak in the West.

The capital of the same name, or, to give it its honorific Arabic title, Daru'l Salam (Abode of Peace) is situated on the Brunei River about nine miles from its mouth and is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore. At the time of the last census in 1931 it had a population of 10,453. (Estimated population 1941, 13,500). Prior to 1910 the town consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles on mud flats in the river, but it has now spread over a portion of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which the Government Offices and other public buildings and streets of shophouses have been built.

Set in a wide sweep of the river this river town is in its way unique. At high tide under favourable conditions of light it takes on quite a remarkable beauty; viewed at close quarters it is even more remarkably ramshackle. The houses are grouped together in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges, and there the inhabitants carry on their multifarious activities in much the same way as if they were on land.

The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the south-western end of the State's seaboard with a population of about 12,000. It is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing district and the local headquarters of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Here, with municipal services, piped water supply, electric light, domestic gas, cold storage, cinema and other amenities, it is difficult to realise that within living memory it has been the scene of human sacrifices, and that only two hours up river there are pagan tribes treasuring the grisly relics of head-hunting expeditions of not so long ago.

HISTORY.

The native name for the island of Borneo has always been Pulau Kelamantan, but a Mercator's chart of 1595 gives to the town of Brunei, as well as to the whole island, the name of "Borneo". Early writers spell the name of the island variously, Bruni, Brunai, Bruné, Borneo, Borney, Bornei, Borne and Burni; from these variations upon the theme of one word, two words eventually crystallised—"Brunei" and "Borneo". As

recently as 100 years ago, Brunei territory was always referred to as "Borneo Proper". The fact is that at the time of the earliest cartographers and writers, the kingdom of Brunei was at its zenith; the terms "Brunei" and "Borneo" were synonymous and the whole island was subject to the dominion of Brunei.

Brunei has no discovered pre-history and no established early history, and the meagre written records do not go further back than the first Mohammedan Sultan, contemporaneous with the introduction of the Arabic script in or about the fifteenth century. For records of the pre-Muslim era we have to turn to Hindu and Chinese chroniclers. Chinese annals of the sixth and seventh centuries contain references to a Kingdom known as Poli or Puni which sent tribute to the Emperors of China in A.D. 518, 523 and 616. Similar references to a State of that name 45 days' sail from Java occur in the annals of the Sung dynasty which ruled over South China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and there are strong grounds for identifying it with Brunei, though the authorities are not unanimous on this point. With the decline of the Sung dynasty Brunei transferred its allegiance to Hindu Majapahit in Java, then back again to China, and finally, at the end of the fourteenth century, paid tribute to Mohammedan Malacca. With the coming of the Ming Emperors the ties with vassal States were strengthened, and tributes were sent to China several times between 1405 and 1425. Thereafter there is no record.

Brunei must soon have thrown off all allegiance for by the early years of the ~~sixteenth~~ century it has risen to great power, and one of its rulers, Sultan Bulkiah, or Nakhoda Ragam (the Singing Captain) a renowned sea rover, voyaged to Java and Malacca and made conquests in Borneo, the Philippines and Sulu and even seized Manila. The names of many islands scattered throughout the archipelago are alleged to commemorate the circumstances of his voyages. One legend is that he set out on a cruise with a gantang of pepper seeds and was not content to return until he had given to each seed the name of one of the myriad islands encountered. His wife was a Javanese princess whose followers inter-married with the people of Brunei, and such, according to one tradition, is the origin of the Kedayans whom custom associates with the main body guard of the Sultan and who disseminated in Brunei a system of rice cultivation greatly superior to local standards. It is related that in his declining years he carried with him on his exploits a band of artisans whose duty it was to prepare royal tombs in remote parts of the archipelago, it being his wish, should he die at sea, to be buried at the nearest site; the finest of these is said to contain his remains at Kota Batu, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles downstream from Brunei Town. This tomb of exquisite workmanship in hard basaltic stone was damaged by Spanish round shot in the seventeenth century and is now in a sorry state of dilapidation and the engravings upon it remain a secret to posterity.

This was the golden age of Brunei. Her sovereignty extended over the whole island of Borneo, the sultanates of Sambas, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Pasir Kotei and Bolongan being her vassals, as well as over the Sulu archipelago and over the islands of Balabac, Banggi, Balambangan and Palawan.

It was probably during the life-time of Sultan Bulkiah that Pigafetta, the Italian historian of Magellan's voyage around the world, visited Brunei and wrote the first eye-witness account. ✓

The earliest accredited European accounts of Borneo were written by Ludovico Barthena, an Italian, who visited "Brunei" between 1505 and 1507, and one Barbosa, a Spaniard, who described Borneo in 1516; but in 1521 we have Pigafetta's first hand account a transcription of which is quoted below :

" . . . When we reached the city, we had to wait two hours in the prau, until there had arrived two elephants, caparisoned in silk-cloth, and twelve men, each furnished with a porcelain vase, covered with silk, to receive and to cover our presents. We mounted the elephants, the twelve men going before, carrying the presents*. We thus proceeded to the house of the governor, who gave us a supper of many dishes. Here we slept for the night on mattresses stuffed with cotton (Bambagic), and cased with silk. Next day, we were left at our leisure until twelve o'clock when we proceeded to the king's palace. We were mounted, as before, on elephants, the men bearing the gifts going before us. From the governor's house to the palace the streets were full of people armed with swords, lances and targets: the king had so ordered it. Still mounted on the elephants we entered the court of the palace. We then dismounted, ascended a stair, accompanied by the governor and some chiefs, and entered a great hall full of courtiers, whom we shall call barons of the realm (Baroni del regno). Here we were seated on carpets, the present being placed near to us.

At the end of the great hall, but raised above it, there was one of less extent hung with silken cloth, in which were two curtains, on raising which, there appeared two windows, which lighted the hall. Here, as a guard to the king, there were 300 men with naked rapiers (stochi nudi) in hand resting on their thighs, at the further end of this smaller hall, there was a great window with a brocade curtain before it, on raising which, we saw the king seated at a table masticating betel, and a little boy, his son, beside him. Behind him, women only were to be seen. A chieftan then informed us, that we must not address the king directly, but that if we had anything to say, we must say it to him, and he would communicate it to a courtier of higher rank than himself within the lesser hall. This person, in his turn, would explain our wishes to the governor's brother, and he, speaking through a tube in an aperture of the wall, would communicate our sentiments to a courtier near the king, who would make them known to His Majesty. Meanwhile, we were instructed to make three obeisances to the king with the joined hands over the head, and raising, first one foot and then the other, and then kissing the hands. This is the royal salutation.

* The presents offered will give the reader some notion of what things were thought fit offerings to oriental princes in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Pigafetta described those offered to the king and queen as follows :

"The present for the king consisted of a vest velvet in the Turkish fashion, a chair of purple velvet, five yards of red broad-cloth, one cap (beretoo), a gilded goblet, a glass vase with a lid, three quires of paper, and gilded ink-stand. We brought for the queen three yards of yellow broad-cloth, a pair of silver-embroidered shoes, and a silver case filled with pins."

By the means pointed out, we made it to be understood by him that we belonged to the King of Spain, who desired to live in peace with His Majesty, and wished for nothing more than to be able to trade in his island. The king answered that he would be much pleased to have the King of Spain for his friend, and that we might wood, water, and trade in his dominions, at our pleasure. This done, the presents were submitted, and as each article was exhibited, the king made a slight inclination of the head. To each of us was then given some brocade, with cloth of gold and silk, which were placed on one shoulder and then removed, to be taken care of. After this, we had a collation of cloves and cinnamon, when the curtains were drawn and the window closed. All the persons present in the palace had their loins covered with gold-embroidered cloth and silk, wore poniards with golden hilts, ornamented with pearls and precious stones, and had many rings on their fingers.

We remounted the elephants and returned to the house of the governor. Seven men preceded us, bearing the presents which had been given to us, and as soon as we reached the house, to each of us was given his own, the cloths being laid on the left shoulder, as had been done in the king's palace. To each of these seven men we gave recompense for their trouble a couple of knives. After this there came to the house of the governor ten or twelve porcelain saucers with the flesh of various animals, this is, of calves, capons, pullets, peafowls (?), and others, and various kinds of fish, so that of meat alone there were thirty or two-and-thirty dishes. We supped on the ground on mats of palm-leaf. At each mouthful we drank a porcelain cup full, the size of an egg, of a distilled liquor made from rice. We ate also rice and sweetmeats, using spoons of gold shaped like our own. In the place where we passed the two nights, there were always burning two torches of white wax, placed on tall chandeliers of silver, and two oil lamps of four wicks each, while two men watched to look after them. Next morning we came on the same elephants to the sea-side, where, forthwith, there were ready for us two praus, in which we were re-conducted to the ships. The city is entirely built in the salt water, the king's house and those of some chieftains excepted. It contains 25,000 fires or families. The houses are all of wood, and stand on strong piles to keep them high from the ground. When the flood tides make, the women, in boats, go through the city selling necessaries. In front of the king's palace there is a rampart constructed of large bricks, with barbicans in the manner of a fortress, on which are mounted fifty-six brass, and six iron cannon. During the two days we passed in the city many of them were discharged. That king is a Moro (*a*) and his name Raja Siripada (*b*). He was forty years old and corpulent. No one serves him except women who are the daughters of chiefs. He never goes outside of his palace, unless when he goes hunting, and no one is allowed to talk with him except through the speaking-tube. He has scribes, called Xiricoles (*c*) who wrote down his deeds on very thin tree bark."

This is no doubtful representation, as far as it goes, of the manner of a Malay court in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and shows a very considerable advancement in civilisation. There were cannon, a fortress, courtiers clothed in silk, secretaries

(*a*) Mohammedan. (*b*) Seri Paduka (a royal title) (*c*) Juru-tulis (scribe).

preparing court circulars and a tolerable cookery decently served. The free use of strong spirits shows plainly enough that the Mohamedanism of the Malays, at the time, was not rigidly observed. In another place Pigafetta tells us that the distilled liquor was so strong that the Spaniards became inebriated from it, and he gives its Arabic name "arach" to show from whom it was that the Malays acquired the art of distillation.

This auspicious beginning of European intercourse with Borneo had a very unlucky ending. After the reception at court, the King of Borneo sent a fleet to attack some of his heathen neighbours, and the Spaniards, fancying it came to attack themselves, opened fire on it. "On the 29th July", says Pigafetta (a fortnight after the reception) "being Monday, we saw coming towards us more than a hundred praus, divided into three squadrons, and with them an equal number of Tungulis (?), which are their smallest barks. Seeing this, and apprehensive of treason, we anxiously made sail, and in our haste left an anchor in the ground. Our suspicion increased when we observed that behind us, there were certain junchi (jung, junks) which had come there the day before. Our first business was to disengage ourselves from the junks, and we opened fire on them capturing four and killing many persons. Three or four junks ran aground to save themselves. In one of those which we took we found the son of the king of the island of Loson (the chief island of the Philippines), who was the captain-general of the King of Bruné, and who had come with the junks from the conquest of a great city called Laoe, situated at the end of that island opposite to Java Maggiore (probably some place in Banjarmasin). He had made that expedition and sacked that city, because the inhabitants wished to obey the King of Java in preference to the Moorish King of Bruné. The Moorish King having heard of our bad treatment of his junks, made haste to inform us through one of our people who was ashore trading, that the praus were by no means intended to do us harm, but to make war on the Gentiles, in proof of which they showed us some heads of those of them whom they had killed." We have thus quoted at some length from Pigafetta because his account of the Malays is the first authentic one we have by an European eye-witness, and because it contains abundant internal evidence of intelligence and truthfulness.

Kublai Khan, the Mongol Conqueror, is known to have sent an expedition from China to the eastern archipelago in 1292 and it is more than probable that this was the origin of the Chinese colony in northern Borneo which is commemorated in the nomenclature of the Kinabatangan river and the mountain Kinabalu and which according to tradition provided Brunei with an early ruler.

In 1291, according to Marco Polo, there was a considerable junk carried trade between Brunei and China.

In Brunei, the traditional ceremony, the royal procedure and the nomenclature of officers of state, all commemorate Hindu and Chinese influences. The Hindu influence emanated from the Empire of Majapahit in Java and according to Javanese records a Javanese Force expelled Sulu marauders from Brunei in 1368 and Brunei is mentioned as one of the countries conquered during the reign of the Angka Wijaya who was the last king to reign over Majapahit before it was vanquished by Mohammedan Malacca.

The Portugese visited Brunei in 1526 and confirmed the glowing account of Pigafetta. Further visits were paid by the Portugese until 1530, and a trading factory and Catholic mission were established at the beginning of the next century. Spain too, having taken possession of the Philippines, evinced an active interest in Brunei affairs and twice attacked the capital. Later the English and the Dutch in turn made sporadic appearances.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the power of Brunei began to decline, and the outlying territories gradually fell away. The Dutch, having established trading stations on the South-west, South and East of Borneo, rapidly extended their sphere of influence over the semi-independent but nominally vassal sultanates. This disintegration continued until by the beginning of the nineteenth century the kingdom of Brunei had so dwindled in extent as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of North Borneo.

At this period the capital itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of Illanum and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts, and in 1841, in return for his services in assisting the Bendahara Rajah Muda Hashim, Viceroy of Sarawak, to quell an insurrection at Kuching, Sarawak Proper was ceded to Mr. James (Later Sir James) Brooke, who was proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak, *see* Appendices I, II, III. In 1846 (Appendix IV) the island of Labuan was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures and for the watering and careening of ships, and in 1877 (Appendices IX, X) the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further cessions were made to the Rajah of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State were eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 (Appendix V) the Sultan entered into a Treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy with an additional clause providing for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by an Agreement of 1856 (Appendix VI). By a further Treaty made in 1888 (Appendix VII) Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relations of the State should be conducted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of Consular Courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 (Appendix VIII) a Supplementary Agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British Officer to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States.

The years between 1906 and 1941 were years of steady progress. Very shortly after the treaty a form of Government was set up under the Sultan in Council and the British Resident and law and order was established. Roads were built, people were encouraged to become agriculturists and fishermen according to their way of life. Conditions of housing were improved and trade flourished. The discovery of a workable oilfield at Seria only 10 miles from Kuala Belait in 1929 gave added importance to the State and its revenues increased and Brunei became prosperous.

PERIOD OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

In the early morning of 16th December, 1941, the first wave of Japanese Forces landed at Kuala Belait and occupied the oilfields at Seria. Six days later on 22nd December, Brunei Town was occupied and all the British Government Officials were interned. Almost immediately the Japanese introduced their East Asia Co-Prosperity policy but it had a bad effect on the people's morale when public thrashings had to be attended and later the Japanese dropped that policy to a certain extent. People living near Kuala Belait were driven to work in the oilfields and the country folk were forcibly made to grow food.

Trade of course came to a standstill and only certain shopkeepers were allowed to remain as distributors. Luckily for the native population the Government in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war had compelled traders to import large stocks of rice, the staple food, in case the European War disrupted shipping in the Far East. As a result of that policy, the population had ample food for the first year and only slightly less in the second year, but by the end of 1943 the stocks had been used up and only the irregular importation of food, caused by the danger to Japanese shipping at sea, was left for the main bulk of the population to live on. Even the Japanese themselves lacked food, but not for long. As soon as the local harvest was in, the majority of it was confiscated to feed the Japanese Forces. The effect of that move was that a serious state of starvation set in which grew worse week by week. Together with the lack of food, medicines were in very short supply and almost non-existent, malaria spread and the resistance of the population to disease was broken down.

The Japanese policy seems to have been one of neglect. No anti-malaria work was done and no maintenance to houses, roads, ditches or water transport was even contemplated. They seem to have existed as parasites living at the expense of others.

In 1944 the Allied Air Forces began to take an active interest in Brunei. There were almost daily strafing raids somewhere in the State and later the main town areas were destroyed by bombing. All the shophouses were destroyed in Kuala Belait and Brunei and in the latter town the newly completed hospital with X-ray equipment was literally blown off the face of the earth. Luckily the famous River Kampong was left out of the destruction programme but many houses have scars of machine gun bullets to bear witness to those frightful days. Most of the native population went into the interior to look for a piece of land to cultivate and live on until the coming of the Allied Forces.

ALLIED RE-OCCUPATION.

On 10th June, 1945, the Allied Forces landed at Muara and proceeded towards Brunei which they entered easily having only encountered small patrol activity. The Japanese in the meantime were busily destroying their installations and setting fire to the oilfield at Seria. Realising that the end had come the Japanese took out all the civilians imprisoned for suspected anti-Japanese activities and executed them in their usual cowardly fashion. Their Forces then moved up country and into the interior where many of them met timely ends at the hands of the Dyaks.

Almost immediately a system of Government was set up under British control and so began the era of Reconstruction under the British Military Administration. The position of Resident was taken by a Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Wing Commander K. E. H. Kay who had lived in Brunei for a number of years before the war. The population was found to be in a shocking state of health and it can be no exaggeration to state that if the landing had not taken place when it did thousands of people would have lost their lives through starvation and disease.

Free food and clothing were distributed as quickly as possible to the whole population and the sick were taken to hospital where the doctor, Major W. G. Toole, did noble work and a great many people owe their lives to his untiring efforts. Those Government servants who were still capable of work reported for duty and the gaps were filled by many well-known members of the various communities. The zeal with which these people worked to get order out of chaos cannot be too highly praised.

Distribution of supplies was difficult owing to the Japanese having allowed the roads to revert to jungle, and grass was growing on many of the roads in the town area. Water transport was scraped together from old hulls and Japanese car engines were put into them. Rubble had to be cleared away in the town, bomb craters filled in and roads rehabilitated.

Temporary shophouses were built along the river bank and partly over the water from the beginning of Jalan Stoney up towards the Customs Wharf until such time as the shop area could be cleared and drained.

Gradually the health of the population improved and order was restored to something like normal. Trade began again though very slowly and prices, other than those goods distributed from the Supply Depôt, were prohibitive.

In July, 1946, it was decided that the time had come for the British Military Administration to hand over the Government of the country to the Civil Authorities and on 6th July, a short ceremony took place in the Court-house where the Chief Civil Affairs Officer read a Proclamation terminating the British Military Administration and His Highness the Sultan replied, affirming his loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor. Mr. W. J. Peel, m.c.s., assumed duty as acting British Resident and later the same day the first post-war meeting of the State Council took place.

CLIMATE.

The climate is of the tropical type and is characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The heat is usually tempered by a slight breeze and the temperature rarely exceeds 90°F., the usual daily range being between 76°F. and 86°F.

The annual rainfall varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts of the interior. There are no well defined seasons, but the rainfall tends to be heaviest from October to the middle of January during the period of the North-east monsoon.

Local standard time is eight hours ahead of Greenwich (time meridian 120°E). As the mean longitude of the State is roughly 115°E, there is a sort of natural daylight saving of about twenty minutes.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

Brunei is a sultanate. The present Ruler, the twenty-seventh of his line, is His Highness Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wadin, c.m.g., ibni Sultan Mohamed Jemal-Ul-Alam born on 2nd September, 1913, and succeeded to the throne, on the death of his father, on 20th September, 1924, at the early age of eleven. A Regency was set up under the two principal ministers, the Pengiran Bendahara and the Pengiran Pemancha, which terminated on 19th September, 1931, when the Sultan assumed full sovereignty.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at the present consists of nine members including the British Resident with the Sultan as President. The post of the principal minister, the Pengiran Bendahara, is vacant owing to the death, due to old age, of the late minister during the Japanese occupation. The assent of the Council is required for the enactment of Legislation and all important questions of policy are referred to it.

The general functions of Administration are carried out by a British Resident who is an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. By the Treaty of 1906 his advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohamedan Religion. The seat of Government is in Brunei Town. The British Resident communicates direct with the Governor-General through the intermediary of the Secretary-General. At Kuala Belait, the second principal Town, is the Assistant Resident's office which has control over the districts of Belait and Tutong. The Assistant Resident is also an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, namely Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong, and Belait under the charge of Malay District Officers who are responsible to the Resident. There are also State heads of the Public Works, Medical, Agriculture, Forests, Police, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs and Education Departments. Seconded European officers from the Malayan Professional and Technical Services are in charge of all the above departments except the Posts and Telegraphs and Education Departments. The Assistant Resident is, however, responsible for the Education Department at present.

At Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait there are Sanitary Boards appointed by the Government which are responsible for the sanitation, conservancy, street lighting, rating and Municipal matters within the area appointed for the Board.

Owing to the present acute food situation throughout the world the Government for the time being controls the issue, distribution and rationing of goods such as rice, flour, sugar, etc. For this purpose there is a State Supply Depôt in Brunei Town and a Subsidiary Depôt at Kuala Belait. A Supply Advisory Board was set up in July to advise on supplies generally and the control of the price of foodstuffs.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION.

Race.—The principal indigenous races of the State are Bruneis (as the Malays proper are called), Kedayans, Tutongs, Dusuns, Belaits, Muruts and Dayaks.

The Bruneis and the Kedayans are found principally in the Brunei, Muara and Temburong districts, and to a lesser degree in the Tutong district. The Tutongs live along the lower reaches of the Tutong River, from which they take their name. They are probably of the same stock as the Dusuns, who inhabit the hinterland between the upper waters of the Tutong and the Belait Rivers. The Belaits, who are closely related to the Lemetings of the Baram, are confined to the lower reaches of the river which gives them their name. The Muruts are said to have been more numerous at one time than they are to-day. They lived chiefly in the Temburong district but owing to the smallpox and cholera epidemics in the latter part of the last century and their general degenerate way of living at that time their numbers have been greatly reduced and there now remain only sparse communities in the Temburong district. The Dayaks are to be found in scattered settlements throughout the State close to the river banks in the more remote areas. There are also a few foreign Malaysians, such as Javanese and Banjarese.

The Bruneis are predominantly fishermen and the Kedayans and Tutongs agriculturists, as also are the Belaits, though to a lesser degree. Until quite recently the Dusuns, Dayaks and Muruts practised shifting cultivation only, but they are now being induced by means of judicious propaganda to adopt settled methods of cultivation.

Of the alien races the Chinese are by far the most numerous. They are immigrants from the South China Provinces and are chiefly occupied as traders, shopkeepers, small farmers and labourers. Next in order of numbers are the Indians of whom, however, there are only a few hundreds. They are practically all of South Indian stock, mostly Tamils and Malayalis, and chiefly employed as labourers on the oilfield.

Religion.—The religion of the Bruneis and Kedayans is Islam of the Shafe-ee sect. The Tutongs and Belaits also generally profess Islam. Of the other indigenous races, the Dusuns, Dayaks and Muruts are all pagan animists.

Language.—The languages spoken in the State are as diverse as the races which compose its population. The Bruneis and Kedayans speak Malay. The other indigenous races all have their own languages. For them, as for the alien races, Malay serves as the lingua franca.

Of the foreign languages spoken in the State Chinese is the most common, the principal dialects being Kheh, Hokkien and Cantonese. The Indian population speaks principally Tamil or Malayalam.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The total population of the State at the census of 1931 was 30,135, distributed by race as follows:

Europeans	...	...	...	...	60
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	10
Malaysians—					
Malays	...	...	...	14,835	
Kedayans	...	...	...	5,871	
Tutongs	...	...	...	2,733	
Dusuns	...	...	...	2,118	
Dayaks	...	...	...	453	
Belaits	...	...	...	446	
Muruts	...	...	...	290	
Other Malaysians	...	...	...	226	
				————	26,972
Chinese	...	...	...	...	2,683
Indians	...	...	...	...	377
Others	...	...	...	...	33

The estimated population at the end of 1946 calculated by the balancing equation method was 48,034. The corresponding figure for the year 1938 was 37,868. These figures are possibly on the high side, as the tendency will always be for arrivals to be more closely checked than departures. Taking a line through the two previous censuses, we find that the population enumerated in 1911 and 1921 was 21,718 and 25,451 respectively, representing increases of 17.1 per cent. and 18.4 per cent. for these two decades. Even allowing for the possibility of the incompleteness of the enumeration at the earlier censuses, it would be reasonable to assume that, having regard to the enormous development which has taken place in the oilfield since 1931, the rate of accretion has greatly increased. For example, the population of Kuala Belait as enumerated at the census of 1931 was 1,193. It must now be in the region of 12,000, and this increase has almost certainly not been at the expense of the rest of the State.

The density of the population works out at 24 persons to the square mile.

Births.—The total number of births registered during the year was 683 representing a birth rate of 17.5 per mille. Of the births recorded 337 were males and 346 were females, giving a birth sex ratio of 97 males to 100 females. The last occasion on which an excess of female births was recorded was in 1938.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered was 382, representing a crude death rate of 9.8 per mille.

Infant Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate for the year was 110 per thousand live births. Further reference is made to this subject under Chapter IV—Health.

Statistics.—The table below gives comparative statistics of births, deaths and infant mortality for the years 1938 and 1946.

Year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile mortality.
	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	
1938 ...	1,431	37.79	... 833	22.00	... 210
1946 ...	683	17.50	... 382	9.80	... 110

MIGRATION.

There was no organised immigration during the second half year. As always, however, there was a constant ebb and flow of population between the State and neighbouring territories of British North Borneo and Sarawak. The excess of arrivals over departures amounted to 550 as shown below :

Arrivals.			Departures.		
Race.			Race.		
Europeans ...	...	119	Europeans ...	...	101
Malays ...	...	4,952	Malays ...	...	4,954
Chinese ...	...	5,098	Chinese ...	...	4,546
Indians ...	...	77	Indians ...	...	90
Other Races ...	...	74	Other Races ...	...	79
		10,320			9,770

Aliens, which term connotes persons other than subjects of His Highness the Sultan and British subjects (not including British protected persons), are required to register on arrival and to notify change of residence and departure from the State. They may be, and in the case of labouring class generally are, required to furnish a guarantor for the cost of their repatriation to the country from which they have arrived, if that should for any reason become necessary.

Little restriction is placed on the free movement of aliens of Malaysian race. Immigrants of other races, however, are normally required to produce a passport or other document of a similar nature.

There is no legislation regulating the volume of immigration.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Period covered by the War Years.—Following the occupation of Brunei by the Japanese Army at the end of 1941, the Medical Department was for some time under the control of Dr. G. M. Graham of the Malayan Medical Service. His work was interrupted by periods of internment until his final internment in Kuching Camp in 1943.

From this time until the invasion in 1945 the hospital was controlled by the Japanese Army with Japanese civilian doctors.

Immediately before the Allied invasion of 1945 the hospital was very severely damaged in an air raid and its total destruction was completed during the shelling of the town.

Immediately after this date civilian casualties were dealt with by a section of the Australian 2/13 Field Ambulance assisted by the local personnel of the Medical Department, until the setting up of a temporary hospital under British Military Administration in July.

At this time equipment was all on loan from the 2/13 Field Ambulance apart from a small amount which had been retrieved from Kulap whence the Japanese had evacuated.

Prevailing Disease, Malaria.—The Brunei Town area is now very much freer of malaria than was the case immediately after the invasion. Cases occurring in the Sanitary Board area are mostly due to relapse, though new cases have occurred, mainly confined to the Kianggeh and Sumbiling areas.

Two severe cases of Blackwater fever occurred during the year and were admitted to hospital, with one death. The patient who died having been admitted for this condition some years before.

In the Kuala Belait area the position is far less satisfactory due mainly to the lack of available labour for this essential work. The oilfield absorbs practically all the indigenous labour which means that improvement over the last year has been very slow.

In the padi growing areas malaria is the rule rather than the exception, though some improvement could be expected if the irrigation ditches were kept free of overhanging growth.

The common carrier is *A. Leucosphyrus* which breeds chiefly in the seepages at the foot of the hillsides and is a shade lover. The careful clearing and exposure to direct sunlight of these places is a very effective method of control.

A. Kochi, *A. Barbirostris* and *A. Leucosphyrus* are the commonest anophelines breeding in the padi areas.

Helminths.—Round worm infestation is very common especially among children.

Hookworm infestation has also become common, due mainly to the use of human faecal material as manure in gardening which was necessary during the occupation. The figures below show that out of a series of 887 stools examined 32 per cent. were positive for *Ankylostoma Duodenale*.

Total examined	...	...	...	...	887
Positive Stools for Ascaris	...	...	...	...	285
Ascaris and Ankylostomsis	...	...	...	...	136
Ankylostomsis	...	...	...	...	156
Ent. <i>Hystolytica</i>	...	...	...	...	7
R.B.C's. Mucus	...	...	...	...	39
Trichiuris Trichiuria	...	...	...	...	113
Negative	...	...	...	...	151
Total	...	...	...	...	887

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—Dysentery which was exceedingly common in July, 1945, is now almost non-existent in the town areas. Sporadic cases still occur in the up-country districts. The majority of cases are bacillary in type, but seven cases of Amœbic Dysentery were treated in hospital during the year.

Chickenpox.—A few mild cases of chickenpox occurred early in the year.

Veneral Disease.—The hospital returns for gonorrhœa are very much higher than previously, due less to increased incidence, as a more sensible outlook on the necessity for cure of this disease. One case of conjunctivities of gonorrhœal origin occurred during the year.

Syphilis is commoner than formerly due partly to war-time conditions and occupation. Improved laboratory facilities have very much improved the efficiency of treatment, over that available pre-war.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis is prevalent among all races, although more Chinese are admitted to hospital with this disease than other nationalities. The Kedayans show a high incidence as also the Malays of the River Kampong.

The disease is almost invariably too far advanced when the patient seeks treatment. When X-ray facilities are available it should be possible to control a certain number of cases by artificial pneumothorax. Measures to prevent the gross overcrowding (which is almost universal) need to be taken before any noticeable improvement is at all likely.

Deficiency Diseases.—Gross cases of deficiency are not common at the moment, the reasons appear to be firstly that polished rice is not being imported, and secondly the addition of a much larger proportion of vegetables to the diet to make up for the shortage of rice.

If soya bean becomes available and can be distributed to help out the shortage of rice, it would do much to improve the all round nutrition.

Mental Diseases.—There are no facilities for treatment of these cases in the State. Cases are normally sent to Kuching but the greatest difficulty experienced, is in the transport of these cases.

Other Diseases.—Two cases of Filariasis were found with positive blood film both from the Tutong district. One case of frank Elephantiasis had negative blood films. One leper from the Limbang district of Sarawak was treated for a short time.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

In Brunei Town there now exists a small hospital of a temporary nature, until such time as it can be replaced by permanent buildings.

It consists of a converted Malay house which contains Medical Store, Laboratory, Operating Theatre, Office and four Male Wards.

Outbuildings consist of an outdoor dispensary, Male and Female Outpatients Department, Maternity and Female Wards.

The Female Outpatients Department is run as a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and female medical cases pass through it as they occur.

As yet no facilities exist for X-ray but provision is made for this in the 1947 Estimates.

There are no facilities for the treatment of mental or leper cases.

The total number of beds available is now 80 but this involves some crowding. The average number of patients is now from 65-70. Maternity beds number nine. There is no provision for isolation of infectious diseases apart from the main body of the hospital.

The number of Tuberculous patients who require hospitalisation far exceeds the beds available and the facilities for treatment of these cases as yet is poor.

At Kuala Belait a Government dispensary is awaiting construction and inpatient accommodation is supplied by the British Malayan Petroleum Company hospital on repayment by Government. A temporary Government dispensary was operating from 1st December in Kuala Belait.

There are dispensaries at Temburong, Tutong and Muara (Brooketon). During 1945 and 1946 a dispensary was staffed and supplied at the Javanese compound at Kampong Pasang. This responsibility ceased during November, 1946, as the Javanese were repatriated.

The Temburong Dispensary is a modern permanent structure containing dispensary, small laboratory, office and ward of eight beds.

The Tutong Dispensary was damaged by bombing, but has been repaired temporarily. It contains office, laboratory, dispensary and ward of eight beds.

The Kuala Belait Dispensary is awaiting construction. The Muara (Brooketon) Dispensary was completed in December. It is of attap and kajang construction. It has provision for six to eight beds. A temporary dispensary has operated in Muara since the Allied landings. The pre-war travelling dispensaries are not yet in operation owing to transport difficulties, except in cases where river transport is the normal method of travel.

During the year the total number of inpatients admitted to hospital were 640. The total receiving outpatient treatment was 23,572.

Totals for 1938 were—

Inpatients	...	...	...	...	614
Outpatients	...	...	...	...	19,435

CHILD WELFARE AND MATERNITY.

The original building was destroyed at the same time as the original hospital. Child Welfare and Maternity work is now carried on with the female outpatients department in an attap out building.

A Maternity ward was opened in November, 1946, containing ten beds, one side room and labour room. The training of nurses recruited locally is proceeding and the syllabus includes mid-wifery training in addition to general Nursing.

Addition to the staff includes a European Nursing Sister of the Malayan Nursing Service who supervises the Maternity section in addition to her other duties.

The infant mortality for 1946 was 110 per thousand live births. This compares with the years 1936, 1937, 1938 as shown below.

Year.			Total birth.	Infant mortality.	
				Rate per mille live births.	
1936	...	...	1,454	...	374
1937	...	...	1,472	...	219
1938	...	...	1,431	...	210

The effect of the malnutrition of the war years is a new factor in the lowered vitality of the mothers.

Many of the old customs and superstitions formerly held are slowly dying out, but propaganda has to be repeated at great length and with great frequency before any attempt is made by the local population to apply it.

Polished rice is less of a factor than formerly in the rather inadequate diet of the population, and most of the rice consumed is of the half polished variety which has resulted in a notable reduction in the cases of beri beri.

The forced addition of extra vegetables to the diet to make up for the present scarcity of rice, is one outcome of the war, which has had a beneficial effect. The nutrition of the native children is probably better now due to this more mixed diet than appeared to be the case in 1938.

The issue of milk coupons by the Maternity Clinic for expectant mothers and children of weaning age has had two effects:

- (i) It has provided a form of control over the mothers concerned.
- (ii) It has caused mothers and infants to attend who normally would have been too shy or too lazy to do so.

Welfare work is now available to mothers in Kuala Belait as well as Brunei and a Government midwife is at present stationed in Tutong.

The Maternity service is constantly expanding in popularity and the total number of births attended for the year were 534. Maternal deaths of those attended by the service for the year were three.

Newer drugs have removed many of the difficulties of this Department. Sulphaguanidine has solved most of the problems of gastro enteritis and Penicillin was responsible for saving two mothers dying of puerperal sepsis following retained placenta.

Anti-Malarial Measures.—Regular anti-malarial work is carried on in Brunei and Kuala Belait. Brunei Town area and the River Kampong are now relatively well controlled in spite of difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of oil. This difficulty should be solved by the end of the year. Due to neglect by the Japanese and the very rapid enlargement of the Oilfield and lack of labour, there is at the moment a very high incidence of malaria in the Kuala Belait and Seria districts.

New earth drains have been cut in the Rest-house, Kianggeh and Kedai areas. The replacement of these in 1947 by permanent concrete drains is planned.

Due to the bombing, many of the drains in the town area have settled and these collect small amounts of rainwater where mosquito breeding begins. At present these drains are oiled but it will be necessary to relay practically the whole of the existing system.

Following the years of neglect by the Japanese the malarial control is as yet far below the standards desired, though as much of the work as possible has been renovated. Concrete drains are now the materials which are necessary for further improvement. These remarks apply equally to Kuala Belait where the position is even less satisfactory than in Brunei.

Of a test series of 2,971 blood films taken in hospital the following was found:

Positive for B.T.	...	...	...	...	1,345
Positive M.T.	...	...	...	...	187
Positive Quartan	...	...	...	...	22
Positive Mixed B.T. and M.T.	...	...	...	...	14
Positive for Filaria	...	...	...	...	2

Sanitation and Refuse Disposal.—In the Sanitary Board areas night soil after collection is dumped into the tidal rivers. Most of the houses which pre-war used bore hole latrines have had these re-bored during the period from August, 1945, to the end of the year. Unfortunately the numbers of houses built on hillsides, where this method is most practicable, are limited.

A few houses in Brunei and Kuala Belait have water borne sanitation on the septic tank principle. The extension of this method to include all of the Government quarters is very desirable from the health point of view, as the present bucket system encourages the transmission of fly-borne diseases and the helminthic diseases.

Scavenging is carried out by coolies in the main centres of population, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Brunei.

Water Supply.—The Brunei River Kampong obtains its water from a number of small concrete dams with piped supplies over hanging the river. Supply for the town is from the Tasek reservoir some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town.

As yet, no sedimentation tanks, filtration or chlorination can be carried out and the provision of this in the very near future is a matter of urgency. Until materials are readily available this work of necessity must wait. Kuala Belait is supplied by arrangement with the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

Food Animals.—All cattle, pigs, etc., slaughtered in the Sanitary Board areas are inspected. Up-to-date one pig only has been rejected as unfit for consumption.

Both buffalo and pig slaughter houses are in a satisfactory state of repair only minor repairs being necessary. The buildings are satisfactory although lacking fly proofing.

Housing.—Sanitary Boards control the housing and sanitation in Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong.

The large River Kampong at Brunei situated in mid-river on mud flats washed by each tide, is from a Sanitary Board point of view almost perfect for this type of population, all refuse, excreta and rubbish, flowing down to the sea by tidal and river action. Serious over-crowding is the great drawback in the River Kampong.

In the country districts conditions are far less satisfactory as there is no tidal drainage, houses in general are smaller and, due to the dispersal, supervision is impracticable.

The Dayaks, Muruts and Dusuns live in "Longhouses" of ten to twenty rooms in which eighty to a hundred persons may live. When conditions are more settled, it should be possible to supply a very large number of these longhouses with deep bore-hole latrines, with a notable reduction in the incidence of dysentery.

The Kedayans' kampongs are scattered and usually on low lying ground and in these cases this method is impractical, but in the case of the longhouses (many of which are on high ground) it could be done.

Administration.—The Medical and Health administration of the State is normally in the hands of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service.

From August, 1945, until November, 1946, five months after the hand over by British Military Administration to Civil Government this post was held by Major W. G. Toole, R.A.M.C. From November until the present date it has been held by Dr. G. A. Mott of the Malayan Medical Service.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

During the war the main townships in the State namely, Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong were virtually destroyed by bombing and the housing situation was in the early days of the liberation extremely acute.

The question of housing can be treated under four main heads :

- (a) Housing in urban areas
- (b) Housing in rural districts
- (c) Housing of Government employees
- (d) Housing of labourers on estates and mines.

Housing in Urban Areas.—The three townships named above all have Sanitary Board areas under the Sanitary Boards Enactment, and strict control over matters relating to housing and sanitation is exercised by the local Sanitary Boards. Plans of

buildings and of structural alterations must be submitted to the Boards for prior approval and all houses are subject to inspection by their officers.

Houses of the "bazaar" areas are mostly of the shophouse type, the new temporary buildings at present under construction in Brunei Town are two storied buildings made of wood with attap roofs. These buildings have a frontage of 20 feet with a depth of 70 feet. The top storey of the building is used as a habitation by the shop-keeper, usually Chinese, and his family, whilst the ground floor serves as business premises.

Outside the shophouse area there still remains a number of houses which escaped the bombing. These are mostly of the plank and attap variety on a small plot of land.

Housing in Rural Districts.—Outside the Sanitary Board areas housing is not generally subject to government control, but some by-laws relating to housing and sanitation have been applied in certain areas.

The usual native house is raised on piles about five feet from the ground. The more pretentious may have walls and floor of plank and be roofed with billian (ironwood) shingles. More commonly, however, the walls are of water-proof matting made from leaves of the nipah palm, the floors of separated slats, split bamboo or nibong, and the roofs of attap (palm thatch). They usually consist of an open front verandah with two or more rooms and a separate kitchen joined to the main building by a raised platform. This type of building is cool, dry, healthy and effectively ventilated, and, apart from some overcrowding, the conditions under which this class of the population live are reasonably satisfactory. Sanitation, however, where it exists at all, is generally of the most primitive type.

In Brunei Town, but outside the Sanitary Board area, lies the famous River Kampong where for generations the bulk of the Malay population has lived, luckily it escaped the Allied bombing otherwise the loss of life would have been very great. The houses are of similar construction to native houses on land but are built on hardwood piles on shallows in the river. Overcrowding is more marked than in the land kampongs, but sanitation is better, as refuse is discharged into the river and effectively carried away by the tide. The kampong is generally free from epidemics which may be associated with this mode of habitation as the river is tidal and is of a very high salt content which makes the water undrinkable. There is now an observable tendency amongst the younger and better educated generation to build their houses on the land.

Dayaks, Dusuns and Muruts generally live in communal long-houses. These are long buildings on high piles between 6 to 10 feet from the ground with numerous doors to which the inhabitants gain access by ascending a ladder made of a tree trunk with steps cut into it to form the rungs. The buildings vary in length according to the number of inmates which may be as many as two hundred, and consist of a long covered verandah where the bachelors live and a line of rooms occupied by the married members of the community and their families. The sanitation of these houses is even more primitive than those mentioned above, as pigs, goats and chickens frequently live on the ground in the floor space under the house.

Housing of Government Employees.—In Brunei Town most Government servants who are natives of the State own their own houses. In the out-districts, and in the case of non-domiciled individuals free quarters are graded in classes and conform to approved standard plans. They are well-built buildings each with a minimum accommodation of two rooms and a kitchen and adequate sanitary appointments. Police and certain other employees are housed in barracks. A large number of the government quarters still remain and are receiving the repairs which they failed to receive during the Japanese occupation.

Housing on Estates and Mines.—Statutory requirements are prescribed by the Labour Code for the housing of labourers on estates and mines. The type of married accommodation favoured on estates is the semi-detached house with small garden attached. Where barrack-type family accommodation is provided, the unit consists of two rooms and a kitchen. Estate labour is largely indigenous and on certain estates most are non-resident and live in their own houses, often situated a considerable distance away from their employment.

In the oilfields at Seria and Belait the Oil Company accommodates its labour force in temporary attap and kajang houses built in the form of lines and fitted with water supply which is pumped down from the Belait River at Badas.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

There are no Building Societies in the State. There is, however, a co-operative society run for the benefit of Government employees, from which members may obtain loans for the erection and repair of their houses.

CHAPTER VI.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

DEVELOPMENT.

The approximate area of the State is 2,226 square miles (1,424,640 acres) of which about 38,490 acres have been alienated under the Land Code. In addition about 4,501 acres are held under Temporary Occupation Licence.

Up to the end of the year under review a total area of 116,000 acres (Belait Lease 51,000 acres and Tutong Lease 65,000 acres) was held under two oil-mining leases by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited.

Areas totalling about 635.5 square miles (28.6 per cent. of the land area of the State) have been declared Forest Reserves for protective, commercial or domestic purposes. There is thus a very large area still available for alienation for agriculture and for mining. There has so far been no exploitation on a large scale of the timber resources of the State which represent one of its greatest assets, and there is undoubtedly field for development in this direction.

LAND TENURE AND MINING AND FOREST RIGHTS.

All land not already held under title or under a recognised concession is designated State land and may be disposed of by the Government on behalf of the Ruler of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Land Code. Such land is held either in perpetuity or for a term of years by entry in the Land Office Register, and the document of title issued to the land holder takes the form of an extract from the Register endorsed with a plan of the land. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of the Government, such as the right to all minerals and the power to resume the land for public purposes on payment of compensation. Except in the case of land alienated for the cultivation of padi paya (wet rice) and rumbia (sago) premium is generally charged on alienation, and the land is also subject to an annual quit rent which, however, in the case of padi paya (wet padi land) is remitted for the first five years. Annual licences for the temporary occupation of State land are also issued in certain cases. They do not, however, convey any permanent rights and are not transferable.

Mineral rights are conferred under the Mining Enactment.

No transaction concerning land held under the Land Code or the Mining Enactment, e.g., transfer or mortgage, is valid unless it has been registered in the Land Office in the prescribed manner.

Regulations for the control of forests are provided under the Forest Enactment, 1934. Briefly, timber and forest produce generally may not be cut or collected on or removed from State land except under licence and on payment of royalty, and the same condition applies to the removal from alienated land of timber, firewood and forest produce other than cultivated produce.

Exception is made, however, in the case of timber and forest produce used by natives of the State for the construction or repair of their houses, etc., or for firewood. Certain areas may be constituted forest reserves, within which alienation and exploitation generally are precluded.

MINERALS.

Oil.—The presence of oil in the State has long been known to the inhabitants who in certain localities were accustomed to use exudations from seepages for lighting purposes. In 1903 a free flow of oil occurred in the Rajah of Sarawak's coal mine at Buang Tawar on Berembang Island near Brunei Town during the course of coal-working operations, and thereafter the possibility of finding oil in payable quantities began to attract attention. From 1906 onwards prospecting and drilling were carried out in the Jerudong and Tutong districts but without success. Later operations were extended to the Belait district, and in 1914 oil was found at Labi. The early promise, however, was not sustained, and after heavy expenditure and many disappointments the area was eventually evacuated in 1931. In the meantime prospecting had been proceeding along the coastal strip between the Belait and Tutong Rivers, and in 1929 oil was struck at Seria, about ten miles north-east of Kuala Belait. It soon became apparent that an oilfield of commercial value had been discovered, and the next two years were spent in investigating the extent of

the field and developing it for production. In 1932 a pipeline from Seria to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak was completed and production commenced. The next year a gasline was also constructed.

Up to the end of the year the only company operating in the State was the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Shell group.

Before the Japanese attacked Brunei in 1941 the Seria oilfield was denied to the enemy. A certain amount of rehabilitation work was effected by the Japanese and from available records it is estimated that 1,594,000 long tons of oil were produced during the enemy occupation. The field was again destroyed, this time by the Japanese, before the Allies reoccupied Brunei in 1945. It is estimated that the total depletion of reserves of oil in the field caused by the enemy occupation was as follows:

(a) Loss by fire	620,000 long tons
(b) Estimated enemy production...	1,594,000 ,,
Total depletion of reserves ...	2,214,000 long tons

Since re-entry by the British Malayan Petroleum Company into the field in June, 1945, the following operations have been carried out:

- (a) *Rehabilitation of Wells.*—During the year 113 wells have been rehabilitated.
- (b) *New Drilling.*—Seventeen wells were completed during the year.

Oil production for the year was 285,496.37 long tons and production of natural gas for the same period totalled approximately 1,000,000,000 cubic feet.

The net oil production in 1941 (after deducting water run off and loss in transit and between field and refinery and in treatment) was 544,400 tons as against 855,499 in 1940 and 768,519 in 1939. It must, however, be remembered that in 1941 the Oil Company only produced for the first 10 months of the year. The production of natural gas was 1,047,406,174 cubic feet in 1941 as against 5,172,000,000 cubic feet in 1940 and 4,022,000,000 cubic feet in 1939.

All oil produced is exported by pipe-line to the refinery at Lutong, Miri (Sarawak).

Coal.—Coal is known to occur fairly widely throughout the State and Brooketon Colliery at Muara was worked for over 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak before finally closing down in 1925. The Colliery produced as much as 30,413 tons in 1915. Its feasibility as an economic proposition has, however, not yet been proved.

AGRICULTURE.

It is difficult at this time to make any accurate statement on the agricultural position as in a number of cases the local inhabitants have not yet returned and settled in their previous villages. Brunei has in the past been purely an agricultural State but is now rapidly becoming commercialised.

Until more labour can be obtained, agriculture will remain backward. At present most of the agricultural work is carried out by Kedayans, the Bruneis preferring to remain on the River Kampong, where fishing and the making of silver-ware proves to be more profitable than the cultivation of agricultural crops.

The chief agricultural product exported from Brunei is rubber as may be seen from the following figures.

During the occupation period only 500 acres were cut out or destroyed and this was chiefly on European estates.

Since the return to Civil Government most of the estates have been cleared of blukar and normal production resumed.

Tapping was held up for some time due to the shortage of coagulant. The Department of Agriculture has arranged with agents in Singapore to send coagulant direct to the department from where it is distributed amongst the small-holders, who were previously using some imported mixture which produced a very inferior type of rubber.

The total production from July to December, 1946, was 872 tons and the prices ranged from \$35 to \$40 per picul. Smoked sheet still proves to be the most popular product and from time to time new smoke cabinets have been built.

—*Diseases*.—In view of no cultivation and attention over three and half years it is rather surprising that diseases did not increase accordingly, but from reports and observations it would appear that very little damage has resulted from lack of attention. Malay Agricultural Subordinates inspect and instruct from time to time.

Mouldy Rot (*Ceratostomilla fimbriata*) has given most trouble and has been considerably checked by the use of Jeyes fluid mixed with soft soap. Other brands of insecticides and fungicides are unobtainable at present.

↳ *Padi (Rice)*.—The methods of cultivation of this crop do not appear to have changed in recent years.

There are two methods of growing rice in Brunei, i.e., dry padi or Padi Tugal as it is called and wet padi or Padi Paya. The former because of its shifting method is not to be encouraged as after the crop has been harvested there is a tendency for soil erosion to take place, furthermore the ground is unsuitable for further cultivation for a period of some five to seven years. In view, however, of the world's shortage of rice, the cultivation of hill padi has had to be encouraged this season.

The season 1946-1947 promised to be a good one until a drought set in and in the case of hill padi the ears failed to fill. This will result in a harvest much below that hoped for.

↳ *Wet Padi*.—The cultivation of wet padi is carried out in much the same primitive manner as of old and it would appear that the system of trampling with buffaloes is very satisfactory although a rather slow process.

The use of mechanical cultivation would prove an asset to the State also the introduction of a controlled water system by the use of dams and sluice gates. Owing to the late season it is difficult to give an estimate of crops expected, so far floods have

not yet been experienced and reports of pests and diseases have been few, and in most cases have been controlled before a great deal of damage has been done.

An important scheme to help the Grow More Food effort was sponsored by Government when some 60 to 70 Javanese repatriates awaiting shipment to Java, were housed and supplied with heavy rations. These men were organised and an area of some 50 acres was changkolled, drained and prepared for the planting of padi, as soon as ready, padi seedlings were supplied from the Experimental Station, Kilanas, but before completion the Javanese were removed and the work had to be completed by local labour. Although organisation has been rather difficult in some districts the area under wet padi has been increased.

Agricultural Station and Padi Test Plots.—The main station which is situated at Kilanas some nine miles from Brunei has been planted to its limits with both dry and wet padi, seven extra acres being cultivated.

Experiments this year have been limited mainly to the treatment of peaty soils with lime and the use of buffalo manure and Bat Guano. The vegetable area has been maintained chiefly for the production of seeds for distribution. Fruit trees have been given special attention and the better varieties of rambutans and pulasans have been marcotted as well as reproduced as seed. Most of the fruit trees, coffee and coconuts were neglected during the Japanese occupation.

An area of half an acre has been planted with papaya while a further half an acre has been planted with some 17 varieties of bananas, for trial purposes. At Lumapas an area of five acres has been confined to trials of different strains of padi which will, if proved to be true, be used for stock purposes, at this station drainage requires a great deal of attention.

School Gardens.—These gardens have been increased in area and competitions were arranged to induce the scholars to grow more fruit and vegetables for their own consumption. Seeds and cuttings of various crops were distributed by the department free of charge. Demonstrations were also given in the formation of compost heaps.

Sago.—Owing to the shortage of rice this crop is in great demand and in areas where this palm grows freely, Tutong, Lamunin and Kuala Belai many native producers have been kept busy producing sago flour while the residue has been used for pig feeding.

Miscellaneous Crops.—These comprise tapioca, pineapples, bananas, sugar cane, tobacco and quite a large selection of vegetables near the towns. Pepper planting is not carried out so extensively as in pre-war days.

New Agricultural Station.—A site has been cleared at 19½ mile Kuala Abang road where the soil appears to be very suitable for an experimental Station. It is hoped to develop this area (37 acres) early in 1947.

Poultry.—The supply of poultry and eggs has been well maintained although the poultry are of rather poor quality. A commencement has been made at the Agricultural Station, Kilanas, for the breeding of pure strains and it is intended to import Australian breeds during 1947.

Pests.—Without any doubt, from complaints received, the wild pig is still the worst pest. However, during recent months the numbers have been greatly reduced by the use of poison baits, consisting of arsenic sugar and flour made into a paste and then inserted into a tapioca root which has been hollowed out to allow for about 2 ozs. of the poison to be inserted. Headmen and natives have walked considerable miles to the office to obtain this poison and have reported later the number of carcasses.

Livestock.—The number of buffaloes in the State has greatly decreased compared with the pre-war period due to excessive slaughtering during the occupation. The department has as far as possible controlled the movement of all animals and slaughterings are limited to a certain number per month.

Goats.—In recent years this type of animal has become popular and appears to cost nothing for upkeep as they are allowed to ramble at leisure and graze the roadsides.

Weather.—As in most tropical areas the rainfall varies in different localities although from previous records in the State of Brunei the distribution appears to be fairly even. During the year 101.38 inches were recorded at the Agricultural Station, Kilanas, the wettest month being December with a rainfall of 19.38 inches.

Administration.—The appointment of Agricultural Officer was held from 9th August, 1946, until the present by Mr. H. Ritchings of the Malayan Agricultural Service. The subordinate staff consists of one Malay Agricultural Assistant, one senior Malay Agricultural subordinate, six Malay subordinates, one probationer and two padi inspectors. The first eight of these subordinates were trained at the School of Agriculture at Serdang in Malaya.

FORESTS.

Forest Reservation.—A Forest Department was inaugurated in the year 1933. During the eight years of administration prior to the Japanese occupation a total area of 635.8 square miles of Forest Reserves were constituted covering 28.6 per cent. of the total land area of the State. Approximately 20 per cent. of these Reserves may be classified as Protection Forests in mountainous regions. A large proportion of the other 80 per cent. is at present inaccessible and cannot be economically exploited until communications into the interior regions of the State have been improved.

Shifting Cultivation.—During the period of Japanese occupation the natives reverted to their customary practice of felling and burning new areas of forest annually for the purpose of planting foodstuffs. This practice is inimical to forest conservation. Prior to the war, control had been gradually acquired by confining clearings to secondary jungle under ten-year old. It will take several years to regain control, especially in the interior regions where Dyaks have immigrated from Sarawak Territory; these people are the worst offenders as they prefer to clear virgin jungle where the soil is rich.

The areas most seriously affected are the Labi Hills Forest Reserve and State land forests in the Upper Belait, Tutong and Temburong districts.

Forest Utilization.—(a) *Timber.*—The chief demand during the year has been for material for temporary buildings and timber for temporary engineering construction on the Seria Oilfields. Softwood timber and poles were readily available in abundant quantities from the coastal swamp forests for the above purposes.

This abnormal demand is likely to be succeeded by a demand for high grade timber for permanent construction and here the supply position is not so satisfactory owing to the inaccessibility of the hill forests.

The following statement compares the outturn of timber and poles with the year 1938 (in solid cubic feet):

	1946.	1938.
	c. ft.	c. ft.
Timber	165,746	82,117
Poles	206,421	69,255
Total	<u>372,167</u>	<u>151,372</u>

Eighteen per cent. of the total outturn was derived from Forest Reserves.

(b) *Sawmills.*—A privately owned sawmill situated on the Seria/Badas light railway has been producing softwood boards and scantlings chiefly to the order of the Oil Company. Figures for the second half of the year show an average outturn of 5.7 tons per diem. The maximum capacity of this mill is estimated at one ton per working hour.

Two sawmills operating in Brunei Town are poorly equipped as regards machinery and their produce is consequently of rough quality.

There is room in the State for a small modern sawmill capable of turning out high grade precision-cut timber.

(c) *Firewood.*—Under the British Military Administration firewood was cut from the mangrove forests in Brunei Bay for shipment to Hongkong. On the return of the Civil Government in July fellings were stopped pending the consideration of claims by the Island Trading Company who hold a concession to exploit these forests for the production of cutch.

Shipments totalled 26,216 tons (stacked measurement) and royalties amounted to \$13,108.

(d) *Jelutong.*—There was no production during the year but there has been keen competition to obtain licences and preparations have been made to commence export to Singapore early in 1947.

In 1941 the jelutong industry provided \$10,613 in royalties, or 45 per cent. of the total Forest Revenue.

The trees have not been subjected to tapping during the war and with the benefit of four years of rest production during the next few years should reach its highest level.

(e) *Minor Forest Products*.—Revenue amounted to \$6,164 chiefly from attap nipah, nibong, charcoal and rotans.

Imports and Exports.—There is a protective tariff of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on all forest produce imported into the State. This is remitted only in the case of the Public Works Department.

During the second half of the year 13,516 cubic feet of timber were imported, mostly sempilor boarding from Lawas. Revenue credited to Customs amounted to \$2,202.

No timber was exported and it is not the policy to encourage such a trade at present. Local requirements receive prior consideration.

War Losses and Damage.—There does not appear to have been any Forest Administration by the Japanese authorities, although royalties continued to be collected in a desultory manner until 1944 but only on produce used by persons other than Japanese.

An accurate survey of the damage to the forest resources of the State has not yet been made. Depletion of the forests by timber exploitation does not appear to have been extensive although 1,000 tons of softwood logs are known to have been removed from the Batu Apoi Reserve. Heavy fellings were also made in the kapur forests at Anduki but this species regenerates so prolifically that the cleared areas are already re-stocked with a dense growth of young trees.

Indirectly, however, the most serious damage has been caused by the natives reverting to their former custom of shifting cultivation in virgin jungle. At least 600 acres of Forest Reserves have been devastated in addition to a probably greater area of State land forest.

Administration.—During the period of the British Military Administration the Forest Department was under the supervision of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer.

An Officer seconded from the Malayan Forest Service resumed charge in July. Mr. K. H. Bryant held the appointment until the end of the year.

The subordinate staff consisted of one Forester on secondment from Malaya and ten locally recruited Forest Guards. The Forester returned to Malaya in November and has not been replaced: it is considered that the locally recruited staff are sufficiently trained and experienced to manage on their own in future.

Financial Results.—Revenue for the second half of the year amounted to \$16,783 as against an expenditure amounting to \$8,422 showing a surplus of \$8,361.

The total revenue for the whole year was \$34,220 as compared with \$21,501 in 1938.

FISHERIES.

Many of the inhabitants of Brunei and Muara districts and of the sea coast villages between Tutong and Kuala Belait obtain their livelihood from fishing, but the financing of the industry, the marketing of the catch, and the preparation and export of dried prawns are in the hands of Chinese merchants.

INDUSTRIES.

Cutch.—Before the war the main industry in the State, other than oil and rubber, was the preparation of cutch, or bark extract, from mangrove, used in the tanning process, which was carried out under an old concession by the Island Trading Company established in Brunei since 1900. The Company's factory at Subok about half a mile down stream from Brunei Town was destroyed by the Allied air attack and has not yet been rebuilt.

Practically all the bark used in the factory before the war came from British North Borneo but the labour employed consisted almost entirely of Bruneis from the River Kampong. In 1941 the total export of cutch was 1,100 tons valued at \$97,500 which was about 75 per cent. of that recorded in 1938.

Cottage Industries.—The main cottage industries of the State are silverware, brassware, kajang matting and weaving. At the present time the silver trade is going through a hard period as up-to-date no silver has been available for import. The silversmiths are, however, melting down old silver and turning it into their newer, yet still distinctive, designs. The trade has most of its old craftsmen and it is encouraging to see that there are a number of silversmiths of the younger generation starting to work who will be able to carry on the trade in later years, so that the distinctive Brunei designs will be preserved.

The brass trade as a result of the war has struck a boom. This is due entirely to the melting down of empty brass shell and bullet cases which were left behind both by the Japanese and Allied Forces. The chief article of manufacture at the moment is cooking pots which are most welcome amongst the Malay inhabitants of the River Kampong. The famous Brunei gongs are not being made again and it is feared that it is an almost extinct art. No one in modern times has yet produced a gong of tone equal to the old masters. On big occasions it is a beautiful sound to hear the hundreds of gongs of all tones being played with much the same effect as bell-ringing in England.

There is no dearth of kajang and that trade is still flourishing and in very great demand but the weaving of Brunei sarongs has not started again owing to the lack of thread.

All these industries are carried on in the River Kampong and there are no shops from which these goods are sold. They are all bought by ordering or by hawking. The advent of an Amusement Park in which there are a certain number of stalls has attracted a few people to bring their wares for sale there.

CHAPTER VII.

CUSTOMS AND MARINE.

Trade.—The aggregate value of the trade of the State for the second half year (exclusive of crude oil, natural gas, notes, coin, bullion and specie) was \$4,112,408 as against \$9,350,644 for the whole year 1941 and \$13,410,133 in 1940. Comparative tables of imports and exports are shown in Appendix A and B.

Imports.—The total declared value of imports during the second half year amounted to \$3,217,962 as against \$2,725,809 for the whole year 1941 and \$3,787,160 in 1940.

The principal imports in order of value, with comparative figures were as follows:

Article.	Unit.	1941.		2ND HALF-YEAR, 1940.		Principal sources of supply.
		Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	Value	..	\$ 974,240	..	\$ 776,594	Australia, United King- dom, U.S.A., China, Malaya
Tobacco ..	I.bs.	98,225	205,302	180,068	760,419	United Kingdom, B.N.B.
Machinery ..	Value	..	47,787	..	552,909	United Kingdom, U.S.A.
Flour ..	Sacks	16,585	46,208	56,001	216,533	Australia and Canada
Rice ..	Pikuls	52,839	416,146	6,995	157,712	Siam, Australia, Burma
Provisions ..	Value	..	214,443	..	154,529	Canada, U.S.A., United Kingdom, Australia
Cement ..	Tons	1,700	81,354	1,909	122,382	Australia, United King- dom, U.S.A.
Motor Vehicles ..	Value	..	13,904	..	84,758	United Kingdom, Canada U.S.A.
Dyed Cotton goods ..	..	..	114,582	..	66,288	United Kingdom

Imports of coin and notes for the second half year amounted to \$1,646,780.

Exports.—The total declared value of exports during the second half year was \$894,446 (excluding the value for crude oil and natural gas which are not available at the moment) as against \$6,624,835 in 1941 and \$9,622,973 in 1940.

The principal exports in order of value with comparative figures for 1941 were as follows:

Article.	Unit.	1941.		2ND HALF-YEAR, 1940.		Principal countries of destination.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Crude Oil ..	Tons	542,656	\$ 4,388,182	184,407	(a)	Sarawak
Plantation Rubber	Lbs.	4,635,835	1,758,824	1,952,862	781,145	United Kingdom, U.S.A.
Natural Gas	1,000 cubic feet	1,047,136	149,630	(b)	—	Sarawak
Firewood ..	Tons	—	—	12,142	65,279	Hongkong

(a) Value unknown. (b) Export figures not available due to the absence of metering apparatus.

Crude oil and natural gas are exported direct to Sarawak and all exports pass through Singapore with transshipment at Labuan, with the exception of firewood, which is exported direct to Hong-kong from Sapo Point by vessels of the Indo-China Navigation Company, Jardine and Company and Moller Line (U.K.) Limited. The quantity of firewood shipped by these vessels was as follows:

Date of shipment.	Per vessel.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$
14-7-46	M. V. Hickory Mount	1,620 tons.	8,709
7-8-46	S. S. Empire Farrar	1,471 "	7,910
15-10-46	S. S. Period	864 "	4,645
28-10-46	S.S. Taksang	2,972 "	15,977
18-11-46	S.S. Sin Kiang	3,186 "	17,127
27-12-46	S.S. Empire Dirk	2,029 "	10,911
		12,142 tons	\$65,279

There was no export of coin or notes during the second half year.

REVENUE.

Customs Duties.—The total amount of customs duties collected during the second half year was \$346,719, of this amount import duties accounted for \$292,680 and export duties for \$54,039.

The principal items were:

IMPORT DUTIES.

	2nd half- year, 1946.
Machinery	\$91,250
Tobacco	45,017
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ...	43,342
Iron and Ironware	37,562
Motor Vehicles	20,119
Liquors	15,822
Provisions	12,058

EXPORT DUTIES.

Plantation Rubber	51,156
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Customs Tariff.—The British North Borneo Customs Tariff was in force in the State throughout the second half year, as shown in Appendix C.

Licences and Excise.—The following statement shows the revenue for the principal items under this head for the second half-year:

Excise Duty	\$7,015
Wharf Dues	2,334

War Losses and Damage.—The following motor launches under the control of this department were destroyed or lost during the occupation :

	Length.
M.L. Muara, Thornycroft Marine Petrol Engine 65 h.p.	57'
M.L. Sultan, Thornycroft Marine Petrol Engine, 9 h.p.	27'
M.L. Sri Tutong, Thornycroft Marine Petrol Engine, 9 h.p.	27'
M.L. Sri Belait, Thornycroft Marine Petrol Engine, 9 h.p.	27'
M.L. Seria, Karmath Marine Petrol Engine, 9.8 h.p.	26'

The only damaged launch now salvaged is the M.L. Temburong which was fitted with a Brooke Petrol Engine, 10 h.p. (length 27'). This engine was lost. The hull will be repaired early in 1947 and it is hoped that an old Morris Car Engine can be repaired and fitted to the launch.

Man Power.—The following statement shows the number of staff on the pre-war establishment and those employed during the second half-year :

Appointment	Pre-war Staff.	2nd half-year 1946 Staff.
Controller	—	1
Superintendent	1	1
Supervisors	2	1
Clerks	8	8
Outdoor Officers	26	26
Peon	—	1
Serangs	2	5
Engineers	7	6
Sailors	1	10
Inspector of Fisheries and Beacons	1	1
Lighthouse Keepers	2	1

CHAPTER VIII.

LABOUR.

The State is not dependent to any great extent on immigrant labour, the great bulk of the labour employed being indigenous. There is no system of organised immigration, except in so far as the State participates in the organization for the assisted immigration of South Indian labourers from India to Malaya. It is not of much practical application to the State, however.

The principal large employers are the Government, the British Malayan Petroleum Company and four European rubber estates. The following table shows the racial distribution of the labour employed according to the various categories of employment:

Race.	Government (Public Works.)	British Malayan Petroleum Co. (Oil Mining.)	Rubber Estates Field and Factory Work.	Total.
Malays and Borneans	448	1,020	259	1,727
Chinese	9	518	1	528
Indians	1	179	1	181
Javanese	—	44	—	44
Eurasians	1	10	—	11
	459	1,771	261	2,491

There is a large volume of casual labour. A considerable proportion of the indigenous population consists of peasant proprietors who seek outside wage-earning employment only as a seasonal occupation to supplement the means of livelihood obtainable from their small-holdings.

Conditions of labour are governed by the provisions of the Labour Code. All labour is free, and contract or indentured labour is not allowed. Verbal agreements to work may be entered into for any period not exceeding one month, and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, all agreements are presumed to be for that period. Where the engagement is monthly it may be terminated by one month's notice or by payment of 24 days' wages on either side. There are no penal sanctions for breach of agreement by the labourer. The employer is bound to provide at least 24 days work in each month for every labourer employed by him, and no labourer can be required to work for more than six days in one week or for more than nine hours a day or six hours on end. (In actual practice the number of hours worked is almost invariably less than the statutory maximum). Overtime is payable at double rates. No labourer may be fined by his employer for bad work or damage to property. The employment of women and young persons on night work or on underground work in mines is prohibited. Maternity benefit is payable to female labourers during the period of absence from work for one month before and one month after confinement.

The actual functions of administration form part of the duties of the Resident, assisted by the Assistant Resident and the Medical Officer, who have been appointed Assistant Controllers of Labour. Periodical visits of inspection are made to ensure proper observance of the provisions of the Code.

The labourer's life is not one of toil only. There is ample leisure for recreation, and large employers of labour provide facilities for football and other forms of sport.

Prior to the second World War, the Controller of Labour, Malaya was, under the Labour Code, Controller of Labour, Brunei. Since, however, Brunei is now no longer part of the Malayan administrative machine it will be necessary for other arrangements to be made.

CHAPTER IX.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The major portion of the State is made up of Kampong dwellers and fishermen, leaving the actual wage earner in the minority.

Since the war wages in general have increased by some 100 to 200 per cent.

In the case of the Kampong fishermen, he can make anything from \$2 to \$5 per day.

The Kampong dweller who in the main grows a small amount of padi and collects local fruit appears to be satisfied by making various exchanges.

The following are the rates generally paid to workers outside the British Malayan Petroleum Company :

Public Works.—Labourers 60 to 90 cents with a monthly allowance of 40 cents a working day plus 30 per cent. of wage as High Cost of Living Allowance.

Rubber Estates.—On European estates, the bulk of the work is carried out by contract and a labourer can earn from \$1 to \$2 per day but no High Cost of Living Allowance is given. The system is to pay on the amount of latex brought in during the morning. In the afternoon they are offered other types of work such as clearing undergrowth and draining at so much per chain.

In the oilfields at Seria where quite a number of imported labourers are engaged, the following rates are being paid :

Chinese	... \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day	} Plus High Cost of Living Allowance of \$15, wife \$9 and each child up to a maximum of four children \$7.
Indians	... .80 to 1.00 per day
Malays	... .80 to 1.00 per day
Dyaks	... 1.00 to 1.50 per day	

The rates for skilled labour were :

Artisans	... \$1.50 to \$4.00 per day	} Plus High Cost of Living Allowance of \$15, wife \$9 and each child up to a maximum of four children \$7.
Mandors	... \$35 to \$200 per month	
Serangs	... \$45 to \$140 per month	

Cost of Living.—Since the war and under the present rationing scheme it is impossible to issue an adult with the amount of rice they were formerly in the habit of consuming which was about five gantangs per month. This amount has been considerably reduced and during the past six months a ration of 1 lb. per person per week has been the ration, although extra rice could be purchased in the open market at prices ranging from \$4 to \$5 per gantang. The official price locally is 21 cents per lb. as against 3 to 4 cents pre-war. This shortage of rice was made up with a ration of flour which varied from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. per week, however, this was not found so palatable as the locally produced sago flour which at present may be purchased for 8 cents per kati, against flour at 21 cents per lb.

It is interesting to note that when flour has been made into bread or biscuits the local people will purchase same but have no idea of how to prepare dishes made from flour.

Rice, flour, sugar and salt are still under Government control and are rationed commodities. Milk is plentiful and has been removed from the control.

Due to higher wages in the oilfields the cost of living there is also higher than in other parts of the State.

The general increase in the cost of living figures may be taken as approximately 300 per cent. above pre-war figures although this figure is below that of 1945 when prices of most foodstuffs reached a peak of 400 per cent. above the pre-war prices.

Government continues to control the prices of most foodstuffs and a Committee meets frequently to discuss present prices compared with supplies and makes adjustments where necessary. With control of both food and prices the public are receiving an equal share of foodstuffs at as reasonable a price as possible.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION.

Administration and General.—At the invitation of the Government Mr. A. W. Frisby, Assistant Director of Education, Malayan Union, visited the State in October and inspected schools and reviewed the general organisation of education in Brunei with a view to future development.

He made several recommendations for improvements in the general system as well as in individual schools. So far as possible his recommendations have been implemented but much yet remains to be done.

Buildings.—In July, 1946, a large number of Malay schools was in a sorry state of disrepair. This is attributable only to 4½ years of gross neglect. Roofs had collapsed, walls broken, floors rotted away. In one school only half of the floor existed and that was so fragile that it creaked and swayed alarmingly under a man's weight. In the latter months of the year, this school and others in similarly unusable condition have been replaced by temporary structures.

A five-year plan for the replacement and building of Malay vernacular schools is envisaged.

Staff.—At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Malay Acting Superintendent of Education, one Acting Inspector of Schools, and three Group teachers, all of whom exercised administrative control in some degree.

The teaching staffs allotted to schools comprised 14 trained teachers, and 39 untrained teachers including five women. A Malay clerk works in the Education Office. Twelve students

were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College of whom eight had had their studies interrupted by the war and returned to the College in September.

Under the present system four students per year are sent to the Sultan Idris College for a three-year course and there should always be 12 students from Brunei at the College in training.

Finance.—A sum of \$20,280 was spent on education in 1946, of which \$20,104 was devoted to Malay education.

Malay Education.—Malay education is provided free and by the Education Enactment all male Malaysian children between the ages of seven and fourteen are required to attend Malay vernacular schools providing a school is available within two miles of their home.

The schools during 1946 have devoted the larger part of their time to reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing. The handicrafts, basketry and carpentry were totally neglected but are now being revived. All schools are woefully short of text-books but steps are being taken to replace losses and to purchase the most up-to-date books.

The Games and Drill competition and the School Gardens trophy, are being revived and the finals will be decided early in 1947.

No new schools were built during the year, but schools which had been closed during the previous years were reopened. The following list shews the attendance at Malay vernacular schools at the end of the year:

(a) *District*—

School.	Number of students.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
Brunei—			
Brunei town	425	57	482
Kilanas	36	6	42
Sengkurong	52	3	55
Gadong	36	—	36
Berakas	26	—	26
Lumapas	39	11	50
Kasat	27	—	27
Total	641	77	718
Muara			
... ..	52	—	52
Total	52	—	52
Temburong Bangar			
... ..	49	10	59
Total	49	10	59

School.	Number of students.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
Tutong—			
Bukit Bendera ...	70	19	89
Penanjong ...	36	17	53
Keriam ...	32	12	44
Sinaut ...	31	14	45
Tanjong Maya ...	54	—	54
Ukong ...	29	1	30
Lamunin ...	39	2	41
Total ...	291	65	356
Belait—			
Kuala Belait ...	81	40	121
Seria ...	66	40	106
Kuala Belai ...	18	3	21
Bukit Sawat ...	28	4	32
Danau ...	28	10	38
Tumpuan Telisai ...	29	—	29
Total ...	250	97	347
(b) <i>Total number in the State of Brunei.</i> —			
Brunei district ...	641	77	718
Muara district ...	52	—	52
Temburong district ...	49	10	59
Tutong district ...	291	65	356
Belait district ...	250	97	347
Grand Total ...	1,283	249	1,532

Great difficulty has been experienced by all officers of the department in their efforts to make parents understand the obligation to send children to school regularly. A School Attendance Officer is to be appointed in 1947 to relieve teachers of this time wasting duty.

School gardens have been re-established but progress has been slow and there is still room for considerable improvement both in size and quality.

Scouts.—Despite lack of uniforms, badges and sports requisites, the Scouts have again been started. There are now three Scout troops in Brunei, two in Belait and one at Tutong.

The Scout hut at Kuala Belait was destroyed by bombing, and has not yet been replaced.

Female Education.—There is a definite reluctance among parents to permit female children to attend the Malay vernacular schools. This is in marked contrast to the Chinese and English Schools where the female population is very much greater.

Lack of clothes, scarcity of women teachers and the poor condition of the schools have all probably contributed to the attitude of parents.

There is no separate girls school in the State, and classes are co-educational.

Religious Education.—Religious instruction is given in the Malay vernacular schools by visiting teachers. The classes are held on two afternoons a week.

English Education.—There is no Government English School in the State and the pre-war system of sending boys to the Government English School at Labuan has not been reintroduced as the latter is not yet re-established. The Labuan School buildings were destroyed in Allied bombardment.

English is taught at the Kuala Belait English School, two Roman Catholic Mission Schools and at four Chinese Schools. The Kuala Belait English School, which was built by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, was destroyed by bombs and has not yet been rebuilt. This school which was subsidised jointly by the Government and Company has been re-opened in rented premises. Only two teachers have been employed, neither of whom are qualified, and the number of pupils on the roll is only 65.

The Chinese School at Kuala Belait—known as the Chung Hua School has been re-opened. Before the war there were two Chinese Schools in Kuala Belait but the buildings of one were destroyed. The management committees of the schools have merged and the school is run jointly under the above name. There are over 400 pupils on the roll. English is taught as a subject.

At Seria, the centre of the Oil Company's operations, there are two schools, one Roman Catholic and one Chinese. The standard of English education at both these schools is not high. About 100 children attend the Roman Catholic School, and about 200 the Chinese School. There is a small Chinese School at Tutong which also teaches a little English.

In Brunei town there is a large Roman Catholic School and a large Chinese School. These are well attended and the standard of education at both these schools is higher than at any others in the State.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Ports and Rivers.—The State is served by the ports of Brunei, Muara, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Bangar. Ships drawing up to 12 feet can navigate the Brunei River as far as Brunei Town at any state of the tide. The river would be navigable by vessels of much greater draught were it not for an artificial barrier of rock, said to have been constructed in the early days of the history of the State as a measure of defence, which blocks the entrance. The narrow oblique channel and awkward turn involved make the passage somewhat difficult for vessels over 200 feet in length. Vessels drawing 15 or 16 feet of water can go alongside the wharf at Muara outside the barrier, where the former Brooketon Colliery was located. There are bars at the mouths of the Belait and Tutong Rivers, but small ships drawing up to 8 feet can enter at high water and in calm weather only, owing to the strength of the surf on the bars. Vessels of the same draft can navigate the Temburong River as far as Bangar at suitable tides.

Before the war the Straits Steamship Company maintained a weekly service in each direction between Singapore and Labuan, as well as a connecting service between the latter port and Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong but only calling at Bangar in the Temburong district when inducement offered. Now, owing to the state of shipping and the supplies position throughout the world only a very irregular service is maintained between Singapore and Labuan which averages roughly one round trip a month at the most but improvements are expected in 1947. The British North Borneo Government maintains a fairly regular service between Labuan and Brunei which is supplemented by the Supply Ships run by Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield Limited. There is a weekly mail and ration boat from Brunei to the Temburong district which is run by the Government. The only means of communication with the interior is by means of the rivers which are navigable by small motor boats for roughly two-thirds of their length. After that the traveller must proceed by prahu, the native canoe. In fast running rivers with rapids a Tamoei must be used which is almost flat bottomed with a broad beam and flat sloping ends and has to be poled along in the same way as a punt by two or more people. It is an exciting if somewhat slow means of travel.

Roads.—The total mileage in the State is about 102 miles of which 38 miles in the oilfield areas at Kuala Belait and Seria have been constructed and are maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. The main road runs from Brunei town to Tutong, whence communication is maintained with Kuala Belait via the beach which forms an adequate highway for motor vehicles at medium and low tides. In addition to high roads about 28 miles of bridle-path were maintained.

Railway.—The Oil Company maintains a light railway about 8 miles long from Seria to Badas, which the public is permitted to use if space is available.

Aviation.—There are at present no aerodromes in the State though an airstrip was made at Brakas Estate by the Japanese but as it was constructed on peaty soil it was only used by the lightest of aircraft and is now in disuse. The rivers in their tidal stretches form good landing areas for seaplanes. The Brunei River at Brunei town has been frequently used by seaplanes of the Sunderland Class during the year.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the year Post Offices were maintained at Brunei, Bangar (Temburong), Tutong and Kuala Belait and launch, truck, bicycle and foot are used for the conveyance of the mails. There is a weekly air mail service to and from Singapore via Labuan carrying the first class mails (letters and postcards). Printed matter and parcels are conveyed by surface transport at irregular intervals.

The facilities for insurance, money orders and cash on delivery parcels have not yet been resumed.

The total number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 277,186 as compared with 220,241 in 1938, an increase in postal business due mainly to the expansion of the oilfield at Seria.

Revenue.—The total revenue of the combined department for the period July-December was \$35,233 as compared with \$9,205 for the corresponding period in 1941, an increase of \$26,028. Comparative details are shown below:

	1941.	1946.
Sale of stamps	\$4,294	\$12,881
Telegrams	3,477	22,322
Miscellaneous	1,434	30

Radio Telegraphs.—Wireless stations are maintained at Brunei and Seria and equipped with army portable sets and the number of messages handled during the year was 12,053 as compared with 4,589 in 1938.

Prior to the war a Wireless Station was maintained at Labuan through which the State was linked up with the Cable and Wireless Company's system. Since the destruction of this station during the Allied landing operations in June, 1945, the traffic by this route was diverted via the Jesselton Radio Station.

Broadcasting.—The Empire short wave broadcasting service from the British Broadcasting Company as well as the broadcasts from Singapore, Malaya, Manila, India, Burma, Saigon and certain stations in Europe and United States of America were well received in the State. Twenty Broadcast Receiving Licences were issued during the year.

Telephones.—The Government maintains a small public telephone service with a ten line Switch Board in Brunei with extensions to neighbouring estates and to Kuala Tutong and Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Brunei town consists of two portions—one portion being built on piles over the river and the other portion on reclaimed land. It was the portion built on reclaimed land that was destroyed, only Government quarters, European and Asiatic, being saved due to their being built outside the town area.

Kuala Belait likewise was badly damaged but here again Government quarters escaped destruction for the same reasons.

Seria being the town in the centre of the oilfields received special attention. Nothing of the original town now stands, likewise the oil plant and all the Oil Company houses were destroyed.

The small fishing and trading village of Muara was completely destroyed as the Japanese intended to use the island opposite as a refuelling and refitting base for their ships. The site is littered with thousands of steel plates, steel oil pipes and other twisted and burnt machinery intended for the construction of this base. The clearing of the site is a heavy problem especially as no mechanical equipment exists in the State.

Labour.—Labour is difficult to obtain especially near the Oil Company area due to their wages and allowances being very much higher than Government. Even in areas away from the Oil Company's influence labour is still difficult to get. This was due to two reasons, first the greater interest taken in agricultural activities owing to the food shortage and secondly the desire of the younger men to turn to the oilfields for employment. In fact the road gangs presented a curious combination of boys and very old men, the middle aged men having departed to the Oil Company. On top of the difficulty of obtaining labour the output per man was less than pre-war due to malnutrition during the Japanese occupation and underfeeding during the past year. Skilled labour like motor mechanics, electricians, etc., were impossible to obtain and it was only with the greatest difficulty that old Government employees were retained, this again was due to the Oil Company paying such men higher wages.

Almost all labour is indigenous to the State and compares favourably with Tamil labour in Malaya.

Timber.—Even in pre-war days timber was difficult to obtain but now the situation is even more acute owing to the few saw mills which there are being flooded with orders from the Oil Company, people wishing to rebuild destroyed houses and Government. Seasoned timber does not exist.

Materials.—These have been very difficult indeed to obtain and Brunei has been particularly handicapped by lack of information as to what had been ordered through the Colonial Office.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure under all heads came to \$136,495 out of a total provision of \$205,884. This expenditure was from the Civil Administration period July-December, 1946, but excluded the sum of \$28,352 for High Cost of Living Allowance.

	Personal Emoluments.	Other Charges.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Services.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provision shown in Estimates	9,517	1,640	70,250	124,477	295,884
Actual Expenditure...	8,994	745	57,433	69,323	136,495
	%	%	%	%	%
Percentage of Provi- sion spent	94	45	81	55	66

REVENUE.

The total revenue collected from the July-December period came to \$5,736.32 under six headings.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Annually Recurrent.— All repairs to existing buildings were done departmentally. Only the most elementary repairs were possible due to lack of materials. The amount spent on annual recurrent repairs from the July-December period came to \$12,909 out of \$14,000 provided.

At the end of 1941, 273 buildings were maintained and owned by Government to the value of \$628,422. During the war the number of buildings totally destroyed was 65, the number damaged but beyond repair 3, while buildings damaged but repairable came to 26.

The value of the totally destroyed buildings came to approximately \$160,000. The figures represent the original cost of construction and not the present value of the buildings.

Special Services.—The amount spent on Special Services came to \$27,508 out of a provision of \$30,234.

Only one permanent building was constructed—a garage and store at Tutong—due to the difficulty of obtaining timber and other materials.

During the British Military Administration period four temporary buildings were constructed, an Office, a Hospital Ward and a Store at Brunei and an Office at Tutong.

During the Civil Administration period 21 buildings were erected, 1 permanent and 20 temporary ones. They were:

Brunei district.—

- 6 schools.
- 1 Dispensary.
- 1 Office Block and 2 Quarters.
- 1 Hospital Ward.
- 2 Police Barracks (14 Married Quarters).
- 1 Gaol.
- 1 Police Station.
- 1 Guard's Quarters at Astana.
- 1 Garage and Store (Permanent).
- 1 Block Ferryman's Quarters (5 Quarters).

Belait district.—

- 2 Police Barracks.
- 1 Police Station.
- 1 Office Block.
- 1 Block 2 Outdoor Officers Quarters.

On top of that one building termed as damaged beyond repair was reconstructed.

What must be borne in mind is that although the buildings are temporary they all had to be designed and drawn on paper before tenders were called for their construction. The whole of the Brunei district buildings were designed and their erection supervised by one young Building Overseer who also had his routine maintenance work to do. Lack of transport added to his difficulty in supervision. He certainly deserves very high praise for his energy, resourcefulness and hard work.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

Annually Recurrent.—From 5th July to 15th December, 1946, under this heading the total expenditure amounted to \$31,759 out of the provision of \$35,000.

The mileage of roads in the State at the end of 1941 was as follows:

	Mile.	Chain.	Feet.
(a) Concrete roads	1	60	06
(b) Double concrete strip	—	47	35
(c) Asphalted	25	27	55
(d) Block and gravelled only	6	59	25
(e) Gravelled	—	33	61
(f) Earth road	42	06	39
(g) Bridle-path	27	52	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	101	284	221
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of this mileage 69 miles 65 chains was maintained by Government and 38 miles 64 chains by the Oil Company, while 29 miles of beach were used for motor transport from Tutong to Kuala Belait.

The earth roads were lengthened by some 14 miles under the Japanese occupation. They completed the road from Brunei to Muara, constructed an inland road from Tutong to Kuala Tutong for use instead of the beach during high tides, and lengthened the Kuala Abang Road by approximately 3 miles.

At present no direct road exists from one end of the State to the other and 29 miles of beach from Kuala Tutong to Seria have to be used. The Oil Company, however, propose to build an inland road from Seria to Muara following the Muara-Brunei and Brunei-Kuala Abang Road.

Special Services—The total expenditure on Special Services was \$23,912 out of a provision of \$31,500.

The only special service possible was a rehabilitation of the roads in the State for out of approximately 70 miles of roads and bridle paths under Government maintenance only some 35 miles were open to traffic—the rest had reverted to jungle.

During the occupation the Japanese took little or no care of the roads and only upkept the Brunei-Tutong and Brunei-Muara Roads, that being the route their proposed oil pipe to Muara was to follow. Broken bridges were a problem due to the difficulty of obtaining timber but the discarded oil pipes and steel plates due for use in the repairing of ships came in very useful and numerous curious and unorthodox bridges were constructed with them.

No real repairing was possible due to lack of asphalt, stone, rollers, etc. One roller was with the help of the Oil Company put on the roads again. The stone crusher was not in working order but again the Company very kindly welded teeth on the worn out jaws of the crusher and after odd bits of machinery had been collected it was made to work. Tar boilers were in bad

disrepair but with patience and ingenuity these were made to function. The blacksmith and fitters deserve special mention in their efforts to repair discarded machinery. Although practically nothing has been done in the repairing of roads this year everything is ready for a big programme next year—the asphalt is ready, as are the rollers, broken stones, etc.

Stone is a very big problem in Brunei as no hard stone is found except at one place, Butir, about 4 miles from the town. Here good hard quality gravel is found but due to its rounded surface it does not bind well when crushed. All other stone found is soft sand stone.

For block metalling roads stone is obtained from an artificial bar constructed some hundreds of years ago for closing the mouth of the river. This has to be dived for and obtained by hand. On top of the absence of stone many prahus were destroyed by the Japanese so further difficulties are added owing to the lack of shipping. Comparing the prices of pre-war stone with the present will give some idea of the difficulty of obtaining it. Pre-war it was bought for approximately \$1 per cubic yard while now it is on the average bought at \$5 per cubic yard—this does not include the cost of crushing, transport from crusher, etc.

Prior to the war the Oil Company solved the problem by burning clay turning it to bricks, then breaking the bricks for metal.

It is incidentally interesting to note that the asphalted stone roads stood up better than the brick roads. This may have been due to their getting lighter traffic but nevertheless the stone roads are definitely in a better condition than the others.

During the six months of Civil Administration apart from routine maintenance no major improvements were possible except on the Tasek Road where piling was carried out to prevent slipping, while on the Brakas Road numerous tank traps and other holes had to be filled in before it could be used.

At the end of the year all roads had been opened as had the bridle paths and with the arrival of a new motor roller real improvements will be possible next year.

WATERWORKS.

Annually Recurrent.—The cost of maintaining the waterworks in Brunei and Belait districts came to \$3,759 out of \$5,000 provided.

Special Expenditure.—Nine hundred and twenty-five dollars were spent out of a provision of \$5,000. The smallness of the amount spent was due to the difficulty of procuring materials.

The destruction of Brunei Town meant that private water supplies were cut off and due to the impossibility of obtaining new fittings only people who had managed to salvage the old fittings could have private supplies re-fixed. The mains, however, on the whole, outside the town area remain intact though those in the town area were destroyed. Again here the discarded oil pipes came in useful in relaying the new temporary water supply

mains. In Brunei no one suffered through lack of water, although on certain occasions it was impossible to re-fix old connections due to lack of materials.

In 1938 Mr. J. S. Boissier made an investigation and a report on the methods to be adopted for the improvements of supply and treatment of water in Brunei but unfortunately the war prevented its being carried out. Doubtless at a later date the improvements will be carried out.

X Brunei Town has a gravity supply. The actual amount of water supplied was impossible to estimate due to all meters having been destroyed.

A small gravity supply was fitted up at Muara—there a Japanese concrete tank capacity, 3,500 gallons was discovered, and by tapping a nearby stream the water was carried about one mile to the village thereby giving the inhabitants drinking water, which previously they obtained from wells. The whole layout is Heath Robinson from start to finish—firstly the concrete tank is not re-inforced and to prevent its breaking, an earth bank was put round it to ease the pressure, then the pipe lines are all salvaged oil pipes as are the valves, etc. Nevertheless the inhabitants of Muara get drinking water from a tap, a thing they have never been able to do before.

Belait District.—In pre-war days the towns of Seria and Belait were supplied by the Oil Company with water under the terms of the Badas Land Lease. Unfortunately the plant was so badly handled during the Japanese occupation that the Company were unable to supply Belait at all. The Japanese, however, experienced the same difficulty in the lack of water at Belait and sank two wells from which water was obtained for the town. Previously, experiments had been carried out to supplement the water supply of the town with well water and it had been found that not enough water was available and what was found had been condemned by the Medical Officer. Nevertheless the only water in Belait came from these wells and it will not be till next year that the Oil Company will be in a position to supply Belait and Seria with water again.

Temburong District.—Temburong has a small gravity supply which was overhauled and made to work. The supply had choked up and had been allowed to fall out of use until the Civil Administration took over.

SANITATION.

In Brunei Town only the European quarters are equipped with modern sanitation. Previously the Hospital had been so equipped but that was destroyed during the Allied bombing.

In Kuala Belait again only the European quarters are the ones so equipped. The Rest House there was to have had modern sanitation fixed but the invasion prevented its being carried out.

Bore hole latrines are used in country districts while bucket latrines are used in towns.

The Oil Company's European bungalows in Seria and Belait have modern sanitation.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

Nine hundred and ninety-five dollars out of \$1,200 were spent on clearing half Sungei Mulaut, a controlled drainage channel conducted in 1938. The channel during the occupation had been allowed to choke up and had to be cleared for use by the Agricultural Department.

MECHANICAL AND WORKSHOPS.

When the British Military Administration handed over to Civil Authorities two workshops existed—the frame work of a building with a roof, without walls and work benches, called the Marine Workshop and the Public Works Department garage where all repairs to lorries, etc., were carried out. By walling the so called Marine Workshop and transferring the garage workshop there a more efficient unit was evolved. Here all repairs to lorries and other Government transport were carried out, while numerous discarded and broken down machines such as concrete mixers, motor rollers, stone crusher, tar boilers, etc., were repaired. Spare parts of course, were impossible to obtain and these had to be improvised and made in the workshops.

The workshop people deserve special mention as they not only had to keep in running order very old and worn Army lorries but also nine jeeps, as well as repairing numerous other machines.

The concrete block yard used to manufacture its own concrete culverts, inverts and other precast concrete work. This yard was again started as soon as the stone crusher and a concrete mixer were repaired. Moulds for channel inverts were made by the blacksmith and the yard is functioning as previously. Only the absence of B.R.C., fabric preventing the manufacture of culverts.

The amount spent on upkeep of plant was \$4,846 out of \$5,000 provided.

DRAWING OFFICE.

During the six months of Civil Administration 14 drawings were prepared.

STORES.

Stocks of stores present an unhappy picture and it could quite safely be said that in July, 1946, the value of stock was nil. In fact the buildings housing the so called stores had been a Japanese junk heap where all broken and discarded machinery had been dumped. The old storekeeper had, due to an accident, been taken sick and there was nobody to sort out this junk heap until the present storekeeper arrived. He did an excellent job of work in sorting out the few usable items and throwing away the numerous tons of metal rubbish.

STAFF.

The post of State Engineer was held by an officer of the Malayan Public Works Service. Mr. N. A. Photiades, B.S.C.C., A.M.I.C.E., Chartered Civil Engineer. He arrived on 13th July, 1946, and was therefore too late to take over officially from his opposite number in the British Military Administration.

ELECTRICAL.

Previous to the war Brunei had a power station comprising two 40 K.W. and two 10 K.W. sets. These supplied on the average 100,000 units annually. The station was run at a considerable profit from the revenue collected from the sale of electricity to the public. Unfortunately the station was burnt down through the carelessness of the Japanese during the occupation and at present the department runs two small portable sets only.

These sets are a 10 K.W., A.C., Army Portable set and supplies Government quarters and street lighting while the other set is a very old 10 K.W., D.C., set installed at the Residency and supplies the European quarters only.

During the year the sets were maintained satisfactorily—they ran from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m.—but numerous breakdowns inevitably occurred. The repairs to these breakdowns were only partially affected as no spare parts existed. In 1947 there will probably be many more breakdowns as the sets are in a very worn condition and spares as yet are unobtainable in Brunei.

The Brett Committee had ordered a number of pieces of plant but after consultation with the Director of Electricity, Malayan Union, it was decided to cancel all the plant and to order a new set completely. This set is larger than the previous one which had been found to be too small. The Director of Electricity has to be thanked for his great help in all matters concerning electricity and especially in his help in ordering the new sets.

The department was run at a loss. The revenue collected was negligible being only \$2,737 as opposed to \$33,318 in 1940.

KUALA BELAIT.

Previously the Oil Company supplied electricity to Government in bulk which was then distributed by Government. Unfortunately the Oil Company sets were damaged and they could not revert to the old system, consequently Government had to run a 10 K.W. set for supplying Government quarters and street lighting. The Oil Company hope, once their new sets are installed, to supply Government as previously.

As well as Government running a 10 K.W. set a private concern ran a small set and sold its electricity to the public. The concern was allowed to function under the British Military Administration but once Civil Administration took over it was found that the wiring was too badly done for the set to function safely. On rewiring, the set was allowed to run until a better supply of electricity became available.

STAFF.

The State Engineer, Mr. N. A. Photiades was the Officer-in-Charge of the Department from July to December, 1946, while Mr. E. Rajaratnam officiated as the Electrical Foreman throughout the year.

Mr. Rajaratnam has to be thanked for doing a thankless job under extreme difficulties.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

JUSTICE.

The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of civil and criminal law are as follows:

The Court of the Resident.

Courts of Magistrates of the First Class.

Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class.

Courts of Native Magistrates.

Courts of Kathis.

Court of the British Resident.—The Court of the Resident has jurisdiction in all matters of a civil nature excepting the annulment of marriages solemnised between Christians in the United Kingdom or in any British Colony, protectorate or possession, and criminal jurisdiction in the case of all offences committed in the State or on the high seas on board ships registered in the State or committed by subjects of the State on the high seas on board ships whether registered in the State or not. It may pass any sentence authorized by law, including sentence of death. In its appellate jurisdiction it has power to hear and determine all appeals from the decisions of the lower Courts both in civil and criminal matters.

Court of the First Class Magistrate.—The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$1,000 and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed seven years or which are punishable by fine only. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, fine not exceeding \$1,000 and whipping not exceeding 12 strokes. The Court has also appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in respect of cases tried by the lower Courts.

Court of the Second Class Magistrate.—The Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class has civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$100 and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three years, or which are punishable with fine only of a sum not exceeding \$100. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 days and fine not exceeding \$50.

Court of the Native Magistrate.—The Court of the Native Magistrate has civil jurisdiction in suits brought by or against Malays or other Asiatics involving not more than \$25, and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three months. It may impose a fine not exceeding \$10.

Court of the Kathi.—The Court of a Kathi deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding \$10.

Procedure in the Courts is regulated by the provisions of the Federated Malay States Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure Code, these Enactments having been applied to the State, *mutatis mutandis*, by the Federated Malay States Laws Adoption Enactment, 1939. The former includes provision for the granting of time for the payment of fines, the release on probation of first offenders and the special treatment of youthful offenders.

There were two First Class Magistrates, five Second Class Magistrates and one Kathi functioning in the State during the year. There are at present no Native Magistrates.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts :

DISTRICT.	RESIDENT'S COURT.		FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE'S COURT.		SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE'S COURT.		TOTAL.	
	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.
Brunei ..	2	—	31	—	46	—	79	—
Belait ..	—	—	53	4	18	2	71	6
Tutong ..	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	—
Temburong ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Muara ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	—	84	4	92	2	178	6

Of the 178 criminal cases, convictions were registered in 134 cases, 30 resulted in acquittal, nine were withdrawn and five were pending.

The amount involved in civil suits was \$1,102.31. There were three letters of administration suits in respect of estates aggregating \$6,767.96 in value.

With the exception of a few, all the records and valuable documents have been destroyed as the result of the war.

POLICE.

The Police Force was under the charge of Mr. H. J. Spinks, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Malayan Police Service, who relieved the British Military Administration officer-in-charge on the 5th July, 1946.

The strength of the force at the end of the year was 22 Subordinate Police Officers and 62 constables. Discipline and health had both suffered considerably as a result of the 3½ years of Japanese occupation.

Police Stations were maintained at Brunei, Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong, Sengkurong, Bangar and Muara. The stations at Brunei, Seria, Tutong and Muara were totally destroyed by the Allied bombardment in 1945 and temporary arrangements have had to be made in these places to house the force pending the construction of new permanent buildings.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 766. Of this total 270 were reports of seizable offences and 281 of non-seizable offences. In addition 215 reports received disclosed no offence.

The registration of aliens was carried out by the Police and 1,386 persons were registered during the year. This figure includes a large number of aliens living in the State whose certificates were lost or destroyed during the war and records of whom were also destroyed.

The Police Department is also responsible for the licensing of firearms, the registration of motor vehicles and bicycles, the supervision of weights and measures, and the licensing of dogs.

FIRE BRIGADE.

These duties were performed by the Police. The fire fighting appliances were destroyed during the war and new ones are now on order. There were no reported fires during the year.

PRISONS.

There were two prisons in the State for the detention of convicted prisoners undergoing sentence of imprisonment, one at Brunei under the charge of the Chief Police Officer and one at Kuala Belait under the charge of the Assistant Resident. The prison at Brunei was completely destroyed by the Allied air attack and temporary arrangements have had to be made.

78 prisoners were admitted during the year.

The health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

Prisoners were employed on extra-mural work such as earth-work, grass-cutting, etc., and it is hoped that other occupations such as basket-making will be reintroduced in 1947.

The prisons are inspected monthly by Visiting Justices appointed by the Resident.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The main body of the law consists of the Enactments which have been passed from time to time within the State and certain Enactments of the previous Federated Malay States which have been applied to Brunei by the Courts Enactment, 1908, and the Federated Malay States Laws Adoption Enactment, 1939.

The external legislation which has been applied to the State comprises the Penal Code, the Law of Evidence, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Law of Specific Relief and the Law of Contracts in force in the Federated Malay States before the war.

The language of all legislation is English.

Six meetings of the State Council were held during the year and the following Enactments were passed:

- (1) *The Proclamations, Transfer of Powers and Interpretation Enactment*.—This Enactment provides for the adoption of certain British Military Administration Proclamations and for the interpretation of Proclamations and Enactments and the continuance of the powers of certain authorities.
- (2) *The Courts (Transitional) Enactment*.—This Enactment provides for the continuance of cases pending in Courts established by the British Military Administration.
- (3) *The Indemnity and Validating Enactment*.—This Enactment prevents the taking of legal proceedings in respect of certain acts done and payments made during the war period and validates certain proclamations, rules, regulations, orders and other legislative acts issued, made and passed, and sentences, judgments and orders of certain Courts and officers given and made during the same period.

In addition rules were promulgated under various Enactments. The most important of these was the Emergency Regulation (Supplies) made under the Emergency Regulation Enactment, 1933.

CHAPTER XV.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.—The only Bank in the State during the year was the Post Office Savings Bank with branches at Brunei and Kuala Belait.

This Bank was re-opened on 15th November, and limited to new depositors only. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 57 and the amount standing to their credit \$5,914.

The funds of the Bank are invested in sterling securities and deposits are guaranteed by the Government.

Owing to the destruction of the Post Office building during the course of war operations on land the records of the pre-war Savings Bank are not available. Plans for the reconstruction of the pre-war accounts are in hand and depositors in pre-war accounts have been invited to send in their pass books for registration and checking.

Currency.—Malayan currency is the only legal tender.

The standard coin is the Malayan silver dollar with a par of two shillings and four pence, at which value it is linked to sterling. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper coins of one cent. Currency notes are issued in different denominations from 10 cents upwards.

Weights and Measures.—Both English and native weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents:

The chupak equal to 1 quart.

The gantang equal to 1 gallon.

The tahlil equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The kati (16 tahlils) equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The pikul (100 katis) equal to $133\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to $5,333\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

The principal sources of revenue are briefly described in the following paragraphs:

- (a) *Land.*—Premium is charged on the alienation of land. In the case of land alienated for agricultural purposes this varies from 50 cents to \$4 an acre, while in the case of land for building purposes in town areas it may work out as much as 60 cents per square foot. Alienated land is also subject to an annual quit-rent, varying from 40 cents an acre for padi land to \$2.50 an acre for other agricultural land and \$5 per lot for building land in town areas. Land leased for oil mining is subject to a minimum rent fixed on a sliding scale over a period of years which is merged in royalty on the amount of oil produced and natural gas sold when production eventually takes place.
- (b) *Forests.*—Royalty at various rates is charged on forest produce removed from State and alienated land alike.
- (c) *Customs.*—Import duty is collected on a wide range of articles and preference is given to certain of them of British manufacture.
- (d) *Licences and Excise.*—Fees are charged for the issue of licences for specific purposes, the most productive of which are licences for motor vehicles and licences for rubber dealers. Excise duty is charged on local spirit.
- (e) *Municipal.*—Rates and taxes are levied for services within Sanitary Board areas. Charges are made for specific services such as conservancy, private water supply, etc. All houses and buildings within such areas were subject to an annual assessment.

The total revenue of the State for the second-half year of 1946 was \$774,145 as against an estimate of \$806,930.

The following comparative table shows the actual receipts for 1941 and the second-half year of 1946 :

	1941.	July-Dec., 1946.
	\$	\$
Land Revenue	603,894	173,578
Customs Duties	335,963	346,717
Licences and Excise	53,761	19,446
Monopolies	84,344	—
Posts and Telegraphs	18,410	35,233
Municipal	66,876	5,892
Interest	58,358	177,356

A detailed statement showing the estimated and actual revenue for the second-half year 1946 under each main head with comparative figure for 1941 is shown in Appendix D.

Land Revenue.—The land revenue for the half-year exceeded the estimate by \$10,768. A total of \$84,783 was accounted for by arrears of oil royalties due for the latter part of 1941 which owing to the outbreak of war was not collected.

Customs Duties.—The revenue under this head was \$292,679 for import duties and \$54,039 for export duties. The very large import duties of machinery, etc., by the British Malayan Petroleum Company accounted for the major part of this revenue.

Licences and Excise.—The following comparative table shows the revenue from the principal items under this head :

	1941.	July-Dec., 1946.
	\$	\$
Excise Duty (locally distilled spirit)	10,919	7,015
Motor vehicles licences	8,898	2,720
Rubber dealers licences	4,084	543
Wharf Dues	3,157	2,334
Hawker Licences	1,314	758

Monopolies.—Since the liberation the selling of chandu by Government has been discontinued.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There was a considerable increase in revenue as compared with 1941. This was mainly due to the sale of British Military Administration stamps, but owing to deficient stock of stamps handed over by British Military Administration to meet the great demand by stamp collectors a decrease of \$17,119 over the estimate is shown.

Municipal.—Details of the revenue collected under the principal sub-heads are as follows :

	1941.	July-Dec., 1946.
	\$	\$
House Assessment	6,674	402
Slaughter Licence	4,016	1,284
Conservancy Fees	3,394	1,138
Water Supply	2,759	1,231
Market Fees	1,915	371
Sanitary Board Licences	2,459	954

House assessment was only collected in Belait district. Due to the temporary nature of most of the buildings and shop-houses, the assessment was waived.

Interest.—A total of \$122,312 was accounted for by arrears of interest from investments accumulated during the Japanese occupation.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the second-half year of 1946 was \$679,596 as against an estimate of \$891,388. A detailed abstract of expenditure with comparative figure for 1941 is given in Appendix E.

The principal increases are under Pensions and Miscellaneous Services Special Expenditure. These are due to additional new pensioners, and to payment of arrears of pension due to pre-war pensioners and to an increase of Cost of Living Allowance, Rehabilitation Grants and arrears of pay.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

As stated above, the revenue for the second-half of 1946 amounted to \$774,145 and the expenditure to \$679,596. The half year's working therefore resulted in a surplus of \$94,549.

The following statement shows the revenue from oil and other sources over a period of years :

		Revenue from oil.		Revenue from other sources.		Total.
1932	...	67,510	...	294,893	...	362,403
1933	...	235,756	...	345,000	...	580,750
1934	...	286,929	...	358,091	...	645,020
1935	...	383,112	...	430,420	...	813,532
1936	...	489,172	...	439,518	...	928,690
1937	...	482,567	...	566,726	...	1,049,293
1938	...	592,350	...	587,629	...	1,179,979
1939	...	710,999	...	563,645	...	1,274,644
1940	...	792,537	...	763,817	...	1,556,354
1941	...	548,711	...	777,201	...	1,325,912
Arrears	...	84,783	...	—	...	84,783
1946	...	58,550	...	630,812	...	774,145

(1 July-31st Dec.)

Assets and Liabilities.—The surplus of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1946, amounted to \$1,019,710. A detailed statement of the account is given in Appendix F.

The assets at the close of the year consisted of cash and bank balances to the amount of \$921,124 and investments (surplus balances) amounted to \$636,314.

Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.—This Fund was created in 1926 to take the place of the opium revenue when revenue from that source no longer avails. The Fund stood at the close of the year at \$255,816.

Public Debt.—The State has no public debt.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEY.

The total area alienated under the Land Code at the end of the year was 38,490 acres, and the total area leased for oil mining under the Mining Enactment was 116,000 acres.

The revenue from land rents amounted to \$14,836, and from mining rents and royalties to \$143,333. Land sales realised \$1,195.

There was no survey carried out during the year as most of the materials and instruments were destroyed during the war.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor-General, the Right Honourable Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C., paid his first official visit to the State on the 16th July, 1946. The occasion was marked by an official ceremony and great rejoicing on the part of all communities in the State. A Regatta was held in the afternoon followed by a Garden Party and official dinner at the Residency. Subsequently His Excellency visited the various evening performances which had been specially organised in his honour in the town. The famous "River Kampong" was lit up by myriads of small lights and looked like a picture from fairyland.

His Excellency subsequently visited Kuala Belait in August where he was given an equally enthusiastic welcome and Brunei again in October when His Excellency visited the "River Kampong" and inspected local industries.

His Highness the Sultan and Her Highness the Tengku Ampuan enjoyed good health throughout the year. Their Highnesses and family left for Malaya on a holiday visit in September and were still away at the end of the year.

The celebration of His Highness's birthday, which falls on the eve of Hari Raya, was marked by a ceremonial parade, followed by the usual "menghadap" ceremony in the Court House.

The usual annual Regatta was held once again on the second day of the Hari Raya holidays as in pre-war days and was favoured by wonderful weather. Although it was the first Regatta to be held since the war it was most encouraging to observe the quick revival of interest in this favourite national sport and in spite of food and clothing difficulties to see how many competitors took part in the various races.

There has been a number of visitors to the State since Civil Government was resumed in July amongst whom were Mr. A. W. Frisby, Assistant Director of Education, Malayan Union, Air Vice-Marshal L. W. Pendred, Chairman of an Inter Services Mission and Sir Angus Gillan of the British Council. Mr. O. W. Wolters, M.C.S., Assistant Controller of Labour, Selangor, was kindly loaned by the Malayan Union Government for the purpose of helping to settle a labour dispute on the oilfields of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. His mission was completely successful.

Major C. J. Briscoe officiated as Assistant Resident during the year.

In spite of the damage and destruction suffered by Brunei as a result of operations of war the people of the State have shown a very commendable energy, resource and determination in tackling all the ensuing problems of rehabilitation and reorganisation. Special thanks are due in this connection to Inche' Ibrahim bin Mohamed Jahfar by whose wise foresight and timely action so many important Government records were safely preserved throughout the period of enemy occupation. His efforts have undoubtedly made the re-establishment of Civil Government many times easier than would otherwise have been the case.

This opportunity is also taken of thanking those members of the public who have, by service on Boards and Committees and in many other ways, rendered assistance to the Government during the year and last but not least thanks are due to all the Government staffs who by their keenness and enthusiasm have contributed so mightily to Brunei's progress out of the chaos of war.

Finally it is only right that tribute should be paid to those people of the State who were killed by the enemy because of their loyalty and devotion to and their unfailing belief in the ultimate victory of the cause of freedom and humanity.

W. J. PEEL,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI,
March, 1947.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1940, 1941 AND SECOND HALF YEAR 1946.

Name of Article.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1940.	1941.	Second half year, 1946.	1940.	1941.	Second half year, 1946.
				\$	\$	\$
A.—FOOD, DRINKS AND TOBACCO—						
Rice ..						
Other Grains ..	53,917	52,839	6,995	271,326	416,146	157,712
Milk ..	4,628	2,517	273	20,937	16,469	8,547
Salt ..	4,537	4,312	8,429	51,016	50,399	51,983
Sugar ..	3,161	2,839	907	4,554	5,488	9,430
Tobacco ..	15,822	16,590	2,352	122,285	134,573	54,392
Provisions ..	106,170	98,225	180,068	194,791	205,302	760,419
Flour ..	..	..	..	250,113	214,443	154,529
Coconut Oil ..	15,483	16,585	56,001	36,164	46,208	216,533
Coffee ..	6,207	7,482	3,101	14,669	13,941	34,210
Spirit ..	1,901	1,814	211	24,451	37,650	11,617
Arrack ..	1,677	1,395	1,530	19,137	16,588	39,429
Beer and Stout ..	712	577	152	2,531	2,538	1,297
Dried Fish ..	10,862	8,559	1,083	25,939	19,896	5,191
Cattle ..	984	1,075	176	14,388	17,843	13,445
Swine ..	90	262	..	2,782	12,022	—
	..	..	117	..	..	4,532

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1940, 1941 AND SECOND HALF YEAR 1946—(cont.)

Name of Article.		QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
		1940.	1941.	Second half year, 1946.	1940.	1941.	Second half year, 1946.
					\$	\$	\$
B.—RAW MATERIALS—							
Petroleum ..	gallons	240,088	231,896	13,072	119,197	118,772	10,521
Timber ..	..	..	..	..	46,087	35,351	22,023
Fuel Oil ..	gallons	8,560	15,451	..	3,985	3,943	—
Lubricating Oil ..	"	46,682	34,491	10,394	33,932	26,581	23,653
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—							
Motor vehicles ..	..	..	..	..	64,552	13,904	84,758
Dyed Cotton Goods ..	..	..	..	..	160,084	114,582	66,288
Yarn and Thread ..	..	..	..	..	16,601	24,724	3,986
Sarongs ..	..	..	..	..	35,381	39,063	2,308
Machinery ..	..	..	..	..	167,889	47,787	552,909
Chandu ..	tahils	7,200	7,200	..	10,080	14,520	—
Matches ..	tins	1,835	1,598	300	16,068	21,482	29,324
Cement ..	tons	2,437	1,700	1,909	84,732	81,354	122,382
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	1,973,789	974,240	776,594
					3,787,160	2,725,809	3,217,962

APPENDIX B.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1940, 1941 AND SECOND HALF YEAR 1946.

Name of Article.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1940.	1941.	Second half year, 1946.	1940.	1941.	Second half year, 1946.
				\$	\$	\$
A.—FOOD, ANIMALS AND DRINKS—						
Poultry	111	161	6	81	157	13
Pigs	34	..	15	1,203	..	1,500
Dried Prawns	305	343	16	11,069	14,683	2,812
Sago Flour	19,315	5,936	..	102,689	26,124	—
Dried Fish .. .. .	..	..	38	..	..	1,698
B.—RAW MATERIALS—						
Crude Oil	851,430	542,656	184,407	7,514,893	4,388,182	Value unknown
Raw Sago	2	38	36	3	51	178
Cutch	1,247	1,100	28	112,129	97,500	2,200
Firewood .. .. .	..	..	12,142	..	..	65,279
Forest Produce .. .. .	..	..	..	3,320	5,843	2,855
Plantation Rubber	4,425,751	4,635,835	1,952,862	1,503,801	1,758,824	781,145
Jelutong Rubber	3,788	4,071	208	125,150	144,889	7,396
Hides and Horns	203	171	79	1,730	1,655	802
Natural gas	1,510,084	1,047,136	(b) ..	215,733	149,630	—
Pepper	41	..	..	282	..	—
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—						
Brassware	80	72	6	5,795	5,109	667
Silverware .. .. .	..	..	..	4,019	4,730	269
Sarongs	394	1,202	..	1,902	3,242	—
Kajangs	5,871	11,386	631	3,490	9,636	501
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	17,784	14,580	26,831
				9,622,973	6,624,835	894,446

(a) One bayong is equivalent to approximately 120 katies raw sago. (b) Export figures not available due to absence of metering apparatus.

APPENDIX C.

IMPORT DUTIES—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Article.	Standard tariff rate.	Prof. tariff.
Aerated waters	25 cts. per gallon	
Arms and Ammunition—		
Rifles and guns	\$5 per barrel	
Pistols and revolvers	\$3 each	
Cartridges, loaded or empty	\$1 per hundred	
Automatic cigarette lighters	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> a minimum of 20 cts. per unit each	7½% with minimum of 10 cts.
Beads, buttons, toys, curios, artificial flowers, feathers, umbrellas, looking glasses, combs, tinsel wares and lacquered ware	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Boxes, Chinese and Japanese boxes, portmanteaux or trunks of any material ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Building materials other than those specified in the free list or otherwise specially taxed	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Cards, playing cards or dominoes ..	25 cents pack or set	
Coal and coke	50 cents per ton	
Coffee	25 cents per kati	
Cutlery	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	7½%
Dyes and chemicals not medicinal ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	7½%
Earthenware, crockery and porcelain ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	7½%
Electric lamps	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> plus 15 cents for each bulb	10%
Empty bags and sacks, except those made exclusively of jute fibre	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Empty bags and sacks made exclusively of jute fibre	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Explosives other than fireworks, etc. ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Fireworks, including squibs, crackers, bombs, etc.	25 cents per kati	
Furniture	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Glassware, unless otherwise specially taxed	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	7½%
Gramophones	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> with a minimum of \$3 each unit	7½%
Jewellery, chains, rings, ornaments, gold and silver (not coin, except that intended for use as jewellery).. .. .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Paper lanterns, fans, joss-sticks and papers	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Lamps and lanterns unless otherwise specially taxed	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	

APPENDIX C—(cont.)

IMPORT DUTIES—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—(cont.).

Article.	Standard tariff rate.	Prof. tariff
Leather and paper goods or imitations thereof unless otherwise specially taxed	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Machinery :		
(a) Machinery, including electrical machinery and plant, unless otherwise specially taxed ..	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	7½%
(b) Electrical fittings, appliances and parts, including insulated wires and cables	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	7½%
(c) Radio goods including wireless receivers and parts, valve amplifiers thermionic valves	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	7½%
Matches, when packed in boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches	Per 100 boxes \$1.00	
Matches, when packed in boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	Per 100 boxes \$1.00	
For every 50 matches or portion thereof, in excess of 100, in each box	Per 100 boxes 50 cents	
Metals, manufactured or unmanufactured unless otherwise specially taxed ..	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	7½%
Musical instruments, other than gramophones	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	7½%
Oils—		
(a) Kerosene	10 cents per gallon	
(b) Lubricating	20 cents per gallon	
(c) Motor spirit including benzine, benzoline, gasoline, naphtha and petrol spirits generally	20 cents per gallon	
(d) Liquid fuel	10 cents per gallon	
Oils, kachang or bean oil	4 cents per kati	
Oils, coconut oil	10 cents per kati	
Padi	5 cents per bag	
Paints and paint oils, tar, coal tar, compositions, etc.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Patent medicine, unless exempted by the Principal Medical Officer	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Perfumery and cosmetics	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	15%

APPENDIX C—(cont.)

IMPORT DUTIES—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—(cont.).

Article.	Standard tariff rate.	Pref. tariff.
Personal effects, other than those named in the Free List	Dutiable according to classification in Tariff	
Photographic materials	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Pictures	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Provisions unless otherwise specially taxed	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
(a) Canned fruit and vegetables ..	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	5%
(b) Condensed milk, milk powder and other preserved milk and infant foods	\$3.10 per 100 lbs. ..	\$1.00
(c) Butter	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	5%
(d) Confectionery	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	5%
(e) Flour	55 cents per 50 lbs. ..	Free
Rice	20 cents per bag	
Saccharine	\$5.00 per lb.	
Salt	5 cents per pikul	
Soap	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or \$2 per pikul whichever is the greater	
Stationery for printing and writing and all kinds of books of account, etc. ..	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Sugar and treacle	4½ cents per kati	
Tea and tea stick	4 cents per kati	
Textiles and Apparel :		
(a) Piece goods made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, and all mixtures made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, and/or other materials ..	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> with a minimum of 2 cents per yard	7½%
(b) Cotton, linen, jute, silk or artificial silk, felt, flannel, woollen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, yarns, threads, and waste except as elsewhere provided ..	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	7½%
(c) Wearing apparel, not otherwise provided for, including boots, booties, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions and of whatever material finished or unfinished other than articles specified below	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	7½%

APPENDIX C—(cont.)

IMPORT DUTIES—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—(cont.).

Article.	Standard tariff rate.	Pref. tariff.
(d) Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha (except where the outer part of the uppers, apart from stitchings, fastenings or ornaments, is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic)	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> with a minimum of 40 cents a pair	7½%
(e) Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha (where the outer part of the uppers, apart from stitchings, fastenings or ornaments, is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic)	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> plus 40 cents a pair	7½%
(f) Rubber soles	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> with a minimum of 20 cents a pair	7½%
Timber, manufactured or unmanufactured	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	7½%
Timepieces	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	7½%
Tobacco (manufactured):		
(a) Of inferior grades for use as insecticide	Per picul	\$ 20.00
(b) Unmanufactured leave containing stem	„	75.00
(c) Not otherwise provided for	„	100.00
(d) In forms normally sold to the public in airtight tins or containers (including pressed or plug tobacco. Excluding cigars and cigarettes)	Per pound	\$1.20
(e) If imported in small quantities—		
Tobacco reputed 2 ozs. tin or container	per tin or container	16 cts.
Tobacco reputed 4 ozs. tin or container	„	30 cts.
Tobacco reputed 8 ozs. tin or container	„	60 cts.
Cigars	Per pound	\$1.80
Cigarettes, including wrappers and filter tips, not exceeding 2½ lbs. weight the thousand	Per 1,000	\$3.00
Cigarettes, including wrappers and filter tips, exceeding 2½ lbs. but not exceeding 2½ lbs. weight the thousand	Per 1,000	\$3.30
Cigarettes, including wrappers and filter tips, exceeding 2½ lbs. but not exceeding 3 lbs. weight the thousand	Per 1,000	\$3.60
Cigarettes, including wrappers and filter tips, exceeding 3 lbs. weight the thousand	Per pound	\$1.35

APPENDIX C—(cont.)

IMPORT DUTIES—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—(cont.).

Article.	Standard tariff rate.	Pref. tariff.
Tobacco pipes and smokers' articles, cigarette papers, etc.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Tyres and inner tubes for motor vehicles and ordinary cycles	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	10%
Vehicles :		
(a) Motor—other than motor cycles	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> with minimum of \$150 each vehicle	10%
(b) Motor cycles	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> with minimum of \$45 each vehicle	10%
(c) Spare parts and machinery for motor vehicles unless otherwise specially taxed	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	10%
Vehicles other than motor vehicles	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> with minimum of \$3 each unit	
Bicycle frames, complete	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> with minimum of \$2 each unit	7½%
Bicycle saddles, chains, rims, handlebars with fittings and otherwise	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> with a minimum of 20 cents each unit	7½%
Vessels, boats and other craft	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	7½%
Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors Medicated or otherwise :		
Brandy, whisky, gin and other spirits	Per doz. reputed quart bottles \$21	
Sparkling wines	Per doz. reputed quart bottles \$15	
Still wines, including medicated wines	Per doz. reputed quart bottles \$6	
Bitters and liqueurs	Per doz. reputed quart bottles \$21	
Ale, beer, stout, cider and perry	Per doz. reputed quart bottles \$2	
On any other article, animal or goods imported, not referred to or described herein and not entered in Free List	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Goods or other articles chiefly composed of manufactured timber and manufactured metal or of either manufactured timber or manufactured metal unless otherwise specially taxed	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Grease, Lubricating—First grade	Per pound 4 cents	} Fin. 53/1 2479, dated 4-6-46
Second grade	Per pound 3 cents	

APPENDIX C—(cont.).

EXPORT DUTIES—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO,
LABUAN, BRUNEI.

Article.	Standard export duty.			
TIMBER.				
Log and Sawn :				
(On all timber on which royalty has been paid)				
Class I	according to	.. ..	Per 50 cu. ft.	\$2.50
II	timber roll	.. ..	„	\$2.00
III	classification	.. ..	„	\$1.50
IV	.. ..	.. ..	„	\$1.38

Application for permit to export to be countersigned by a Forest Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brassware and other metalware, etc. (except Household utensils or personal ornaments) ..	30 cents per kati
Birds' Nests—White	\$1 per kati
Black	15 cents per kati
White and red	\$1.00 per kati
No. 1, 2, and 3	
Silam white	\$2.00 per kati
„ black	30 cents per kati
Charcoal	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Curios	5 per cent.
Guano	5 „
Hides and skins, horns, hoofs, leather, etc. ..	10 „
Ivory	\$1.00 per kati
Pottery, porcelain and earthenware except bricks	5 per cent.
Any other article, animal or goods exported not referred to or described herein, and not entered in the Free Export List	5 „

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMALS.

Female cattle and buffaloes (under licence) ..	\$3.00
Male cattle and buffaloes	\$3.00
Pigs	\$1.00
Goats	\$0.50
Orang Outan—Maias (under permit)	\$50.00
Ponies	\$10.00
Poultry	\$0.05 each
Animals, not otherwise specified—Domestic ..	\$5.00
Wild	\$50.00

APPENDIX C—(cont.).

EXPORT DUTIES—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO,
LABUAN, BRUNEI—(cont.)

Article.	Standard export duty.
SEA PRODUCE.	
Cultured Pearls	5 per cent.
Turtle, whole or in part, alive or dead, and turtle shell	20 „
Fish, fresh, salted, dried, or canned excluding shrimps, prawns, shell-fish, sharks fins, trepang or other sea produce	5 „
Malang and Benong	10 „
Trubok	10 „
Maws	10 „
Foris	10 „
Fish Roe	10 „
Blachan	10 „
Prawn Refuse	10 „
All other sea products	10 „
MINERAL PRODUCE.	
Metals and metalliferous ores (duty suspended until further notice).	
FOREST PRODUCE.	
Beeswax	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Camphor	5 per cent.
Canes—Malacca (Semamber)	5 „
Damar—Mata Kuching—White	
Daging No. 1 and 2	} 5 „
„ Inferior	
Meranti	
Davar or Laur	
Batu	\$0.10 per picul
Other varieties	5 per cent.
Gambier	5 „
Firewood (Mangrove firewood under licence)..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Gutta :	
Jangkar	5 per cent.
Jelutong	5 „
Plantation Rubber	\$0.04 per lb. all rubber
All other kinds	\$0.04 per lb. all rubber
Illipe—Nuts	5 per cent.
Kalashah, Bamban mats and kadjang	5 „
Kulit tengar	5 „
Orchids and valuable plants (under licence) ..	\$1.00 per plant
Rattan :	
Sega, Seluang	} 5 per cent.
Temoi belah	
Talam	
Kayu laka, bezoar stones, and other jungle produce	5 per cent.
Not otherwise specified	5 „

APPENDIX C—(cont.).

EXPORT DUTIES—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO,
LABUAN, BRUNEI—(cont.)

Article.	Standard export duty.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.	
Coconuts	10 per cent.
Coconut Oil	5%
Copra	2½%
	} 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . Fixed rate to be worked out per picul.
Hemp .. .. .		10 per cent. ad valorem. Fixed rate to be worked out per picul
Hemp skins	\$0.02 per picul
Sago :	
Trunk	Nil
Raw and partly manufactured	\$0.25 picul
Manufactured flour	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
" pearl	
Dust-ripau	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Tobacco :	
Estate grown	\$0.01 per lb.
Native	\$0.05 kati
Pepper :	
White	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Black	5 "
Pinang	5 "
Sugar (Nipah)	5 "
Tapioca :	
Raw	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Manufactured	5 "
Tuba roots (derris)	5 "
Not otherwise specified	5 "
	Transit tariff.
Coal	Per ton 50 cents
Timber	Per cubic ft. ¼ cent. a cubic ft.

IMPORTS—FREE LIST—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

All goods, not being contraband, for export through bond to other countries or other districts in the State, provided that export to such countries or districts is approved by the Commissioner of Customs. Articles for the Military Administration.

All kinds of aircraft including spare parts and accessories such as magnetos, coils, sparking plugs, and rubber tyres imported for use in aircraft.

Asbestos and other manufactured sheetings when imported for building purposes.

Bandages, lint, and cotton-wool, for medical purposes only.

Barbed wire.

Bran, crushed food and oil-cake.

APPENDIX C—(cont.).
 IMPORTS—FREE LIST—BRITISH NORTH
 BORNEO—(cont.).

- British printed advertising matter of no commercial or saleable value and not susceptible to use for purposes other than advertising when admitted as such by the Customs Officer.
- Cattle, including sheep and goats.
- Cement.
- Coin and notes subject to restrictions in the prohibited list.
- Disinfectants.
- Domestic animals.
- Expanded metal.
- Fire extinguishers of materials for extinguishing fires.
- Fungicides of British manufacture imported for agricultural purposes, as specified by the Director of Agriculture from time to time.
- Galvanized steel sheets, corrugated or flat.
- Horses and ponies.
- Horse or cattle food.
- Imports for and on account of the Military, Naval and Air Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia or Great Britain or His Majesty's Imperial Forces or the Military Administration of British Borneo.
- Insecticides, including anti-malaria mixture (Fin. 53/L 2463 dated 31-5-46).
- Iron and Steel building frames.
- Literary publications.
- Manures, prepared.
- Materials and accessories required solely for Church purposes.
- Mechanical implements for rice cultivation.
- Medicines but not patent medicines.
- Medical and surgical appliances certified by a medical practitioner to be for hospital use, such certificates to be countersigned by the Principal Medical Officer.
- Personal effects, brought by ordinary travellers in their luggage for personal use of the following or similar kinds, *viz.*, wearing apparel, books, music, toilet requisites, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, tools, cutlery, crockery, glassware, plate and jewellery provided that duty shall be payable on firearms and bicycles and on any single article, other than plate, jewellery or wearing apparel of a value exceeding \$100.
- Poultry.
- Salt (For fish curing or fertilising purposes).
- School books and educational materials imported by and for the use of schools approved by the Government.
- Seeds and plants for agricultural purposes.
- Swine.

APPENDIX C—(cont.).

IMPORTS—FREE LIST—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—(cont.).

Tobacco, in quantities of less than 1 lb., and cigars and cigarettes in quantities of less than 100, brought by ordinary travellers, in their luggage for *bona fide* personal use.

Tombstones.

Theatrical, cinematograph, circus, and other similar equipments approved as such by the Commissioner of Customs when imported temporarily for public entertainment.

EXPORTS—FREE LIST—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO. ARTICLES.

Articles purchased from the State Museum.

Gambier and pepper (suspended).

Goods, not being contraband, the produce of other countries imported for export through bond to other countries or other districts in the State, provided that export to such countries or districts is approved by the Commissioner of Customs.

Ice.

IMPORTS—PROHIBITED LIST—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Any objects of an indecent or obscene character.

Arms, ammunition or weapons, except under licence.

Dogs and cats, except as provided under the Quarantine Ordinance.

Foreign coin and notes which are not legal tender, and foreign silver copper nickel or subsidiary coin, other than reasonable amounts brought by ordinary travellers.

Giant African snail (*Achatina fulica* Fer.)

Java Sparrow (*Munia orizivera*).

Opium and chandu.

Pistols in the form of Stylograp pencils.

Poisons and deleterious drugs, except as provided under the poisons and Deleterious Drugs Ordinance.

Seeds and plants except as provided under the Agricultural Pests Ordinance.

Separated or skimmed milk.

Whisky, except whisky imported for transshipment, which is not accompanied by a certificate issued by the proper Customs Authority of the Country of Origin to the effect that it has been stored in wood for a period of not less than three years.

Tear gas.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS—BRITISH NORTH BORNEO. ARTICLES.

Arms and ammunition, except under licence.

Female cattle (including buffaloes except under licence.)

Mangrove timber and mangrove firewood, except under licence.

Opium, chandu and chandu dross.

Orang Utan, except under permit.

Tengar bark and bakau bark, except under licence.

Timber to Australia, unless certified as free from insect pests.

Timber grown in the State, unless marked for export by the Forest Department, G. N. No. 315/35.

Young or immature rattan.

Rice and padi (N. 355/38).

Getah jelutong and getah pulai except under licence.

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of revenue.	Second half-year 1946.		1941. Actual.
	Estimated.	Actual.	
	\$	\$	\$
CLASS I.			
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES.			
Customs	346,300 ..	346,717 ..	335,963
Monopolies	—	— ..	84,344
Licences and Excise	19,120 ..	19,446 ..	53,761
Municipal	3,460 ..	5,892 ..	22,231
War Tax Rubber Export ..	— ..	— ..	66,876
CLASS II.			
FEES OF COURT AND OFFICE, ETC.			
Courts	1,300 ..	3,939 ..	2,713
Surveys	300 ..	105 ..	6,825
General	4,120 ..	9,207 ..	18,316
CLASS III.			
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS.			
Posts and Telegraphs	66,000 ..	35,233 ..	18,410
Electrical Department	3,600 ..	1,457 ..	31,529
CLASS IV.			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.			
Land Revenue	162,810 ..	173,578 ..	603,894
Cession Monies	19,000 ..	— ..	15,200
Interest	180,720 ..	177,376 ..	58,377
CLASS V.			
LAND SALES.			
Premium on Land Sales ..	200 ..	1,195 ..	7,474
Total ..	806,930 ..	774,145 ..	1,325,913

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of Expenditure.	Second half-year 1946.		1941. Actual.
	Estimated.	Actual.	
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions, Retired Allowances, etc.	84,632 ..	93,254 ..	29,914
H. H. The Sultan	24,872 ..	21,063 ..	37,404
Ministers	5,200 ..	5,200 ..	20,760
British Resident	16,468 ..	9,059 ..	21,610
Assistant Resident	6,128 ..	2,631 ..	10,375
Agriculture	32,660 ..	25,441 ..	44,672
Audit	3,289 ..	2,162 ..	4,150
Courts	3,160 ..	2,229 ..	4,561
Customs and Marine	28,091 ..	25,673 ..	27,077
Education	29,969 ..	20,280 ..	42,562
Electrical	12,000 ..	8,126 ..	18,141
Forests	9,716 ..	8,528 ..	14,378
Land and District Offices . .	27,028 ..	10,676 ..	26,908
Medical and Health	56,156 ..	29,126 ..	68,942
Miscellaneous Services	240,000 ..	202,658 ..	73,084
Monopolies	— ..	— ..	21,228
Municipal	29,270 ..	18,519 ..	23,805
Police and Prisons	44,155 ..	32,246 ..	46,632
Posts and Telegraphs	27,592 ..	16,286 ..	31,666
Religious Affairs	1,638 ..	1,442 ..	2,772
Reserve Fund	— ..	— ..	190,000
Treasury	3,480 ..	3,088 ..	5,996
Public Works Department . .	205,884 ..	141,909 ..	284,033
Emergency Measure	— ..	— ..	86,537
Total	891,388 ..	679,596 ..	1,137,209

APPENDIX I.

SARAWAK TREATIES.

SARAWAK, 1841.

TRANSFER BY PANGERAN MUDA HASSIM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SARAWAK.

(Translation).

This Agreement made in the year of the Prophet one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of the month of Rejab showeth that with a pure heart and high integrity Pangeran Muda Hassim, son of the late Sultan Muhammad hereby transfers to James Brooke Esquire the Government of Sarawak together with the responsibilities. Moreover, he, James Brooke Esquire, shall be the sole owner of its revenue and will be alone responsible for the public expenditure necessary for the good of Sarawak.

Moreover James Brooke Esquire acting with the same integrity and pureness of heart accepts This Agreement as set forth and further undertakes from the date hereof to pay to the Sultan of Brunei one thousand dollars, to Pangeran Muda one thousand dollars, to the Pettinggi three hundred dollars, to the Bandar one hundred and fifty dollars and to the Temanggong one hundred dollars.

Moreover James Brooke Esquire undertakes that the laws and customs of the Malays of Sarawak shall for ever be respected since the country of Sarawak has hitherto been subject to the government of the Sultan of Brunei the Pangeran Muda and Malayan rajas.

Moreover should intrigues arise either within or without the State of Sarawak detrimental to its interests whether caused by peoples or princes or rulers who may be inimical to Sarawak the Sultan and his brother the Pangeran Muda shall uphold James Brooke Esquire as the lawfully appointed Ruler of Sarawak subject to no interference by any other person.

Moreover the Pangeran Muda and James Brooke Esquire do themselves make this Contract and the Pangeran agrees to relinquish all further activities in the Government of Sarawak except such as may be carried out by the consent of James Brooke Esquire and anything which they may severally or individually do in regard to the Government of Sarawak must be in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

Written in Sarawak on the night of Friday, the second day of Sha'aban 1257 at ten o'clock.

APPENDIX II.

SARAWAK, 1842.

APPOINTMENT BY SULTAN OF BRUNEI OF JAMES BROOKE TO GOVERN
AS HIS REPRESENTATIVE.

(Translation).

In the era of the Prophet—God grant him peace!—the year one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight, the year Alip, the twenty-fourth day of Jamadalachir, the day being Monday and the time ten o'clock:

His Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin son of the late Sultan Mohamed Jamalul-Alam appoints James Brooke Esquire to be his representative and in that capacity to govern the province of Sarawak, and James Brooke Esquire covenants and undertakes to observe the orders, customs, laws and regulations of His Highness the Sultan. James Brooke Esquire is responsible for all the affairs of the province of Sarawak, and no one at all may interfere upon any pretext except on the express command of His Highness the Sultan. Regarding the affairs of the other districts within our coasts James Brooke Esquire is not to exercise authority or concern himself in any way, but only within the province of Sarawak. So it is agreed between His Highness and the Tuan Besar.

And with regard to the province of Sarawak the Tuan Besar alone is appointed our representative (*text uncertain*).

Regarding the revenues of the province of Sarawak the Tuan Besar undertakes to pay as tribute every year to His Highness one thousand dollars, to Pangeran Muda Hassim one thousand dollars, to the Patinggi three hundred dollars, to the Bandar one hundred and fifty dollars and to the Temanggong one hundred dollars annually. If the trade of the province of Sarawak become flourishing and the province obtains a large revenue the Tuan Besar shall increase the tribute to be paid to His Highness and the Pangeran Muda Hassim.

Further with reference to the Sapang and Sambok Kongsies which have been working in the province of Sarawak taxation is to be in accordance with the size of their undertaking whether large or small for this is a matter which is excluded from the control of the Tuan Besar.

The above is the Agreement between His Highness and the Tuan Besar aforesaid and contained in this written contract for the province of Sarawak.

APPENDIX III.

SARAWAK, 1853.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SULTAN ABDUL MUMIN OF GRANT OF SARAWAK. DATED 24TH AUGUST, 1853.

(Translation).

The era of the Prophet, the year one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine, on which date Sultan Abdul Mumin, son of the late Lord Abdul-Wahab, is possessed of the sovereign power in the country of Brunei and its dependencies. His Highness the Sultan, together with the Pangeran Muda Muhammad and the Pangeran Indra Makota, hereby confirm the grant by the previous Sultan Omar Ali Saifu-din, son of the late Sultan Muhammad Jamalul-Alam, of the district of Sarawak and its outlying territories, extending from Cape Datu to the mouth of the River Samarahan, to the Tuan Besar, Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. In whatever manner he pleases he may govern in the country of Sarawak, and the Sultan of Brunei will not interfere during his lifetime.

Second Clause.—When the Tuan Besar, Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, dies whoever succeeds him in the Government must pay four thousand large dollars to the Government of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei.

Third Clause.—The Tuan Besar, Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, may transmit the district of Sarawak and its territories in whatever way he may please, either to his heir or to any other person. Whenever one of the successors dies the successor who holds the government must pay to the government of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei four thousand large dollars.

Fourth Clause.—Thus is the agreement of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei with the Tuan Besar, Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, as it is herein set forth: It is unalterable and incontrovertible.

Fifth Clause.—This agreement shall be exchanged, one for the other, in the city of Brunei, in twelve months time. It is thus.

THE END.

This Agreement was written on Saturday, the seventeenth day of the month Zul-Kadah at ten o'clock, in the year 1269 (24th August, 1853).

APPENDIX IV.

BORNEO (BRUNEI), 1846.

CESSION OF THE ISLAND OF LABUAN.

(Preamble).

1. Peace, friendship and good understanding shall subsist forever between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and his respective heirs and successors.

2. His Highness the Sultan hereby cedes in full sovereignty and property, to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors for ever, the Island of Labuan and its dependencies, the islets adjacent.

3. The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland hereby engages, in consideration of the cession above specified to use its best endeavours to suppress piracy, and to protect lawful commerce, and the Sultan of Borneo, and his ministers, promise to afford every assistance to the British authorities.

Done and concluded at Brunei the 18th day of December, 1846.

(Signed by)

THE SULTAN OMAR ALI,
G. RODNEY MUNDY.

APPENDIX V.

BORNEO (BRUNEI), 1847.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE SULTAN OF BORNEO. SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND MALAY LANGUAGES, MAY 27TH, 1847.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being desirous to encourage commerce between Her Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the independent Princes of the Eastern Seas, and to put an end to piracies which have hitherto obstructed that commerce; and His Highness Omar Ali Saifadeen, who sits upon the throne and rules the territories of Borneo, being animated by corresponding dispositions, and being desirous to co-operate in any measures which may be necessary for the attainment of the above-mentioned objects, Her said Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Borneo have agreed to record their determination in these respects by a Convention containing the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Peace, friendship and good understanding shall from henceforward and forever subsist between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Highness Omar Ali Saifadeen, Sultan of Borneo, and between Their respective heirs and successors, and subjects.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce, or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall in like manner be at liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with and pass with their merchandise through all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and Asia as freely as the subjects of the most favoured nation, and they shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE III.

British subjects shall be permitted to purchase, rent, or occupy, or in any other legal way to acquire, all kinds of property within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo; and His Highness engages that such British subjects shall, as far as lies in his power within his dominions, enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already, before the date of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IV.

No article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo; but the trade between the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the dominions of His Highness shall be perfectly free, and shall be subject only to the customs duties which may hereafter be in force in regard to such trade.

ARTICLE V.

No duty exceeding one dollar per registered ton shall be levied on British vessels entering the ports of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and this fixed duty of one dollar per ton to be levied on all British vessels shall be in lieu of all other charges or duties whatsoever. His Highness moreover engages that British trade and British goods shall be exempt from internal duties, and also from any injurious regulations which may hereafter, from whatever causes, be adopted in the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo.

ARTICLE VI.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees that no duty whatever shall be levied on the exportation from His Highness's dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of those dominions.

ARTICLE VII.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo engages to permit the ships of war of Her Britannic Majesty, and those of the East India Company, freely to enter into ports, rivers, and creeks situated within his dominions, and to allow such ships to provide themselves, at a fair and moderate price, with such supplies, stores, and provisions as they may from time to time stand in need of.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any vessel under the British flag should be wrecked on the coast of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, His Highness engages to give all the assistance in his power to recover for, and to deliver over to, the owners thereof, all the property which can be saved from such vessels. His Highness further engages to extend to the officers and crew, and to all other persons on board such wrecked vessel, full protection both as to their persons and as to their property.

ARTICLE IX*.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Sultan of Borneo hereby engage to use every means in their power for the suppression of piracy within the seas, straits, and rivers subject to their respective control or influence, and His Highness the Sultan of Borneo engages not to grant either asylum or protection to any persons or vessels engaged in piratical pursuits; and in no case will he permit ships, slaves, or merchandise captured by pirates to be introduced into his dominions, or to be exposed therein for sale. And Her Britannic Majesty claims, and His Highness the Sultan of Borneo concedes to Her Majesty, the right of investing Her officers and other duly-constituted authorities with the power of entering at all times with Her vessels of war, or other duly empowered, the ports, rivers, and creeks within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, in order to capture all vessels engaged in piracy or slave-dealing, and to seize and to reserve for the judgment of the proper Powers in these respects.

ARTICLE X.

It being desirable that British subjects should have some port where they may careen and refit their vessels, and where they may deposit such stores and merchandise as shall be necessary for the carrying on of their trade with the dominions of Borneo, His Highness the Sultan hereby confirms the cession already spontaneously made by him in 1845 of the Island of Labuan, situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, together with the adjacent islets of Kuraman, Little Rusukan, Great Rusukan, Da'at, and Malankasan, and all the straits, islets, and seas situated half-way between the fore-mentioned islets and the mainland of Borneo. Likewise the distance of 10 geographical

* This Article has been extended to the case of wrecked vessels belonging to states in amity with Great Britain *vide* Declaration by Sultan of Borneo dated 17th August, 1878, not reproduced here.

miles from the Island of Labuan to the westward and northward, and from the nearest point half-way between the islet of Malankasan and the mainland of Borneo in a line running north till it intersects a line extended from west to east from a point 10 miles to the northwards of the northern extremity of the Island of Labuan, to be possessed in perpetuity and in full sovereignty by Her Britannic Majesty and Her successors; and in order to avoid occasions of difference which might otherwise arise, His Highness the Sultan engages not to make any similar cession, either of an island or of any settlement on the mainland, in any part of his dominions, to any other nation, or to the subjects or citizens thereof, without the consent of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE XI.

Her Britannic Majesty being greatly desirous of effecting the total abolition of the Trade in Slaves, His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, in compliance with Her Majesty's wish, engages to suppress all such traffic on the part of his subjects, and to prohibit all persons residing within his dominions, or subject to him, from countenancing or taking any share in such trade; and His Highness further consents that all subjects of His Highness who may be found to be engaged in the Slave Trade may, together with their vessels, be dealt with by the cruisers of Her Britannic Majesty as if such persons and their vessels had been engaged in a piratical undertaking.

ARTICLE XII.

This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Brunei within twelve months after this date.

This 27th day of May, 1847.

(L.S.) JAMES BROOKE,
(The Seal of the Sultan).

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees that in all cases when a British subject shall be accused of any crimes committed in any part of His Highness's dominions, the person so accused shall be exclusively tried and adjudged by the English Consul-General, or other officer duly appointed for the purpose of Her Britannic Majesty; and in all cases where disputes or differences shall arise between British subjects, or between British subjects and the subjects of His Highness, or between British subjects and the subjects of any other foreign Power within the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General or other duly-appointed officer shall have power to hear and decide the same, without interference, molestation, or hindrance on the part of any authority of Borneo, either before, during, or after the litigation.

This 27th day of May, 1847.

(L.S.) JAMES BROOKE,
(The Seal of the Sultan).

APPENDIX VI.

BORNEO (BRUNEI), 1856.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND BORNEO RESPECTING THE TRIAL OF BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN BORNEO, AND FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES IN WHICH BRITISH SUBJECTS MAY BE ENGAGED. BRUNEI, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1856.

(Mr. St. John's Seal and Signature.)

(The Sultan's Seal.)

November 26th, 1856.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo makes an Agreement with Mr. St. John, Her Majesty's Consul-General, to be in lieu of the Additional Article to the Treaty.

His Highness the Sultan agrees, that in all cases where a British subject shall be accused of any crime, committed in any part of His Highness's dominions, the person so accused shall be tried and adjudged by the English Consul-General, or other officer duly appointed by Her Majesty, together with (and by) an officer chosen by His Highness; and in all cases where disputes and differences shall arise between British subjects or between British subjects and the subjects of His Highness, or between British subjects and the subjects of any other foreign power within the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo, Her Majesty's Consul-General or other officer duly appointed, together with an officer appointed by His Highness will adjudge, according to the customs of Borneo, those who are in the wrong in these differences, and the Sultan will receive their sentences and carry them out. No other persons can interfere with English subjects, and no punishment can be inflicted on them heavier than accords with the customs of the English.

This Agreement is written in Brunei, on the 29th day of Rabi-al-Awal, on Wednesday, in the year 1273.

Within six months of the date of this Agreement we expect the acceptance of our friend, Her Majesty, that it may be held by us and our successors.

(Provisionally approved by the British Government, July 24th, 1857).

APPENDIX VII.

BRUNEI, 1888.

AGREEMENT WITH THE SULTAN OF BRUNEI. SIGNED AT BRUNEI. SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1888.

Whereas, Sultan Hashim Jalilul Alam Akamadin, Sultan and lawful Ruler of the State of Brunei, in the Island of Borneo, has represented to Her Britannic 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 I.

The State of Brunei shall continue to be governed and administrated by the said Sultan Hashim Jalilul Alam Akamadin 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 II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

British subjects, commerce, and shipping shall, in addition to the rights, privileges, and advantages now secured to them by Treaty, be entitled to participate in any other rights, privileges and advantages, which may be enjoyed by the subjects, commerce, and shipping of the State of Brunei.

ARTICLE VI.

No cession or other alienation of any part of the territory of the State of Brunei shall be made by the Sultan 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 land or houses to private individuals for purposes of residence, agriculture, commerce or other business.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that full exclusive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over British subjects and their property in the State of Brunei, is reserved to Her Britannic Majesty, to be exercised by such Consular or other officers as Her Majesty shall appoint for that purpose.

The same jurisdiction is likewise reserved to Her Majesty in the State of Brunei over foreign subjects enjoying British protection; and the said jurisdiction may likewise be exercised in cases between British or British-protected subjects and the subjects of a third power, with the consent of their respective Governments.

In mixed civil cases arising between British and British protected subjects and the subjects of the Sultan, the trial shall take place in the Court of the defendant's nationality; but an officer appointed by the Government of the plaintiff's nationality shall be entitled to be present at, and to take part in, the proceedings, but shall have no voice in the decision.

ARTICLE VIII.

All the provisions of existing Treaties, Conventions, and Declarations between Her Majesty the Queen and the Sultan of Brunei are hereby confirmed and maintained except in so far as any of them may conflict with the present Agreement.

It witness whereof, His Highness the said Sultan of Brunei hath hereunto attached his seal at the Palace, in the city of Brunei, on the 17th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1888, being the 11th day of the month of Moharram, in the year 1306 of the Mohammedan era; and Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G., British Resident at Perak, in charge of a special Mission to His Highness the Sultan, hath, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, signed this Agreement in the presence of witnesses.

(Seal of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei.)

HUGH LOW.

Witness to the seal of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei,

(Signed in Chinese by the Datoh Tammanggong Kim Swee.)

Witness to the signature of Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G.,

L. H. WISE.

September 17th, 1888.

APPENDIX VIII.

BRUNEI, 1905 AND 1906.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND BRUNEI RESPECTING BRITISH PROTECTION OVER THE STATE OF BRUNEI. SIGNED AT BRUNEI DECEMBER 3RD, 1905, AND JANUARY 2ND, 1906.

WHEREAS His Highness Sultan Hashim Jalilul Alam Ahmaddin son of His late Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saifu-al-din, Ruler of the State of Brunei and all its dependencies, is desirous of being fully protected by the British Government and wishes for the assistance of that Government in the better administration of the internal affairs of his country, and whereas His Highness trusts that the British Government will ensure the due succession to the Sultanate of Brunei, now therefore His Highness has represented to His Majesty's Government that the Treaty made on the 17th September, 1888, does not give him sufficient protection, and the Sultan and His Majesty's Government have accordingly entered into the following supplementary Agreement:

1. His Highness will receive a British Officer, to be styled Resident, and will provide a suitable residence for him. The Resident will be the Agent and Representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the British Protectorate in Borneo, and his advice must be taken and acted upon on all questions in Brunei, other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion, in order that a similar system may be established to that existing in other Malay States now under British Protection.

2. All existing Agreements made between the British Government and the Government of Brunei are hereby confirmed and maintained except in so far as any of them may conflict with the present Agreement.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON.

Signatures and seals of

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF BRUNEI.

THE PENGIRAN BENDAHARA.

THE PENGIRAN PEMANCHA.

APPENDIX IX.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, 1877.

GRANT BY SULTAN OF BRUNEI OF TERRITORY COMPRISING GAYA BAY AND SAPANGAR BAY, ETC. DATED 29TH DECEMBER, 1877.

(Translation).

I, the Sultan Abdul Mumin Ebn Marhoum Maulana Abdul Wahab of Brunei, do hereby grant to Gustavus de Overbeck and Alfred Dent Esquire of London co-jointly their heirs associates successors or assigns all the territory and land belonging to me on the West Coast of Borneo comprising Gaya Bay from Gaya

Head to Loutut Point including Sapangar Bay and Gaya Bay and Sapangar Island and Gaya Island and all the other islands within the limits of the harbour and within three marine leagues of the coast likewise the province and territory of Pappar adjoining the Province of Benoni and belonging to His Highness the Sultan as his private property.

In consideration of this grant the said Baron de Overbeck and Alfred Dent promise to pay severally and co-jointly to the said Sultan Abdul Mumin his heirs or successors the sum of four thousand dollars per annum. The said territories are from this date declared vested in the said Baron de Overbeck and so long as they shall choose and desire to hold them. Provided however that His Highness the Sultan shall have the right to resume the control and government of the said territories if the above-mentioned annual compensation shall not have been paid for three successive years.

Dated at Brunei, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1877.

APPENDIX X.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, 1877.

(Translation).

COMMISSION FROM SULTAN OF BORNEO APPOINTING GUSTAVUS BARON DE OVERBECK MAHARAJA OF SABAH (NORTH BORNEO) AND RAJAH OF GAYA AND SANDAKAN. DATED 29TH DECEMBER, 1877.

To all nations on the face of the earth whom these matters may concern we Abdul Mumin Ebn Marhoum Maulana Abdul Wahab Sultan of Borneo send greeting.

Whereas we have seen fit to grant unto our trusty and well-beloved friends Gustavus Baron de Overbeck and Alfred Dent Esquire certain portions of the Dominions owned by us comprising the entire northern portion of the Island of Borneo from the Sulaman River on the west coast of Maludu Bay and to the River Paitan and thence the entire eastern coast as far as the Sibuco River comprising the States of Paitan, Sugut, Bangayan, Labuk, Sandakan, Kina Batangan, and Mumiang, and other lands as far as Sibuco River furthermore the provinces of Kimanis and Benoni, the province of Pappar, and the territory of Gaya Bay and Sapangar Bay with all land and islands of Banguey for certain considerations between us agreed.

And whereas the said Gustavus Baron de Overbeck is the chief and only authorised representative of his Company in Borneo.

Now therefore know ye that we the Sultan Abdul Mumin Ebn Marhoum Maulana Abdul Wahab have nominated and appointed and hereby do nominate and appoint the said Gustavus Baron de Overbeck supreme Ruler of the above-named territories with the title of Maharaja of Sabah (North Borneo) and Rajah

of Gaya and Sandakan with power of life and death over the inhabitants with all the absolute rights of property vested in us over the soil of the country and the right to dispose of the same as well as the rights over the productions of the country whether mineral vegetables or animal with the rights of making laws coining money creating an army and navy levying customs rates on home and foreign trade and shipping and other dues and taxes on the inhabitants as to him may seem good or expedient together with all other powers and rights usually exercised by and belonging to sovereign rulers and which we hereby delegate to him of our own free will.

And we call upon all foreign nations with whom we have formed friendly treaties and alliances to acknowledge the said Maharaja as ourself in the said territories and to respect his authority therein and in case of the death or retirement from office of the said Maharaja then his duly appointed successor in the office of supreme ruler and Governor-in-chief of the Company's territories in Borneo shall likewise succeed to the office and title of Maharaja of Sabah and Rajah of Gaya and Sandakan and all the powers above enumerated be vested in him.

Done at the Palace at Brunei, the 29th December, A.D. 1877.

APPENDIX XI.

Transcription and translation of a Historic Tablet engraved on stone, in the Malay character, by the order of Sultan Mohamed Tajudin, in the year A.H. 1221 (A.D. 1804), and now standing on the tomb of his son the Sultan Mohamed Jemal-alam in the "Makam Damit", situated at the southern foot of Bukit Panggal in the city of Brunei "the Abode of Peace".

This is the genealogy of the Rajas who ruled over the country of Brunei, as set forth by Datoh Imaum Yakub. He heard from Marhoum Bongsu, who is called Sultan Muaddin and His Highness Sultan Kemal-Addin. These two Rajas ordered a record to be written of their forefathers, in order that it might be known by all their descendants up to the present time, God knows if this is so.*

And Sultan Mohamed Tajudin ordered Tuan Haji Khatib Abdul Latif to write this genealogy for the information of all his descendants who might possess the throne and crown of royalty in the country and provinces of Brunei, the Abode of Peace; who in their generations might take the inheritance of the royal drums and bells (an emblem) of the country of Johor, the seat of Government; and who might further take as their birthright the royal drums and bells (an emblem) of Menangkabau, i.e., the country of Andalas.

* Wallahu'alam—an expression used by the Mohamedans to defend themselves from the sin of writing down or stating a fact which may not happen to be correct.

Now he who first ruled the country and introduced the religion of Islam and followed the laws of our prophet Mohamed (the blessed of God, on whom be peace), was His Highness Sultan Mohamed and his brother Sultan Akhmed; now he beget a daughter by his wife, the sister of the Chinese raja, whom he had taken from China Batangan; that was the princess who was taken to wife by Sheriff Ali, who came down from the country of Taif.

Moreover that Sheriff Ali became Raja under the name of His Highness Sultan Berkat: it was he who enforced the observance of the laws of the messenger of God (the blessed of God on whom be peace), and erected a mosque, and all his Chinese subjects built the stone fort; that Sheriff Ali was descended from the Amir of the Faithful Hasan, the grandson of the messenger of God. Now His Highness Sultan Berkat beget His Highness Sultan Suleiman, and Suleiman beget His Highness Sultan Bulkiah, the Raja who conquered the country of Soolook and the country of Seludong, the Raja of which was Dato Gambang and Sultan Bulkiah beget His Highness Sultan Abdul Kahar who was named Merhoum Keramat (Saint), and he beget His Highness Sultan Saifulrejal, who beget His Highness Sultan Shah Brunei. After him his brother reigned, His Highness Sultan Hasan, he who was called the Merhoum di Tanjong (of the cape), of the children and grandchildren of His Highness those succeeded to the throne in Brunei who were of the best character. It was Sultan Hasan who upon the throne of his Kingdom strictly followed the rule of Sultan Mahkota Alam of the country of Achin, and it was that Sultan who beget Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Akbar, who was called the Merhoum Tuah (old). He beget Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar, who beget the Pengiran Bendahara Untong who beget the Prince Temanggung Mumin Amir-ul-Rethar, also of the country of Brunei.

Afterwards the brother of Merhoum Tuah was invested with the royalty and named His Highness Sultan Mohamed Ali; he was the great grandfather of His Highness Sultan Mohamed Ali Uddin, who is now reigning in the country of Brunei.

Then that King died, and after a time his brother's son reigned under the name of His Highness Sultan Muaddin: after him his nephew reigned, His Highness Sultan Nasr-Uddin, and after him his son ruled, Sultan Mohamed Ali, under the name of His Highness Kemal-Uddin, and he gave the sovereignty to the grandson of his brother, who is reigning at this time under the name of His Highness Mohamed Ali-Uddin, his son afterwards succeeded, named His Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin and next he gave the Kingdom to his son, His Highness Sultan Tajudin. After him he gave the Kingdom to his son His Highness Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam.

When that prince was dead the kingdom reverted to His Highness's royal father Sultan Mohamed Tajudin, God knows if it is so.

After that I (the writer) do not know all the descendants who will become rajas.

In the year of the prophet (blessed of God on whom be peace) one thousand two hundred and twenty-one in the year Dal on the 2nd day of the month Thul-hajah on the day Arba's Sanat (Wednesday) 1221.

APPENDIX XII.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE MOHAMMEDAN SOVEREIGNS OF BRUNEI AND THEIR ANTE-CEDENTS IN BRIEF.

No. 1.—Sultan Mohamed, who introduced the religion of Islam.

No. 2.—Sultan Akhmed, the brother of Sultan Mohamed, he married the daughter or sister of Sum Ping, a Chinese Chief who had come down to Borneo, by order of the Emperor of China, to seek for the jewel which was in the possession of the dragon of China Balu. He went with his daughter on her marriage to Sultan Akhmed from China Batangan to Brunei, taking all his people with him, and there built the bar of stones at the mouth of the Brunei River at Pulau Chermin and the Kota Batu at the residence of the Sultans. Sultan Akhmed had a daughter by his Chinese wife who was married to—

No. 3.—Sultan Berkat, who had come from the country of Taif, in Arabia, and who was a descendant of the prophet through his grandson Husin; he enforced the observance of the religion of Islam and the laws of the Mohammedans, and built a mosque.

No. 4.—Sultan Suleiman, son of Sultan Berkat. He carried on his father's policy of propagandism and strict observance of the religious rites and duties. He was succeeded by his son—

No. 5.—Sultan Bulkiah,* called Nakoda Ragam, on account of his numerous caprices. He seems to have been a person of great activity and intelligence, made many voyages to Java, Malacca, Johor and other places, and conquered the countries of Soolook and Luzon. He married Lela Menchanai, the daughter of the Batara, or King, of Soolook, and was succeeded by his son—

No. 6.—Sultan Abdul Kahar, called Merhoum Keramat (Saint), from the popular tradition of his phantom having appeared on horseback, after his demise, at the head of the armies of Brunei on one of the two occasions of the city being attacked by the Spaniards in the reign of his son in 1577 and 1580. Sultan Abdul Kahar had forty-two sons, of whom—

No. 7.—Sultan Saif-ul-Rejal succeeded him, two of his brothers were: the Bendahara Sari, whose mother was a Javanese Princess; and the Bendahara Raja Sakam, whose mother was a Bajau Princess, through whom he inherited great possessions in the Bajau countries as far as Luzon. He was of a very arbitrary and licentious character, but resolute and brave. The Spaniards at the instigation of two Pengirans—Sri Lela and Sri Retna—attacked Brunei on two occasions, and took it on the second in 1580. During the troubles the Sultan with all the court retired to Suei, a river to the westward of Baram, leaving Raja Sakam as Regent to defend Brunei, which he seems to have done gallantly, and finally to have enforced the Spaniards to retire. After this he brought his brother the Sultan back to Brunei, and himself conducted an expedition to Belait, to which river the Pengirans Sri Lela and Sri Retna had retired; there they were slain, and the Bendahara returned to Brunei to support

* Pigafetta's visit to Borneo, which took place in 1521, was probably towards the end of the reign of Sultan Bulkiah.

the Government of his brother. The troubles of this reign were probably owing to the licentious disposition of Raja Sakam, who is said to have taken all the most beautiful of the daughters of the nobles for his wives and concubines, and it was his carrying away the daughter of one of them for such a purpose, from her father's house on her wedding day, that drove Sri Lela and Sri Retna, who appear to have been the sons of the former Sultan and half-brothers to Saif-ul-Rejal and the Bendaharas into rebellion.

Sultan Saif-ul-Rejal had two daughters, and afterwards two sons by his wife, and other children by concubines. The eldest Princess was an idiot; the second was the Jrja di Mesjid, who settled her property (Bajau) on Raja Tuah, the daughter of her youngest brother, Sultan Hassan; these bequests became the nucleus of the wealth of her family—the Pulau Rajas. The eldest son of Saif-ul-Rejal was—

No. 8.—Sultan Shah Brunei, who succeeded his father, but, having no children, and after a reign of some years, having no hope of lineal succession, abdicated in favour of his brother, Sultan Hassan. During this and the following reigns many very large brass cannon were cast in Brunei. A son of the Sultan Saif-ul-Rejal by a concubine, who was made Pengiran Temanggong Mohamed by his brother Sultan Hassan, was the chief superintendent of the foundries.

No. 9.—Sultan Hassan, brother of Sultan Shah Brunei. He is described in the Bornean traditions as the most arbitrary, powerful and magnificent of the sovereigns of Borneo. He is called the Merhoum di Tanjong, from his palace and his tomb both having been at Tanjong Cheindana, the point of land behind Pulau Chermin, at the entrance of the Brunei River. He is said to have consolidated the provinces of the kingdom, and to have completed the conquest of such as were not previously thoroughly subdued. He fortified Pulau Chermin, and had a bridge constructed by which he could pass from his palace to the fort; elephants were in use for State purposes, and the etiquette of the court was modelled on that of the Sultan of Achin, Mahkota Alam. He married four Princesses, and had many concubines, and his palace was full of female servants. The eldest of his brothers by a concubine he made the Pengiran Temanggong Mohamed; the second brother was the Pengiran di-Gedong Brunei, notorious for the cruelties he inflicted as punishments; the third brother of the Sultan by a concubine was the Pengiran Shahbandar Abdullah; all of them left children.

The Sultan Hassan was the first sovereign who established four great officers of State, the number having been formerly confined to two, the Bendahara and the Temanggong, to these he added the di-Gedong and the Pemancha.

The only legitimate sons of Sultan Hassan, as far as can be traced, are the Sultan Jalil-ul-Akbar and the Sultan Mohamed Ali; two legitimate daughters the Raja Siti Nur Alam, who inherited from Raja Retna, her aunt, and the Pengiran Tuah, who is said also to have been very rich.

No. 10.—Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Akbar, son of Sultan Hassan He was called the Merhoum Tuah, so that he was probably the eldest son. He was succeeded by—

No. 11.—His son Sultan Jalil-ul-Jebar. His father had a son by his first wife, who was called Raja Besar Abdul. The short record of the Borneo Princes, obtained at Soolook by Dalrymple, reckons this Prince as one of the sovereigns of Borneo in the place in which the name of his son, Sultan Nasr-Addin, should have been inserted. Raja Besar Abdul was killed at Labuan by order of his brother Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar, but there would seem to have been a civil war before this event, as the Pengiran Maharaja Lela, the son of the Pengiran di-Gedong Besar, as son of Sultan Hassan by one of his concubines, and consequently a cousin of Raja Besar Abdul, is said in the Selesilah to have been extremely courageous and enterprising, and it was he who was able to fight against the son of the Merhoum Tuah, the Raja Besar Abdul.

Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar was the second son of the second wife of his father. This lady was a Javanese Princess, named Siti Kaisa. He had been called Pengiran Tengah, and is known as Merhoum Tengah, for his being the second of the three children of his brother, the eldest having been a son named Omar, and the youngest a daughter, who had no family.

Sultan Jalil-ul-Jebar had also a third wife and family, consisting of Sultan Muaddin, another son of Pengiran di-Gedong Damit and several daughters.

The eldest son of Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar was named Amat, and he died at Kemanis for want of a supply of opium, and is buried there.

No. 12.—Sultan Mohamed Ali, a son of Sultan Hassan and brother of Merhoum Tuah, succeeded his nephew Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Jebar.

The son of Sultan Mohamed Ali was the Pengiran di-Gedong Omar. His manners were so insolent, that the Nobles and people, headed by the Raja Bendahara Abdul Mubin, who was a grandson of Sultan Hassan through one of his daughters, requested the removal of the obnoxious Wazir; his father consented, and his house was attacked by the Bendahara. The Pengiran di-Gedong fled to his father's palace, which was burnt, and all the males of the royal family, except two infants named Hassan and Hussin, were put to death by being garrotted in the garden. This occurred on the evening of Sunday (Malam Isnén), the 14th Rabial Akhir, A.H. 1072. Sultan Mohamed Ali is hence called Merhoum Tumbang di-Rumput.

The two infants were protected by their brother-in-law, Pengiran Bongsu, and the Government was seized by the Bendahara, who reigned under the title of—

No. 13.—Sultan Abdul Mubin. He is called the Merhoum di-Pulau from his having lived at Pulau Chermin, and having been executed and buried there.

The people of Brunei, with the Kedayans, headed by Pengiran Bongsu, who had been made Bendahara by the usurper, after some time rebelled against Sultan Abdul Mubin. For greater security, he had fortified Pulau Chermin, and its situation enabling him to cut off all communication between the sea and the town, he removed to the island and carried on the war from there. Treaties of peace were on several occasions concluded, but always broken by Pengiran Bongsu (who had assumed the title of Sultan Muaddin), as soon as his resources were recruited.

The war lasted about twelve years, during a great part of which time Sultan Abdul Mubin had been living at Kinarut, and four Pengirans Temanggong had been killed in attacking him from Brunei. He finally returned to Pulau Chermin, under a treaty which his rival had sworn on the Koran to observe, but which was immediately broken. By the assistance of a force from the Sultan of Soolook, the forts on the island were captured and the Sultan taken and krisped at his own desire, instead of dying by being strangled in the customary manner.

The Sultan Abdul Mubin was the third son of Pengiran Tuah, the second daughter of Sultan Hassan by her husband the Pengiran (afterwards Bendahara) Mohamed, the Raja of the Kampong Pandei Kawat, so that he was the nephew of the sovereign whose throne he had usurped, and whose life he had taken.

No. 14.—Sultan Muaddin was the fourth son of Sultan Jalil-ul-Akbar, and after his death was called Merhoum Bongsu. He was the nephew and son-in-law of Sultan Mohamed Ali, Merhoum Tumbang di-Rumput.

No. 15.—Sultan Nasr-Addin, known in history as Merhoum di-Changei, was the son of Pengiran Besar Abdul, the eldest son of Sultan Abdul Jalil-ul-Akbar by his first marriage. He succeeded Sultan Muaddin.

No. 16.—Sultan Jemal-Addin was the next sovereign and the younger of the two infant sons of Sultan Mohamed Ali, who had been spared from the massacre of his father and brothers, he is called the Merhoum di-Lubah, and abdicated in favour of his son-in-law.

No. 17.—Sultan Mohamed Ali-Uddin, in whom the claims of the various branches of the royal family are recorded to have met, was the son of the Pengiran di-Gedong Shah Bubin, the son of Sultan Muaddin. His mother was the sister of the Raja Tuah Abdul Mumin Amir-ul-Wazir, son of the Bendahara Untong, son of the Raja Ahmed, eldest son of Sultan Jalil-ul-Akbar, the eldest son of Sultan Hassan.

Sultan Mohamed Ali-Uddin, who is known as the Merhoum di-Brunei, and was called also Raja Apong, died before his father-in-law and great uncle, the Merhoum di-Lobah, who again ascended the throne. He was succeeded by—

No. 18.—Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, the son of Sultan Mohamed Ali-Uddin, must have become Sultan at a very early age. He is recorded by Dalrymple to have reigned in A.D. 1762, and the date of his death, as stated in his tomb in Brunei, is the 22nd Zul Haji, A.H. 1209, corresponding with 10th July, A.D. 1795.

Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, married Raja Puteh, daughter of Sultan Kemal-Addin Merhoum di-Lobah, and had by her the Sultan Mohamed Tajudin, when this Princess died the Sultan married her sister Raja Nur Alam, who was the mother of Sultan Mohamed Khan Zul Alam. His third wife was the Pengiran Istri Bongsu, also a daughter of Merhoum di-Lobah, and widow of Pengiran Peinancha Kassim, who was by her father of Pengiran Salia.

No. 19.—Sultan Mohamed Tajudin succeeded his father Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin. The date of his death is the 2nd Zul Haji, A.H. 1221=14th February, A.D. 1807. Sultan Mohamed Tajudin resigned in favour of his son—

No. 20.—Sultan Jemal-ul-Alam, who died during the life time of his father, on the 9th Shahban, A.H. 1210=18th February, 1796, after a reign which is variously stated as having lasted from six to nine months. His father re-ascended the throne, and occupied it till his death in 1807, as before recorded.

No. 21.—Sultan Khan Zul Alam, half-brother of Sultan Tajudin, succeeded him. His wife was the Pengiran Salia, whose child Raja Nur Alam was married to the Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-Alam, and their son became Sultan Mohamed-Ali Saifuddin II, whose sister became the wife of Sultan Abdul Mumin.

After Pengiran Salia's death the Sultan Khan Zul Alam married Pengiran Nur Alam, a daughter of Pengiran Sri Rama, and had issue daughters. The third wife of the Sultan Mohamed Khan Zul Alam was the Pengiran Selamah, also a daughter of Pengiran Sri Rama; her children were the Pengiran Sri Banun, Muda Matalam (who usurped the sovereign power as Sultan Mohamed Alam, and was called Raja Api), Muda Hassan, Pengiran Muda Mohamed, and others.

The date of Sultan Khan Zul Alam's death is not recorded on his tomb. He is said to have been Sultan at the time of the eruption of the mountain Temburu which took place in 1815.

No. 22.—Sultan Mohamed Alam son of Sultan Kanzul-alam, a mad man of the cruellest propensities who was known as Raja Api, usurped the throne from his nephew the legitimate heir to the throne who was the second son of Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam. The reign of the usurper was but a short one. The manner of his death was inauspicious; when, in 1828, he was about to be assassinated, he requested his garroters to observe well when they strangled him, to which side his body should fall—if to the right he prognosticated good for Brunei, if to the left he foretold evil; the lifeless body fell to the left and Brunei upon evil days. He was succeeded by the legitimate heir to the throne—

No. 23.—Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, the second son of Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam ascended the throne after the death of Raja Api who was strangled at Pulau Chermin, and his family dispersed, Raja Muda Hashim and the Raja Muda Mohamed, his brothers and other relatives going to Sarawak.

Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, died in Brunei in 1852 and was succeeded by his brother-in-law.

No. 24.—Sultan Abdul Mumin a descendant of Sultan Kemaludin. He succeeded the throne by the will of his predecessor and the general consent of the people. In 1885 seeing that the continued existence of Brunei as an independent State seemed to be jeopardised by the reckless and improvident cession of territory, for annual payment of cash His Highness had called his ministers together and entered into an engagement ("Umanah") that districts under Brunei rule should not be leased

or made over to other nations, but remain and be ruled by their own successors so long as the sun and moon pursued their courses. It was also Sultan Abdul Mumin who set out the ancient constitution and the differences between keraja'an, kuripan and tulin. His death occurred in 1885 when he was succeeded by his nephew the Pengiran Temanggong (Supreme Commander-in-Chief)—

No. 25.—Sultan Hashim Jalil-ul-alam Akamudin son of Sultan Omar Ali Saifudin. It was during his reign that the British Residential System was introduced in Brunei in 1906. His Highness was reputed to have had about thirty concubines and sons and daughters well over a hundred. Sultan Hashim was a shrewd ruler: he died in May, 1906, at an advanced age of over 80, and was succeeded by his 17 years old second legitimate son (*)—

No. 26.—Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, K.C.M.G. His Highness was an enlightened ruler and a staunch friend of the British. He was installed as an Honorary Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1914. He was installed as the "Yang Di-Pertuan" (Overlord) of Brunei in 1918, and in 1921, His Majesty the King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on His Highness the Dignity of an Honorary Knighthood of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his unswerving loyalty to the British Crown during the first world war 1914-1918. His Highness was the first Brunei ruler to visit Singapore on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales, to Malaya in 1922. It was also during his reign that a member of the English Royal Family in the person of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales visited Brunei in 1922.

His Highness died on the 19th September, 1924, at an early age of 35 after a short illness from malaria which was aggravated by his grief at the death of his beautiful and beloved second principal wife the Pengiran Istri Tengah and two children which occurred a few days earlier. His Highness' untimely demise was deeply mourned by his people and by his friends. He was succeeded by his eldest son—

No. 27.—Sultan Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wadin the present Sultan who was born on the 2nd September, 1913. During His Highness' minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara (1st Minister) and the Duli Pengiran Pemancha (2nd Minister) were appointed Joint-Regents. On the 19th September, 1931, His Highness assumed full sovereignty and the Regency terminated. His Highness was the first Brunei Ruler to visit England in 1932 where he remained for about 10 months. He married the Tungku Ampuan a daughter of the Sultan of Selangor, Malaya, in May, 1934, and was installed as the "Yang di-Pertuan" (Overlord) on the 17th March, 1940, and on the 6th October, 1940, he had conferred upon him the insignia of an Honorary Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

* The eldest son and heir to the throne, Pengiran Omar Ali Saifudin, the father of the late Pengiran Bendahara Anak Abdulrahman who died on the 27th September, 1943, had pre-deceased his father Sultan Hashim in or about 1899 A.D.

APPENDIX XIII.

BRUNEI.

BRITISH RESIDENTS.	ASSISTANT RESIDENTS.
1906/May 1907—M. S. H. McArthur	May 1906/May 1907—F. A. S. McClelland
May 1907/Dec. 1907—H. Chevallier	—
Jan. 1908/Apr. 1908—M. S. H. McArthur	May 1907/June 1908—J. C. Sugars
Apr. 1908/Sept. 1909—J. F. Owen	June 1908/Feb. 1910—B. O. Stoney
Sept. 1909/Nov. 1909—B. O. Stoney (<i>Acting</i>)	Mar. 1910/May 1911—W. H. Lee-Warner
Nov. 1909/Nov. 1913—H. Chevallier	May 1911/Jan. 1913—E. A. Dickson
Nov. 1913/Dec. 1914—F. W. Douglas	Jan. 1913/1914 —W. H. Lee-Warner
Jan. 1915/May 1916—E. B. Maundrell	1914/1930 — <i>Abolished</i>
May 1916/Mar. 1921—G. E. Cator	Jan. 1931/Sept. 1931—T. F. Carey
Mar. 1921/Mar. 1923—L. A. Allen	Oct. 1931/Sept. 1933—R. C. Gates
Mar. 1923/Feb. 1926—E. E. F. Pretty	Aug. 1933/Apr. 1935—A. Clencross
Mar. 1926/Mar. 1927—O. E. Venables	Apr. 1935/Mar. 1936—D. A. Somerville
Mar. 1927/May 1928—E. E. F. Pretty	Mar. 1936/May 1938—H. Hughes-Hallett
May 1928/Aug. 1929—R. J. F. Curtis	May 1938/Apr. 1940—E. C. G. Barrett
Aug. 1929/Sept. 1931—P. A. B. Mckerron	May 1940/Dec. 1941—R. N. Turner
Sept. 1931/Oct. 1934—T. F. Carey	July 1946/Jan. 1947—C. J. Briscoe
Nov. 1934/Jan. 1937—R. E. Turnbull	Jan. 1947/ —M. H. Wood
Jan. 1937/Dec. 1939—J. Graham Black	
Jan. 1940/Dec. 1941—E. E. Pengilly	
July 1946/ —W. J. Peel	

NOTE.—The appointment of Assistant Resident was abolished in 1915 and had not been recreated until 1931 consequent upon the development of the Seria Oilfields, Belait.

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