Sejarah
JURNAL JABATAN SEJARAH UNIVERSITI MALAYA
NO. 23, Bil. 1. 2014

KANDUNGAN/CONTENTS
PENDAHULUAN
Latifah Abdul Latiff
The Hadibrassai Migration To Malaya
Before The Second World War
1
Arba’iyah Mohd Noor
Menyesingkap Ilmu Perubatan Melayu
Tradisional Menersai Beberapa Manskip Terpilih
21
Parameswari Krishnan
Implikasi Pengambilan Todi dalam
Kalangan Masyarakat India Laidang
di Tanah Melayu, 1908-1957
45
Ho Hui Ling
Penglibatan Orang Cina Dalam
Gerakan Komunis di Sarawak,
1924-1974
73
Azmah Abd Manaf
Azwan Ahmad
Peningkatan Kawalan British Melalui
Perjanjian Peris-British 1930 dan
Pengukatan Kuasa Elit Melayu
99
Sahul Hamid Mohamed Maidin
Loganathan Veerasamy
Sivachandratingam Sundara Raja
The Capitalist Versus Communist
Propaganda During The Cold War
Integriti Dalam Perkhidmatan Awam
Pada Era Tunku Abdul Rahman
Putra Al-Haj, 1957-1970
123
147
Saimin Gnsari
Joseph M. Fernande
Mashitah Sulaiman
Muhmmad Rezaaen Othman
Donald Stephens Dan Perananma
Dalam Pembentukan
Malaysia:
Islamisasi dan Kaitannya Dengan
Hubungan Seratau Malaysia –
Indonesia
175
203

UNIVERSITI MALAYA
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
PENGLIBATAN ORANG CINA DALAM GERAKAN KOMUNIS DI SARAWAK, 1924-1974

Ho Hui Ling

Abstract
The beginning of the Communist movement in Sarawak could be traced back to the 1924 when the Kuomintang (KMT) branch was established in Sarawak. In the Sarawak communist movement, almost all involved were Chinese, and they were the largest group sympathetic to the communist cause. They were exposed to communist teachings through Chinese schools, periodicals, labour and plantation unions, and political establishments. The communist movement then turned to armed struggle when the Malaysian plan was announced, and then the Federation of Malaysia was formed on 16 September 1963. However, the spread of communist ideology among the Chinese and their involvement in the movement alarmed the government, as the Chinese were an important group, especially in the development of economy and because they formed the second largest ethnic community in Sarawak. The government acted to limit communism from spreading further in Sarawak, by launching military operations and controlling newspaper publications, Chinese schools, and political organisations and activities. The communist problem in Sarawak finally faded with the success of the government-launched Sri Aman Operation in 1974.

Pengenalan
Masyarakat Sarawak terdiri daripada penduduk berbilang kaum. Tiga kaum utama ialah orang Dayak, Cina dan Melayu. Orang Cina