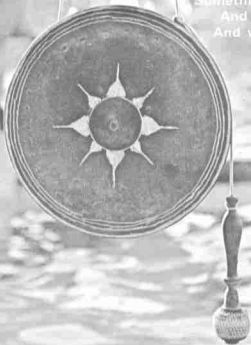


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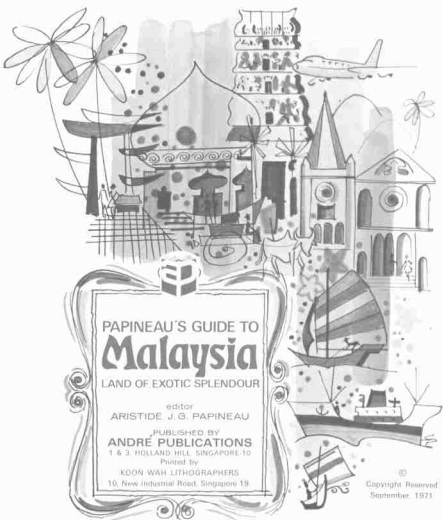
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PAPINEAU'S GUIDE TO
Malaysia

LAND OF EXOTIC SPLENDOUR

editor
ARISTIDE J. G. PAPINEAU

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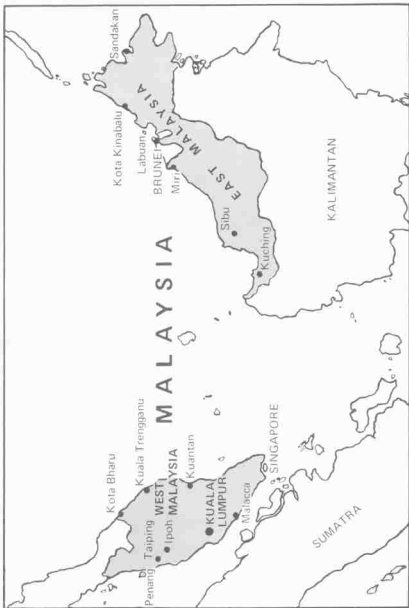
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Malaysia



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HISTORICAL INFORMATION

MALAYSIA was formally proclaimed on September 16, 1963. The new nation of more than ten million people was a voluntary association of the eleven states of the Federation of Malaya, the British Crown Colony of North Borneo (now known as Sabah), the British Crown Colony of Sarawak, and the State of Singapore. The proclamation of Malaysia came after a United Nations Mission had completed investigations which showed that the people of Sabah and Sarawak desired to join the Federation. Singapore seceded from Malaysia on August 9, 1965, to become an independent Republic.

Although Malaysia was proclaimed on September 16, the annual Malaysia or Independence Day is officially observed on August 31. The name of this anniversary has now been changed to National Day. The historical notes that follow will be principally concerned with mainland Malaysia, the territory of the original eleven States of Malaya. Histories of the Borneo States of Sabah and Sarawak will be found elsewhere in this Guide.

The early history of mainland Malaysia, or Malaya as we shall call it in these brief notes, is obscure. Archaeological research has found evidence of occupation by Stone Age man and there seems little doubt that the Malay Peninsula

was one of the routes used by prehistoric people in their island hopping migration southwards, to what is today Indonesia, Melanesia and Australia. In addition to evidences of Stone Age culture, pebble tools from the Pleistocene Age, hornstone tools and unglazed pottery from the Neolithic Age have been found as well as Early Metal Age objects.

Malaya has been subjected and influenced by a succession of visitors, traders from Arabia, India and China, as well as from Sumatra and Java, migrants from Thailand, and merchant adventurers from Portugal, Holland and Britain. Malaya's geographical position attracted people from west and

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east, north and south, who used it as a meeting, trading and resting point where supplies could be replenished. Its mineral wealth, particularly tin, also had its attractions for overseas visitors. The earliest date of direct Indian influence in Malaya may have been A.D. 400. Indians also went to Sumatra and Java, where they introduced the Buddhist and Hindu religions. In north-eastern Malaya, small Malay principalities gradually arose forming part of the ancient kingdom of Langkasuka.

But the most interesting history and the most decisive events occurred in the southwest. About the 7th century, a powerful kingdom established itself on Sumatra and Java with its capital at what is now known as Palembang. Known as Sri Vijaya, this kingdom lasted some 500 years and spread its influence into neighbouring Malaya. It is believed that people from Sri Vijaya founded the first organised settlement on Singapore Island, calling it the Kingdom of Tumasik, which later became Singapura. Some historians believe that the word Melayu, as the people of Sri Vijaya became known, was introduced into Malaya at this time.

The power of Sri Vijaya eventually weakened and was challenged in the second half of the 13th century by another Hindu influenced kingdom centred on Java, called the Majapahit Empire. Majapahit supremacy grew until it supplanted Sri Vijaya whose prince Parameswara fled, first to Singapore, then to Malacca, northwest of Singapore where he established a new kingdom in about 1403. Malacca's population of barely 100 increased to 2,000 after Parameswara's arrival. Malacca prospered because it had a good defensive position, a navigable river and a plentiful supply of fresh water. It also served as the overland supply link to Pahang which exported gold, among other things. Traders from all regions

came to Malacca. Even the Emperor of China sent an envoy with costly gifts. Chinese, Indians, Javanese, Burmese, Thais and Sumatrans brought their goods and exchanged them for the goods they respectively wanted. Malacca, itself, contributed tin, gold, ebony, and various forest produce.

Islam was introduced into Malacca in the 15th century by traders and missionaries from northern Sumatra. The new religion proved popular and soon Malacca's rulers and all its Malay inhabitants became Muslims. By 1450, Malacca had become a Muslim State and gave its name to the straits between Malaya and Sumatra. The power of Malacca spread steadily into the neighbouring regions and by 1498, when it was at the height of its influence, Malacca controlled a large part of what is today Malaya, as well as certain areas in Sumatra.

In 1509, the first European ships arrived at Malacca. They were Portuguese merchant adventurers who had just come from winning command of the Indian Ocean and setting up trading posts in India. They asked the Malacca Sultan for permission to trade. This was granted but the foothold augured ill for the Malays. Within two years, the Portuguese had conquered the town by force of arms. They remained in Malacca for 130 years, until they in turn were attacked and ousted by the Dutch in 1641.

The remnants of the Malays who had defended Malacca against the Portuguese followed their Sultan and his two sons into exile. One of the sons moved north to Perak where he set up a Sultanate, the other son moved south to Johore where he also established a Sultanate. Later, in 1606, the Dutch signed a friendship treaty with the then Sultan of Johore in return for Johore's assistance in driving the Portuguese out of Malacca.

Dutch power in Malaya began to decline with the establishment by the British of trading posts on Penang Island in 1786 and on Singapore Island in 1819. Malacca was ceded to the British by the Dutch in 1824 and marked the end of 200 years of Dutch influence in Malaya. With control of Penang, Malacca and Singapore in their hands, the British made agreements with the individual Malay States whereby British protection was given in return for a pledge from the Malay rulers that they would not deal with any foreign power except through Britain. Agreements were signed with Perak in 1873, then with Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, and finally with Johore in 1885. In 1895, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang were formed into a loose union called

the Federated Malay States. In 1909, Thailand transferred protection and administration of Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis and Kedah to Britain.

The Malay States never became British territory as the settlements of Penang and Singapore did. British Residents were appointed to each State to advise the State government in all matters except in matters concerning Malay customs and religion which remained the prerogative of the respective Sultans.

Political activity among young Malays began in the late 1930's when a small nationalist movement, deriving inspiration from the nationalist movement in Indonesia, was organised but it was ineffective due to the British ban on political parties.

The Stadthuys in Malacca built between 1641 and 1660 is the oldest Dutch building in the Far East.



Malaya was attacked and overrun by the Japanese in 1942. Although the Japanese occupation was harsh, it smashed the myth of the white man's superiority and fed the Malay people's desire for independence. When the British re-imposed their rule after the Japanese surrender, they found a new mood in the country, a mood which looked forward to national independence.

Before the Japanese invasion in 1942, Malaya was made up of the Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca), the Federated Malay States (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang) and the Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Trengganu, Kelantan and Perlis) which then had separate and distinct administrations. All the Malay States were ruled by their Sultans under British advice and protection.

After liberation from Japanese military occupation in September 1945, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States were united in a Malayan Union with a common citizenship not restricted to Malays but for all claiming such right by birth or residence. The Union did not last because of strenuous opposition by the Malays who, being the indigenous race, feared for their special position in their own country.

The Federation of Malaya then came into existence on February 1, 1948 as a result of agreements between the British Government and the Rulers. The Settlements of Penang and Malacca became part of the Federation while Singapore Island continued as a separate British Crown Colony. The difference between Union and Federation meant simply that under Union the component States derived their authority from the Central Government, whereas under Federation the authority of the Central Government was given

to it by the units comprising the Federation.

The Central Government, with its seat in Kuala Lumpur comprised a British High Commissioner, who represented the Queen, a 15-member Federal Executive Council to aid and advise him, and a 98-member Federal Legislative Council, the supreme law-making body in the country.

In June 1948, a state of Emergency was declared to cope with a Communist campaign of terror. British planters and miners, and anti-Communist Chinese were murdered and property destroyed. All the resources of the nation were mobilised to fight the Communist threat. It took 12 years to destroy the terrorists and the Emergency was lifted in August 1960.

The first national elections before independence were held on July 27, 1955. The Alliance Party (comprising the United Malays National Organisation, the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress) scored an overwhelming victory when the people chose 51 of its candidates to fill the 52 seats in the Legislative Council. The one member of the opposition belonged to the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party.

The Alliance leader, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, a son of the later Ruler of Kedah Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, formed a government made up of ten ministries. The new government assumed office in August 1955.

The Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman continued to work unceasingly for the attainment of independence for his country and after many months of negotiations the historic ceremony of the achievement of independence from British rule was held in the Merdeka (Freedom) Stadium in Kuala Lumpur on August 31, 1957.



Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, popularly known as Bapa Malaysia (Father of Malaysia), was Prime Minister for 18 years—1957-1970.

The first national elections after independence were held in August 1959. The governing Alliance Party won 74 of the 104 seats in the Legislative Assembly.

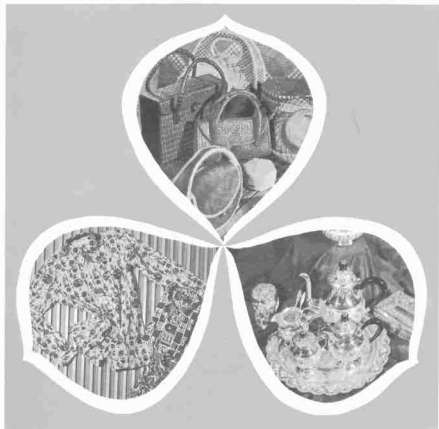
The remaining 30 seats were divided as follows: Pan Malayan Islamic Party 13, Socialist Party 8, Progressive Party 4, Malayan Party 1, Party Negara 1, Independent 3.

The concept of Malaysia was first voiced officially by Tunku Abdul Rahman in 1961. By February 1962 the groundwork was completed by enthusiastic representatives from the territories concerned and in July 1962 the Malayan Prime Minister reached an agreement in London with the British Government on the formation of the new Federation.

On April 25, 1964, the general elections in Malaya resulted in overwhelming victory for the government of Tunku Abdul Rahman. The Governing Alliance Party fought the elections on the theme of Malaysia and won 89 out of a total of 104 seats, with 57 percent of the popular vote. The Pan Malayan Islamic Party obtained 9 seats (17 percent of the popular vote), the Socialist Front obtained 2 seats (16 percent of the popular vote), the People's Progressive Party 2 seats, the People's Action Party one seat.

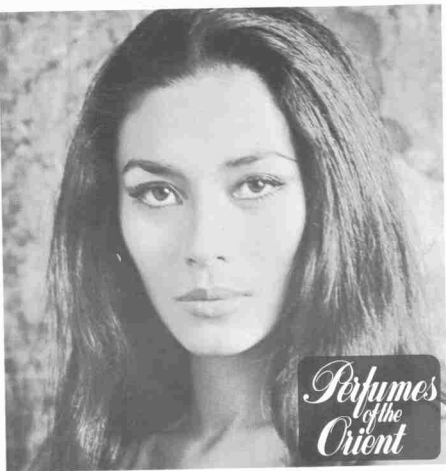
General Elections for Parliament and State Assemblies were held in Malaysia in May 1969 and resulted in voters again expressing their confidence in the ruling Alliance Party.

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GEOGRAPHY, FLORA & FAUNA

THE geographic area referred to as the eleven states of Malaya or West Malaysia lies between latitudes 1° and $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north and longitudes 100° and 105° east, and covers some 51,000 square miles, about twice the size of Ceylon, or a little larger than England without Wales, and a little smaller than the U.S. State of New York.

West Malaysia is 456 miles at its greatest length from the north of Perlis to the south of Johore and some 200 miles at its greatest width between Dindings in the West and Tanjong Penunjak in the east. The coast stretches for approximately 1,200 miles, with muddy mangrove swamps predominating in the west and golden beaches fringed with green casuarinas in the east.

Except for settled areas along the two coastal strips on the east and west, certain areas in the north and along some of the greater river valleys, dense tropical jungle, mangrove swamps and mountainous terrain cover four-fifths of the country. The mountain formation has been compared to Italy's in that a central backbone runs through the peninsula from

northwest to southeast. This is the Main Range, of which Gunong Tahan (7,186 ft.) is the highest peak. Other well known ranges, more or less parallel to the Main Range are the Western Range, the Bintang Range and the Keledang Range. South of the Main Range, the land is relatively flat.

Though no really distinct seasons are discernable, two periods in the year are recognised. They are known as "monsoons" and roughly correspond in time of year but not in temperatures to summer and winter in northern latitudes. From October to March the North-East Monsoon brings heavy rain and strong winds to the east coast and to all areas east of the central mountain range. But in the west, this is a period of fair

winds and blue skies. From June to September, the South-West Monsoon brings heavy rain to the west coast, while the east enjoys a relatively dry and sunny climate. In fact, differences of climate arising from monsoon changes are negligible except along the east coast.

In general, the climate shows no great changes in temperature which ranges from an average minimum of 70°F. to an average maximum of 90°F. in the plains. There is high humidity and copious rainfall. The days are hot and somewhat uncomfortable because of the high humidity; but the nights are usually cool and pleasant. Rain may be expected throughout the year, though at no place is there a truly "wet" or a truly "dry" season. The total annual rainfall averages between 80 and 100 inches.

FLORA

As one would expect from a land close to the equator, the flora is luxuri-

ant. Yet apart from a few native plants, the flowering trees and shrubs which delight the eye with their strong, bright colours have been brought from other tropical regions in the course of the last century.

Possibly the best known flowering tree is the Flame of the Forest (*Delonix regia*). Originally brought from Madagascar, the splash of its orange-red flowers (from which it derives its popular name) on the crest of some lush green hill is a familiar sight. In its early stages it grows fast and can reach a height of 40 feet or more, topped with a beautiful spreading crown.

Another well known flowering tree is the Tulip Tree (*Spathodea campanulata*). Commonly known as the African Tulip, it is a native of West Africa. Its gay orange-scarlet flowers line many a town road, the bright gaily-fringed flowers boldly attractive in the breeze. The Tulip Tree is often planted in parks for its shade. It grows very rapidly to a height of some 50 feet.





Yet another familiar flower, perhaps the most familiar of all, is the Bunga Raya (*Hibiscus rosasinensis*). Its delicate petals are light and fine, varying in hue from light red to a pale pink. The delicate petals have a crinkled formation with serrated edges that give it a lively and joyous air. This beautiful flower is a native of the country and has been chosen the national flower.

No mention, however brief, of Malaysian flora can be complete without the orchid. As a garden plant (and even as an indoor plant) the orchid has become popular not only in Malaysia but throughout the world. Bewildering in its variety of species orchids such as the *Phalaenopsis*, *Cattleyas*, *Oncidiums* and Hybrids of *Arachnis*, *Dendrobiums* and *Vanda* spell beauty in its purest form. One has only to see the indescribable glory of the *Oncidium* Golden Shower in full bloom or the magnificence of the red-blooming *Arachnis* Anne Black to be immediately enrolled into the ranks of orchid lovers.

The Malaysian Orchid Society has been responsible for the breeding of many new orchid hybrids which have won world-wide attention.

FAUNA

It is possible to list only a few of the better known animals and birds be-

cause the fauna and avifauna of West Malaysia are far too diverse for mention in detail.

The best known animal is the tiger. It is found in every part of the country where the jungle has not made way for cultivation. The tiger feeds mainly on deer and wild pig; it is not a man-eater unless old age or injuries (usually caused by man) impel it to prey on slow-footed humans. But once a tiger turns man-eater, it remains one till it is hunted down and killed. The tiger does not move in a pack but hunts alone or with a mate. See chapter: "Jungle Safaris".

The other well known Malaysian member of the cat family is the leopard, of which two species exist. The more common is predominantly black and is popularly known as the black panther. The rarer type has a spotted coat and resembles the cheetah.

The elephant must not be overlooked when discussing Malaysian fauna, not that it is easily overlooked. It is the largest of Malaysia's indigenous animals and is found wherever there is suitable habitat. Unlike the tiger, the elephant lives in family groups and covers a large terrain in its search for food. It roams mostly in the jungles east of the main range. Elephants are herbivorous and do no harm.

to man unless they are wounded. However, they occasionally damage crops when foraging for food.

Another herbivorous animal resembling the elephant in size is the rhinoceros of which two species exist. The one-horned Javan rhinoceros is now all but extinct while the two-horned Sumatran rhinoceros is found only in the most remote and inaccessible terrain and even then in very small numbers. Harmless to mankind and secluded in their habits, these retiring creatures have been relentlessly hunted by illegal trappers for their horn which is supposed to have wondrous medicinal value. Since they follow the same path daily to their mudwallows, they fall easy victims to gun and pitfall. The size of the rhinoceros, however, belies its speed, as a charging rhinoceros can do up to sixty miles per hour on flat terrain.

Another animal notorious for its ferocious charges when enraged is the Malaysian wild buffalo or seladang, an enormously powerful animal with magnificent horns, the males being almost jet black. The cows are smaller and, unlike the bulls, have characteristic "white stockings". Herbivorous by nature, they move in herds of twenty or more under the guidance of a master bull. They are hunted for their magnificent horns. They are particularly dangerous since they charge in a herd.

Leaving behind the larger of Malaysia's fauna, let us turn to the smaller species, the most familiar of which are wild pig, deer and mouse deer. There are two species of wild pig, the common wild pig (*Sus scrofa*) and the bearded pig (*Sus barbatus*). Both species are hunted for their flesh. They are a pest to cultivators and are often hunted by irate farmers. Though small in size when compared to rhino or seladang, the wild pig is in every way a dangerous beast to hunt, since it is cunning

and charges when least expected, putting its curved razor-sharp tusks to gory use.

Two species of deer exist in Malaysia and both are hunted for their flesh. The larger Rusa or Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) can be found in almost any kind of terrain while the smaller, reddish Kijang or barking deer (*Muntiacus Muntjak*) prefers forested, undulating country. Unlike the Rusa, this small attractive animal leaves cultivation alone.

There are also two species of mouse deer, the larger Napoh (*Tragulus napu*) and the tiny Pelandok or Kanchil (*Tragulus javanicus*). They inhabit all kinds of terrain and are much sought after by hunters for their tender flesh. The tiny Kanchil is the hero of numerous tales in Malaysian folklore. In these tales, he is "Sang Kanchil" or Sir Peace of the Forest, a minion of Rajah Suleiman or King Solomon. He is fond of mischievous pranks and outwits the other animals. He may be likened to Brer Rabbit in the Uncle Remus Tales.

West Malaysia has numerous snakes, some 130 species having been recorded. These have been classified into three sections: sea snakes all of whom are poisonous; poisonous land snakes which number sixteen species; and harmless land snakes. Of the constrictors, the Reticulated Python is the largest. It has been known to achieve a length of 30 feet. The other is the Short Python which has a thick body and does not exceed nine feet in length.

Of the poisonous varieties, the best known is the King Cobra which grows up to 18 feet and is the largest poisonous snake in the world. It is exceedingly venomous as also is its smaller version, the Black Cobra which grows to about six feet. Kraits, pit vipers, racers and other snakes are also common.

Contrary to popular belief, the cobra and krait are not the most dangerous snakes; this distinction belongs to the pit viper, a sluggish and bad-tempered snake which abounds in the states of Kedah and Perlis. The bite of the cobra and krait is more poisonous than the pit viper's but the latter is much more inclined to strike when disturbed. A recent survey showed that out of a total of 128 snake bites in West Malaysia in one year, 90 occurred in the Sungei Patani rubber estates of south-west Kedah, with a fatality rate of approximately three per cent. See chapter: "Snakes".

AVIFAUNA

The equatorial vegetation of the country is the home of a great number of varieties of tropical birds. Some 600 species are on record. Ornithology is thus an interesting hobby. Though it is often not possible to see the rarer birds, contact with the delightful orioles and swallows, and a few garden singers is within everyone's reach.

Malaysian birds are very colourful and many have a voice as sweet as the nightingale's. One delightful songster with a cheery note is the black-breasted Straits robin found in towns and countryside. Other interesting species include the minah and merbok. The kingfisher is a sight common on rivers sporting bright blue wings, a white breast and a red bill. But really to understand the beauty of Malaysia's bird life, one must see a green imperial pigeon.

Game birds are found in the jungles of the Main Range. Perhaps the king of them all is the jungle fowl of the lowland shrubs which, when cooked with Chinese herbs, is a great delicacy. The green pigeon and the cock bird are also hunted. Tourists on jungle safari will try to bag a button quail. See chapter: "The Bird Kingdom".



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PEOPLE & RELIGION



MALAYSIA is one nation but not one religion or one culture. It is a "plural" society, composed of a colourful mixture of races and languages, where people of extremely different customs, backgrounds and religious traditions have slowly learned to live in harmony with each other. Each of the racial groups has much to contribute to the quality of life in Malaysia, and each is doing it while still respecting the differences of the other. These contrasting cultures, potential conflict points in so many other countries, are, in Malaysia, gradually becoming intergrated in a common way of living.



PEOPLE

The people of Malaysia are very friendly and talk freely to visitors. They are not, as one widely travelled journalist has pointed out, "a bundle of anti-colonial complexes as in so many new countries".

The population of the eleven states of mainland Malaysia (excluding the Borneo states of Sabah and Sarawak) is approximately 8,801,400, made up of 4,400,000 Malays, 3,260,000 Chinese, 1,005,000 Indians, and 136,400 others, of whom approximately 15,000 are Westerners. It is estimated that urban dwellers comprise 64% Chinese, 23% Malays, 11% Indians and 2% others.

Apart from a small number of aborigines, the Malays have the



oldest connection with the land although their origin is lost in the mists of history. However, tradition claims that the Malay states as a political system originated in the ancient Sultanate of Malacca.

A peace-loving race, the Malays are noted for their politeness and love of ceremony in everyday life. Their sayings and proverbs are heavily laced with euphemisms and subtleties, and their language thus reflects their polite and gentle nature.

A people of the open air, the ancient pursuits of the Malays can still be seen in the present day padi-cultivators, fishermen and cottage craftsmen who comprise the mainstay of the rural economy.

The Chinese have had their roots in Malaysia for a long time. Following the visit of the famed explorer, Admiral Cheng Ho, in the early 15th Century, Imperial China established trade relations with the court of Malacca. From these early contacts may be traced the origin of the Malaysian Chinese "Babas" and "Nonyas".

The major influx of Chinese took place in the early 19th Century, when Chinese immigrants began to arrive in large numbers. From 1840 onwards a second wave of immigrants poured in, and members of this group made fortunes in the tin fields, wresting great wealth from the rich land despite malaria, beri-beri and other dangers.

Left to make good or die in a new land, the industrious young men quickly organised themselves on the old social ways they had brought from China and lived according to the clan system in which the collective strength of the many gave umbrage to the individual.

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SINGAPORE Mezzanine floor, Singapore Hilton,
Orchard Road, Singapore 9.
THAILAND 35, South Sathorn Road, Bangkok.
UNITED KINGDOM 15/19 Kingsway, London WC2B 6UY.
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From these hardworking and dedicated miners and traders originated the tradition that any Chinese could become a millionaire and their code of assisting the less fortunate members of their clan laid the cornerstone of the generous philanthropy common among wealthy Chinese.

As regards Malaysians of Indian origin, excavations at Gua Cha show that Indian settlements existed in the ancient past. It is known that Indian merchants contributed their share to the trade of Malacca and traces of Indian influence may be detected in Malay culture. With a colonial-style education and government in their home country, Indians, Pakistani and Ceylonese came to Malaysia in fairly large numbers to staff civil service departments and to enrol in public

works departments and the police force.

Expansion of the rubber industry absorbed a large number of Indian and Ceylonese labourers, clerks and overseers. The professional class of modern Malaysia boasts many eminent lawyers, doctors and educationalists, whose ancestors came from India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Europeans, though a minority group, also contributed to the country's development. The early Portuguese and Dutch brought Christianity. The British brought the Civil Service and the Legal System on which the present administrative machine is built. And their technical knowledge in mining, architecture, agriculture and medicine contributed to the growth of the country's prosperity. Incidentally, the term "Euro-

The Tarian Olek Gamboh Dance.





Mosque Jama, off Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur.

pean" in Malaysia covers all non-Asian and non-African peoples, including Americans, Australians and New Zealanders.

Before the formation of Malaysia, it was common to refer to the inhabitants generally as Malay and non-Malay. After the formation of Malaysia, with the inclusion of Ibans, Dayaks, Kadazous and the other indigenous peoples of East Malaysia, the term "bumiputra" was coined to describe all the indigenous section of the population

Malaysia where the faithful congregate to praise Allah—some of them are old, built on traditional lines; others are extremely modern. A few of them in the capital city, Kuala Lumpur, are described herewith.

The magnificent NATIONAL MOSQUE in Jalan Sultan Hisamuddin was officially opened on August 27, 1965. The \$10 million building is located on a prominent site in the heart of the capital and stands as a worthy symbol of the unity, faith and aspirations of the nation.

The mosque took five years to build. Its construction was made possible by contributions from Malaysians of all communities, the state governments and the federal government.

A lift ascends the 235-foot-high minaret. Fountains and ornamental

RELIGION

MOSQUES

Islam is the official religion of Malaysia. However, every citizen is allowed to profess and practice his own religion. There are many fascinating mosques in

pools, a gallery, a library and a special hall for Koran-reading competitions are among some of the beauties of this new mosque. Traditional Islamic decorations and domes like those of the Great Mosque in Mecca give it a wholly Muslim atmosphere.

One of the best known mosques in the capital is the MASJID JAME', off Jalan Mountbatten near the Town Hall. Every Friday the faithful congregate here to praise Allah, as others before them have done since the mosque was opened on December 23, 1909, by the late Sultan Sulaiman of Selangor. The mosque is built in the traditional Arabian style with its "kiblat" (altar) facing Mecca, the Muslim Holy City.

The actual mosque covers 40 feet by 100 feet, with a courtyard in front 56 feet deep and 101 feet wide. Two minarets, each 83 feet high and complete with spiral staircases, stand at the far end of the courtyard. A pool is an interesting aspect of this holy place and here adherents of the Islamic faith wash themselves before entering the mosque proper.

The mosque is open to tourists who must, however, remove their shoes before entering. It is fitting that they observe the strictest silence while inside the building.

Another fine mosque in Kuala Lumpur is the KAMPONG BAHRU MOSQUE, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Tengku on July 12, 1957, though it was not opened until February the next year. It was designed by Mr. Y. T. Lee, an Alliance State Councillor and architect as a personal contribution and many non-Muslims contributed to its \$200,000 construction cost. It can hold 2,000 people.

The MASJID ALAM SHAH MOSQUE at the junction of Jalan Pekeliling and Jalan Pasar houses a big drum in

its 45-foot hexagonal tower. This, when struck, calls the faithful to prayer.

A very picturesque mosque is the MASJID UNIVERSITY in Pantai Valley. It was built to serve the Muslim students of the University of Malaysia.

The PETALING JAYA MOSQUE lies off Jalan Templer and forms a distinctive landmark in the satellite town because of its unique and picturesque design. The building incorporates modern and Islamic styles of architecture and has a spacious hall and a minaret shaped to resemble a rocket. The mosque is the only one in Petaling Jaya and fulfills a long felt need of the Muslim residents of the town for a place of prayer in their own area. It is named MASJID SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ after the Sultan of Selangor who opened it in October 1964.

Another mosque, MASJID INDIA SELATAN, is situated in Jalan Masjid

Mosque India Selatan in Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur.



India. The original mosque on which the present one stands was built approximately a hundred years ago. This was the first and only mosque then in Kuala Lumpur. It was established by the South Indian Muslim merchants who settled in the city.

CHINESE TEMPLES

Malaysia, thanks to its large Chinese population, has hundreds of colourful Chinese temples. Most of these are Buddhist temples where devotees chant the sutras in Chinese translation and make offerings of flowers to the Three Jewels, namely Buddha, Dharma and Sangha. Other Chinese temples are of the Taoist religion and frequented mostly by Cantonese. Listed are some of the temples in Kuala Lumpur:

The early history of Kuala Lumpur is linked with two temples: the SEE YEAH TEMPLE and the KEW ONG YEAH BEOH in Ampang. The former, dedicated to the See Yeah or Four Saints, was established in 1881, some 24 years after the town was founded. The temple commemorates Seng Ming Li and Choong Lai, popularly honoured as patron saints of early Kuala Lumpur because of their valour in ridding the town of gangsterism. Yap Ah Loy donated the piece of land on which the temple stands.

Like most Chinese temples, the See Yeah Temple is of colourful oriental architecture, consisting of an inner court containing the images of the two saints or godlings and an outer court full of the effigies of deities and demi-gods in the Chinese pantheon including that of the Chinese God of War, Kwang Kung, and several of the Goddess of Mercy, Kwan Yin, with her disciples or angels in attendance. The temple springs to life on every birthday of the divinity represented by one of the statues.



Chetawarn Buddhist Temple in Petaling Jaya.

The Temple of the Nine Brother Emperor Gods, known as the KEW ONG YEAH BEOH, is in rural Ampang a short distance from the town. Legends attribute the worship of these nine worthies to a miracle they are believed to have performed some 80 years ago, as a result of which the total labour force of an early tin-miner, Khoo Fook San, was cured of a grievous illness. So grateful was Khoo, so the story goes, that he immediately erected a simple altar to the Blessed Nine and this was the origin of the Kew Ong Yeah Beoh temple.

It is a fortunate tourist who visits the temple in the first nine days of the Chinese ninth lunar month, which usually falls in October. Then followers of the Kew Ong Yeah cult honour their gods for nine days, living solely on vegetables, fruits and tea until the last day which culminates in a fire-walking ceremony. Mediums in immaculate

white walk bare-footed and unharmed across a long pit of glowing red charcoal to the accompaniment of gongs and drums while female worshippers holding bundles of joss-sticks kneel before the deities. Huge crowds watch this exciting finale.

The KWAN YIN TEMPLE built in memory of the Goddess of Mercy is at Jalan Ampang. Every ninth day of the Chinese second moon, approximately March, pious women belonging to the Taoist and Buddhist faiths visit the temple to worship the beautiful goddess and ask for favours of one kind or another. They kneel before the main altar supporting the statue of the goddess, "she who sits enshrined in the hearts of all men". Here also are images of the Laughing Buddha and the Tua Peh Kong, the God of Prosperity, who is also very popular.

The BUDDHA JAVANTI TEMPLE is in Jalan Pekeliling. It has two life-size marble statues of the Buddha brought from Burma and Italy as gifts from grateful devotees. Priests in saffron

robes chant the liturgy or Buddhist scriptures as the bare-footed congregation clasp their hands in worship of the Master and try to follow his ethical way of life, searching for what is called the Absolute Truth.

One of the largest Buddhist temples in Malaysia is the CHETAWARN BUDDHIST TEMPLE in Jalan Pantai, Petaling Jaya. Occupying two acres of land donated by the Government, it owes its being to public funds and a gift of \$100,000 from the Social Welfare Lotteries Board in 1961. Designed by the Fine Arts Department in Bangkok it has the traditional Thai temple architecture that makes it such a feast to the eye of visitors to Petaling Jaya Kuala Lumpur's satellite town.

Besides these temples, there are also many clan associations or shrines in Kuala Lumpur. One of these is the CHAN FAMILY TEMPLE in Jalan Birch, famous for the intricate carvings on its altar. Ancestral worship is performed here. Row upon row of wooden tablets or ancestral monuments

The "Sam Tiong Kiong" Temple in Malacca.





A Hindu devotee with steel skewers driven into his body carries a "kavadis" in honour of Lord Subramanyam during Thaipusam.

stand on the altar before which the descendants and their next-of-kin pay homage.

The Chinese temple calendar is filled with colourful feast days, the dramatic observance of which are a delight to the tourist. Hardly a month goes by without some deity's birthday being celebrated in grand style.

The chapter on "Festivals" elsewhere in this book gives a brief glimpse of the numerous interesting and romantic festivals celebrated in West Malaysia. Some of the festivals last several days and offer a unique opportunity for the tourist's camera and taperecorder.

HINDU TEMPLES

Hindu shrines and temples abound in Malaysia. One of the best known is the Batu Caves Temple, seven miles

from Kuala Lumpur, dedicated to Lord Subramanyam, a Hindu deity, whose birthday falls on the Feast of Thaipusam, on which day thousands of the faithful climb the 272 steps leading to the shrine inside the main cave.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

There are various Christian churches throughout Malaysia. Listed are some in Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

KUALA LUMPUR

Anglican

ST. GABRIEL'S (PUDU)

Jalan Nakhoda Yusof. Tel. 86780.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Jalan Raja. Tel. 89672.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Jalan Utara, Petaling Jaya. Tel. 51633.

Baptist

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Jalan Patani, Petaling Jaya. Tel. 52419.

Lutheran

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
21, Jalan Abd. Samad. Tel. 28458.

GOOD SHEPHERD LUTHERAN CHURCH

40, Jalan Othman, Petaling Jaya.
Tel. 59029.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

9, Jalan Sayers. Tel. 27670.

Methodist

METHODIST CANTONESE CHURCH
362-A, Jalan Pudu. Tel. 23888.

METHODIST TAMIL CHURCH
Brickfield. Tel. 86565.

TRINITY CHURCH

6, Jalan 5/37, Petaling Jaya. Tel. 51986.

WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH
Jalan Wesley. Tel. 82352.

Presbyterian

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Jalan Weld. Tel. 25687.

Roman Catholic**GOOD SHEPHERD**

Jalan Ayer Puteh. Tel. 622851.

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH

Jalan Brickfields. Tel. 83497.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH

Jalan Robertson. Tel. 86322.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

Jalan Bukit Nanas. Tel. 81876.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

1057 New Area Road. Tel. 69367.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION

Jalan Templer, Petaling Jaya.
Tel. 54854.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART

Jalan Peel. Tel. 24012.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (JESUIT)

Jalan Gasing, Petaling Jaya.
Tel. 51312.

Seventh Day Adventist

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION
166 Jalan Bukit Bintang. Tel. 28998.

Syrian**MAR THOMA CHURCH**

Jalan Ipoh. Tel. 672015.

PENANG**Anglican****ST GEORGE'S CHURCH**

Farquhar Street. Tel. 22738

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

56 Macalister Road. Tel. 21615

Baptist**GEORGETOWN BAPTIST CHURCH**

14 Larut Road. Tel. 25561

Lutheran**EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH**

162 - 164 Anson Road. Tel. 61629

Methodist**WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH**

136 Burmah Road. Tel. 65845

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

16 Green Lane. Tel. 67445.

Presbyterian

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

24-A Codrington Ave. Tel. 60181

Roman Catholic**CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION**

Farquhar Street. Tel. 60088

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

52 Penang Road. Tel. 65876.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF**SEVEN SORROWS**

33 Macalister Road. Tel. 60714

CHURCH OF IMMACULATE**CONCEPTION**

1 College Lane. Tel. 61297

Seventh Day Adventist**SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH**

160 Burmah Road. Tel. 62019.



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FESTIVALS

FESTIVALS all the year round! Malaysia, a country made up of many, different colourful races, makes the most of its multi-racial heritage by celebrating joyously the festivals and feast days of all of them. Each of these special days is unique, with its own rich, distinct cultural overtones, but everyone else joins in and enjoys the occasion.

All the different racial communities naturally have their own customs and festivals and, more than any other country perhaps, Malaysia abounds in festivals all the year round. To catalogue the many customs of only one racial group would test the energies of a whole faculty of anthropology. Let it suffice, therefore, if we briefly mention only the main festivals which enliven the Malaysian calendar

Each festival has its distinctive racial overtones; but it is not the dazzled foreigner who enjoys them most but local Malaysians, whatever their race, class or creed, because they understand their neighbours and re-

joice with them. The parade of major festivals unfolds as follows:

January 1, New Year's Day, is a festive date that needs no explanation to Westerners, though no longer observed as a public holiday in Malaysia

Between November and February, according to the position of the moon, comes the great Malay festival of Hari Raya Puasa. The prelude to this celebration is the religious fast lasting a whole month in the ninth Mohammedan month of Ramadan. In accordance with the great Prophet's teachings, all Muslims abstain from food and drink from sunrise to sundown during this month. Only the sick and ailing or those on a difficult journey are excused from fasting.



The National Mosque in Jalan Sultan Hisamuddin, Kuala Lumpur.

As the big day draws near, elaborate preparations are made. Houses are freshly painted and put into good repair, new clothes are bought, cakes and sweetmeats baked and stored, new curtains sewn. On the eve of Hari Raya Puasa a watch is begun by the religious elders for the first sight of the new moon while the whole country waits. When the moon is sighted, the celebrations begin.

In the morning, prayers are said. Then, in all their colourful finery the Muslim community goes out on gay visiting jaunts and sightseeing trips. Customarily, the elders stay at home and await the visits of friends and relatives, while the younger set goes visiting. Sweetmeats and cakes are partaken, cinemas do a roaring trade, and parks and places of amusement are filled to overflowing with crowds of

merry-makers. Hari Raya is robustly enjoyed.

In the beginning of February is Thai-pusam, the birthday of Lord Subramaniam, one of the paramount Hindu deities. In Kuala Lumpur, much religious activity takes place at the Batu Caves. In the morning thousands of Indians purify themselves by bathing in a nearby river before climbing the 272 steps to the cave in which the gem-encrusted image of Subramaniam is enshrined.

As priests chant prayers at the river's edge, penitent devotees with vows to fulfil go into a convulsive trance. They are then skewered through their tongues and even cheeks, and through the skin of their backs and chests with long silver needles. With no outward signs of pain or bleeding, they take up "kavadis" and begin their walk to the foot of the

cave and up the many steps to the shrine. Outrunners precede them to clear a path through the mass of devotees. On reaching the shrine, the penitents are relieved of their kavadis and priests pull out the silver skewers.

Tourists are welcome to witness and photograph the ceremonies but must take off their shoes before entering the shrine.

In late January or February, according to the lunar calendar, comes Chinese New Year. Preparations for this great celebration begin weeks before. Homes will be repainted or at least scoured spick and span, delicacies will be stocked up, new clothes readied in new-lined drawers, debts will be paid, stacks of red fire-crackers will be held in readiness, and red-packets (Ang Pow), for presentation to visitors' children, await distribution.

Then comes the eve of the big day and that's when the celebrations and festivities commence. The traditional family gathering is held in all Chinese homes, rich and poor alike, and a hearty meal is enjoyed. The eldest of the family heads the table and it is held traditional for alcoholic liquor of some sort to be partaken. Toasts are made to the longevity of the elders and the prosperity of the family. In old China people travelled hundreds of miles in order to be with their family on New Year's Eve and in Malaysia it is still the same. All over the country there is a continuous influx and exodus as people travel to the traditional family gatherings.

At midnight, the New Year is officially ushered in. Doors must be opened at an auspicious hour in the morning to welcome in the new year's good luck. All sweeping must cease and all brooms put away. The ceremonial opening of doors is accompanied by the firing of crackers and the offering of joss-sticks to the gods.



After prayers, children will kneel before their parents and bow deeply, wishing them longevity and prosperity in the new year ahead. "Modern" children only shake hands with their parents and say a Westernised "Happy New Year". The traditional red packets containing varying sums of money are distributed. The family then either departs for a round of visiting or awaits visitors and puts off visiting till later in the day.

Besides the customary new clothes, haircuts and baths, the Chinese have other special observances to keep on New Year's Day. All shops will be closed and the ever-present street-hawker will be gone. Whether he is doctor, dentist, clerk, cobbler or peanut-vendor, no self-respecting Chinese works on New Year's Day. Even coffee-shops close and the markets are silent.

In the home no clothes can be washed or hung to dry. Children are warned to use no harsh words and to be loving and forgiving; and if they err they are gently restrained and forgiven and are not given a healthy whacking since tears must be avoided. Inauspicious topics must not be mentioned; if they are unavoidable then they are referred to euphemistically.

The visiting goes on for fifteen days when the celebrations officially come to an end. On the fifteenth night, "Chap Goh Meh", the celebrations reach an earsplitting peak with the firing of traditional house-high lengths of crackers hung from bamboo poles. This is the night of nights for young maidens; dressed in their best finery, they go sightseeing and "eating-the-wind". This is also the night for enterprising beaus to take the field in search

Shopping for the Chinese New Year celebrations.





Aerial view of the National Museum in Kuala Lumpur.

of the fair of face while musicians play old melodies to set the mood.

Business organisations and clan societies contribute to the organization of lantern processions, dragon-dances complete with flaring fire-balls, beauty-floats, "chingay" processions and lion dances. The lion dances, in particular, are unforgettable sights. Teams of young gymnasts take to the streets with their bejewelled cloth lions, each followed by their percussion band. Business houses hang red packets containing varying sums (the bigger the packet, the higher the perch) from poles out of their third or fourth floor windows and the lion dance teams try to reach the tempting prizes. To see acrobats attain a vertical height of some thirty to forty feet by forging a human ladder, amidst the banging of drums, the clanging of cymbals and the smoke and din of fire-crackers is truly an unforgettable experience.

After the last display, the celebrations come to an end.

The Malay feast of Hari Raya Haji marks the tenth day of the twelfth moon in the Mohammedan calendar when pilgrims in Mecca finalise their status as a "Haji", a title given to all who have completed the pilgrimage to Mecca. The day is a public holiday throughout Malaysia.

In May comes an important though unpretentious celebration—Vesak Day. This is the birthday of the Buddha. The nation's thousands of Buddhists observe a day of abstinence from fish and meat and devote themselves to prayers. Serene lantern processions are held in the bigger towns. In particular, Buddhists perform deeds of kindness and charity. The aged and destitute always benefit on Vesak Day.

The festival of Mandi Safar is observed by Malaysian Muslims on the last Wednesday of the month of Safar (or Nahas, the month in which the Great Prophet was taken ill). On the Tuesday before the appointed day, there is a great exodus from kampongs and hamlets to the sea. On foot, on bicycles, in motorcars and even in caravanlike bullock carts, whole families migrate with all the necessary equipment for a two-day stay at the seaside. Not unnaturally, the occasion is regarded as a welcome break from the monotonous grind of daily chores and it takes on the proportions of a gigantic beach-side celebration. Tents and stalls are set up; tempting delicacies are on sale, and games and amusements are held.

On Wednesday itself, holy sentences from the Koran are written on paper or leaves, together with the name of the Prophet, and the writings are placed in the sea. In remote inland kampongs wells replace the sea. The water is then regarded as "Ayer Wapak"

and the participants, all appropriately garbed, bathe in this water (or in the sea) and thus wash away all "malang" or ill-luck.

After the bath, all dress in their best and prepare to enjoy themselves. Until late into the night, pressure lamps light up scenes of merry-making. Tanjong Kling, a beach seven miles from Malacca, is particularly noted for its gaiety, large groups of revellers cover the beach and singing and music can be heard till the small hours of the morning.

The birthday of the Prophet Mohamed occurs in May or June and is a national holiday. In the principal towns, the celebration takes the form of processions through the streets; banners are carried and slogans are recited in honour of the Prophet.

In the Seventh Moon of the Chinese calender comes the festival of the Hungry Ghosts (referred to aloud as "the good folk"). Earlier, during the Third Moon, the Chinese observe the "Ching Ming" festival. This is equi-



valent to the Western All Souls Day. People make offerings to the spirits of the departed and visit cemeteries to sweep graves and pray.

For those spirits unfortunate enough to be without relatives to bring them offerings, the Seventh Moon gives them an opportunity to visit earth for one day. Offerings of food are placed outside doors and silver joss-paper is burned to appease these "hungry ghosts". The Cantonese do this on the 14th day of the moon while the Hokkiens observe the custom a day later.

In big market-places this altruistic appeasement of the unfortunate souls takes on grandiose proportions. Huge altars are heaped high with choice foods (whole roasted pigs are common offerings) and three-day performances of Chinese opera in the traditional style are staged.

Financed by the affluent towkays of the market stalls, stages are erected (often commandeering a whole market-square) and altars are set up. Quite naturally, the populace avail themselves of the free performances by the highly paid operatic troupes; and since hawkers and food vendors find it expedient to congregate there, too, a three days celebration with a massive turn-out results.

Malaysia day is celebrated with much enthusiasm on August 31. Public buildings are illuminated and streets decorated. There are processions, stage shows, music festivals and a great variety of other events.

The Eighth Moon of the Chinese lunar calendar brings with it the Moon Cake Festival. Legend has it that in the time of the Manchu regime in China, each Chinese house-hold had a Manchurian soldier "boarding-in" as a non-paying and, doubtless, unwelcome guest. Since everything said

was overheard, the wily Chinese hit on the plan of a "Moon-Cake" festival, during which cakes were exchanged between households. As one may surmise the exchange explained people's movements and the cakes held secret messages. In this way, plans for a national uprising were distributed on the night of the full-moon in a particular year. The Chinese seized weapons and slew the Manchu oppressors.

At Moon Cake time in Malaysia, huge and colourful cloth banners hang outside the shops which make them and thus advertise their specialties. For two whole weeks, shops are bedecked with these gaudy banners and hung thick with paper or cellophane lanterns made in the shape of dragons, goldfishes, globes, butterflies, diamonds—in fact all the shapes and colours imaginable that can gladden the heart of a young child.

The cakes are of various types with a variety of fillings and to chance upon a Moon Cake Festival and not to try a delicious cake is to miss a Heaven-sent opportunity. The cakes are carefully selected by the buyers and taken home. Some are put aside, some are exchanged and some very quickly vanish. On the 15th day of the Eighth Moon, the cakes set aside are offered to the household patron saints and universal deities, after which they are eaten. The pomelo is often put on the altar on such a day. At night, children light up their fancy lanterns and form processions while the adults take advantage of the bright moonlight in their own fashion. Though it has none of the customary noise and clamour of a Chinese celebration, the Moon Cake Festival has the charm, piquancy and serenity of a tiny prayer bell on a quiet afternoon.

The Ninth Moon brings with it the grand festival of the Nine Emperor Gods. While the birthdays of saints and deities are not lacking in the Chinese calendar and each new celebration takes place before the last is forgotten, the festival of the Nine Emperor Gods (Kiew Ong Yeah) is regarded by the Chinese as something special.

In the first place, the Ong Yeah hold a lofty position in the hierarchy of Chinese deities (their flag of office being yellow instead of black or red). Secondly, the festival lasts nine days. Lastly, to participate in the ceremonies one must purify oneself by going on a vegetarian diet for a minimum of three days. Some devotees stay at temples for the whole nine days of the festival, leading a celibate life.

The ceremonies begin on the first day of the Ninth Moon, when the spirits of the Nine Emperor Gods return to earth. The mediums whom they are to possess have purified themselves by following certain observances. The gods then possess the mediums, who go into a trance, their bodies shaking spasmodically. Whilst in possession of the mediums' physical bodies, the gods will answer questions put to them by the committee members of the temple or by devotees who wish to consult them. The mediums are carried on sedan chairs in which razor-sharp blades or needle-pointed spikes form the seat. However, though their bodies shake violently, the mediums remain unscathed.

Throughout the nine days devotees will visit the nearest temple dedicated to the Nine Emperor Gods and pray for good fortune, good health or, perhaps, for relief from some sorrow in family life. A strip of yellow cloth is often bought from the temple and worn around the right wrist as a talisman and a token of faith. If the



visitor to Kuala Lumpur sees such wristlets worn during the Ninth Moon, the chances are that they have been obtained from the Kiew Ong Yeah Temple at Ampang New Village, five miles from the capital.

The ceremonies usually culminate with a fire-walking ritual on the ninth day of the Ninth Moon. A special pit 20 feet long by 10 feet wide is filled with charcoal and fired. When the charcoal is hot enough, a procession of mediums and devotees (some to fulfil vows for answered prayers) carry

a sedan chair bearing the image of the Nine Emperor Gods and amidst the throbbing of drums and the clash of cymbals slowly walk across the hot charcoals in their bare feet. The cynic would be ill-advised to follow them across, since the searing heat wilts a freshly-plucked flower at a distance of a few feet. The ceremony ends when the procession has crossed and re-crossed the fire three or four times.

In the evening, all the devotees form a procession, often one to two miles long, to escort the gods to the sea-side, at which point a ceremonial boat bears certain relics away. The lights from the vehicles in the procession, the long unending line of glowing bunches of joss-sticks and the fragrant clouds of smouldering joss give the whole procession an air of breath-catching mysticism that is quite unforgettable.

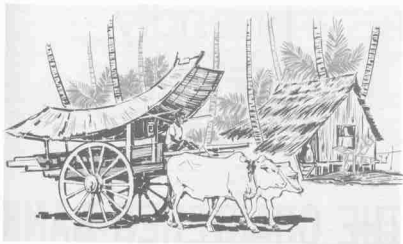
In October, Hindus celebrate one of their great festivals, Deepavali or "The Festival of Lights". A less robust festival than Thaipusam, Deepavali commemorates the victory of Lord Krishna over a demon king. The pre-

dominant tone of Deepavali is one of gaiety and merry-making.

As is usual, visits to friends take up part of the day in which prayer has had first call. Then a trip to the amusement parks or a cinema show completes the day's enjoyment. At certain temples the religious overtones are emphasised with fire-walking ceremonies.

Should the tourist not be able to visit Kuala Lumpur between January and November, he should not hesitate to come in December. For there is still one grand festival to participate in and enjoy—Christmas.

Though snow never falls here, a window-shopping trip around town can bring one nostalgically close to winter as white-sprayed windows vie with holly bedecked displays. The churches of Malaysia are many and a Christmas Service in a church of your own denomination will make you feel quite at home. For the more merry-minded, the viands and wines of the many hotels and nightclubs of Kuala Lumpur will give you fullest satisfaction.





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ON AUGUST 31, 1957, the eleven states of Malaya — known as the richest of developing countries — became independent after 170 years of British protection. The changeover from a dependent to an independent country was noteworthy in that constitutional progress was achieved through peaceful means. Although negotiations with the British ran far from smoothly at times, this was one of the happiest "hand-overs" the world has known.

The policies of the Malaysian Government, both domestic and foreign, are directed from the capital, Kuala Lumpur. Here are the headquarters of all Government departments.

The Constitution is unique in that this sunny, cheerful country is the only one in the world where the Royal Head of State, known as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, is elected by secret ballot from among the Rulers of the various states. His deputy, the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, is chosen the same way. They hold office for five years. The Royal Head of State celebrates his official birthday on June 3 which is a public holiday.

The cabinet, appointed by the Head of State from among members of either House of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister, is in turn collectively responsible to Par-

liament. From among members of the House of Representatives (the Dewan Ra'ayat), the Head of State appoints as Prime Minister a member who he believes will command the confidence of the majority of the other members.

Parliament comprises the Senate, (the Dewan Negara) and the House of Representatives (the Dewan Ra'ayat). Of the 58 members of the Senate, 32 are appointed by the Head of State from amongst persons who have rendered distinguished public service, achieved distinction in the professional, commercial, industrial or cultural fields, or are capable of representing the interests of the aborigines.

Twenty-six, two from each state of Malaysia, are elected by the legislative assemblies of the thirteen states. From amongst its members (none of



*Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein,
Prime Minister.*

whom can be less than 30 years old) the Senate chooses a President, the Yang di-Pertuan Dewan Negara. Senators serve six years and half the seats become vacant alternately every three years.

The House of Representatives is wholly elected and consists of 144 members. Representatives are elected for a five-year term; 104 from the eleven states of Malaya, 24 from Sarawak, and 16 from Sabah. The House of Representatives is presided over by a Speaker, the Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat, chosen from amongst its members who must all have attained the age of 21.

The last General Elections for Parliament and State Assemblies were held in Malaysia in May 1969.

As the legislative authority for the nation, Parliament makes laws which apply to the country as a whole. But it is not the sole law-making body, for the legislative assemblies of the

individual states also make laws in their respective states. On matters not reserved for Parliament and also on matters pertaining to Muslim religion and Malay customs, the state legislative assemblies may pass their own laws. Residual power lies with the states, though Federal Law shall prevail if inconsistencies arise.

Each of the eleven states of mainland Malaysia (now known as Western Malaysia or Malaysia Barat) has its own state government headed by its Ruler (two of the states have Governors). Rulers, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, enjoy prerogative, power and jurisdiction in their own states. The Constitution, however, provides that a Ruler who is elected Head of State ceases automatically to rule in his own state and his place is taken by a Regent or Regency Council.

Ministers of the Malaysian Government:

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence:

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs:

Tun (Dr.) Ismail bin Dato Haji Abdul Rahman.

Minister of Finance:

Tun Tan Siew Sin.

Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications:

Tun V. T. Sambanthan.

Minister of Health:

Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir.

Minister without Portfolio:

Tan Sri Ong Yoke Lin.

Minister of Commerce and Industry :

Tuan Haji Mohamed Khir bin Johari

Minister of Labour :

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam.

Minister of National and Rural Development :

Inche Abdul Ghafar bin Baba.

Minister of Agriculture and Lands :

Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Jawi.

Minister of Transport :

Dato Ganie Gilong.

Minister without Portfolio :

Mr. Lee Siok Yew.

Minister of Information and Culture :

Dato Hamzah bin Dato Abu Samah.

Minister of Social Welfare :

Tan Sri Fatimah binte Haji Hashim.

Attorney-General :

Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Yusof.

Minister of Education :

Inche Hussein bin Onn.

Minister with Special Functions :

Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie.

Minister of Technology, Local Government and Housing :

Dato Ong Kee Hui.

Assistant Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Department :

Inche Abdul Taib bin Mahmud.

Assistant Minister of Finance :

Inche Ali bin Haji Ahmad.

Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development :

Dato Abdul Samad bin Idris.

Assistant Minister of Labour :

Mr. Lee San Choon.

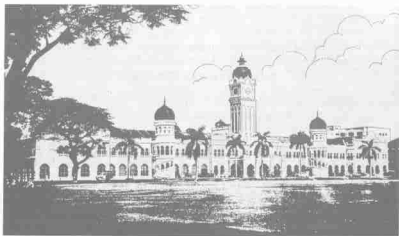
Assistant Minister of Defence :

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

Assistant Minister of Home Affairs :

Inche Mohamed bin Yaacob.

State Secretariat Building, Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur





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In Kuala Lumpur the Majestic takes pride of place in being the best located hotel with an atmosphere of unmatched excellence. Just across the road from the Railway Station, it commands an excellent view of the town from the Roof Garden, a most popular spot for private parties.

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KUALA LUMPUR

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KUALA LUMPUR – Malaysia's Capital

KUALA LUMPUR is the capital of Malaysia, as well as the capital of the State of Selangor, the second most populous state in Malaysia. It is a fast developing modern city which yet retains the fascinating glamour and kaleidoscopic colour of the East.

Modern buildings of glass and steel soar skywards alongside stately mosques and Moorish style buildings. The picturesque railway station looks like the palace of a Caliph, straight from the pages of the Arabian Nights.

The capital is 18 miles inland from the west coast and approximately mid-way between the north and south of mainland Malaysia. It can be reached by air, train and road from Singapore, 250 miles to the south. The nearest port is Port Swettenham, 29 miles to the west.

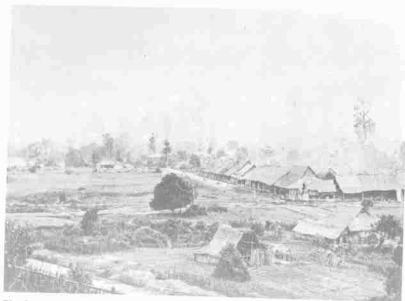
East and West mingle in Kuala Lumpur in friendship and harmony. Malays in colourful songkoks, bajus and sarongs, turbaned Sikhs, slender cheongsam-clad Chinese girls, lovely Indian and Ceylonese girls in brilliant saris, and saffron-robed Buddhist monks add splashes of fascinating colour to the street scenes.

This is Kuala Lumpur today, wealthy, thriving, full of confidence, covering 37 square miles with a population of 875,800, fringed by vast rubber estates, oil palm plantations, and tin mines. Rubber, palm oil and tin are the three mainstays of the nation's prosperous and progressive economy.

The population of the capital is made up of approximately 61% Chinese, 17% Indians, 15% Malays and 7% others.

Kuala Lumpur was created 112 years ago. The name means "Muddy River Mouth" and 112 years ago that was exactly what the site was, a muddy uninhabited area where the Klang and Gombak rivers meet.

Measured in terms of history, 112 years are not very much, but it would be wrong to conclude that Kuala Lumpur is lacking in interesting historical background. No Government decrees created it as Canberra, Ankara or Bra-



The Padang in Kuala Lumpur as it looked in 1884. A line of attap huts stood on the site of the present Secretariat and General Post Office buildings.

silia were created. Kuala Lumpur grew out of human desires, hopes and aspirations. It has experienced the pangs of birth and growth, civil war, foreign invasion, fire, famine and flood.

The first two decades of Kuala Lumpur's growth from 1859 to 1880 are so full of dramatic events that they are worthy of the attention of historians. Then followed the patient, gradual development, culminating in the beautiful city we know today.

Tin created Kuala Lumpur. The nation's oldest industry was originally concentrated in the Kinta Valley of Perak, some 150 miles to the north. However, there had long been rumours that extensive tin deposits were to be found in the upper Klang river basin and, in 1830, Sultan Mohamed began prospecting in the region but without success.

Despite the setback, the lure remained strong. In 1857 the Sultan's nephew, Raja Juma'at, who had grown rich from mining ventures at Lukut in the north, together with his brother, Raja Abdullah chief of the ancient capital of Klang, and with additional capital from two Chinese businessmen from Malacca, Chee Yam Chuan and Lim Say Hoe, launched an expedition to probe the jungles along the upper reaches of the Klang river. They engaged 87 Chinese miners who poled by raft up the river until they came to the confluence of the Klang and Gombak rivers.

Here they left the river and struck inland through dense tropical jungles, until they found immensely rich tin deposits near what is now known as Ampang. This great initial success, which surpassed even their most opti-

mistic hopes, also had tragic consequences when almost the entire labour force was struck down by malaria. Within four weeks 69 of the original 87 miners had died.

Raja Abdullah was undeterred by this misfortune. He organised another labour force of 150 men and sent them into the area. Shortly afterwards, tin in commercial quantities started coming down river by boat and the flow gradually increased.

In 1859, two enterprising Chinese traders from Lukut, Hiu Siew and Ah Sze Keledok, started a small trading post at the point where the river traffic began and which became known as Muddy River Mouth, or Kuala Lumpur. Hiu Siew, a man of unusual ability and enterprise, won the respect and friendship of Raja Abdullah, who appointed

him first headman of the small but important Chinese community of Kuala Lumpur, with the title of "Capitan China". Under him the community prospered and mining operations increased. In 1862 Hiu Siew died and was succeeded by Liu Ngim Kong.

During these early years two powerful and rival secret societies became active in the State of Selangor. One, the Hai San, controlled Kuala Lumpur, whilst the other, the Ghi Hin, operated in Kanching, a small township a short distance away. They fought each other with great bitterness and cruelty, causing considerable public unrest and retarding the development and economic progress of Kuala Lumpur.

On the death of Liu Ngim Kong in 1868, the Sultan appointed Yap Ah Loy "Capitan China" of both Kuala

A view of present day Kuala Lumpur.





Parliament House in Kuala Lumpur's Lake Gardens.

Lumpur and Kanching. There was much opposition to the appointment from Chinese traders and influential businessmen, because Yap was a comparative newcomer to Malaya. He had arrived in Malacca as a penniless youth of seventeen only 14 years earlier but in these 14 years he had become one of the most powerful men in the Chinese community.

Yap Ah Loy had an abundance of all the qualities necessary for advancement in life. He was courageous, intelligent and could be ruthless when necessary. While only an assistant to Liu Ngim Kong, he had managed Liu's mines, assisted him as headman and, in addition, opened some mines of his own, trading under the name of Chop Tet Sang. His ventures prospered and he soon acquired great wealth.

The capital of the state of Selangor had hitherto been the ancient town of Klang, twenty-two miles west of Kuala Lumpur. In 1879 preparations were begun to move the capital to Kuala Lumpur.

The British, who had been established in Singapore, Malacca and Penang for some considerable time, now entered into treaties with the various Malay sultanates. They appointed their first resident official in Selangor in 1874 and moved the offices of their Resident Official from Klang to Kuala Lumpur in March 1880.

The same year Britain's Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Frederick Weld visited Kuala Lumpur for the first time and was impressed with its location. He appointed Frank Swettenham, a Singapore official, Britain's Resident in Kuala Lumpur.

Swettenham, an able and enlightened man, quickly realised that Kuala Lumpur, a ramshackle town of attap huts, unhealthy and over-crowded, would have to be pulled down and rebuilt. He encouraged local businessmen to start brick and lime kilns and, by 1886, 15 brick and six lime kilns were in operation. The old town was pulled down, one street at a time, and wider thoroughfares were built lined with brick houses and shops. By 1887, there were 518 brick houses in Kuala Lumpur. The population rose to 4,050, the town became better organised and health standards improved.

The incomparable Yap Ah Loy did not live to see the transformation he had helped so much to bring about. On April 15, 1885, he died and was mourned by the whole town.

Other changes took place in Kuala Lumpur with the construction of smelting furnaces, foundries and workshops required to support the growing mines. Kerosine for street lighting appeared in 1884 and the first steam fire-engine arrived in 1888. A gay and festive Kuala Lumpur greeted the arrival of the first train from Klang on September 15, 1886.

Work on Kuala Lumpur's beautiful lake gardens was begun in 1888 and continued for ten years. The first rubber trees, "*Herea Brasiliensis*," introduced in 1876 and 1877, were flourishing in eight estates by 1897. Coffee growing was started in the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur in 1884 but the attempt collapsed in 1900 due to a fall in price and the depredations of fungus and other pests. Coffee growing was never fully developed and today only grows on some 18,400 acres.

A memorable year was 1890 which saw the visit of King Chulalongkorn of Siam, and the opening of the first

English school. The same year also saw the setting up of a sanitary board to deal with cleansing, lighting and administration in the fast-growing town.

By 1891 the export of tin had increased five-fold since Yap Ah Loy put the industry on its feet in 1878. A larger and better equipped English school, the Victoria Institution, was opened in 1893. The exotic Moorish-style government buildings, begun in 1894 were completed in 1897 at a cost of \$152,000.

Kuala Lumpur became the capital of the New Federated Malay States (Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Perak and Pahang) in 1896, and in April that year received its first piped water from the new reservoir at Ampang which provided a population of 25,000 with 500,000 gallons a day. The same year saw the completion of Pudu Jail begun in 1891. It cost \$327,000 and was designed to house 520 prisoners.

In December 1896, journalistic history was made with the inauguration of the town's first daily newspaper, *The Malay Mail*, which started with a modest 200 copies. This paper is still being published and today has a circulation of approximately 20,000.

By 1910 the population of Kuala Lumpur had reached 45,000 and the present impressive railway station was built. Roads and housing improved and by 1916 the town centre was becoming congested. Severe flooding in the 1920's caused much damage and inconvenience. A Town Planning Board was inaugurated in 1921. The following year saw the visit of Britain's Prince of Wales.

Disastrous floods in 1925 and 1926 caused loss of life and thousands of dollars worth of damage. Kuala Lumpur was isolated for days and it was obvious that something had to be done to

prevent this happening again in the future. A flood prevention scheme, financed by a budget surplus, was started in 1928. It included construction of Klang and Lornie roads alongside a straightened river and this also facilitated road travel to Klang.

In 1929 the first radio station went on the air under the call sign ZGE. It closed in 1938 but was revived during the Japanese occupation.

After experiencing its first air raids at Christmas 1941, Kuala Lumpur was occupied by the Japanese on January 11, 1942. It was bombed by the Allies in 1945 in the course of a raid on the marshalling yards preparatory to invasion. Kuala Lumpur witnessed the surrender of the Japanese forces in Malaya on September 13, 1945.

A British Military Administration took over until 1946, when the Malay-

an Union of the nine Malay states, together with Penang and Malacca, was formed. The Union was eventually dissolved and the Federation of Malaya came into being in 1948 with a constitution more acceptable to the people.

The same year saw the start of the 12-year Emergency, the nation's fight against Communist subjugation and terrorism. The resultant influx of thousands of squatters into the suburbs of Kuala Lumpur created new problems in housing and administration. Another major problem was the thousands of unplanned dwellings which had come into being during the war years.

One solution to the problem was the creation of Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur's satellite town. Plans were drawn up in 1952 and a start was made the following year. Today Petaling Jaya is an unprecedented

The mammoth Stadium Negara in Kuala Lumpur.



success. A completely modern town, covering 4,717 acres, with both residential and industrial areas, it has a population of over 92,650 with more than 16,300 homes and 264 factories. It is seven miles from the centre of Kuala Lumpur.

In November 1956, the Duke of Edinburgh visited Malaya, spending two days in Kuala Lumpur, which gave him a great welcome. Other royal visitors in the persons of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester came as the Queen's representatives on the most memorable occasion in the history of the town, the proclamation of Malayan Independence.

The year was 1957, the date August 31 and the venue the new Merdeka Stadium. Representatives of 40 countries and some 25,000 citizens were present, despite inclement weather, to see Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman receive from the Duke the Constitutional Instrument embodying the independence of the country from British rule.

September of the same year witnessed another historic event, the installation of His Majesty, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as Paramount Ruler of the Federation of Malaya, and the installation of the Deputy Head of State, the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The historic year also marked the beginning of the Kuala Lumpur division of the University of Malaya. The University is another outstanding example of the progress of Kuala Lumpur. Rising out of the Pantai Valley like a futuristic vision, it is becoming renowned throughout Asia as an outstanding seat of learning. From an initial enrolment of 100 the university has grown to the present 7,000 students in seven faculties.

Kuala Lumpur, besides being the capital of the country, is also the capital of the State of Selangor. The

state is ruled by an Executive Council composed of nine committees and a 28-man Legislative Assembly. No specific powers are delegated to the nine committees of the Executive Council but they may investigate relevant matters and make recommendations to the Executive Council. A third body, the Dewan di-Raja, exists as an advisory body to the Sultan and is empowered to elect a new Sultan or a Regent as circumstances may require.

The state is divided into seven administrative districts, each controlled by a District Officer. Although the seat of the Selangor State Government is at Kuala Lumpur, the Royal residence is at Klang, 22 miles from the capital.

A new state capital is being established at Batu Tiga, to allow more "elbow room" in Kuala Lumpur for the rapidly growing Federal Government.

Since April 1961, Malaysia's capital has been administered by a Commissioner assisted by an Advisory Board of six official and five unofficial members responsible to the Minister of Home Affairs.

Recent years have seen further great progress in the expansion and improvement of Kuala Lumpur. The capital has been host to a succession of great international conferences and has been honoured by visits of numerous world leaders.

So today, at the end of over a century's growth, Kuala Lumpur, the capital and largest town in the 13-state Federation of Malaysia, formed on September 16, 1963, stands on the threshold of a bright future, the capital of a free, multi-racial people, with one of the highest standards of living in Asia, a stable economy and a wise, enlightened and democratic Government.



FORTUNA HOTEL KUALA LUMPUR'S MOST TALKED ABOUT HOTEL

- * 90 luxuriously furnished rooms, all with wall-to-wall carpeting, individual temperature controlled air-conditioning, private bath, automatic direct-line telephone, and 24-hour room service.
- * Exciting Nightclub & Restaurant—Modern jazz music and exotic floor-shows for your entertainment.
- * Steak House—Superb Continental cuisine, elegant and sophisticated atmosphere.
- * Excellent 24-hour service Coffee House serving drinks and snacks.
- * Ample car park facilities.

TARIFF—Single \$26, Double \$32, Suite \$66.

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87 JALAN BERANGAN, OFF JALAN TREACHER, KUALA LUMPUR.

WHERE TO STAY IN KUALA LUMPUR



KUALA LUMPUR has some really excellent hotels. There are several of international standard which, in spite of their top-class rating, compare very favourably in price with those of other capitals. Standards of service are remarkably high and always amazingly friendly and cheerful. Good hotel restaurants can be taken for granted at these establishments, as can air-conditioning.

For those who are holidaying on a budget, Kuala Lumpur has several clean and comfortable Chinese hotels where visitors can live very economically.

Kuala Lumpur's top hotels do much more than just provide accommodation. Their lively nightclubs, good food, all-night coffee shops, bars, and beauty parlours are amenities shared by residents and visitors alike, providing a focal point for much of the city's social life. The tenderest steaks, coolest drinks and most smiling service are as often as not, found within their elegant doors. The rates quoted are in Malaysian Dollars.

Some of the main hotels, listed alphabetically:

COLISEUM

98-100 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Tel. 83848). Conveniently located in town, close to the main shopping centre. Daily rates from \$7 to \$14.

EMBASSY

205 Jalan Imbi (Tel. 21131). Specializes in Chinese meals and has a roof garden restaurant. Daily rates: Single \$12, Double from \$14 to \$18.

FEDERAL

Jalan Bukit Bintang (Tel. 22701). An ultramodern hotel, fully air-conditioned with 450 rooms and suites. Facilities include a revolving rooftop lounge, a Continental restaurant, the Mandarin



Swimming pool and garden terrace at Federal Hotel, Kuala Lumpur.

Palace specializing in Chinese food and with floorshows featuring international artistes, the Kontiki poolside restaurant, a Coral Bar, Piano Bar, Coffee House with 24-hour service, a nightclub, Turkish baths and sauna facilities, a swimming pool, a shopping arcade and a bowling centre. Daily rates: Single \$39, Double \$48 to \$78.

FORTUNA

87 Jalan Berangan, Off Jalan Treacher. (Tel. 299431). A first class tourist hotel conveniently situated in central Kuala Lumpur. 90 luxuriously furnished rooms and suites, all with wall-to-wall carpeting, private bath, telephone, individual temperature controlled air-conditioning, and piped music. Steak House, 24-hour service Coffee House, Chinese restaurant and nightclub. Daily rates: Single \$26, Double \$32, Suites \$66.

GRAND

67 Jalan Treacher. (Tel. 26421). 35 air-conditioned single and double rooms, all with private bath and telephone. Restaurants serving Muslim, Chinese and European meals. Daily rates: Single from \$10 to \$15, Double \$18 to \$20.

KOWLOON

142 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. (Tel. 89981). Air-conditioned rooms with private bath. Has nightclub with hostesses, singer and dance band. Daily rates: Single \$14, Double \$20.

KUALA LUMPUR HILTON

Jalan Treacher. This 36-storey hotel with a magnificent view of the city is to be opened in early 1972. Will have a total of 500 fully air-conditioned and luxurious guest rooms, decorated with a colourful Malaysian flavour. Each room with private bathroom, direct



Malaysia's
Premier
Hotel

FEDERAL HOTEL

KUALA LUMPUR

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- * Revolving Bintang Lounge
- * Continental Sky Restaurant
- * Mandarin Palace (Restaurant & Night Club)
- * International Rooms
- * Two large Banquet Halls (1000 each for cocktails, 700 each for dinners).
- * Kon-ti-ki Steak Room & Poolside Restaurant.
- * Sun-kissed pool with cabanas.
- * Coral Bar
- * Coffee House (24 hrs. service) & Piano Bar.
- * The Latin Quarter Nightclub.
- * Turkish Baths/Sauna
- * 18-Lane Bowling Centre.
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- * Fabulous Nightclub and Chinese Restaurant, Steak House, Submarine Bar and a 24-hour service Coffee House.
- * Superb Chinese and European cuisine fit for the most discerning gourmet. The choicest wines, vodkas and cocktails to make your stay a memorable one.
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State Secretariat Building, Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur. Courtesy of Dept of Tourism, K.L.



Malaysian dancers at Shah's Village, Petaling Jaya. Courtesy of Encha H. M. Shah.

HILTON - SINGAPORE STYLE



SINGAPORE - INSTANT ASIA: A MYSTERIOUS MIXTURE OF CULTURES, CUSTOMS, PEOPLE. AND HILTON IS HERE OFFERING A FASCINATING VARIETY OF FUN, FOOD AND FACILITIES IN THE SAME HIGH HILTON STANDARDS. THERE'S HIN'S HEAVENLY COOKHOUSE. LOCAL EXOTICA ON A ROOF. TOP EDEN. THE HARBOUR GRILL, SPECIALISING IN U.S. BEEF. THE LONDON CLUB STYLED CLUB BAR. THE SPOT. SPOT WITH WILD HOT MUSIC. AND THE COFFEE SHOP WHICH NEVER CLOSSES. FUNCTION ROOMS TOO. FOR EVERY NEED. COME AND SEE SINGAPORE. HILTON STYLE.



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opening early 1972

Kuala Lumpur Hilton

dial telephone, radio and piped music. Melaka Grill will serve both international cuisine and local specialties. 24-hour service coffee shop. Large ballroom, function rooms and meeting rooms. Swimming pool and shopping arcade.

MAJESTIC

Opposite the railway station in Jalan Sultan Hisamuddin. (Tel. 84225). A family-type hotel with comfortable rooms, all air-conditioned. An open-air grill and good cuisine. Daily rates: Single from \$20 Double from \$30, Suites from \$55.

MALAYA

Jalan Bandar/Jalan Cecil. (Tel.27721) 150 air-conditioned rooms with wall to wall carpeting, private bath, self-dial telephone, temperature regulator and reditune music. Daily rates: Single from \$25, Double from \$30.

MALAYSIA

Jalan Bukit Bintang. (Tel.24371). In the centre of the theatre and shopping district. All rooms and suites well-appointed, air-conditioned, with reditune music, private bath and telephone. Two restaurants serve exotic Chinese cuisine, superb steaks and other Continental dishes. Daily rates: Single from \$25 to \$35, Double \$30 to \$40, Suites \$60 to \$70.

MERLIN

Jalan Treacher. (Tel. 87701). The premier hotel in Kuala Lumpur. Fully air-conditioned with 300 rooms ranging from attractive single rooms to lavish suites. An additional 416 rooms are in the process of construction. Facilities include the Dragon Court Chinese restaurant and nightclub, Harlequin restaurant and nightclub for Western cuisine, Lounge Bar, swimming pool, shopping arcade and bowling alley. Daily rates: Single from \$33, Double from \$48.

MEY WAH

18 Jalan Bukit Bintang. (Tel.84597). Air-conditioned rooms with private bath and telephone. Bar and restaurant facilities. Daily rates: Single \$12 and \$13, Double \$14.

MIRAMA

Jalan Birch. (Tel. 88991). 25 minutes' drive from Subang airport, half mile from railway station and the town centre. Fully air-conditioned, all rooms with wall-to-wall carpeting, private bath, telephone, T.V., 3-channel music and radio. Nightclub, Chinese restaurant, European restaurant, bar, and coffee house which is open around the clock. Daily rates: Single from \$31, Double from \$39.

PACIFIC

Jalan Ipoh. (Tel. 299582) 120 air-conditioned rooms with private bath. Has a restaurant and nightclub. Daily rates: Single from \$18, Double from \$22.

PARAMOUNT

154 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. (Tel. 85776). Air-conditioned rooms without private bath. Daily rates: Double \$13.

PARK

80 Jalan Bukit Bintang. (Tel. 201465). Air-conditioned rooms with private bath and telephone. Daily rates: Single \$12, Double \$16.

REX

132-134 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. (Tel. 82012). Without air-conditioning or private bath. Daily rates: Single \$6, Double \$8.

SHAH'S MOTEL

3 & 5 Lorong Sultan, Petaling Jaya. (Tel. 53163). Air-conditioned rooms

Malaysia HOTEL

JALAN BUKIT BINTANG, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA.
 TELEPHONE: 24371 • CABLE: MALAYABEST KUALALUMPUR



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All rooms and suites are modern, well-appointed, air-conditioned, with reditune music and each have a private telephone and bathroom.

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DOUBLE from US\$10.00 upwards

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Malaysia *Steakhouse*

Wine and dine in the steakhouse and enjoy a superb steak or choose from a wide variety of excellent continental dishes.



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with private bath. Serves Western and Malaysian food. Swimming pool. "The Hut" adjoining the motel features Malaysian cultural dances nightly from 7.30-9.30 p.m.

SHIRAZ

1-3 Jalan Medan Tuanku. (Tel. 24515). Air-conditioned rooms with private bath and telephone. Restaurant serves spicy North Indian dishes. Daily rates: Single \$15, Double \$16.

STATION

Railway Station, Jalan Hisamuddin (Tel. 82942). Offers a choice of rooms with or without air-conditioning. Ground floor dining room and air-conditioned grill room and bar. Daily rates: Single (inclusive board) from \$25 to \$38,

Double (inclusive board) from \$44 to \$55.

TAI ICHI

78 Jalan Bukit Bintang. (Tel. 290261). Air-conditioned rooms private bath and telephone. Daily rates: Single \$12, Double \$14.

TIVOLI

136-138 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Tel. 83488). Without air-conditioning or private bath. Daily rates: Single \$6, Double \$8.

TOWN HOUSE

22 Jalan Tong Shin. (Tel. 24471). 70 air-conditioned rooms and Chinese restaurant. Daily rates: Single from \$18, Double from \$24.

COLISEUM CAFE & HOTEL

98-100 JALAN TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN
(NEXT TO COLISEUM CINEMA)

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We are one of the oldest establishments in town. A unique atmosphere, good food and good drinking, since 1921. Our Hotel offers large air-conditioned rooms with friendly, personalised service. Spacious, air-conditioned Dining Hall and Bar. Excellent food at moderate prices. We're proud to offer you the best steaks in town!

and the country's only Drive-In in Petaling Jaya just off the Federal Highway. Hot dogs, hamburgers, milk shakes, sundaes, and apple pie a la mode are available with what is probably the fastest service in the Far East.

AKBAR RESTORAN: Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Specialises in Thandoori chicken, a north Indian dish, where the chicken is marinated in herbs, wines and spices for 24 hours before it is cooked in a charcoal oven. Also serves delicious Shish Kebab (skewered meat and vegetables cooked over charcoal fire and served with sauce)

A'LA Russe RESTAURANT & NIGHTCLUB: Mezzanine floor of Hotel Malaya, Jalan Cecil. A swinging spot with a combo providing dance music. There is a nightly floorshow by overseas artistes. Serves both Western and Chinese food.

ALOHA POLYNESIAN RESTAURANT: Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher. Adjacent to the swimming pool, where light snacks and refreshments are served daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. A cold

and hot buffet lunch is served every Sunday from 12.30 to 3 p.m.

BAHAGIA RESTAURANT: 5 Jalan Hale. Serves Malay, Chinese and European food. Their speciality is "Ayam Golek".

BILAL RESTAURANT: 33 Jalan Ampang. A very popular Indian Muslim restaurant specialising in crispy pan-cakes, known as roti, with extremely hot chicken and other curries. Inexpensive and good value.

CHANAYA RESTORAN: 64/4 Jalan Raja Muda. Specialises in tasty and spicy Malay food. Prices are reasonable.

LE COQ D'OR: 121 Jalan Ampang. An excellent restaurant serving superb European, Japanese and Chinese food. There is a comfortable lounge bar. The atmosphere is one of quiet luxury.

COLISEUM BAR & RESTAURANT: 98-100 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Was opened in the early twenties. A favourite meeting place of planters, miners and businessmen, it is noted for

Buffet luncheon Kontiki Restaurant, Federal Hotel, Kuala Lumpur.





good food, particularly steaks at moderate prices, and its well stocked bar

CONTINENTAL SKY RESTAURANT: On the 15th floor of the Federal Hotel, Jalan Bukit Bintang. The decor is tastefully modern and elegant. Specializes in superb European cuisine à la carte.

DRAGON COURT: Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher. This is a fabulous restaurant serving excellent Chinese and European food. A good floorshow and dance band ensure an enjoyable evening. Prices are slightly higher than the average for Kuala Lumpur.

EMBASSY ROOF GARDEN: Embassy Hotel, Jalan Imbi. Chinese food is the speciality here. They also serve Malaysian and European dishes. A popular rendezvous is the Cozy Corner Night Club open until 1 a.m. Reasonably priced.

FBC RESTAURANT: 37 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. A branch of Federal Bakery, boasts of some of the best pastries in the town.

FOOK'S CHICKEN INN: 3 Jalan Bandar. Well known for its spring and salted chickens, which can also be taken away for home consumption.

FORTUNA STEAK HOUSE: Fortuna Hotel 87 Jalan Berangan. Serves good Continental cuisine and excellent steaks. Reasonable prices.

GINZA JAPANESE RESTAURANT: 120 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Specializes in delicious Japanese dishes and wines. Prices fairly reasonable.

GOLDEN FLAMINGO: Denmark House, Jalan Ampang. Serves Russian steak on a flaming sword, and has a romantic Hungarian atmosphere.

HAKKA RESTAURANT: Chinwoo Stadium. This restaurant has a fabulous view of Kuala Lumpur, and specializes in southern Chinese cookery at moderate prices.

HARLEQUIN: Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher. A restaurant and nightclub serving Western cuisine, featuring a Continental orchestra and a nightly international floorshow.

THE HUT: Shah's Village, 3 & 5 Lorong Sultan, Petaling Jaya. Features Malaysian cultural dances nightly from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. A popular tourist attraction, and well worth a visit.

IMPERIAL ROOM: Malaysia Hotel, Jalan Bukit Bintang. Excellent Cantonese food prepared by Hong Kong chefs in a luxurious atmosphere. Prices are moderately high.

THE JAGUAR: Jalan Barat, Petaling Jaya. A popular restaurant and bar. Serves Chinese and European dishes.

JAYA RESTORAN: Mara Building, 232 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Specialises in spicy Malay food.

KASSIM RESTAURANT: 53 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Inexpensive Indian Muslim food. Huge helpings, but not much decor.

KONTIKI POOLSIDE RESTAURANT: Federal Hotel, Jalan Bukit Bintang. Distinctly Polynesian in decor, serving exotic Malaysian and Polynesian buffet and barbecue style lunches.

KOWLOON HOTEL NIGHT CLUB: 142 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Open until 1 a.m. daily. Excellent local dance bands and vocalists. Reasonably priced.

KUALA LUMPUR RESTAURANT: Hotel Malaya, Jalan Cecil. Specializes in excellent Chinese food. Reasonable prices.

KUM LENG RESTAURANT: 119 Jalan Pudu. Well known for its good Chinese food.

LEE WONG KEE RESTAURANT: Next to Odeon Theatre, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Specializes in Chinese food, particularly for private parties. Well worth considering when you have several guests to whom you wish to give an authentic Chinese meal. Prices

are reasonable considering the quality of food and service.

MAHSURI RESTAURANT: 197 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (1st Floor). Serves delicious spicy Malay food.

MAJID'S SATAY HOUSE: Bangunan UMNO, Jalan Ipoh. Famous for its tasty satay and variety of spicy Malay food. Prices are reasonable.

MAK YEE RESTAURANT: 5 Jalan 52/2, Petaling Jaya. Well-known for its delicious Chinese dishes such as sharks' fin soup, birds' nest and frog legs.

MALAYSIA STEAK HOUSE: Malaysia Hotel, Jalan Bukit Bintang. Well-known in Kuala Lumpur for its tender steaks served by waitresses in colourful national costume, the sarong kebaya.

MANDARIN PALACE: Federal Hotel, Jalan Bukit Bintang. One of the most elegant restaurants and nightclubs in the Far East, with excellent cuisine and service, and prices to match.

MAYFLOWER NIGHTCLUB: Fortuna Hotel, 87 Jalan Berangan. This gaily decorated place has a resident band and vocalist. Floor show each night and the food which is mainly Chinese is good.

MIRAMA NIGHTCLUB & RESTAURANT: Hotel Mirama, Jalan Birch. Serves excellent Chinese and European food in a pleasant atmosphere. Here you dine and dance to the soft music of a resident band and singer, and are entertained with a floorshow. Has a Steak House for superb sizzling steaks, and a 24-hour Coffee House.

ROBINSON RESTAURANT: Atop Robinson's Shopping Centre, Jalan Mountbatten. There are several restaurants and bars here. In the Jade Room the cuisine is Continental with music for dancing. The Scotch Bar is a favourite rendezvous. The Cathay

Chinese Restaurant has a lavishly elegant decor and a superb cuisine prepared by Hong Kong chefs. For people in a hurry there is the Royal Coffee Lounge. Prices, moderate to high.

SALAD BOWL: 7 Jalan Mountbatten. Specialises in first class salads. Serves snacks and Western dishes in air-conditioned comfort. A haven for weary shoppers.

SAN SAN RESTAURANT: Stadium Negara, Jalan Davidson. An air-conditioned eating place serving a selection of delicious Chinese dishes.

SAPPHIRE RESTAURANT: 39 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Serves excellent Muslim food.

SELANGOR CLUB: Jalan Raja. Very popular on Saturday nights with members and their guests. Has an air-conditioned ballroom and dining room and excellent food.

SHANGHAI HALL: 22 Jalan Tong Shin. Food takes second place here

The vocalists are attractive, and the band lively. Fully air-conditioned.

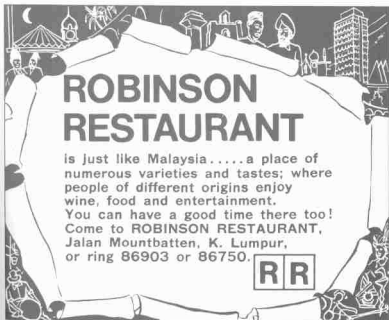
SHIRAZ RESTAURANT: 1-3 Jalan Medan Tuanku. Specialises in spicy Kashmir and other North Indian curries and dishes.

TAJMAHAL RESTAURANT: Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Another Indian Muslim Restaurant. Inexpensive, cheerful and good value, provided you like curry.

TIME TUNNEL: 93 Jalan Ampang, next to A.I.A. Building. A popular discotheque catering for the young and very young at heart.

YOW KEE RESTAURANT: Jalan Silang. Air-conditioned, and quite popular with the locals. Inexpensive.

ZIN ZIN RESTAURANT: 50 Jalan Klyné. Specializes in Hainan chicken and rice. Penang laksa and Hokkien noodles or mee. If you like any of these dishes, this is the place to go. Good value for money.



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SIGHTSEEING IN AND AROUND KUALA LUMPUR

A FASCINATING BLEND of ancient and modern, East and West, makes Kuala Lumpur particularly intriguing to the visitor. The city, known familiarly as K. L., is one of the fastest growing capitals in South East Asia. It has spread with the years and promises to expand even more rapidly now. A building boom is in full swing, constantly changing the face of the town.

Two rivers, the Gombak and Klang, meet in Kuala Lumpur. Kuala means mouth, Lumpur means muddy—hence its name. It was just a little over one hundred years ago that the Chinese, in search of tin, settled here. Now the largest town in West Malaysia, it has a population of approximately 875,800 in an area of 37 square miles.

The authorities have embarked on a 20 year master plan for a Greater Kuala Lumpur which is visualised as a circular garden city, six and a half miles in radius and covering 70,000 acres. Estimated population by 1985 is put at 2 million.

K. L. is often the venue of international conferences and many meetings of United Nations, governmental, professional and private organisations are held in the Malaysian capital.

The city first surprises then fascinates visitors with its unusual architecture. Imposing modern buildings contrast with stately government offices designed on Moorish lines. The architecture of such Moorish style buildings has sometimes caused tourists to mistake them for the palaces of sultans.

There are fine residences, Western in design, some typically Chinese streets, as well as interesting Malay kampongs. The homes at Kenny Hill are typically Western while many of the old homes in the Jalan Ampang area (Jalan is the Malay word for road) are just as typically Chinese in architecture. At Kampong Bahru, a Malay reserve, the houses are either of Malay or Minang Kabau architecture.

One of the natural landmarks of Kuala Lumpur is the Lake Gardens. Two lakes blend exquisitely with the



Royal Selangor Golf Club, Kuala Lumpur.

surrounding lawns planted with flowering shrubs and trees. A dual-road connecting Swettenham Road to the imposing Parliament buildings runs through the Lake Gardens.

The Malaysian Parliament House rising 250 feet over the rolling greens of the Lake Gardens has been described as "a proud beacon of democracy in the stormy waters of South-East Asia". The truly impressive Parliament House, formally opened on November 2, 1963, consists of an 18-storey tower block connected to a three-storey main block by two elevated bridge-like concourses.

The main block houses the Senate, the House of Representatives, various committee rooms, a banquet hall, restaurants, bars, lounges and the library. The tower block contains offices for ministers, senators and members of parliament.

The foundation stone of this magnificent project was laid on August 31, 1962, by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and it was completed at a cost of \$16 million. Parliament House is entirely air-conditioned, enclosed in glass and shielded from the heat by terrazzo sunbreakers. It should be on the sight-seeing list of all visitors to the capital.

Also in the Lake Gardens, on a hill in Jalan Clifford, is the National Monument, "a symbol of the eternal gratitude of the people of Malaya for the devotion and patriotism of all those brave men and women who suffered and died in the twelve long years of the Emergency"—Malaya's fight against Communist terrorism.

Designed by Felex W. de Weldon, the monument stands 51 feet high on a base 45 feet square. The bronze statuary depicts seven men of the Malayan

Security Forces, each 3½ times lifesize. The topmost figure holding the Malaysian flag symbolises leadership, unity and strength. The two alert men on either side of the standard bearer symbolise strength and vigilance. In the centre front, a man is comforting a wounded comrade, symbolising the suffering and sacrifices of soldiers of all ranks.

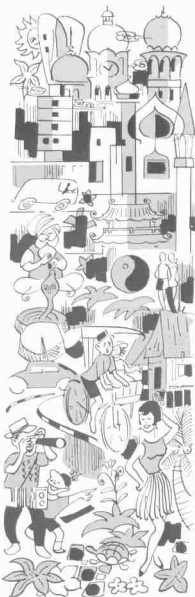
The cost of the monument, one million dollars, was donated by the government and public. The bronze figures were cast in Italy.

The Lake Gardens also contain King's House, the official residence of the British High Commissioner until the country's independence, and Carcosa, another impressive official home, which has been given by the people of Malaysia as a gift to the representatives of the British Crown.

Also in the Lake Gardens is a beautiful pavilion or Panggong, presented to the people of Kuala Lumpur by three foreign business firms on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Malaysia's independence in August 1967. The pavilion is used for cultural shows and lectures.

At the entrance to the Lake Gardens is the three-storey National Museum—Museum Negara—which holds special displays of Malaysian interest. The Museum was formally opened on August 31, 1963. The building is aesthetically Malaysian and functionally Western. The exhibits show Malaysia's cultural heritage, her customs and traditions. Air-conditioned exhibition galleries are on the first floor, offices, workshops and stores on the ground floor. A large central hall holds exhibitions on loan from other countries.

The opening hours for the National Art Gallery and the National Museum are 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. daily. Both are



closed from 12 noon to 2 p.m. on Fridays to enable the Muslim staff to attend the weekly prayers.

Incidentally, cameras are not permitted in the Museum and must be left at the door.

The Selangor Padang is the name of the large green in front of the Selangor Club, opposite the Secretariat, on Jalan Raja. Sporting events and parades used to be held here until the Merdeka Stadium was built. Some games are still played here but many of the national parades are now held at the Stadium.

Malaysia's National Art Gallery at 109 Jalan Ampang is situated in the grounds of the Tuanku Abdul Rahman Hall. The building was once the home of the millionaire Eu Tong Sen. Only a few years old, it houses the nucleus of a

permanent national collection of Malaysian art and has already held several international exhibitions.

Kuala Lumpur has several "skyscrapers" such as the 19-storey Bank Negara Building at the junction of Jalan Kuching and Jalan Swettenham; the multi-storey Wisma Damansara at Jalan Semantan and the Chartered Bank Building at Jalan Ampang. Nearing completion is a 26-storey International Trade Centre at Jalan Sulaiman.

Other imposing buildings include The State Secretariat, Town Hall, Railway Station and General Post Office are also of interest to the tourist.

In the heart of Kuala Lumpur is the sixteen-storey American International Building, owned by the American International Assurance Co. Ltd. Completed in October 1964, the ultra-modern building consists of a sixteen-storey

Model of a mythical bird, "Petala Wati", in the National Museum, Kuala Lumpur.





University Teaching Hospital, Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

office tower and an adjoining shopping arcade with landscaped gardens and a conveniently located parking area.

Another impressive building in Kuala Lumpur is the eight-storey Government building in Jalan Gurney. The building houses various departments attached to the Ministry of Rural Development, including the Survey Department, the Department of Mines, Commissioner of Lands, and the Federal Land Development Association.

The magnificent National Mosque in Jalan Sultan Hisamuddin was officially opened on August 27, 1965. The \$10 million building is located on a prominent site in the heart of the capital. It stands as a worthy symbol of the unity, faith and aspirations of the nation. It was five years in the building and was made possible by contributions from Malaysians of all communities, the state

governments and the federal government.

A lift ascends the 235-feet-high minaret. Fountains and ornamental pools, a gallery, a library and a special hall for Koran-reading competitions are among some of the beauties of this new mosque. Traditional Islamic decorations and domes like those of the Great Mosque in Mecca give it a wholly Muslim atmosphere.

A short distance from the National Mosque is a fountain bathed in myriads of multi-coloured lights. This is a gift to Tengku Abdul Rahman on his 63rd birthday from the Chinese community of Malaysia in appreciation of his able leadership over the years. The fountain is at the junction of Jalan Birch and Jalan Sulaiman.

The picturesque building housing the Language and Literature Agency—

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka—is on a triangular plot of ground bordered by Jalan Lapangan Terbang and Pesiaran Hose facing Edinburgh Circle. The five-storey building is topped by ten traditional Malay “umbrellas” shading a spacious roof garden. The T-shaped structure contains an auditorium capable of holding 1,000 people; it also contains reading and conference rooms, a library, offices, and a canteen.

A mural executed in Italian mosaics covers the front of the building, depicting the Malaysian way of life and how the national language fosters unity among the various races in the country.

The Chinese Temple of the Thousand Buddhas, outside the town, is well worth a visit. Buddhist nuns are in residence here and they will be happy to show

visitors the many statues and other sacred relics with which this picturesque temple abounds.

Visitors are also recommended to see the Sultan Suleiman Mosque in Jalan Mountbatten; the Chinese Goddess of Mercy (Kwan Yin) Temple in Jalan Ampang, the oldest temple in Kuala Lumpur; the Hindu Mariamman Temple in Leboh Bandar and the Buddhist Temple in Jalan Berhala. Except for the Chinese temple, visitors must remove their shoes before entering any of these sacred buildings.

Situated off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman in Medan Tuanku is one of Kuala Lumpur's most historic buildings—Wisma Loke. This stately mansion is now the home of Asia Antiques and the Samat Art Gallery. Tourists are

The Klang Gates Dam, near Kuala Lumpur



welcome to visit the place, and Mr Peter Clague, the proprietor of Asia Antiques, will be pleased to see them and give details of this fine old building.

The splendid Merdeka Stadium is in the centre of the town. It cost \$2.5 million and was completed in 1957. It is in a huge earth amphitheatre on which reinforced concrete terraced seating can accommodate 30,000 people, 4,000 of them under cover. The arena has a 400-metre six lane running track and central pitches for soccer, hockey and rugby. Four flood-lighting towers, 140 feet high, provide illumination for night games. The historic ceremony of the achievement of independence by the then Federation of Malaya was held in the Merdeka (Freedom Stadium) on August 31, 1957.

The \$3 million indoor stadium, Stadium Negara, is in Jalan Davidson. Built on ultra-modern lines, this stadium has a gigantic stage which can be concealed when not required.

The Chinese community has contributed one of the landmarks of the town, the Chinwoo Auditorium. It stands on a hill and comprises, besides the auditorium, a large swimming pool and club house.

The Tuanku Abdul Rahman Park completes the landscape in this corner of Kuala Lumpur.

Istana Negara, the palace of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, is at Jalan Taylor.

Outside Kuala Lumpur the visitor will find typical Malay and Chinese villages. On the road to Klang is the satellite town of Petaling Jaya, generally referred to as P.J. It has been completely developed and all available land for homes has been taken up. The industrial area has also been fully occupied.

The Petaling Jaya mosque lies off Jalan Templer and forms a distinctive

landmark in the satellite town because of its unique and picturesque design. The building incorporates modern and Islamic styles of architecture and has a spacious hall and a minaret shaped to resemble a rocket. It is named Masjid Sultan Abdul Aziz after the Sultan of Selangor who opened it in October 1964.

On the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur are several tin mines, both European and Chinese owned. The world's largest tin dredge is six miles from K.L. at Petaling. It is most interesting to watch this giant machine in operation.

Kuala Lumpur is surrounded by rubber estates, coconut plantations, and tin and iron mines. The second largest open-cast mine in the world is at Sungei Besi, on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur. It belongs to the Sungei Besi iron mine.

The Tourist information Centre in the Police Co-operative Society Building, Jalan Suleiman (Tel. 89837) will be happy to advise interested tourists regarding visits to these places, among others.

The University of Malaysia is in Pantar Valley on the way to Petaling Jaya. Its man-made lake and rolling greens make the University campus one of the most attractive in South-East Asia.

The Angkasapuri, a seven-storey structure atop a hill in Bukit Putra houses the Department of Information and Broadcasting, and the studios of Radio and Television Malaysia.

Three miles from town is one of the finest 36-hole golf courses in the East, with a modern swimming pool beside the club house.

Seven miles from the centre of Kuala Lumpur are the famous Batu Caves. Vast caverns in a gigantic limestone outcrop that rise among jungle-clad hills with imposing grandeur, they overlook the great alluvial tin deposits of the

Selangor plain. The caves, described as West Malaysia's "natural wonder" and "limestone fantasy", were discovered in 1878.

Inside the largest of the caverns is a Hindu shrine dedicated to Lord Subramanyam. Two hundred and seventy-two steps lead upwards, straight as an arrow, to the entrance of the cave which houses the shrine, where every year, at the religious festival of Thaipusam, an elaborate ceremony in honour of the birthday of the great Lord Subramanyam takes place. Vast crowds surge round the shrine precincts, and penitent devotees in a trance, with skewers driven through their flesh and little silver needles hooked onto their bodies, climb the steps, carrying on their shoulders a decorated structure known as a "Kavadi" in fulfilment of vows.

As a conclusion to this procession, a silver chariot carrying the effigy of Lord Subramaniam is drawn through the streets of Kuala Lumpur and finally carried into the shrine accompanied by thousands of Indians.

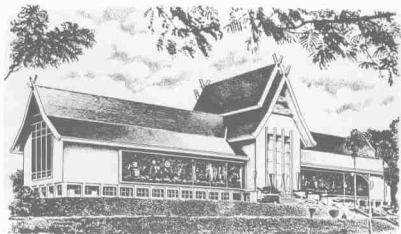
The great mass of limestone known as the Batu Caves is honey-combed with caves, holes and funnel-shaped openings. The hollows are the homes of countless thousands of bats and strange white snakes which feed off them. Entering one of these caves, one is struck by a pungent odour and on flashing a torch at the ceiling, one can see thousands of little red eyes staring back, and the air is suddenly full of angry twittering. At night, great black clouds of bats fly out, leaving the caves empty and silent until their return the following morning, replete and ready for slumber. The scenic beauty of the setting plus the wealth of interest inside make the Batu Caves well worth a visit.

Fourteen miles from Kuala Lumpur, on the road to Rawang, lies the Templer National Park, named after General Sir Gerald Templer, a former High Commissioner of Malaya before the country achieved independence. Opened by the General in May 1954, it is an area of primary rain forest situated on both sides of a modern highway dominated by the gigantic limestone outcrop of Bukit Takun, towering up from a valley between the rolling jungle-clad hills. Here one can relax in idyllic surroundings.

The park is rich in scenic beauty with trees towering up a hundred feet and more to end in luxuriant canopies of a variety of greens with here and there the vivid scarlet splash of the Flame of the Forest. Amidst a profusion of plant growth, the wild orchids, jungle flowers, ferns, intricate vines and lianas form exotic patterns of beauty. Clear streams foam and tumble over moss covered rocks, creating foaming waterfalls and cool pools in which to bathe. All the wild primeval beauty of the jungle is harnessed and opened up for the visitor by the ingenuity of man.

A network of well kept paths make all parts of the park easily accessible. Quaint little wooden bridges ford the many streams, and lawns and rockeries bring little patches of order into the wild, riotous vegetation of the jungle. There is a small restaurant which serves soft drinks and light refreshments. At weekends, the park is thronged with visitors from Kuala Lumpur anxious for the beauty, peace and tranquility of the park.

As most of West Malaysia's fauna are nocturnal, few animals will be seen, though there are many monkeys and squirrels and hundreds of beautiful birds to be observed and photographed. Gorgeous butterflies are everywhere in every variety of colour and shade. It is indeed a haven of rest on the city



The National Museum, Kuala Lumpur.

dweller's doorstep and a pleasant spot for week-end picnics.

Malaysia's first national zoo is on the 42-acre rolling parkland of Ulu Klang near Kuala Lumpur. A day here will be well spent. There is plenty to see in the fish pond, the crocodile pool, the deer and antelope enclosure; the carnivore pens, the performing arena and the aviary. There is fun for the tourist in the boat-house and the boating pool. Refreshments are available at a kiosk and restaurant, and visitors may picnic beside the lake which is a former tin mining pool. An aquarium has just been completed in the zoo grounds.

Another beauty spot near Kuala Lumpur is the Klang Gates Dam. It is also popular for picnics and swimming as the waterfall at the foot of the dam is a boon to the sea-starved residents of Kuala Lumpur. The \$19 million dam came into operation in 1959 and ensures that the Federal Capital is never short of water.

On the other side of Kuala Lumpur, south of Klang Gates Dam, is Dusun Tua. It is on the way to Kajang and is

popular at weekends for picnics. Dusun Tua is noted for its sulphur spring. For those who prefer a simple splash, the river is the attraction.

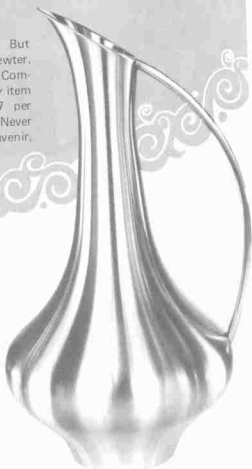
The Serdang College of Agriculture is 12 miles from the capital. The college aims to meet the nation's demand for more agricultural experts to help improve and increase food production.

At Batu Tiga, off the Federal Highway some 16 miles from Kuala Lumpur, is a fine 2.11 mile motor-racing track, with a 3,000 seat grandstand, a restaurant, race control centre, paddocks and pits for 160 racing cars or 480 motorcycles. More than 150,000 spectators can be accommodated behind wire enclosures with a good view of the track.

The first races on the \$6 million track, already described as the finest in the Far East, were held in September 1967 when the Sixth Abdul Rahman Circuit Races saw drivers and riders from various countries in action. The track is part of a planned 250-acre sports complex being developed by the Selangor State Government.

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SHOPPING IN KUALA LUMPUR

BATIK, hand-beaten silver, sarongs, pewterware and the finest silks are some of the locally fashioned products which the visitor would be wise to buy in Kuala Lumpur. Apart from local goods, there are others from neighbouring South East Asian countries and, indeed, from all over the world. K.L., a city with a large cosmopolitan population, is fast becoming a major stopping place for more and more tourists. You can buy almost anything here.

Kuala Lumpur is a thriving city humming with commercial activity. Having passed its centenary, marking its growth from a trading settlement in 1859 into a national capital, the city now proudly claims to be one of the leading capitals in South-East Asia.

Visitors arriving by train will be impressed with the graceful Moorish architecture of Kuala Lumpur's railway station, where the Station Hotel and Restaurant on the ground floor has an air-conditioned grill serving excellent meals.

The traveller arriving by air is also well catered for at the Subang International Airport, 14 miles west of the city.

From the railway station, the wide tree-lined Jalan Sultan Hisamuddin leads to the main shopping area of the town, past the Selangor Club and

padang, the State Secretariat Building and Post Office, into Jalan Mountbatten.

On the left-hand side of the road is ROBINSON'S Shopping Centre, where you can conveniently buy British and foreign goods. On the ground floor are cosmetics, books, stationery, watches, pewterware, wigs, and a smokers' corner —TEMPAT ROKOK.

On the first floor are smart frocks and hats, handbags and lingerie, as well as haberdashery, household linen, furnishing fabrics and chinaware.

On the same floor are CHITRA'S SAREE HOUSE, MOHAN'S TEXTILES, GRECO'S, where costume jewellery is in plenty; CURIOSITY SHOP which deals in gifts and fancy goods; KIDDIES' KORNER for children's wear; INTERNATIONAL LUGGAGE CENTRE which has everything in travel goods; ALICE'S

LINGERIE for ladies under garments; K.L. SHOE & HANDBAGS BOUTIQUE for shoes and ladies' handbags; HABY & WOOLS, a haberdashery; OSHA, a boutique for batik, songkit and handicrafts; TOP GEAR BOUTIQUE for teenage fashions; CARPET PALACE for carpets and handicrafts; MIRA'S BOUTIQUE, from which you can buy a stylish range of dresses and gowns; KING'S a gent's tailor and outfitter, and PHILLIPINA STORE dealing mainly in Filipino products.

Robinson's second floor has a furnishing department, a hairdressing salon for ladies and a men's barbershop. There is a Dorothy Gray Salon where the ladies can have beauty treatments individually adapted to their special needs. There are special treatments to help clear a young but blemished skin, to bring back youthful radiance and erase the marks of time.

Some of the other boutiques of note on the second floor are ST. MICHAEL'S SHOP whose merchandise is by Marks and Spencer; MUSIC CITY for records and tapes; MAY'S PRINTER for photocopies and plan printing.

If you are tired after a buying spree there is a comfortable air-conditioned restaurant on the fourth floor where you can relax over a cup of coffee. The fourth floor also houses a night-club where good entertainment is provided nightly.

At 8 Jalan Mountbatten is the Philips showroom of WILLIAM JACKS & CO (M) SDN. BHD. The shop has a wide selection of all Philips electrical goods, covering most household appliances and including tape recorders, radiograms and radios. It also possesses a selection of records and recorded tapes; well worth a browse by the passing enthusiast.

Next door at number 10 is a new store, SELANGOR JEWELLERS, which

has a display of fine jewellery and precious stones.

At 11 Jalan Mountbatten is the sports shop of NAHAR & CO; which stocks a wide range of goods and equipment to suit the most varied requirements of both sportsmen and sports-women.

A few yards from Robinson's are ECONOMY PRINTERS who stock stationery, typewriters and typing requisites. A little further on is UBAL-DULLA & CO, who offer an excellent range of periodicals, books and newspapers. The woman shopper will find here an unusual collection of bamboo handbags and Malay wicker baskets and luggage bags.

Nearby is STORCH BROTHERS (1949) SDN. BHD., at 20-22, Jalan Mountbatten. Here one may buy exquisite Irish Waterford glassware, precious gems and jewellery, silverware and many small souvenir gifts such as enamel and silver spoons featuring the crests of the eleven states of Western Malaysia on the handles. They are authorised retailers for the world famous Omega and Tissot precision watches.

The camera enthusiast will make EASTERN PHOTOGRAPHERS his next call. They are situated on the first floor of 24-26 Jalan Mountbatten. Everything one needs in camera equipment, films, cameras, books cine-film and a 24-hour developing service is here.

On the ground floor of this building is WILLIAM & CO., who stock a full range of musical instruments and music scores.

Crossing the bridge where the confluence of the Klang and Gombak Rivers flows past the Mosque, the visitor finds Jalan Benteng on his right where the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK



Giant Rebana Drums used in Royal courts or on festive occasions.

is situated. On the opposite corner is the Oriental Building and next to it is C.J. DOSHI & CO., a large Indian owned silk and clothing shop.

Next door is M.S. ALLY, a well-known store with a pharmaceutical department. It also sells some of the best fresh fruit and vegetables obtainable. M.S. Ally has a branch in Leboh Bandar.

Opposite is another well-known Indian merchant, GIAN SINGH & CO. They stock house furnishings, carpets and a large range of beautiful dress materials from all over the world and have excellent ladies' and men's tailoring departments. They also have a travel department.

Before leaving this side of Jalan Mountbatten, the wise visitor should visit the shop of K.N. MOHD. EUSOFF

& SONS. A large selection of textiles, dress materials and ready-made clothes are available and smaller articles such as shirts, socks and ties are also on sale.

HARDIAL SINGH, on the corner of Leboh Ampang and Jalan Mountbatten, are also well-known silk merchants.

Opposite is the AGFA COPYING CENTRE with up-to-date equipment for making photocopies and the like.

At this junction the visitor is advised to retrace his steps and begin from the opposite side of the road, going from the Orient Building into Jalan Ampang. The CHARTERED BANK BUILDING stands out impressively. On the opposite side of the road are a row of shops which offer an interesting shopping tour.

A few doors to the left is the BILAL RESTAURANT which sells delicious Indian food.

Nearby is HANDLOOMS, from which you can buy the best of Indian goods. You can get colourful and durable hand-woven fabrics, saris and sheer gold-threaded stoles, gay cotton prints, towels and pretty oriental table mats.

In the A.I.A. Building at Jalan Ampang level is K.A.J. CHOTIRMALL & CO LTD.

A large range of fashionable ready-made clothes are available for men and women, and the latest styles in sportswear; swimsuits, tennis outfits are all well stocked.

On the same level can be found the airline offices of JAPAN AIR LINES, QANTAS and CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS. The offices include booking sections where flight tickets for all commercial routes can be bought; enquiries or appeals for information are met promptly and helpfully.

The headquarters of the FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK occupy another section on the same level.

On the concourse level is a branch of the capital's famous A & W SNAX shops.

The offices of another airline, PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, are also on this level. Here, too, are booking offices where the client or would-be client both warmly welcomed.

On the same concourse are DUNHILL SMOKERS' CORNER for pipes, lighters, wallets, cigar-cases, cigars and, of course, Dunhill cigarettes, and International Shopping Arcade with SILVER-CRAFT GIFT SHOP, LA BELLE BOUTIQUE, and ELAINE SIRIKITCH for exclusive fashions and Thai crafts.

From here take a taxi and go to Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman which is one of the most popular shopping areas. As you drive along Jalan Campbell you will see a line of foodstalls on the left-hand

side. These stalls are open 24 hours and here the visitor can taste all types of Malaysian food.

Stop your taxi at 232 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Here in the Mara Building is PUSPAMARA, which is the ideal place for those looking for Malaysian arts and crafts. Kelantan silverware in the form of bowls, dishes, vases, tea or coffee services, cigarette boxes and jewellery are to be found here, all handmade from 98 per cent pure silver.

No less pretty are the rice servers with their polished buffalo-horn handles and chased-silver spoons and forks. These make ideal gifts for the home lover. You may choose a length of the gorgeous hand-woven Kelantan pure silk, which makes chic cocktail gowns. Also available are the handblocked Batik sarongs which can be made into sheath-style dresses. Other items are Malacca canes, water colours of typically Malaysian scenes painted by Malay artists, or a pretty fan made from hide and hand-painted with traditional Wayang Kulit Shadow play figures. The Centre is run to help and encourage Malay craftsmen.

Wisma Loke in Medan Tuanku, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman houses ASIA ANTIQUES, where antiques of the finest quality can be found. It is also the home of the SAMAT ART GALLERY. Here the works of Malaysia's gifted artists are on display.

More than a thousand years ago, the Malaysian Peninsula became an important staging-post on the trade routes between East and West. Trade routes which, over the years, have brought to Malaysia valuable products from China, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, India, the Middle East and Europe. For this reason Malaysia has a valuable heritage of ancient cultures and objects of interest to antiquarians throughout the world.

The main business of Asia Antiques lies in the buying and selling of objects of beauty, interest and value which are more than one hundred years old; objects which will appreciate in value with every passing year. All antiques are personally selected by Mr. Peter Clague, the proprietor, who is one of South East Asia's leading collectors. Prices compare very favourably with those in other centres of the international antique market.

Further down at number 229 is NANG HENG & CO., a music and record shop then comes KEE HUAT RADIO CO., stockists of radios and television sets; the nearby DEXION CO. sells a variety of shirts and blouses besides specialising in all styles of children's clothing.

A few doors away from Dexion's is NANG HONG & CO., dealers in musical instruments, NEW EXCEL for radios, television sets and electrical appliances, TECK CHEONG SHANGHAI FURNITURE CO., for modern and antique furniture fashioned by Shanghaiese craftsmen, and SANYO CENTRE for radios, television sets, record players and tapes made by Sanyo of Japan.

CHINA ARTS at 219 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman offer a selection of Chinese linen, gifts and chinaware. Six doors away at No. 231 is the SELANGOR PEWTER CO. Here you will be delighted with the many useful and lasting gifts made of Malayan pewter which has an alloy of 95% Straits refined tin and is all hand engraved, in the form of beer mugs, condiment sets, vases and other useful things. This firm will undertake the packing and forwarding of gift parcels overseas. The showroom is air-conditioned, with modern display facilities.

PEIPING LACE CO. at 217 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, is your next call and they offer a large stock of beautiful



CENTRAL SHOE STORE CO. (SDN.) BERHAD

No. 28, JALAN TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN
KUALA LUMPUR TEL: 299134

CENTRAL SHOE CO.

No. 5-7, Jalan Bukit Bintang
Kuala Lumpur Tel: 26220

CENTRAL SHOESTORE

No. 130-134, Campbell Street
Penang Tel: 62338 & 63208

No. 10E, Farquhar Street
Penang Tel: 63914

No. 144-146, Jalan Tuanku
Abdul Rahman
Kuala Lumpur Tel: 85142

No. 4, Laxamana Road
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Chinese hand-embroidered linens, brocades from Hong Kong, exquisite jade and porcelains, Mikimoto pearls and ivories. Up a short flight of stairs you will find the BOKHARA CARPET HOUSE. Persian, Kashmir and Bokhara rugs and carpets in deep glowing colours and intricate designs are unrolled before your eyes. BARKATH STORES nearby are provision merchants.

On the opposite side of the road is SHROFFS who sell furniture, carpets, electric fans, sewing machines and radios, and nearby is the large China Insurance Building with the firm of MAY MAY on the ground floor. Here you will find everything in children's and babies' wear, toys and shoes.

Also on the ground floor is KASHMIR ARTS, whose showroom contains many beautiful things such as Kashmir woollen stoles, hand-woven and embroidered Kashmir materials, carved walnut tables, lamps, sewing boxes and brassware. There are ornaments and candle-stands in black brass, and unbreakable camel-skin lamp-shades.

On the third floor of the China Insurance Building is C.A.L. MAJEED with a well stocked showroom of typewriters, watches, silverware and lovely crystal glass.

On the fourth floor is MICHELLE BEAUTY SALOON; KWAN DRESS-MAKERS are on the 7th floor and the RCA (Record Division) on the 8th floor.

From the entrance of the China Insurance Building, a short walk brings you to MING & CO., makers of all types of Manila cane furniture. Near them is MEE SING CO., a small shop which has a good collection of Chinese curios, silks and linens.

CHINA CO., the HOUSE OF NORITAKE, has a fabulously wide range of tableware and crockery.

At this point, recross the road to visit many small shops selling Japanese novelties and silks. Many of these shops display price tags and shoppers are expected to bargain. If you know the art, you can obtain some really worthwhile bargains.

SOHAN SINGH & SONS are stockists of novelties, Indian handicraft and electrical appliances.

CHEE SENG & CO. specialises in making reptile-skin shoes and handbags.

Walk on and you will find a number of small shops, too numerous to mention, and finally you will come to CHOTIRMALL'S, a large modern shop selling clothes, men's shirts, ties and ladies' handbags from America and Hong Kong. They have a reliable tailoring department.

On the opposite side of Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman is MALAYAN INDUSTRIES who make lamp shades to order and sell local pottery as well. A few doors away on the ground floor of the Yeow Kim Pong Building, which also houses the Kowloon Hotel, is the CENTRAL SHOE STORE, one of the largest stores in Kuala Lumpur. They stock men and women's shoes from Hong Kong and Europe.

On the first floor of the same building is ELIZA, a well-known dress-making shop. Smart frocks made from your own Kelantan silks or batiks are their speciality.

COIFFURE and BETTY BEAUTY SALON are in the same building.

BATA PREMIER STORE is at 122-124 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Here in air-conditioned comfort and in a pleasant atmosphere customers can purchase quality shoes at popular prices. A first-class repair service is also available. The Premier Store has a chiropody department, which is operated by a trained and experienced chiropodist.

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is not complete,
not until you have visited**

GLOBE SILK STORE

Everything you need under one roof. Located in the heart of K.L.'s Shopping centre, on Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Globe Silk Store offers a limitless variety of merchandise. You can get all types of Malaysian Batek and other souvenirs.

24 Hours tailoring service.

Globe Silk Store is the most popular and most modern shopping centre. The entire six floors are televised.

Come and visit us. Courtesy, service and quality is our motto. The building is air-conditioned and served by three elevators.

EVERY FLOOR TELLS A STORY

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 5TH Floor | HOUSEHOLD & FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
Home linen, Curtain material, Cushion covers, rugs and more.
Come and see for yourself. |
| 4TH Floor | ONE DOLLAR DEPARTMENT
Every article on this floor is for a dollar only. A dollar per yard material and only one dollar each! |
| 3RD Floor | ONE FIFTY DEPARTMENT
Anything for \$1.50 per unit. Maximum value for money. |
| 2ND Floor | SAREES AND TEXTILE DEPARTMENT
High quality fabrics from all over the world. From the everyday saree to the most exotic. |
| 1ST Floor | GENERAL STORE
Gifts, Silverware, toys, cosmetics, Home appliances. You name it, we have it. World-famous products like Ronson & Philips. |
| GROUND Floor | GROUND FLOOR
CLOTHING GALORE. Gents', Ladies' and Children's wear. Tailoring and Sarongs dept.
Also the famous "Don" shirts. |

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(JETHANAND SDN. BERHAD)

55 & 57 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman
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A few yards away is the COLISEUM HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, which offers Western and Chinese food and also has a bar.

Opposite the Coliseum is TOKO RAI RITA, a "sister" shop to Chanrai's which is further down the same road. This store deals mainly in women's and children's clothing and household furnishings.

Sporting equipment covering all popular sports and pastimes is sold at the shop of G.S. GILL at 108-110.

SELANGOR AKED at 115 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman has a good selection of clothing, cosmetics and decorative ornaments.

At 118 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman is the A & W SNAX BAR which has been described as a little America in Kuala Lumpur. Snacks and drinks sold here are not only typically American but also served American style.

EMPORIUM SELANGOR SDN. BERHAD is a shopping complex at 71-75 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. It is fully air-conditioned for cool and comfortable shopping. The store has a floor space of over 10,000 square feet, with 25 departments and an excellent assortment of Malaysian-made and imported consumer goods. All items are price-tagged for the benefit of shoppers.

Malaysian-made goods include such items as the famous Kelantan Batik, toothpaste and cosmetics. Imported items include textiles, cotton goods, ready-made clothing, shoes, foodstuffs, pottery, chinaware, glassware, household electrical appliances, musical instruments, and stationery from China, Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia and other countries. There is something for everything in the family, and everything is reasonably priced.

GLOBE SILK STORE at 55 & 57 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman is one of the most popular and ultra modern departmental stores in Kuala Lumpur. People can shop here in cool comfort and with confidence. It is a six-storey building with numerous departments served by three elevators. On the ground floor are ready-to-wear clothing for men, ladies and children, and also sarongs, batiks and songkets, pewterware, Kelantan silver and Malaysian dolls. On the fifth floor is a large selection of household linens and furnishing fabrics. Cosmetics and electrical equipment can be found on the first floor.

The second floor is a Saree Emporium, with varieties of multi-coloured and beautiful sarees and textiles. The third floor has materials for sale at \$1.50 per yard. The fourth floor is a "dollar department" where all items are priced at only one dollar.

P. LAL STORE at 49 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman is another silk shop well worth a visit. They also stock a wide range of men's English-made shoes. Alongside are four Indian shops, DYALCHANDS, S.A. MAJEED, M.H. SHARIFAH & CO., and MAKHAN LAI & CO., offering a variety of dress materials, furnishing fabrics and Indian sarees. The Sari Emporium of Dyalchands is particularly worth a visit.

Opposite Lal's is BATA SUPER-MARKET housed in a multi-storey building. A few doors away is JIWAN SINGH JUNEJA & SONS, dealers in Persian and Indian carpets and rugs. Also in the same row of shops is the F & T CARPET DISTRIBUTORS (M) SDN. BERHAD, the SAREE CENTRE and FOH LEE & CO., dealers in shirts with the "Spaceman" trade mark.

The ideal place for the traveller with children is the shop of B. DEEN & CO., at 44 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman which caters for the widest appeal in

toys and playthings. Ready-made clothes for men are sold at 30 CHAN RAI'S; but for those who desire made to measure clothes, the shop is equipped with a first class tailoring section. Exquisite saris are also available here.

Opposite Chanrai's is MOHAMED EBRAHIM'S at 27 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, jewellers.

MALAYSIA EMPORIUM at 38 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman has an excellent selection of embroidered table linens, carved ivory ornaments, wood carvings, camphorwood chests, lacquer and cloisonne wares, cultured pearls, jewellery and lots of other items. It is an ideal shopping centre for Malaysian souvenirs and worth a visit.

At 40 is a popular shop, the **CROWN ALUMINIUM MART**. They have a wonderful selection of Japanese china-ware in dinner or tea sets, novelties and pretty lacquer trays. This firm will undertake the packing and despatch of goods overseas.

The **TAJ MAHAL SILK STORE** is an exclusive shop for Swiss cotton, laces, brocade and Thai silk. It also has a men's department.

At number 16 is **THE FOOTSTEPS**, a boutique with the latest in women's wear. It also has a tailoring section.

THE GOLDEN MAID, at the corner of Leboh Klyne and Jalan Mountbatten, is essentially for the female shopper. This department store caters for young and old but especially for the modern miss. The store's specialty is in ladies' and children's ready-made dresses, tailored from material imported direct from Europe and America and fully guaranteed. It also deals in branded cosmetics, intimate apparel, shoes, handbags, gift sets and toys.

LIN HO SHOE STORE is opposite the Golden Maid in Leboh Klyne and deals in many brands of quality shoes from

Europe, America, Italy and Hong Kong. It has also a good range of men's shirts, ties, socks and briefs, and an exquisite range of costume jewellery and cosmetics for the discerning female.

CHOP CHEAP HIN along Leboh-raya Foch is the children's dreamland of toys. Here there are toys of every description crammed into three stories with eye-catching efficiency.

KWONG CHEONG GOLDSMITHS in Jalan Bandar opposite the Bangkok Bank and the neighbouring Tai Kwong are two of about 10 goldsmith shops in the area dealing in all manner of jewellery. Most of the gold or platinum articles in these shops carry with them a true master craftman's art, whether in charm bracelets, necklaces, chains, rings ear-rings or brooches. Precious and semi-precious stones, brilliants and diamonds are sold retail or set to order.

Walk on and you come to P.H. **HENDRY**, almost opposite to Jalan Mountbatten, where you first came to shop. They are well-known jewellers and have a large stock of English silverware, watches and many small and useful gifts. Next door is one of the well-known **BATA SHOE** shops where you can buy the latest in footwear from America and Europe as well as local-made shoes. They have a variety of footwear accessories.

Across the road is **KISHU'S**, a branch of Globe Silk Store. Here you will find sports wear of all kinds including swim-suits, slacks, shorts and skirts.

A leisurely stroll past the Municipal car park and the Town Hall and over the bridge brings you to the Padang, a public green, on your right and to the Government Offices and General Post Office on your left.

Around the corner, facing the river, is the **Lake Yew Building** where fashion-conscious women will want to visit the

smart dress salon of Kuala Lumpur designer, ARTHUR D'ORSEY, on the fifth floor. This is an enchanting little salon with a Parisian air about it.

From the Loke Yew Building cross the bridge, still remaining in Leboh Pasar, to where CAXTON STATIONERS have a modern book shop. Here you can get various books on Malaysia.

Next door is a reliable optician, KOK'S OPTICAL HOUSE, who undertakes repairs to your spectacles or to fit you with new ones.

Opposite is Medan Pasar where you will find NAINA MOHAMED'S where your provision requirements will be well looked after.

There are several book and magazine shops nearby and, if you are interested, you can turn right and visit the Kuala Lumpur Market where you will see many local fruits, vegetables and fish.

Return again to Leboh Pasar. A short walk past the book shops will lead you into Leboh Bandar (formerly High Street) with the large modern Mansion House Building standing on the corner in which you find the well-known firm of MOTION SMITH, opticians and stockists of scientific instruments.

On the opposite side of the road is the toy shop, LEWA, with a really large range of children's toys. Many Chinese goldsmith's shops as well as bigger Chinese shops selling dress materials are to be found here.

Jalan Petaling is the main shopping centre of "Chinatown".

At number 53 is the GINZA STORE for Japanese novelties and other Oriental handicrafts. After 7 p.m. each evening Jalan Petaling is closed to traffic and converted into a shopping bazaar.

Across the road is MING MING & CO. selling shoes, handbags, and sports wear. Next to it is HONG KONG SHOE

CO. selling, in addition to shoes, Japanese chinaware and silk, ladies' casual wear and costume jewellery.

It is advisable to take a taxi from here if you wish to visit Jalan Pudu where BORNEO MOTORS and WEARNE BROTHERS have large showrooms. YOON RADIO have a shop at 26 Jalan Pudu where they also sell orchid plants. There is also YOON ORCHIDS at 218 Jalan Bukit Bintang.

The offices of KODAK (MALAYA) PTE. LTD. are at 54 Jalan Pudu where there is also a retail department selling all the different types of Kodak films and colour slides of scenic places throughout Southeast Asia. Both black-and-white and colour films may be handed in for processing and printing at these offices and the sales staff will be pleased to give advice or answer any questions.

Also in Jalan Pudu is the ENSIGN BOOK STORE, where you can purchase the latest magazines, novels and other publications.

A few doors away and almost fronting the Chinese Maternity Hospital along Pudu Road is the HARDWARE EMPORIUM, a store with the accent on hardware of every description.

Jalan Pudu takes you into Jalan Bukit Bintang where there are small Chinese shops. At 16 Jalan Bukit Bintang stands MAYFAIR TRADING which sells ready-made dresses for children from toddlers to teenagers. You can also get a good selection of cheongsam or sheath dress lengths from Hong Kong for day and evening wear. The MANDARIN RESTAURANT at 17 Jalan Bukit Bintang serves excellent Shanghaiese food.

Further down, at 101A Jalan Bukit Bintang, is IRIS FASHION HOUSE where a Bangkok-trained designer and cutter is in attendance. She takes orders for all sorts of clothes—modern sarong

and kebaya, cheongsams as well as evening dresses. Evening ensembles can be sewn with built-in foundation garments.

Next to IRIS FASHION HOUSE is WORLD EMPORIUM, a large department store selling a wide-range in men's and women's clothes and toilet ries.

Then comes ANDY CHIEW DRESS SALON at 110D Jalan Bukit Bintang. He specialises in modern Malay sarong and kebaya, but is also capable of producing the best in western styles. He also does paint patterns on plain fabrics.

At number 172 is the ENG TONG STUDIO where specialist skill is given to the processing of prints and colour negatives. Enlargements are also undertaken.

Opposite the Federal Hotel in Jalan Bukit Bintang is WATCHES OF SWITZERLAND. It is air-conditioned for cool shopping comfort, and has a selection of the finest Swiss watches and clocks for sale. Also available are exquisite gold jewellery and pearls.

A small SHOPPING ARCADE is in the FEDERAL HOTEL in Jalan Bukit Bintang.

On the ground floor of this hotel are TDT ENTERPRISES, who deal exclusively in well-cut shirts; ORIENTAL ARTS for handicrafts; MALAYSIA CORPORATION which displays for sale some of the most gorgeous plumaged stuffed birds of Malaysia and butterflies, and LITTLE KELANTAN for Malaysian batik, songkit and Kelantan silver and brassware.

On the mezzanine floor you can find GOOD EARTH PHOTO for your photographic requirements, MAYLIN FLORISTS, ANTIQUES, and MONIQUE BOUTIQUE for dresses and gowns.

Near the junction of Jalan Ampang and Jalan Treacher is the modern HOTEL MERLIN which has a convenient shopping arcade. On the first floor there are a few shops. K.Y. LIU is a Chinese antique shop with good Chinese linen, furniture and curios. S.M. ABDUL KAREEM & CO. are stockists of toilet requisites, medicines, cigarettes and periodicals. EASTERN PHOTOGRAPHERS have a branch shop in the arcade for the convenience of guests and customers. Nearby is ESQUIRE, a men's shop.

For hairdressing in air-conditioned comfort there is SALON LYNETTE for the ladies and GARETH for the gentlemen on the ground floor arcade, and RELAXA SALON, a massage parlour equipped with modern and sophisticated apparatus.

Air travellers are catered for by the offices of B.O.A.C., K.L.M., SWISS AIR and LUFTHANSA in the hotel building. Also in the Merlin are the offices of the following travel agents: STRAITS CENTRAL AGENCIES, RAYA INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SERVICE, SITA WORLD TRAVEL and FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION.

The Merlin Hotel also has a fully air-conditioned bowling centre open to hotel guests and residents of Kuala Lumpur.

One of the biggest shopping arcades in Kuala Lumpur is the WELD SUPER-MARKET at Jalan Weld around the corner from the Hotel Merlin. Here is practically everything for the housewife, fresh food, tinned food, liquor and a beauty counter on the ground floor.

The first floor is a little shopping centre in itself. At the top of the stairs on your right is SILVERCRAFT, selling exquisite glassware. Here are silverware, crystals, stainless steel cutlery

and many others in various sizes, colours and shapes, from England, the Continent and Sweden.

Next to Silver craft is GLAMOURETTE, a dress shop for the ladies. Then comes KIM'S, a treasure house of Oriental objects of art, especially lacquer work.

With its wide range of costume jewellery, necklaces and wrist watches, MYERS should appeal to the female shopper, MOHANS, which sells household linens (some with beautiful embroidery), travel goods and furnishings, offers the visitor a very pleasant shopping hour. Those lost buttons which are always so difficult to replace can probably be found at NISHI'S, who also stock large supplies of patterns and wool.

At HIEW'S NURSERIES, dew fresh flowers are out and arranged in tasteful bouquets, suggesting perhaps a pleasant

"thank you" to a friendly host. A tiny corner of Thailand can be found at SUKOTHAI where Thai silk material lengths are colourfully displayed. Also available are art curios from Malaysia and countries of the Far East. TEVERA are stockists of tape recorders, record players, television and home appliances. NEWSFRONT speaks for itself in that magazines and newspapers, both local and international, are sold daily. They also stock books, stationery, and greeting cards.

Lovely dresses for children are to be found at RAM'S. To make the kiddies happier still, there is KITTY'S TOY SHOP.

While father has his hair cut at MOHICAN'S mother can pop over to JOCKELYN'S hair dressing salon. If you wish to post a letter or buy a stamp, you will find a small post office next to Mohican's.

Batik printer transferring coloured designs onto a batik material



MYLORD, as the name suggests, sells men's clothing. SOUND SCENE is for lovers of music, whether it be jazz, pops or classics.

Other boutiques in this shoppers' paradise are BATA'S shoe shop, HILDA'S dress materials; EASTERN PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ORIENT CRAFT.

On the two floors above the Supermarket are WELD PHARMACY, ORIENTAL JEWELLERS, REVLON, LAN-COME & DU BARRY TOILETRIES, MALAYSIAN HANDICRAFTS, COPPER GRILL for a quick snack and thirst-quencher, TRIUMPH INTERNATIONAL for foundation garments; B P de SILVA'S OMEGA CENTRE where one can purchase all manner of Omega and Tissot Swiss watches and matching jewellery; TOPSY, a women's dress boutique, SANYO CENTRE for records and tapes, RITA'S for the teen-aged miss and the not so very young; THE HALLMARK for all manner of visiting, birthday and every-occasion cards and KITTY'S TOYS.

Then there is YOUR OWN RECORD SHOP which speaks for itself in stereo sound equipment and top-of-the-pops records; KUALA LUMPUR LAMPSHADES; CANON CAMERAS; BATA SHOES, THE BOOK SHOP; FAMILY SHOP for all manner of household requisites, dresses and dress material; and THE VERY THING, a shop chock-full of novelties.

If you want a place to rest your aching feet after shopping, the air-conditioned restaurant is just the place. Here are drinks galore to quench your thirst. Snacks and meals are also available. The Weld Supermarket is open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. six days a week, Mondays to Saturdays.

An interesting shop, SRI LANANG, has recently been opened at 64/1 Jalan Raja Muda. It sells stuffed birds

and animals, tiger skins, and paintings by Malaysian artists. For the convenience of tourists the store will pack and ship goods purchased from them.

One of the newest shopping complexes is in Wisma Damansara at Jalan Semantan. In the shopping arcades on the ground floor and lower ground floor of this multi-storey building are boutiques and stores, where one can shop in cool air-conditioned comfort.

There are two other shopping areas which every visitor to Kuala Lumpur should visit. One is Leboh Bandar, the Chinatown of the capital, where street vendors sell cheap goods. Shops which will appeal are the Chinese paper lantern makers, who also stock incense and tall red candles and all kinds of Chinese herbs and spices. As in all Eastern towns, Leboh Bandar is gay with washing hung aloft on poles above the pavements.

The other place you should visit is Leboh Melayu. This is an interesting and colourful trading section in the centre of the town. Here is the Malay Bazaar, a small square with many shops selling Malay sarongs and blouses, headscarves, batiks, Malay brassware and jewellery and cheap cotton material. Old Malay gongs and quaint ornaments can often be found here.

The pavements of Leboh Melayu offer many interesting sights, especially for the camera enthusiast. You will find Indian, Chinese and Malay vendors, with their goods spread about them on the pavements. Tamil women and children may be seen making intricate, long garlands of temple flowers twined with tinsel, which are used to adorn the persons of V.I.P.'s.

Spice shops, herb shops, and Chinese barbers, complete with barber's chair on the pavement, as well as "while you wait" cobblers are seen here.

There are fortune-tellers who will tell your future with the aid of tiny birds, called Java sparrows.

The secret of making perfume was discovered in the East, many centuries ago. Many of the precious oils, essences and ingredients used in scent making came from the Orient and were taken, by caravan, to the West. Chinta, May Ling, Bali and Javanesque, the enchanting fragrances that are made in the East today by "Perfumes of the Orient", contain some of these local essences. Together with Sultan and Taipan, for men, they are modestly priced considering that they equal French perfumes in quality. They make perfect gifts and delightful mementos of a trip to the East—an exotic waft of fragrance that lingers in the senses long after you have returned home.

These perfumes are available in all leading hotels, department stores and

gift shops in Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh, Malacca and Johore Bahru.



The administrative block of Angkasapuri, Bukit Putra, Kuala Lumpur.



STOPOVER PENANG

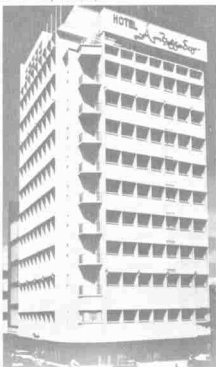
(Malaysia's holiday island)



HOTEL

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Centrally located, the hotel has comfortable guest rooms and exquisitely furnished suites (every room air-conditioned — with individual control — and carpeted, with private bath and telephone). Exotic Chinese food is served in the Chopsticks Restaurant, whilst gourmet meals await the diner in the Steak Room. There is a luxurious Cocktail Lounge, and the ground floor Coffee House is open 24 hours a day.



MANAGING DIRECTOR: Chet T. S. Chua * MANAGER: Jeffrey P. H. Goh.

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	Double	US\$13/—upwards	
	Suites	US\$22/—upwards	10% service charge.

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MAIN TOWNS IN WEST MALAYSIA

ANY TRAVELLER who has the time and opportunity to see something of the towns, villages and rural life of Malaysia, yet does not seize the chance, will ever afterwards regret it. The Malay Peninsula is an area of great and exotic natural beauty, possessing some of the loveliest beaches in the world. Miles upon miles of pale sand, fringed with palm trees, vast jungles and plantations, native kampongs and colourful fishing villages combine to offer a fascinating holiday for those who take the time to enjoy it.

Most towns in West Malaysia are equipped with simple rest houses where a passing traveller can stay, very cheaply, for a night or two. Popular resorts, such as Penang, offer a choice of hotels. There is also the occasional motel or private hotel on favourite routes, such as the East Coast road.

Rest houses provide English cooking, as well as local curries and some Chinese dishes. Local food is often a better bet, if you like spicy cooking, simply because the rest house kitchen staff understand how to prepare it. In coastal towns the fish is excellent and well worth asking for, and fresh fruit is abundant everywhere.

PENANG

Often called "The Pearl of the Orient", lies two miles off Province Wellesley on the west coast of the Malay peninsula and 511 miles north of Singapore. It is a beautiful island covering 110 square miles with a fine natural harbour which handles the export of much rubber, tin and various other products.

The capital of Penang island is called Georgetown, although few people use this name. The island was taken over for Britain by Captain Francis Light in 1786 and named Prince of Wales Island. There were 60 people on the island at the time. Today's population is approximately 459,500. Georgetown



The Mandarin—Penang's newest and most luxurious de luxe hotel is located in the green heart of the city. It is centrally air-conditioned and richly decorated with typical Malaysian sculptures, batik murals and atap motifs. There are tastefully furnished rooms and suites, each with refrigerator to meet the demands of the most exacting world traveller.

- MANDARIN CLUB — A sophisticated night club and Western restaurant on the top floor.
- JADE ROOM — A large Chinese restaurant which can accommodate up to 500 diners.
- RAJAH LOUNGE — An ideal place to enjoy Malaysian specialities.
- CAPTAIN'S BAR — A popular rendezvous with its swinging Combo nightly till 2 a.m.
- COFFEE CORNER ● "VILLAGE" (SWIMMING POOL)
- CONFERENCE ROOMS ● SHOPPING ARCADE

HOTEL

mandarin

PENANG, MALAYSIA

G. P. O. Box 101. CABLES: "MANHOTEL" TEL: 26131 (10 LINES)

has the reputation of being the best kept town in Malaysia. The climate is excellent, and there are wide expanses of beautiful beaches with golden sand and waving palms for sun-tan addicts.

The State of Penang (including Province Wellesley) has an area of 390 square miles and a population of 777,100.

From the coastline, the ground rises towards the central hills. The highest range is Western Hill (2,722 feet). The famous hill railway, or funicular, runs to the top of Penang Hill on cables to a height of 2,270 feet. This considerable engineering achievement gives visitors a breathtaking view of the island with its glorious sandy beaches, palm fringed shore-line and rich greenery.

Penang contains enough of the past to make it an exciting place to visit. A famous Buddhist temple, Kek Lok Si, known as the Temple of Supreme Bliss, which was started in the 1870's

and not completed until the early 1920's, is a grand and lavish edifice. The Temple covers 30 acres of land on yet another hill—Ayer Itam. Wide, paved steps lead to the Monastery and a seven-tiered Pagoda rises 100 feet into the blue sky, a blend of Burmese and Siamese architecture.

The Snake Temple, another famous Penang landmark, is probably the only one of its kind in the world; live, poisonous reptiles twine themselves around the temple carvings and lurk among the branches of potted plants.

The Botanical Gardens, 5 miles from the city, is a beautiful and peaceful spot. Flowering plants, rolling lawns and ornamental pools make a soothing contrast to the city, and children enjoy feeding the monkeys that roam here.

St. George's Church in Farquhar Street is a serene example of British colonial architecture in Penang. Next door, the State Museum occupies the

Guardians of the "Gate to Heaven" at Kek Lok Si Temple, Penang





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FACILITIES:

- | | |
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Twin with bath	— M\$ 24.00

FACILITIES:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| * Restaurant | * Postal Services |
| * Cocktail Lounge | * Free Transfers provided |
| * Music in all units | * Parking Facilities |

building which once housed the oldest school East of Suez—the Penang Free School. Perhaps one of the earliest buildings is Fort Cornwallis, named after a Governor of Bengal, built in 1808 to replace the wooden stockade that Captain Light constructed soon after his arrival. It serves to remind visitors that this was the very first British Settlement in the Straits of Malacca—Singapore was founded 33 years later.

There is plenty for the visitor to do during a stay in this lovely island. Penang is an excellent shopping centre for enthusiastic bargain hunters. A large variety of goods are available at very reasonable prices. Golf, horse-racing, swimming, walking, badminton, and, of course, dancing and visiting the cinema provide amusement for many people. Others like to spend their time just lying in the sun.

When it comes to eating out, the cooking of many different races, reflecting the island's multi-racial flavour, is easily found. Chinese, Indian and Malay food, as well as steaks and European dishes, provide enough gastronomic variety for most people.

Where to stay:

HOTEL AMBASSADOR: 55 Penang Road. Oriental in its exotic splendour and Occidental in its elegant comfort. It is completely air-conditioned and fully carpeted, with comfortable guest rooms, exquisitely furnished suites, all with private bath and telephone. Here is hospitality indeed, with friendly and attentive service. Daily rates: Single from \$30, Double from \$39.

The Ambassador's restaurants cater for the varied tastes of guests with widely contrasting dishes. The very best of Continental cuisine is available, along with the most delicious food of the East. The ground floor Coffee House, open 24 hours every day, is Western in atmosphere, providing a

congenial and relaxing spot in which to plan the day ahead. The Chopsticks is a Chinese restaurant with an international floor show. A delightful Mah Jong motif decorates its interior. The Steak Room speaks for itself, featuring an open grill and chefs proud of their specialities. From here a panoramic view of the city can be had. The luxurious Cocktail Lounge is on the eleventh floor.

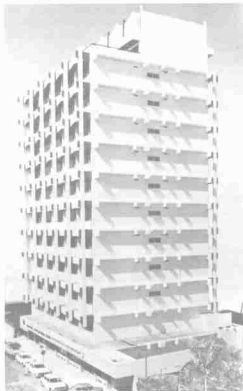
HOTEL CONTINENTAL: Penang Road. Fully air-conditioned. All rooms and suites with private bath, self-dial telephone and piped music. Bar and restaurant serving Chinese and Western food. 24-hour coffee house. Daily rates: Single \$24, Double \$30.

EASTERN & ORIENTAL HOTEL (E & O HOTEL): 10 Farquhar Street. One of the most popular hotels in the country. It is the only hotel situated in the sea-front of the town and it commands a beautiful view of the North Channel and the famous Kedah Peak. Founded in 1885, its beautiful colonial architecture has been carefully preserved. All its interiors and bedrooms have been fully modernised and air-conditioned. Most of the bedrooms face the sea. Each room has a veranda sitting room, complete with private bathroom and other modern conveniences. The Hotel has a swimming pool in the lawn in front of the sea, and there is nightly dancing and entertainment. Whether your stay in Penang be short or long, you will find living at the E & O most pleasant and unique. For this is a very beautiful hotel, surrounded by over 4½ acres of gardens. Daily rates: Single from \$20, Double from \$30, Suites from \$62.

FEDERAL HOTEL: 39 Penang Road. Air-conditioned rooms without private bath. Daily rates: Single from \$12, Double \$16.



HOTEL MALAYSIA



7 PENANG ROAD,
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PENANG,
MALAYSIA.

TELEPHONE:
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TARIFF

Single:	\$18 upwards
Double:	\$24 "
Suites:	\$48 "

Penang's newest hotel located close to business, entertainment and shopping facilities. It is fully air-conditioned and luxuriously furnished. All rooms with private bathroom and telephone. Underground Restaurant and Nightclub. 24-hour service Coffee Lounge. Conference Hall.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL: 404 Penang Road. All rooms are air-conditioned with private bathrooms in this modern hotel, which is right in the heart of the city. There is a restaurant serving Chinese and European cuisine, a coffee house and a shopping arcade. Daily rates: Single from \$15 to \$24, Double from \$21 to \$32.

HOTEL MALAYSIA: 7 Penang Road. Air-conditioned rooms with private bath and telephone. Restaurant and Nightclub. 24-hour service Coffee Lounge, Conference Hall. Daily rates: Single from \$18, Double from \$24, Suites from \$48.

HOTEL MANDARIN: Macalister Road. Penang's most luxurious de-luxe hotel with tastefully furnished rooms and suites, all with private bath. It is centrally air-conditioned. Has its own Chinese restaurant which has already become famous, a Malaysian restaurant, a European restaurant, a nightclub, cocktail lounge and bar, coffee house, swimming pool, shopping arcade and theatre. Daily rates: Single from \$30, Double \$45 and Suites \$69.

HOTEL MERLIN: Farquhar Street. Fully air-conditioned and has luxury rooms and suites, all with private bath. Atop the hotel is a revolving restaurant with a panoramic view of Penang. Daily rates: Single from \$30 to \$39, Double \$45 to \$54, Semi-Suite from \$60 and Suites from \$75.

PEKING HOTEL: 50-A, Penang Road. Air-conditioned rooms with private bath and telephone. Restaurant and bar serving European and Chinese food. Daily rates: Single from \$14, Double from \$17.

PENANG HILL HOTEL: Operated by the International Hotel, this hotel is at the top of the famous Penang Railway and is 2,300 feet above sea level.

Excellent service, but few rooms. Prices are extremely reasonable. Daily rates: Single \$19, Double \$24.

PRESIDENT HOTEL: 171 Burmah Road. Recently redecorated. All air-conditioned with private bath and telephone. Bar, restaurant and coffee house. Conference Hall and Meeting Room. Daily Rates: Single from \$14, Double from \$25, Suites from \$35.

GOLDEN SAND HOTEL: 87 Batu Ferringhi (10 miles from G.P.O.) Facing the sea on a sandy beach. Daily rates: SWB from \$15, DWB from \$17.

LONE PINE HOTEL: Batu Ferringhi (10 miles from G.P.O.) Facing the sea on a sandy beach. Daily rates: SWB from \$14, DWB from \$19.

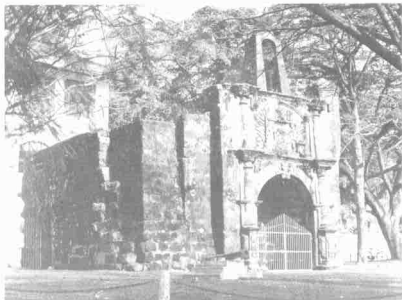
PALM BEACH HOTEL: Batu Ferringhi (9½ miles from G.P.O.) Facing the sea on a sandy beach. Daily rates: SWB from \$17, DWB from \$21.

TOWN HOUSE HOTEL: 70 Penang Road. Air-conditioned rooms with private bath and telephone. Daily rates: Single from \$20, Double from \$30.

UNITED HOTEL: 101, Macalister Road. Air-conditioned rooms with private bath and telephone. Restaurant serving European and Chinese food. Daily rates: Single \$16, Double \$18.

MALACCA

Malacca is the oldest town in Malaysia. It is situated on the west coast, 349 miles south of Penang and 155 miles from Singapore. Of special interest to the historian, it contains fine examples of Portuguese and old Dutch architecture. Originally a Malay settlement, it was conquered by the Portuguese in 1511 under the leadership of Alphonso Albuquerque. In 1641 Malacca was captured by the Dutch and in 1824 the Dutch exchanged it for the British settlement of Bencoolen in south western Sumatra.



The Porta di-Santiago in Malacca, which was built in the 16th century by the Portuguese.

There is the story of the centuries all around one in Malacca. Besides the evidence of the Portuguese and Dutch occupations, it contains the oldest mosque and the first Chinese temple in the Malay Peninsula.

The former tomb on St. Paul's Hill of St. Francis Xavier, the great missionary and teacher who lived at Malacca during the Portuguese regime, is one of the many places to visit.

The 16th century Town Hall is reputed to be the oldest Dutch building in the East. At present it houses some government offices and a museum. Another ancient edifice is St. Paul's Cathedral, built by the Portuguese in 1511.

The town itself has a quiet charm and dignity sometimes lacking in the newer cities. It is surrounded by plantations of rice, coconut and rubber

which flourish in the fertile soil. The population of Malacca State is 422,800 and of Malacca town 86,400.

Outside the town there is an ancient Chinese burial ground bearing testimony to Chinese habitation for many years past.

The harbour is not good and larger ships find it expedient to anchor some distance off shore. There is plenty of good fishing, and this, together with fine basket making and weaving, comprises a large part of Malacca's industry.

Some 13 miles outside Malacca on the road to Port Dickson is Camp Terendah, which was the largest Commonwealth Forces Camp in the country. It is now occupied by the Malaysian Armed Forces.

Where to stay:

MALACCA REST HOUSE: Bandar Hilir Road. Provides board and lodging

for travellers and is considered to be the finest rest house in the country. The rooms have attached bathrooms, with hot and cold running water. Reservations should be made well in advance by application to the manager. Double bed, single occupancy \$12, double \$15. Twin bed \$12. Air-conditioned \$18.

MAJESTIC HOTEL: 188 Bunga Raya Road. Air-conditioned rooms with private bath. Daily rates: Single \$10, Double \$12.

PALACE HOTEL: 201 Jalan Munshi Abdullah. Fully air-conditioned rooms with wall-to-wall carpeting, private bath and piped music. Ideally located in the centre of town. Excellent European and Chinese cuisine. Daily rates: Single from \$18, Double from \$26.

REGAL HOTEL: 66 Jalan Munshi Abdullah. Air-conditioned rooms with private bath and telephone. Daily rates: Single \$14, Double \$20.

SHAH'S BEACH MOTEL: Tanjong Kling. Daily rates: Single \$30, Double \$35, Honeymoon Suites \$45.

SEREMBAN

It is 40 miles southeast of Kuala Lumpur and is the capital of Negri Sembilan. It is a fast growing town, less than 80 years old, with many shops and picturesque bungalows. Once a tin mining area, it is now the centre of a rubber growing district. A 20-mile-drive southeast brings the visitor to Port Dickson, a pretty little seaside town with many sandy beaches. This is a popular holiday resort because

State Mosque in Seremban, Negri Sembilan.



of the excellent yachting and bathing facilities.

Another interesting road from Seremban runs 26 miles eastwards through pleasant country to Kuala Pilah, past wooded hills and rice fields, where water buffaloes may be seen. Points of interest here are the Museum, the Lake Gardens and an old Malay house built without the use of a single nail. In the foothills a few miles to the west is Sri Menanti, the Istana of the Ruler.

One of the industries of the Seremban area is the making of gay hats, bags and mats from the mengkuang plant. Malay women excel at this weaving. The population of Negri Sembilan State is 524,200 and of Seremban Town 168,000.

Where to stay:

CARLTON HOTEL: Jalan Tuan Sheikh. All rooms with private bath. Daily rates: Single non AC \$8, AC \$12. Double non AC \$16, AC \$20.

IPOH

This is the capital and largest town of Perak, 145 miles north of Kuala Lumpur on the banks of the Kinta River. The population of Perak State is 1,681,900, making it the most populous state in Malaysia. Ipoh, with some 140,000 inhabitants, is the centre of a large tin mining area. It is a modern town with a large Chinese population, many cinemas and an amusement park with a cabaret and a reputation for tidiness.

In the compound of the Meh Prasit Sumaki Siamese Temple is to be found the largest statue of the Lord Buddha in Malaysia. It is a reclining figure made of reinforced concrete resting on a concrete platform. The figure is 75 feet long, 15 feet high and 15 feet wide. Gold leaf is regularly being donated by devout Buddhists to cover the statue. Inside the huge head of the

statue is a glass case in which reposes a tiny fragment of a bone from the Lord Buddha himself. Priests recite prayers before this holy relic every evening.

Another point of interest in Ipoh is the limestone caves on the outskirts of the town, some of which have been converted into Chinese temples. Not so long ago, these caves were used by gangs of robbers who found them good hiding places.

Four miles from Ipoh town, on the Kuala Kangsar Road, stands a cave temple called the Perak Tong. It is visited by thousands of people every year and is the best kept and most ornately decorated of the many cave temples at the base of the 400-foot high hill. The entrance to the cave is flanked by two-storey structures, one housing a vegetarian restaurant, the other a soft drinks kiosk. In front is a lotus pond.

Inside the cave is a stalagmitic column 40 feet high which sounds like a gong when struck. The cave is 120 feet high, 200 feet long and 150 feet wide. At the back is a zig-zag tunnel just big enough to permit the entry of a man if he is prepared to crawl on his hands and knees. The tunnel comes out on the other side of the hill but no one is known to have crawled through it yet. The Perak Tong temple depends on donations by visitors, so leave a little money before you depart.

An industrial estate is established outside Ipoh at Tasek. Many companies have set up factories here.

Where to stay:

HOTEL BALI: 3-9, Jalan Ali Pitchay. Daily rates SWB \$7, DWB \$14.

HOTEL EASTERN: 118 Jalan Brewster. Conveniently located in town. Fully air-conditioned with individual



*Entrance to the Perak Tong—one of the many lime stone cave temples,
4 miles north of Ipoh.*

regulators in every room. Wall-to-wall carpeting, all rooms with self-dial telephone and private bath. Serves European and Chinese food. Daily rates: Single from \$25, Double from \$35.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL: 72-76 Chamberlain Road. Daily rates: SWB from \$6, DWB from \$9.

KING'S HOTEL: 91 Tambun Road. Fully air-conditioned. All rooms with wall-to-wall carpeting, TV, 4-channel music and private bath. Has Honeymoon suites and luxury suites for Royalty. Serves European and Chinese food. Facilities include restaurant and nightclub, Japanese rock garden and covered carpark. Daily rates: Single from \$15, Double from \$28, Honeymoon suite from \$50, V.I.P. suite \$100.

STATION HOTEL: Club Road. Has a large garden, a spacious carpark and is close to the General Post Office. All rooms air-conditioned with private bath, sitting room, TV, refrigerator and

telephone. Air-conditioned Steak House. Daily rates: Single from \$17, Double from \$24, Suites from \$60.

WINNER HOTEL: 32-38 Jalan Ali Pitchay. Daily rates: SWB \$12, DWB \$15.

TAIPING

It is 53 miles northwest of Ipoh, and the second largest town in Perak, has the oldest museum in the Malay Peninsula. Two large galleries display Malay weapons, silver and brassware, ancient woven fabrics, pottery, wood carving, examples of traditional Malay entertainment and ceremonies, and a large collection of Aboriginal implements. One gallery is devoted to natural history and the central hall displays prehistoric implements and pottery.

Taiping is the former capital of Perak and contains the most attractive as well as largest lake garden in the country. The Sultan of Perak lives in

the royal town of Kuala Kangsar which has one of the loveliest mosques in the East.

One of the nicest trips that a visitor to West Malaysia can make is a drive up the East Coast. From Mersing onwards the beaches get more beautiful and more isolated, the waves, sweeping straight in from the South China Sea, clearer and bluer. At the proper time of the year, you can watch giant turtles laying their eggs in the sand. The climate, refreshed by breezes, makes a cool change from inland spots.

Where to stay:

LAKE VIEW HOTEL: 1A Circular Road. Daily rates: Single without bath \$8, DWB from \$10.

KOTA BHARU

The capital of Kelantan State (Kelantan means "Land of lightning").

The population of Kelantan is about 695,900, predominantly Malay.

Kota Bharu is a growing town of some 55,100 people, on the banks of the broad Kelantan River, a few miles from the border of Thailand. Here is located the famous "Beach of Passionate Love", where holidayers can find accommodation in beach bungalows. There is a Government Rest House at Kota Bharu; reservations should be made well in advance.

Kelantan is particularly noted for its silverware which has been described "as beautiful in form, as original in design, and almost as perfect in workmanship as anything of a similar kind to be found in the East". An official marketing organisation, the Arts and Crafts Depot, distributes the silverware throughout Malaysia. The artisans work in their own homes and use

Serene tranquility of rural Malaysia at Bachok, Kelantan.





Market scene, Kota Bharu.

traditional designs and ornamentations. Kota Bharu also produces sarongs. A modern factory with 300 employees turns out the famous Malayan "Batik" sarongs, with elaborate designs in bright colours. The town also has a match factory and a printing works.

The scenic route to Kelantan is by the Malayan Railway's "Golden Blow-pipe" Express, along the East Coast Line through Kuala Lipis to Kuala Krai, capital of Ulu Kelantan, and on to Palekbang where passengers are transported by ferry across the Kelantan River to Kota Bharu.

Where to stay:

HOTEL IRAMA: Jalan Sultan Ibrahim
Daily rates: SWB \$10, DWB from \$16

PRINCE HOTEL: Jalan Temenggong
Air-conditioned rooms with telephone and private bath. Daily rates: Double \$15.

HOTEL SURIA: 1870—AC Jalan Padang Garong. Air-conditioned rooms with telephone, radio and private bath. Daily rates: Double \$15.

ALOR STAR

The capital of Kedah State, noted for its flatness, its large rice cultivation and the fact that it has relatively less jungle than any other state. The people of Alor Star are renowned for their energy, intelligence and ability. The Sultan resides in Alor Star and the town is often the scene of colourful ceremonial functions. The population of Kedah State is 952,360 and of Alor Star 55,000.

Where to stay:

FEDERAL HOTEL: 429, Jalan Karichut. All rooms with telephone, some air-conditioned. Daily rates: Double without bath \$12, DWB \$15.

HOTEL REGENT: 1536 Jalan Sultan Badlishah. All rooms with private bath. Daily rates: Double without AC from \$8, Double with AC from \$12.

KANGAR

It is the capital of Perlis State, the northernmost and smallest state on the Malay peninsula with a population of 120,500. The town contains a magnificent state mosque. A few miles off the west coast of Perlis lies the beautiful, rugged holiday island of LANGKAWI. The highest part of the island, Gunong Raya, is over 2,500 feet. The capital, Kuah, is little more than a village. Langkawi's tourist attractions include hot springs, fresh water lakes, a waterfall, marble quarries and a beach of black sand.

Langkawi is one of three larger sized isles (not including Penang) off the

mainland. The others are PANGKOR off the west coast of Perak, and TIO-MAN off the east coast of southern Pahang State. Pangkor Island is only four miles off the mainland, less than an hour's boat ride from Lumut. It has some of the best bathing beaches in the country. There are rocky pools, thick jungle, and much natural wild life. In the 18th century, Pangkor Island became a Dutch stronghold and a small fort was built south of Pangkor village.

Tioman island off the east coast is noted for its granite peaks. It lies some thirty miles from the town of Mersing in Johore State. It is surrounded by a cluster of beautiful isles.

KEMAMAN

This small, picturesque fishing village is between Kuantan and Kuala Dungun. A few miles beyond it is the Kemaman

Stretch of calm water in front of the Black Sand Beach of Langkawi Island.



Motel where you can stay the night in your own flat with your car parked below you for \$15 a night. The food is excellent and the nearby beach particularly beautiful.

KUALA DUNGUN

It is on the west coast of Trengganu and well worth a visit. From May to September the giant leatherback turtles (sometimes as much as eight feet long and weighing up to half a ton) come ashore to lay their eggs in the sand of the beaches near Dungun. The eggs are then collected and taken to turtle hatcheries to ensure the species continues to flourish. The Dungun rest house (\$10 per night for a double room with shower) is the most convenient place to stay if you want to watch this fascinating spectacle.

KUANTAN

Midway on the east coast, it is the rapidly growing capital of Pahang, the largest state on the peninsula. The population of the town has increased from 10,000 to 70,700 in the last 15 years. The population of Pahang State is 503,131.

Kuantan is the centre of a rice, rubber and coconut area, with a large gutta percha plantation just up the Jelai River. Gutta percha is gum obtained from a tree called "getah taban" and is used for the manufacture of golf balls, among other things.

The Kuantan coast is very attractive, with wide sandy beaches and trees growing close to the water's edge. The harbour is good and much fishing takes place. Kuantan is a port of call for small boats plying from Bangkok and calling at the coastal villages of Kuantan and Trengganu.

Where to stay:

CHUSAN HOTEL: 37 & 39, Jalan Wong Ah Jang. All rooms with private

bath. Daily rates: Double without AC from \$8, Double with AC from \$14.

HOTEL RAYA: Jalan Besar. All rooms with private bath. Daily rates: Double without AC \$8, Double with AC \$14.

KUALA TRENGGANU

It is the capital of Trengganu State which, because of its difficult hinterland, is the least developed of the states. It is long and narrow, covers some 5,050 square miles and is intersected by 16 rivers.

Kuala Trengganu is a lovely port with a small cottage industry, the manufacture of household articles in brass and white metal, and a great cottage industry, the weaving and dyeing of sarongs. The sarongs made here are the finest in the country. The town also produces the best Malay plaited work, which is later used in making mats, baskets and similar articles. Its population is 53,400. The population of the State of Trengganu is 405,800.

Where to stay:

HOOVER HOTEL: 49, Jalan Paya Bunga. All rooms with air-conditioning, telephone and private bath. Daily rates: Single \$8, Double from \$20.

MERIAH HOTEL: 67 Jalan Paya Bunga. Air-conditioned rooms with telephone and private bath. Daily rates: Double \$28.

SEA VIEW HOTEL: 18A, Jalan Masjid. All rooms with telephone and private bath. Daily rates: Double without AC from \$6, Double with AC from \$15.

JOHORE BAHRU

Lying at the north end of the Causeway which links Singapore with the mainland, Johore Bahru is 16 miles from the heart of Singapore city.

It is a colourful place, strongly influenced by Malay culture. The majority of the inhabitants are Malays, while the



Sultan Abu Bakar Mosque in Johore Bahru.

rest of the population is composed of Chinese, Indians, Europeans and other races. The lingua franca is Malay. The population has more than doubled in the past ten years and is now 271,450.

It is the capital of the State of Johore and contains the palace of its Sultan. In the centre of the town are the stately Government office building, law courts and the tall minaretted and domed Mosque, centre of worship of the Muslims. The General Hospital is another important building that commands attention with its modernistic architecture. It lays claim to being one of the best-equipped hospitals in the Far East.

Rail travellers will find themselves stepping right into the town when they get off the train. The main road skirts the Straits of Johore and the visitor in a car is assured of a cool drive through shady avenues, flanked on the one side

by tall and stately trees and attractive bungalows of modern design, and on the other by a picturesque promenade that gives way to sweeping blue-green waters. The road passes large strips of turfed ground and continues on its way to link up with other areas of West Malaysia.

There is a small zoo at Johore Bahru which is very popular and visited by many people especially on Sundays. Here are to be seen tigers, lions, elephants, deer, bears, monkeys, crocodiles, snakes and a variety of birds and smaller animals.

The surrounding country is well cultivated with large rubber plantations and pineapples. Further inland, in South Johore, bauxite is mined.

A place of considerable historical interest in the state is Johore Lama, a



small kampong (village) on the Johore River 12 miles below Kota Tinggi. It was the capital of the Sultans of Johore from the time the Portuguese drove them out of Malacca till the final destruction of the fort in 1587. Archaeological excavations unearthed a small boat of Chinese porcelain of very fine quality as well as other interesting fragments. The journey to Johore Lama (Old Johore) by land is difficult and it is more comfortable to go in a motor launch by sea.

Thirty-five miles from Johore Bahru at Lombong, north of Kota Tinggi, are waterfalls which attract large numbers of visitors. The road to Kota Tinggi is excellent. A restaurant, seven chalets, and a car park cater to visitors. There is a small admission and parking fee.

Telok Mahkota, also known as Jason Bay, is off the road to Mersing, some 58 miles from Johore Bahru. It has a pleasant beach and is popular with picnickers.

The population of Johore State is 1,274,000, the third most populous state in West Malaysia, after Perak and Selangor.

Where to stay:

BALI HAI HOTEL: 1-D Jalan Sendar. Air-conditioned rooms with private bath. Daily rates: Single \$18, Double \$24.

JOHORE HOTEL: 69, Jalan Ibrahim Sultan. All rooms with telephone and private bath. Daily rates: Double from \$10.

NOTE: All hotel rates given are in Malaysian Dollars.

Fashion display at Mara Building, Kuala Lumpur.





COOL HOLIDAY RESORTS

TO ENJOY the vivid beauty of the Malay Peninsula, the lush jungle, orchids and colourful flowers, to listen to the chorus of birds and the singing hum of insects, without being unbearably, stickily hot sounds like a wistful dream. It is a dream that can come true, however, in Malaysia's hill resorts. Cool fresh air acts as an added stimulus, sharpening the senses to an added appreciation of the exhilarating view of distant, rolling jungle washed in a deep blue haze.

It is hardly surprising that over-heated executives and tired families from capital and towns make straight for these "hill stations" whenever they can get away. Many government offices and companies maintain bungalows for their staff to escape to—a period of cool fresh air is one of the best restoratives available.

The hill stations are more than 4,500 feet above sea level and have delightful, cool and extremely pleasant climates all the year round. Golf courses, first class hotels, and other amenities make these resorts ideal places for relaxation and enjoyment.

The four main hill stations in West Malaysia are Fraser's Hill, 64 miles





One of Fraser's Hill's enchanting streams.

north of Kuala Lumpur, the Cameron Highlands, 40 miles northeast of Tapah, Maxwell Hill, near Taiping, and Genting Highlands, 32 miles from Kuala Lumpur on the Pahang border. Tourists can obtain accomodation by prior arrangement.

FRASER'S HILL

Fraser's Hill, 5,000 feet above sea level and one of the loveliest spots in Malaysia, where the forest comes right to your doorstep, has magnificent views of the surrounding mountains and, on a clear day, the distant Straits of Malacca. Like Rome, it is built on seven hills. According to legend, the place takes its name from a solitary adventurer—Louis James Fraser—who built himself a shack, operated a primitive mule train and traded in tin ore in the last decade of the 19th century.

In 1910, Bishop Ferguson-Davie of Singapore climbed the mountain in a fruitless search for Fraser who had not been heard of for some time. His search wasn't quite fruitless, however, because he "discovered" what was to become one of Malaysia's most popular resorts. Struck by the natural beauty and potential of the place, he convinced the authorities that it would make a perfect holiday area. It was surveyed in 1919 and development commenced soon after.

The road to Fraser's Hill is a masterpiece of engineering ingenuity. From Kuala Lumpur to Kuala Kubu Bahru there are thirty-nine miles of excellent flat highway followed by twenty and a quarter miles of sheer scenic delight. Twisting and turning, rising higher and higher at each bend, the road offers a breath-taking vista of mist-shrouded,

jungle-clad mountains, until one arrives at The Gap Rest House, by the Selangor-Pahang border. After this, there are five miles of one-way road to the top, with control gates which remain open for thirty minutes at a time.

The first sight one sees on arrival is the golf course, a splash of emerald amidst the rolling dark green shadows of the mountains. At the edge of the course are two English-style Pubs, the Hillview and the Tavern. All around, one can see neat bungalows, usually on hill-tops, each with its own little garden. The whole area is intersected with jungle paths fringed with beautiful flowers, orchids and a variety of ferns including the magnificent Tree Fern which abounds on Fraser's Hill but is not seen in other parts of the country.

The naturalist and bird lover need look no further, here is his Shangri-La. Beautiful birds are everywhere. Racquet-tailed drongoes whirl and pirouette in ecstatic flight among the tall trees, their long tail feathers fluttering behind them. Incredibly swift Pink-Necked Pigeons or Punai flash in sharp, tight coveys across the sky in contrast to the leisurely, solitary flight of their larger cousin, the beautiful Green Imperial Pigeon or Burong Pergam. Quick, darting flashes of black and scarlet herald the approach of a swarm of Mountain Minivets. Great, ungainly black and yellow Hornbills, one of the world's strangest looking birds, scream harshly from the highest trees before launching themselves on leaden wings into the fragrant, rain-fresh air.

Beautiful leaf-monkeys are numerous. Very handsome in their silver grey coats, they are quite tame. Gorgeous butterflies exist in their thousands, much to the delight of the lepidopterist and amateur collector.

Perhaps the greatest attraction of all to the visitor is the perfect peace and

tranquility of these beautiful mountain forests.

A beautiful nine-hole golf course is open to visitors from 8 a.m. till dusk on payment of green fees of \$2.50 per half day or \$4 per day on weekdays or \$20 per week (\$3 per half day or \$5 per day on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays). Par for two rounds is 62 and its extension to the 19th is unlimited.

Conveniently located at the 19th hole for refreshment are the Tavern and the Hillview. Both pubs are open in the day-time and are ideal spots for the 19th. However, they come into their own at night with roaring log-fires and a snug, congenial atmosphere. Here one can enjoy the luxury of a beer in surroundings reminiscent of an old English inn.

For an afternoon or a morning session of tennis, two hard and one cemented tennis courts are available for the use of residents and visitors at a fee. In the crisp, clear, mountain air a game of tennis will brace the most jaded of visitors.

A newly developed swimming pool fed by the waterfall at Jeriau, located about three miles from the village, is attracting many holiday makers. Jeriau waterfall is easily accessible by car down a fully paved road and the swimming pool has changing rooms.

Well kept jungle paths, some leading to the highest peaks from where magnificent panoramic views can be obtained, are found throughout the resort.

Because of the sharp drop in temperature in the evening, it is wise to bring one or two changes of clothing. Morning temperature fluctuates between 58 and 65°. In the afternoon it is usually misty and cool. In the late evening it can get cold and a pullover can be very comforting.

Where To Stay:

A number of Fraser's Hill Development Corporation administered houses and bungalows, fully equipped and staffed, can be hired at moderate prices. Each one is private and scenically located. Bedrooms have two single beds, with attached bathrooms featuring long bath, modern sanitation, and hot and cold running water. Room rates are \$12 Single and \$15 Double per day off season, and \$18 Double only during peak season.

Full catering facilities are available. Flowers and tinned food may be bought from the village shops. Regular meals are available for resident visitors. Arrangements can be made at any time to provide for occasional visitors of regular residents. The Hillview Restaurant and Bar and the Steak House cater for occasional visitors.

Further details may be obtained by writing to the General Manager, Fraser's Hill Development Corporation, Pahang, or telephone FH 210 and 248.

A 24-hour supply of electricity is available throughout the resort. All houses and bungalows are electrically lighted. The water supply comes from a natural lake and is gravity-fed to all residences. It is fully treated and in constant supply.

How to get there:

Visitors can arrive by railway, booked to Kuala Kubu Road, and arrange for omnibus or taxi to Fraser's Hill, which is 64 miles from Kuala Lumpur.

CAMERON HIGHLANDS

The magnificent views from the Cameron Highlands are enough on their own to make a journey here worthwhile.

A panoramic view of Cameron Highlands.



This lovely plateau, surrounded by mountains, is five thousand feet above sea level, with a delightful climate of around 70 degrees in the daytime and 50 at night. The temperate days are similar to those of an English summer—the nights cool enough to justify the warmth and friendliness of a log fire.

Numerous beautiful waterfalls, cascading down into natural swimming pools, ferns, trees and wild orchids, birds, exotic butterflies, and deer make walking one of the chief pleasures that the Camerons can afford. The local Tourist Association carefully maintains numerous jungle paths, mainly leading up to well-known hill tops.

For those who like to take their exercise to other ways, there is golf, tennis, badminton, swimming and climbing, all of which can be thoroughly enjoyed because of the cool climate.

The Cameron Highlands is also the market garden of Malaysia. Many delicious foodstuffs, which resent the hotter climate in the plain below, are grown. Strawberries, avocados, giant cabbages, lettuce, tomatoes and big chillies can be enjoyed. There are also many acres of tea estates which interested visitors, who have never seen tea being grown, are welcome to inspect. A trip to a plantation will let you see the whole process of production—women with baskets on their backs gathering the tender, pale green shoots for the factory, where the leaf is dried, processed and finally packed for sale.

The highlands consists of three separate little townships—Ringlet, Tanah Rata and Brinchang with its famous golf course. Tanah Rata is the principal resort of the three, with modern hotels, a bank, a post office, and plenty of shops selling silks, brocades, pewterware and local handicrafts as well as many other items. Taxis are easily available.

Many different kinds of cooking can be found in the restaurants of the Cameron Highlands' hotels. A good steak, a roast or other European dishes, Malaysian satay, Indonesian Rijsttafel, Chinese delicacies—you can take your pick.

There is no accommodation problem, except possibly during the peak holiday seasons of April, August and December when it is wise to book well in advance.

Where to stay:

FOSTER'S SMOKEHOUSE INN: Situated in the heart of the Cameron Highlands, it offers a magnificent view of the surrounding hills and golf course. There are 20 bedrooms, some in Tudor style with log fires, heavy beams and antique furniture. All have their own bathrooms. A holiday at Fosters Smokehouse Inn will be something to remember. For bookings, telephone Singapore 32026 or Cameron Highlands 265 or 266.

Daily rates: Single from \$18, Double from \$28.

HOTEL MERLIN: Tana Rata. Luxury accommodation. Rooms with private bath. For bookings, telephone Cameron Highlands 212 & 213.

TANAH RATA REST HOUSE: Six double rooms. Daily rates: Double \$12. For bookings, telephone Cameron Highlands 210.

How to get there:

You can travel from either Penang or Kuala Lumpur to the town of Tapah by car rail. From Tapah, you make the ascent to the Highlands by car along a winding mountain road.

MAXWELL HILL

Maxwell Hill is the oldest and northernmost of the hill resorts of Malaysia. The sea is only eighteen miles to the West offering, from this 4,750 feet high vantage point, a magnificent view



Fishing in one of the rivers of Malaysia's National Park.

of coastline. The high countryside in this part of the State of Perak with its evergreen trees and swift-flowing streams, reminds some people of Switzerland in summer.

The proximity of the sea adds an extra bite to the mountain air. At night, log fires are a necessity, not an affectation. Maxwell Hill is famous for its cabbages, tomatoes and other vegetables that only flourish in temperate climates. As with the other resorts, flowers grow everywhere in brilliant profusion—particularly outstanding are the golden sunflowers, the largest to be found in the country.

Where to Stay:

There are many bungalows on Maxwell Hill. Visitors can have their pick of the Tea Garden House (2,152 ft.), Doll's House (3,400.), Maxwell Rest House (3,400 ft.), Watson Bungalow (3,400 ft.), the Hut (3,600 ft.), Speedy Rest House (4,650 ft.), Hugh Low (3,738 ft.) and Treacher Bungalow

(3,750 ft.). Bookings can be made through the Superintendent, Maxwell Hill, Taiping.

Room rates range from \$5 to \$18 per day depending on the accommodation. If you prefer a higher altitude, the Box at 4,100 ft. above sea level is ideal. Bookings should be made through the State Secretary, Perak. Daily charges are \$22.

All these Rest Houses and Bungalows are accessible by metalled roads.

The Speedy Rest House pamper day excursionists with Malaysian and Western meals. The usual charge is \$8 per person.

Access to the resort is along a metalled one way traffic road winding up the mountain. Transport is by Official Land Rovers only which normally run at hourly intervals, starting from the foot of the Hill or the State Rest House, Taiping. Bookings can be made at Hill Gardens Office, telephone Maxwell Hill 41.

GENTING HIGHLANDS

Hotel



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Fares: \$0.60 to Tea Gardens; \$1.20 to 6th mile area; \$1.60 to Hut, Treacher, Speedy Rest House; \$2 to Cottage; and \$3 per vehicle to any other area at higher level.

GENTING HIGHLANDS

Only 32 miles from Kuala Lumpur, the Genting Highlands is a new development. Over 5,000 feet above sea level, the views from this peak are breathtaking. The climate is in the stimulating 60° F range. Maiden jungle offers the energetic a chance to go trekking and watch the birds, butterflies and some of the wild life of Malaysia.

At the moment, the development consists of the Genting Highlands Hotel, a 200 room luxury establishment. Each room has a telephone, bedside control switches, piped music, wall to wall carpeting, modern bathroom attached and, of course, a radiator. There are two restaurants offering a choice of Continental and local cooking. The

American-style coffee house operates around the clock.

The unique thing about the Genting Highlands Hotel is that it houses the one and only casino in Malaysia, where you can play Roulette, Black Jack and other well-known gambling games. The elegant, weather controlled pent-house is a fascinating nightclub for those who prefer to dance rather than play.

A golf course is under construction for guests to the Genting Highlands.

Where to stay:

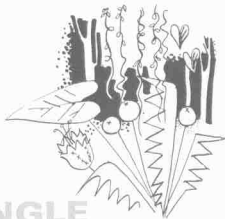
GENTING HIGHLANDS HOTEL: 200 rooms. Daily rates: Single from \$24, Double from \$36, Suites from \$81.

How to get there:

Taxis from Kuala Lumpur will take you to Genting Highlands. Soon there will be a fleet of air-conditioned limousines and buses running to and from the hotel for the convenience of guests.

Genting Highlands Hotel and Casino.





THE JUNGLE

THREE-FOURTHS of Western Malaysia is covered by dense tropical jungle. Situated only a few degrees from the equator, the country is on the very edge of the equatorial belt. Copious rainfall, high humidity and uniform high temperature is conducive to intense jungle growth. Tall trees such as kapur, balau, meranti, chiengal, and keruing tower up 100 feet and more to end in leafy canopies which blot out the sunlight.

In the dim, green, half-light below, the atmosphere is like a hot-house, encouraging the growth of every imaginable type of creeper, some as thin as a piece of string, others as thick as a man's wrist. Lichens, fungi and weeds of every description envelope the whole in a dense smothering mass.

Days follow a regular pattern in the jungle. Early morning brings the nostalgic whooping of the gibbons and a myriad bird calls. Flashes of azure and crimson as kingfishers swoop low over the many rivers and streams. Large hornbills give out with their harsh, strident cry in the top branches of the trees in vociferous competition with the piercing "kuang-kuang" of the beautiful Argus pheasant.

As the sun climbs in the sky, there is a deep hushed stillness and a complete absence of movement. In the later afternoon the silence is gradually

broken by the awakening bird life followed by the brief twilight, during which the air is full of the measured wingbeat of the flying foxes as they set out in search of fruit.

Then the swift encroachment of the jungle night with its varied cacophony of sound. Countless millions of insects, some of them so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, scratch their limbs and vibrate delicate membranes over their own built-in amplifying organs creating a screeching, screaming crescendo of sound which will last for several hours until the deep reaches of the night are disturbed only by the mournful hooting of owls and other nocturnal predators.

To the zoologist and botanist the Malayan jungle offers a vast and varied collection of flora and fauna. To the zoologist some of the strangest animals, insects and reptiles in the world invite



An aborigine family with a houseboat in Sungai Endau, Johore

study, whilst the fecund, multitudinous profusion of plant growth has to date defied complete classification; 800 species of orchids alone are known to exist, whilst other plant species run into many thousands. The vast teeming rain forest of Malaysia's mainland, its green, pristine depths largely untrammelled by man, lies in deep brooding splendour but a few miles from Singapore, beckoning to the hunter, the scientist, the adventurous and the seeker of peace and beauty.

To the tourist, the jungle has much to offer. Many rivers have their sources in the mountainous spine which stretches from northern Johore through the country into Thailand, affording easy access into the interior.

The rivers at their sources and in their upper reaches are clear, quick flowing, often with foaming rapids and steep gorges. In their lower reaches, the descent is more gradual and the water takes on a muddy hue from con-

tamination with the silt of the plains through which they meander, debouching ultimately through strips of mangrove swamps.

The vast uninhabited jungles of the King George V National Park (1, 677 square miles), a game sanctuary situated in the States of Pahang, Kelantan and Trengganu, caters especially for tourists. The portion of the Park accessible to tourists is that contained in Pahang, on the eastern boundary formed by the Tembeling River. The headquarters of the Park Game Warden is at Kuala Tahan which is the first point of call for all tourists.

The Kuala Tahan Headquarters is reached from Kuala Tembeling Halt on the East Coast line of Malayan Railway via Kuala Lipis. Kuala Lipis can be reached by road or rail from the North and South via Kuala Kubu Bharu, The Gap and Raub.

Jungle lodges are available at Kuala Tahan, Kuala Trengganu and Kuala Keniam and halting bungalows at Kuala Atok, Kuala Kelapor and Kuala Chamir. At these lodges, beds, bedding sheets, pillowslips and mosquito nets are provided, as well as crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, water and light. Kuala Tahan lodge has its supply of light from its own generating plant. Short journeys can be made from the lodges which provide camping equipment including tents, camp beds, mattresses, pillows, bed linen, mosquito nets, wash basins, camp tables and pressure lamps with fuel. Servants are also available.



Tourists have a wide choice of activities involving, by choice, boat travel to points within the Park or days spent on foot from the lodges. Travel in the Park is mainly by water to the various Posts on the boundary. Several salt licks are within reach of Kuala Tahan and Kuala Trengganu where a variety of species of wild animals can be seen during the day from "hides" built near the licks. Within reach of Kuala Tahan are Jenut Belau and Jenut Tabing, licks much frequented by Sambur deer and Guar (Seladang). At Kuala Trengganu, an hour's walk inland will take the visitor to Jenut Kumbang where many of the larger species of wild life, elephant, tapir, seladang, sambur deer, tiger and wild dog have been observed and photographed. An overnight stay is possible in this elevated "hide".

Photography of the river scenery and the wild life visiting the Salt Licks is a great attraction to many tourists. Beautiful scenery, wild orchids and other plants, multi-hued butterflies and exotic birds make the jungle a paradise to the competent photographer. The dim half-light and dappled shade patterns of the forest, coupled with the extreme density of the undergrowth make the use of adequate equipment essential. Colour film can also be used,

subject to favourable light conditions for longish exposures.

Rod and line fishing is permitted in the rivers of the Park on licence. The many jungle rivers, fast, clear flowing with boiling rapids and deep limpid pools in their upper reaches, teem with fish of many varieties. There is the *ikan kelah* which is the local equivalent of the famous Indian Mahseer, which go up to 16 lbs., the *ikan sebarau*, up to 12 lbs., and the *ikan kekor tengas*, up to 8 lbs. Most numerous are the Cyprinidae or carp, whilst fish of the Channa family are well represented, some running up to 30 lbs. or more.

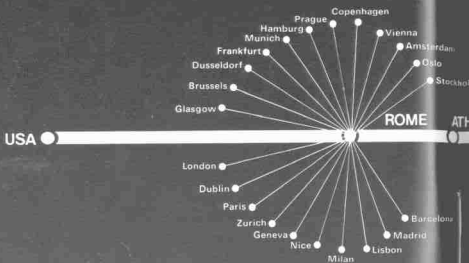
Most of these fish can be taken on artificial bait, with silver, silver/copper or similar spoon, braided nylon lines of about 16 lbs. B.S. or braided flax lines of 12 lbs. B.S., being most suitable. There should be cable laid wire trace between the spoon line to prevent fraying by such sharp toothed fish as murels of the Channa family. Fly-fishing for smaller species with appropriate tackle also brings good results.

The period from March to September is the best time for tourists to visit the Park. Heavy and frequent rain during the monsoon period from October to February restricts outdoor activity to a minimum.



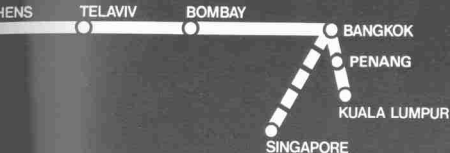
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Hotel Ambassador. Tel: 24101 and 25276.



A songket shawl embroidered in gold thread produced on the east coast of West Malaysia.

JUNGLE SAFARIS



SAFARI, a word of Arabic Swahili derivation, means journey or caravan and in the minds of many people is synonymous with Africa. However, safaris take place in Malaysia too. Hunting in the dense, matted rain forests of the Malay Peninsula is an extremely difficult undertaking and requires a high degree of skill, endurance and determination. There are no open plains alive with game as in Africa, but only thick, steaming jungle where animals may lie only a few yards from the hunter, unseen and in perfect safety.

Another feature is the abundance of water. West Malaysia has a mountainous spine, stretching from Northern Johore through the country into Thailand, which includes some of the highest mountains south of the Himalayas. This natural watershed pours millions of tons of water down into the jungle. The many rivers with their even more numerous tributaries have their sources in these mountains. In consequence, game in the jungle is not confined to certain areas in search of water. In other countries, hunters have only to lie in wait near water holes in order to secure trophies. There are salt licks in West Malaysia where animals gather, but the Game

Department rightly forbids hunting in their vicinity.

All manner of big game exists including elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard (spotted and black), bear, tapir, deer, seladang (wild ox), crocodile, and serouu (wild goat). The wild elephant, somewhat smaller than his African cousin, is quite numerous. The Game Department lays down certain rules in respect of hunting them. Females and calves may not be hunted. A male may be hunted provided its tusks are considered heavy enough, indicating that it has reached certain standards of maturity.

It is a reasonable assumption when tracking that footprints 17 inches in

diameter and over are those of an elephant with sufficiently large tusks to permit shooting. The licence for one elephant costs \$80 and is valid for a month. The tusks of elephants shot become the property of the state but may be purchased by the hunter. The Game Department is usually co-operative in this respect and unless there are unusual circumstances, the tusks are returned to the hunter on payment of a nominal fee.

Tapir, rhinoceros and apes of the genus *hylobates* are protected throughout Malaysia whilst tiger, leopard, bear and seladang are protected in some states but may be shot on licence in others. Sambhur deer, barking deer and mouse deer may be hunted in season on licence anywhere in West Malaysia.

To give some idea of big game hunting in West Malaysia we quote Mr. Shuttleworth, a safari operator:

"When Jack Robbins, an American oil man, came to see me and said he wanted to go on safari in the Malaysian jungle to shoot a tiger, I said to him, 'Provided you understand that I cannot guarantee a tiger and that the chances are we won't even see one, I will take you.' Jack agreed and subsequently we went on safari in the upper reaches of the Sungei Endau in South Pahang.

"Within a few days we picked up the traces of a tiger and the next three weeks saw us making great efforts to get him. We followed his tracks for miles, sat up in machans built in trees over bait, and spent many hours at night imitating deer calls with an instrument fashioned from Mengkuang leaves in the hope of drawing him near, but all in vain.

"During the whole of this period it rained almost continuously and this was a most adverse factor as animals

do not like to move about in heavy rain and, of course, it deadened the sound of the cries of the animals we used as bait. We often heard the tiger roaring at night and on one occasion he did appear before a machan but only for a fleeting moment and then he was gone, to be seen no more.

"It is very easy to kill a tiger that has turned man-eater or has taken to raiding kampongs in search of dogs, goats or buffalo; then one has only to conceal oneself and wait for him to put in an appearance.

"But when he has done none of these things and is living his normal life in the depths of the vast green rain forest, he is just about the hardest animal in the world to hunt. Tigers are solitary hunters and usually claim a large area of forest as their own. Other tigers respect this 'Territorial Law of the Jungle' and avoid trespassing on another's domain.

"Tigers are by necessity forced to roam over wide areas and the finding of fresh tracks of one is no cause for optimism, as he may be on his way to an area 20 miles away. Tigers have little sense of smell, although they do have very acute hearing and keen eyesight, and it is not much use shooting wild pig as bait when they are unlikely to smell it. Despite all these adverse factors, I feel that with a little luck and better weather we would have got the one we were after.

"I base this supposition on the fact that he appeared to be losing his fear of man. Once this happens, and he becomes a man-eater, his behaviour is to some extent predictable. During this safari, the tiger appeared one night in an aboriginal village where we were staying and tried to get into the hut of an old woman living in one of the outlying huts. He may, of course, have been after her dog but the very fact

that he had put in an appearance near the habitat of man was in itself suggestive that he was losing his fear of him.

"The natural condition of West Malaysia is complete coverage with dense, primary rain forest. Tigers, in common with other jungle creatures, have their behaviour patterns shaped by such an environment. In the immense green depths of the rain forest, animals rarely see a human being and when they do it is only the fleeting black shadow of some nomadic Negrito hunting with blowpipe and poisoned dart, as much a part of the jungle as the great flanged tree roots and leaping lianas.

"On other continents, Africa for instance, animals born in more open country quickly become familiar with man and, in the case of the large carnivores, often lose all fear of him and thus are far more dangerous than the creatures of the dense equatorial jungles, where man rarely ventures.

"Surprisingly enough, despite our failure to bag a tiger, my client was quite satisfied with this safari. Sitting in some leafy forest giant he could appreciate to the full the peace and utter tranquillity of these great solitudes. On several occasions he saw elephants. Various species of squirrels and monkeys were always in inquisitive attendance in adjoining trees. Large flocks of ungainly hornbills often alighted nearby, their grotesque beaks and yellow barred, soot-dark plumage incongruous and vivid amid the sombre green of the jungle. Monitor lizards, scavengers of the forest, otters and porcupines sometimes passed below, unconscious of man's presence above them. Mouse deer and sambhur deer and many lovely birds, particularly the beautiful red and black broadbills that abound in this area, were often seen.



An aborigine hunting with a blowpipe

"Jack was an experienced 'jungle man', took the discomforts of the rainy season in his stride and adapted himself extremely well. Before coming on this safari, he had spent five years in Sumatra prospecting for oil. Sumatra is a country richer in game than West Malaysia. However, Jack told me he saw more game on this short safari than he had seen during the whole of his five years there. The reason, of course, was the stillness and lack of noise.

"In the Sumatran jungle he was preceded by a host of field workers and had seen very little, whereas sitting, unseen and silent in a Malaysian treetop, the jungle life unfolded like a pageant before him. And this was some compensation for the absence of his tiger.

"As for myself I viewed this safari with mixed feelings. I would, of course, have liked my client to have achieved his objective yet at the same time I was

glad I didn't have to look down on the limp, blood-spattered corpse of that most beautiful of all jungle creatures—the tiger."

On safari in West Malaysia, progress is usually by boat up the many beautiful rivers that flow through the forest. In the upper reaches these rivers are clear, swift flowing and full of interest. Well stocked with fish they are an angler's paradise. Camps are made on on sand banks. The brilliant butterflies, lovely birds and utter peace and tranquillity make these safaris unforgettable experiences.



A fishing village in West Malaysia.





THE BIRD KINGDOM

PEOPLE who travel in the Malaysian mainland sometimes remark on the absence of visible bird life. It is a fact that when travelling by car or walking through rubber estates, one sees few birds. It must be remembered, however, that the natural terrain of West Malaysia is dense tropical rain forests and most of the bird species are creatures of this environment and rarely seen outside it. To anyone wishing to observe and study birds, there is more than ample opportunity to do so.

The jungle is a birdwatcher's paradise, but one has to enter it in silence and dedication. About five hundred and seventy-five species of birds have been recorded in West Malaysia and one has to spend only an hour or two in some jungle clearing or drifting along a jungle river to see all manner of birds.

Huge eagles and hawks hover menacingly in the sky, their amazing eyesight alert for any movement, however minute, below them. Grotesque hornbills cackle harshly in the top branches of the tallest trees or launch themselves on leaden wings across the sky, presaging their approach by the "swoosh" of their measured wingbeats. Racquet-tailed drongoes whirl and pirouette in ecstatic flight among

the tall trees, their long tail extremities fluttering behind them.

There is the constant argument of the talkative crackles among the branches of dead trees whilst golden voiced shamas call melodiously from the thick undergrowth along the river's edge. The incredibly swift pink-necked green pigeons or *punai* flash across the sky in sharp, tight coveys, whilst their larger cousin, the beautiful green imperial pigeon or *burong pargam* pursues his more leisurely solitary flight.

From deep in some forest retreat comes the piercing "Kuang, Kuang" of the lovely argus pheasant. This beautiful bird, known to the Malays as the *burong kuang*, is seldom seen,



The Malaysian "brain fever" bird.

preferring to remain hidden in the deep jungle. Sometimes one comes across little clearings, swept absolutely bare of leaves and fallen twigs, where the male of the species has been displaying his magnificent plumage.

The Malay method of naming birds by the sound they make is delightful and practical. For instance, the mynah bird makes a sound that resembles "Tiong, Tiong". He is thus named *burong tiong*; *burong* means bird. A perfect example is the brain fever bird which is called in Malay, *burong anak mati* meaning "bird whose child has died". A parasitic cuckoo, it has a cry which, to Malays, is reminiscent of a mother grieving over her dead child. This method of Malay nomenclature is a great help to the layman bird watcher as it makes for easier identification.

In the jungle one is sometimes astonished to hear the call of the common domestic fowl, so well-known to us all.

In actual fact, this is the call of the red jungle fowl or *ayam hutan*. The jungle fowl is the common ancestor of all domestic fowl. The male of the species is a very handsome bird with his flaming orange and red plumage. They often invade Malay kampongs and mate with the kampong chickens, which explains the strong similarity between them.

Perhaps the commonest bird is the magpie robin or *burong murai*. A member of the thrush family, it is a bright perky bird with a swift lively movement and a tail which stands up vertically. They are often seen in Chinatown hanging in ornate wooden cages outside coffee shops.

The hornbills, perhaps the strangest looking birds in the world, are well represented in West Malaysia, with a number of diverse species. Their nesting habits are of particular interest. The female, when about to lay, enters a hole in a tree which is plastered up

after her by the male bird, leaving only a small opening.

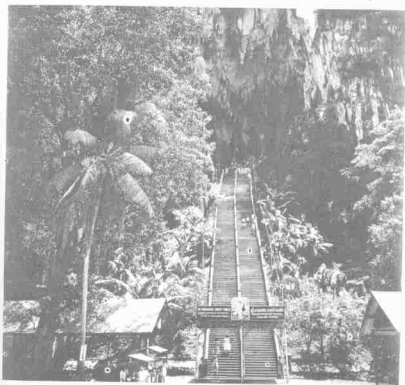
She remains imprisoned throughout the period of incubation and the rearing of the young.

During the whole of the time, she is fed by her spouse who brings her fruit and berries, and lavishes upon her the most devoted attention. Large birds of black, yellow and white plumage, their huge bills are surmounted by the most amazing protuberances, some like ancient Roman helmets, others like the horn of a rhinoceros. They make affectionate pets, becoming very tame and devoted to their owners.

A wonderful exhibition of cooperation among birds of different species is sometimes seen in the Malaysian jungle. This happens when large numbers of insect-eating birds of diverse species band together with the common aim of working over a particular area of jungle in search of food. To see them in massed formation whirling and wheeling in amicable association is a remarkable sight.

A pair of binoculars, a genuine interest and a little patience is all that is needed to observe and be entertained by a host of wonderful feathered creatures.

Steps leading to Sri Subramanya Swamy Temple in Batu Caves, Kuala Lumpur.



SNAKES



MOST PEOPLE associate tropical forests with the presence of snakes and allow their apprehensions to run riot. Snakes in actual fact are the most maligned of creatures. They are not naturally aggressive and never attack without provocation.

Whilst the West Malaysian jungles have an abundance of snakes, including the world's largest constrictor and also the largest poisonous snakes, one is in little danger from them. In fact, one could spend months in the jungle searching for snakes without seeing a single one. They try to keep out of man's way.

One hundred and thirty species of snakes have been recorded in the Malay Peninsula. It is possible there are a few others yet unknown to science. Eighteen species are sea snakes and poisonous, the others are land snakes, a few dangerously poisonous. The latter comprise the kraits, cobras, coral snakes and vipers.

The majority of West Malaysian snakes lay eggs although some are viviparous, that is to say they bear their young alive and fully formed. Some snakes of the species Typhlopidae, Anilidae and Xenopeltidae are burrow-

ing snakes and are usually poorly developed with very small eyes. Others like racers and bronze backs are tree dwellers; some of them beautifully coloured. The Paradise Tree Snake (*Chrysopelea paradisi*) is one of the most common and extremely beautiful. It is black with green and red spots on its scales. It is known to climb to the highest branches of a tree overlooking a river, launch itself as far as possible into the water and swim to the other bank.

The Malaysian Reticulated Python (*Python reticulatus*) is the largest snake in the world, despite what one hears about the giant Anacondas of South America. The Anaconda is larger in girth but it is smaller in length and weight. Malaysian pythons can grow up to thirty feet in length and may weigh up to two hundred and eighty pounds. Another species of python, a much smaller one, known as the

Short Python (*Python curtus*) is also common. Both these snakes feed mainly on monkeys and other smaller mammals. Stories of them dropping off trees onto human beings and devouring them are very rarely true. This would be an impossible feat for the Short Python, though it would be within the powers of a fully grown Reticulated Python.

Cobras are fairly common in Malaysia and are sometimes found even in the well-kept gardens of Kuala Lumpur. Two species are known, the King Cobra or Hamadryad (*Naja hannah*) and the Black Cobra (*Naja naja*). This latter is one of the subspecies *Sputatrix* and rather dangerous as it has the ability of spitting with deadly accuracy into one's eyes. Its bite is very venomous and can cause death. It is mainly black in colouring with a bluish-grey belly and white markings on the throat.

The King Cobra, however, is a far more terrifying creature. Reaching a length of 18 feet or more it is the world's largest poisonous snake. When it bites, its extremely toxic venom is pumped in great quantity into the victim through large hollow poison fangs and unless immediate medical attention is given, death is almost certain. Normally olive-green in colour, the King Cobra rears up to the height of a man when angered or alarmed and its hood spreads like a huge orange sunflower, a truly frightening sight. There are, however, very few cases on record of attacks by this snake and it is probable that the few attacks listed were caused by the presence of eggs nearby.

Cases of snake bite in Malaysia are rare, in direct contrast to neighbouring territories. This is mainly due to the absence of two dangerous vipers, Russel's Viper and the Saw-scaled Viper which are prevalent in other countries of Asia. Sluggish and lethargic, they are often trodden on. Then

they bite and are the cause of many deaths.

The poisonous snakes of Malaysia belong to two distinct groups. The Elapidae comprising the kraits, cobras and coral snakes, and the Viperidae or vipers. The bite of the former is more serious, as it is neurotoxically poisonous, acting on certain nerves leading to paralysis of the limbs, jaws, eyelids and breathing. Sea snakes also come under this category.

The commonest type of poisoning is inflicted by the vipers which are haemotoxically venomous snakes. This poison destroys or damages the lining of the small blood vessels, cutting off blood supplies to parts of the body which then become gangrenous. It does not follow that death results in either case, as this depends on the amount of venom injected.

If one can overcome the feeling of revulsion and fear of snakes which have been handed down since biblical times, one can have an absorbing time studying and observing the many beautiful and interesting species that have their home in this country.

The snakes found in the hilly highlands are different from those in the lowlands. Some snakes are burrowers, they make their homes under the surface. They are small in size and because of their defective eyesight some of them are known as Blind Snakes.

The tree snakes are usually much more slender than the ground snakes. Those able to "fly", do so by gliding. This is achieved by hollowing the underside of their bodies.

As with other animals, some snakes hunt for food by day, others by night. The day snakes have large eyes with round pupils. The night snakes have narrow pupils which contract to slits, like a cat's in daylight.

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MALAYSIAN ARTS & CRAFTS

HANDICRAFTS

MALAYSIA is rich in traditional handicraft skills. From the eastern states of West Malaysia comes fine, handworked silverware. Selangor Pewter, solid and gleaming, is becoming increasingly popular—an essentially old craft is being enhanced with the development of new, modern, and pleasing designs. Perhaps most famous of all are Malaysia's hand-woven cloths, of colourful silks glittering with gold or silver threads. Weaving introduced by Indian traders in ancient times, has remained the monopoly of women on the east coast, particularly in Trengganu and Kelantan.

Except for some modifications in dyeing and production methods to cope with increasing demand, the basic weaving equipment consists of simple handlooms and hand-thrown shuttles which have remained virtually unchanged for over a hundred years. Most looms are kept in the home and are worked by the women in between their household chores.

The industry as a whole is primarily adapted to produce "Kain Sarong", literally "Sheath Cloth", a basic garment in the Malay wardrobe. The standard "Kain Sarong" is about 72 inches long and 42 inches wide and sewn to form a sheath or cylinder 72 inches in circumference. This is

worn wrapped around the waist. The basic material used in weaving is spun silk, though some cotton and rayon is used to make special types of cloth.

The outstanding Malaysian hand-woven cloth is known as the "Kain Songket", of which there are many varieties. Characterised by the use of gold and silver threads, a "Kain Songket" is normally woven from spun silk with motifs, patterns and ornamental border woven in gold and silver. In olden days the whole cloth was a mass of design in a continuous pattern. In modern "Kain Songket", however, only the "kepala" or head has an elaborate pattern. The body of the cloth is usually plain and of



Weaving "Kain Songket" cloth.

one colour. Increasingly produced, because of its lesser cost and because it is easier to weave, is "Songket Benang" in which white or grey silk thread replaces gold and silver thread.

Originally the word "Songket" meant "to embroider with a needle"; but its present usage has grown to cover any kind of cloth containing a pattern of motifs woven in silver and gold thread. Every Malay endeavours to possess at least one "Kain Songket" for wear on weddings, religious celebrations and other festive occasions. Tourists find the fine craftsmanship and dazzling beauty of the cloth irresistible.

The east coast of West Malaysia also boasts cloths with painted and printed patterns. The best known of this type is "batik".

Originating in Java, the true batik process consists of drawing patterns on cloth in wax with a hand-stylus or stamping it with wooden blocks. The wax protects the area it covers when the cloth is steeped in dye, leaving only the uncovered portions to be dyed. The wax is then melted off and the process is repeated with other patterns and other colours.

Present day craftsmen outline the design with a mixture of resin and wax using aluminium blocks. The various parts of the pattern are painted with dyes and covered with wax. Then the whole piece is steeped in a dye to colour the background, the "kepala" being specially treated to obtain a darker colour. The whole piece is finally soaked in near boiling water ten minutes to remove the wax and then the printing is done.

Mass production has now entered the picture and the stencil process is being used. The complete pattern is first drawn and a stencil is made for each colour. The stencils are made from fine muslin or wire-gauze. The areas to be dyed are left clear and the remaining areas are stopped with wax or other dye-proof substances. The stencils are mounted on frames on a long line of tables and the cloth, also stretched on a similar frame, is passed down the "production line". As it comes under each stencil the appropriate colour is rolled on through the mesh of the stencil-pattern. The completed sarong comes out at the end of the line. Though the quality of batik thus produced is not equal to that of the hand-painted kind, the saving in time and labour enables the sarongs to be sold for much less.

SILVERWARE

BESIDES fabrics, West Malaysia is noted for fine silverware, that of Kelantan and Trengganu being the best known. In olden days Perak silverware was the best but present day Kelantan silverware has overtaken it in quality and craftsmanship.

Of the four known forms of Malay work, filigree (ornamental metal work in silver wire) and repousse (ornamented metal work hammered into relief from the reverse side) are most commonly employed.

Brooches, caskets, salvers, bowls and teapots fashioned in silver are marketed by the Kelantan Malay Arts and Crafts Depot, an institution established over a quarter of a century ago. The Depot also supplied silver-

A silver craftsman at work.





Producing pewterware at Selangor Pewter Company's factory in Kuala Lumpur.

smiths with marketing information regarding the type of articles they should make. The choice of design, however, is left entirely to the producers' own discretion and inspiration. Refined silver ingots imported from Hongkong form the basis of this wonderful artistic heritage of the eastern states.

PEWTERWARE

ANOTHER craft for which West Malaysia is fast gaining international fame is Selangor pewterware. Containing a little copper and antimony to harden the alloy, Selangor pewter is 95% refined Malaysian tin. Thus it is most appropriate that a flourishing pewter industry should exist in Kuala Lumpur.

The seed of this craft came to Kuala Lumpur in 1885 in the form of

Yong Koon, a young pewterer from the Swatow district of China. With the simple tools of his trade which he had brought along, Yong Koon earned a livelihood by making joss-stick urns, incense-burners and candlesticks in pewter for the Chinese community. But the demand for such articles was never great and the business limped along.

In 1930, however, tin suffered a slump and the alarmed tin miners were hard driven to think up new uses to which tin could be put. The then 60-year-old veteran soon suggested a profitable outlet for their tin, namely pewter ware.

The manufacture of easily saleable pewter ash-trays, cigarette boxes, jewel-caskets, tea-sets, salvers, flagons and beer-mugs was but a logical conclusion and within a few years the venture into pewter brought rich

returns when demand for pewterware far outstripped the supply.

The process of pewter manufacture is uncomplicated. The pewter alloy is made first and cast into sheets of varying thicknesses. The sheets are cut into appropriate patterns, depending on the final product to be made.

In the manufacture of a beer mug, for instance, the sheet is formed into a cone and the joint electrically welded. The cone of pewter is then turned on a spinning lathe, rounded and worked to the correct size. Further turning on a high-speed lathe imparts the final gleaming finish. If so desired, the mug is tapped with a small hammer to give it an attractive hammered effect. After the final stage of polishing, handles and other appendages are affixed by

soldering. Then a final check and the finished pewterware is ready for display and sale.



Part of the showrooms of Asia Antiques in Lake House, Kuala Lumpur.



MALAY DANCES



THE MALAY PEOPLE are a cheerful, friendly race, very fond of dancing. Like many agricultural peoples, the themes of their folk dances are linked to every day village life—harvests, weddings, love and the driving off of evil spirits. Visitors may be interested in a short description of some of the more popular Malay folk dances that can be seen in this country.

HANDKERCHIEF DANCE (TARI SAPU TANGAN)

Malays regard the handkerchief as a symbol of disappointed love, conjuring up pictures of sorrowful tears of longing:

*To meet, to love and to part
Is the sad tale of many a human
heart.*

This is the theme of the handkerchief dance. It is a dance of "sweet sorrow" with very slow steps, often accompanied by singing. The opening lyrics go like this:

*This gift from you,
The scented handkerchief*

*Is now soaked through
With tears of grief.*

FOOD COVER DANCE (TARI TUDONG SAJI)

A recent development in Malay folk dancing is the use of props from the local cottage industry. One of the more popular products of this industry is the "Tudong Saji", a circular cone-shaped cover for food. Because of its shape, it can also serve as a hat and, indeed, it is a popular head-gear for both men and women in the Malaysian countryside.

The "Tari Tudong Saji" adopts these intricately woven and laced food

covers as its theme-prop. The musical accompaniment is typical of the very slow and dreamy type of Malay folk music, often accompanied by singing. The opening verse of the song goes like this:

My 'Tudong Saji' is adrift in the sea,

The 'Tudong Saji' with flowery chart.

My heart eternally yearns for thee

But the deep ocean keeps us apart.

RICE HARVEST DANCE (TARI POTONG PADI)

The Rice Harvest Dance is a legacy of the distant past. In its modified modern form it has intricate movements indicating the reaping, husking, pounding and winnowing of rice. It

has become a ceremonial dance to mark the completion of a successful rice harvest.

Malays are mostly agricultural people and before the advent of Hinduism (about the beginning of the Christian era) and Islam (around 14th Century AD), the religion of the people was based largely on agricultural concepts. This animism hinged on the concept of the "semangat" (soul or life-force) which was believed to be the prerequisite of not only living things but inanimate objects as well.

The rice plant was supposed to have one of the strongest of these "souls" or "life-forces", known as "semangat padi." This "spirit of the padi plant" attained more or less a divine status within the complex Malay pantheon. Thus all work relating to rice cultivation also assumed a religious signifi-

Malay dancers performing the "Mak Enang" a variety of the Ronggeng Dance.





Tarian Kipas — a Malaysian cultural dance.

cance. One of the most elaborate of the rice rituals was the harvesting ceremony which has survived with modifications in the modern rice harvest dance

HADRAH

This is a slow, swaying dance in praise of women, in which the female roles are taken by males. It originated

THE RONGGENG

The Ronggeng is the country's most popular dance. It has a very catchy rhythm and is danced by a couple to the musical accompaniment of flute and drum. The couple move as close to each other as possible but may not touch each other. There are several varieties of the Ronggeng, the "Dondang Sayang", the "Mak Enang" which was once a court dance, and the "Chonggong" which is native to Perlis State. In some Ronggeng dances, the participants make up impromptu verses which they sing in praise of each other.



in Arabia where it was performed as a religious dance.

ZAPIN

Another dance derived from Arabia is the "Zapin". Only men perform, doing dignified and slow movements to the accompaniment of guitars, bongos and sometimes a violin.

SAUCER DANCE (TARI PIRING)

The Saucer Dance falls within the class of Malay dances known as "Tari Kerban", or dances of sacrifice. The dance owes its origin to the paganistic days in Malay cultural history when part of the rituals of worship was the offering of food and other items of sacrifice to the gods. When the Malay

world came under the influence of other religious doctrines, and especially after the coming of Islam with its strict monotheism, the ancient paganistic religious rituals became taboo, but some continued under the guise of ceremonial dances.

Although the "Tari Piring" owes its origin to paganistic religious rituals, its accompanying music is derived from the west. The music of the Saucer Dance, like that of the Candle Dance and the Umbrella Dance, is the Spanish "Kaparinyo". The dance originated amongst the people of Minangkabau in Sumatra, and was introduced to Malaysia by immigrants from that district who settled down in great numbers in Negri Sembilan and Malacca.

Another popular Malaysian folk dance



CANDLE DANCE (TARI LILIN)

The Candle Dance is a good example of cultural fusion in multi-cultural Malaysia. It originated among the people of Minangkabau in Sumatra, notably around Padang. The accompanying music is always the "Kaparinyo" which is Spanish in origin. The dance, however, does not resemble a brisk Spanish dance. It is slow and deliberate.

The main props are lighted candles in flat saucers. The "fire" element is perhaps a legacy from Zoroastrian concepts that must have crept into Malaysia from India through Persian traders. In olden days the "Tari Lilin" was one of the popular court dances.

UMBRELLA DANCE (TARI PAYONG)

The Umbrella Dance is similar to the Candle Dance and Saucer Dance, except for the props used. The musical accompaniment is the Spanish-flavoured "Kaparinyo" which incidentally is also evident in Ceylonese and Filipino music. In addition to the same basic musical accompaniment, the three dances have more or less the same basic steps and formation. The introduction of the umbrella as the theme was perhaps taken from Chinese and Japanese dances.

FLOWER DANCE (TARI BUNGA TANJONG)

The Bunga Tanjong (*Mimusops Elengi*) grows wild and is one of the most fragrant flowers in Malaysia. All Bunga Tanjong trees are believed to be the abodes of spirits, a vestige of ancient animistic tree worship.

The Flower Dance which survives today in cultural performances is

almost purely a love dance, usually depicting the shy intricate manners and expressions of courting couples. But the slow circular movements of the dancers remind us of the distant past when the ritual of tree worship required worshippers to walk around trees.

EXORCISM DANCE (TARI MENGHALU HANTU)

"Hantu" is the Malay generic term for evil spirits. There are two classes of "hantu" or spirits according to Malay belief. Firstly, the "spirits of evil"—wild spirits of destruction. Secondly, the "domesticated" class of spirits which are "fed" and "owned" by individuals. In return the "fed" spirits do their owners' bidding, which may include destroying enemies.

Ancient Malay belief is that sickness and death are brought about not by germs but by evil spirits. The "bomoh" or medicine-man takes the place of the doctor. His healing efforts include elaborate rituals of exorcising the evil spirits out of the human body. This practice, which is today frowned upon by the strict monotheism of Islam, survives in a great variety of dances known as "Tari Puja" or ritual dances. One of these is the exorcism dance.

DANCE OF LOVE (TARI CHINTA SAYANG)

This delightful Malay folk dance is native to the State of Perlis on the Thailand border. It is a form of courtship dance with pairs of men and women dancing to the "ronggeng" tempo. The "ronggeng" is a Malay dance rhythm with brisk lively steps and is believed to owe its origin to the Spanish jota which was brought to Malacca by the Portuguese in 1511 AD. The lively tempo is often climaxed by an even livelier crescendo of rhythm towards the end.



Lake Gardens, Taiping.

Although the steps of "Chinta Sayang" are allied to the Malay "ronggeng", the dance formation, perhaps because of the proximity of Perlis to Thailand, is very similar to the Siamese "ramvong". The main feature of the "ramvong" is the circular formation of dancers. In the "chinta sayang", dancers take turns to circle around their partners in time to the music.

The former is used only on formal and solemn occasions, very seldom as daily wear. It has become more of a traditional show-piece, an antique. However, there is a sentimental attachment by Malay women to their traditional costume and it is as a tribute to this fashion of the past that the Blouse Dance was created. Today it is one of the most popular of Malay dances.

BLOUSE DANCE (TARI BAJU KURONG)

The Malay traditional female costume comprises the "baju kurong", a loose conservative dress that often goes down to as far as the ankles, with long loose sleeves, and the "kebaya", a tight fitting short blouse with tight, full or three-quarter length sleeves.





BERSILAT- the art of self-defence

BERSILAT, the Malay art of self-defence, can often be seen at Malay weddings where it forms part of the entertainment. The ancient art exists in two forms. One, Silat Pulat, is purely for exhibition, while the other, Silat Buah, is used in serious fighting.

Bersilat for exhibition is the more graceful of the two forms. It is highly stylised as it is based on a system of accepted conventional gestures and movements. A bout starts with the playing of clarinets, drums and gongs, softly at first, then rising to a crescendo as the tempo quickens. Into the arena steps an expert or "Pendekar", distinguished from the neophyte by the "Tanjak" or pointed headcloth he wears.

With a graceful flourish of his wrists, he assumes a stance and makes obeisance to the long-dead Master of Masters from whom his art has descended. He then postures and executes a variety of steps in time with the rhythm of the orchestra, demonstrating combat techniques on an imaginary foe. There is the quick parry and counterstroke with the arms, a wily

side-step and a swift kick. Depending on the school he belongs to, the expert will demonstrate gestures imitative of animals and birds.

Soon a second expert steps into the arena. With beautiful movements thought out in past centuries by long dead teachers, he performs a series of techniques, both offensive and defensive. The drum-throb quickens as the two experts close in for combat.

Here the wary flick of the edge of the palm, there a slight shift of the foot to get through a defensive stance, then the cunning feint and a flurry of staccato blows and parries. One expert shifts his footing, moves in and lunges with his fist—a fast foot-shift, an arm movement and the elbow lock is secured.



A display of Bersilat in Kuantan

But not quite, for with a quick arm movement the second expert lowers his body and thrusts out. This upsets his opponent's balance and he is forced to release his paralysing lock. They spring apart, circle each other, close in again, feint warily, and this goes on until the music stops and the exhibition comes to an end.

These are the traditional movements, not the true Silat. For this, one has to go to some remote hut where in the secret hours of the morning some noted expert will pass on to his small band of disciples deadly moves and strokes which they learn under a vow of secrecy. Only here, by the light of a small oil-lamp, may true Silat be seen.

Even in Silat Buah, different schools adhere to different conventions. One may favour fist and finger-tip striking as a major form of attack while another

prefers to concentrate on locks, throws and grips. A third may specialize in high leaps and flying kicks.

Though its secret nature precludes a clear line of descent, Silat is generally believed to have been an off-shoot of the Chinese art of self-defence or "Kun Thow" brought to Malaysia and Indonesia by early Chinese traders. In fact, certain sects call their art "Kun Thow" and these are common amongst the Javanese, Boyanese and Bugis communities in the southern Malay peninsula and Singapore.

Though conventions and styles vary much from state to state and, indeed, from teacher to teacher, the east coast of West Malaysia is famous for its Bersilat. Trengganu's version is more sophisticated though Kelantan's rougher version is just as effective in a straight fight. The Pendekars of Pahang, too, are noted for their skill

With the passing of dependence on the kris for mortal combat and with the wide-spread regard for the law, Bersilat as a secret art of combat is slowly giving way to Bersilat as a sport and a technique of physical culture.

One of the best loved of Malay heroes is Hang Tuah of Malacca who lived in the fifteenth century. A master of all the arts of self-defence, he was the personal bodyguard of the Sultan of Malacca. The tales of his numerous adventures are a combination of romance and history.

Hang Tuah can be compared to D'Artagnan, the hero of Alexander Dumas' "The Three Musketeers". Hang Tuah, like D'Artagnan, was always fighting duels and he was accompanied in his exploits by a small group of loyal friends. Hang Tuah is the hero of numerous Malay operas.



Making articles of straw





WAYANG KULIT

THE MALAYSIAN shadow play—Wayang Kulit—should be on the programme of every tourist. Though the shadow play has its true home on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, it may also be seen in other parts of the country.

Wayang Kulit is performed by Malay rural folk on auspicious occasions, at a wedding or after a birth, to appease sea or land spirits. It is also part of the ceremonies held to ensure successful fishing or a bountiful harvest. The shadow play is colourful, exciting and great fun. Young and old are held spellbound by the magic of ancient tales depicting the triumph of good over evil.

In the main the heroic tales come from the two great Sanskrit classics, The Ramayana and The Mahabharata, dating back to 500 B.C. The Ramayana (The Lay of Rama) deals with supernatural wonders and its characters include talking birds and animals and various terrifying demons.

The hero is Prince Rama, whose wife Sita is abducted by the demon king Ravana. Rama, aided by the commander-in-chief of the monkeys, Hanuman, and his monkey followers, has a series of marvellously exciting adventures. In the end he kills the

evil Ravana and rescues Sita. They live happily ever after.

The Mahabharata (Great War of the Descendants of Bharata) deals with a ten years long war fought between rival groups of brothers and cousins for succession to an ancient Indian throne. The hero is Arjuna, one of five brothers, who wins the beautiful Draupadi. An important character is Arjuna's charioteer Krishna, an incarnation of the god Vishnu.

Other less frequently used sources for Wayang Kulit plays are the Hikayat Hang Tuah (The Adventures of Hang Tuah) and the Sejarah Melayu (Malay Annals), depicting the romantic adventures of heroes in the days, some 500 years ago, when the Malay sultanate of Malacca ruled large areas of the Peninsula and eastern Sumatra.

Hang Tuah was the Laksamana—the Lord High Admiral—of the Sultan of Malacca and the greatest Malay warrior of all time. He had innumerable adventures, supported by a small band



The To'Dalang manipulating puppet figures at a Wayang Kulit performance.

of loyal followers. He was constantly engaged in duels in defence of his Sultan's honour and never lost a fight.

The person in charge of the Wayang Kulit, the master of ceremonies, is called "To'Dalang" which means Father of the Mysteries. He sits on a raised stage constructed of bamboo poles behind a large canvas screen which is slanted towards the audience who squat or sit crosslegged on the open ground below. A coconut oil lamp with a reflector (or an electric light in less primitive areas) hangs above him casting its light on the screen.

The To'Dalang manipulates a succession of puppet figures mounted on long handles, throwing their shadows on the screen. The puppets are cut from buffalo hide and strengthened with bamboo struts. The very specialised art of making Wayang Kulit

puppets is handed down from father to son. The To'Dalang can increase or decrease the size of his shadows, fade them in or fade them out, all the while chanting the story and the dialogue. A skilled master of ceremonies can handle as many as 30 puppets in the course of one evening's entertainment.

There is an orchestra of several instruments, including a "rebab" or three-string viol, a "serunai" or Malay clarinet, two "chanang" or gongs, three drums, "geduk", "gendang" and "gedombak" and sometimes even a violin. These provide the appropriate musical accompaniment to the action.

Before and after each evening's performance, the To'Dalang chants prayers, asking for the gods to bless all those present with good fortune. The plays are performed serially and one serial may last as long as a week.



KITE FLYING

IDEAL weather and favourable winds make kite-flying a popular pastime in rural West Malaysia, not only with children but adults as well, especially after the rice harvest.

Malays have been addicted to this pastime for centuries. The Malay Annals describe kite-flying events in Malacca as long as 500 years ago, before the Portuguese conquered that Malay sultanate in 1511.

Kites are believed to have been brought from China a century or two earlier when Chinese merchants braved the storms of the South China Sea to come to the Malay Peninsula in search of trade.

Kite-flying is especially popular with the Malay fisherfolk of the East Coast. Their kites are large beautiful affairs. Many kites are taller than a man and they take many shapes. Some look like fish, cats, swallows and frogs. But the most popular is the "Wau Bulan" or moon-kite which has a crescent-shaped tail.

A local bamboo, "buloh duri", tough and enduring, forms the frame while shiny glazed paper in multi-colours makes up the body. A bow-shaped attachment is fixed to the

kite's head to provide a pleasant humming sound when in the air.

Getting a giant kite ready.





It is the practice of each kite-flyer in competitions to manoeuvre his kite to windward of his opponent's, thereby moving his line against that of his adversary. In this way, the "enemy" can be sabotaged. Powdered glass and forest gum applied to triple-strand string can cut the opponent's line and make him lose his kite.

Some of these "kite fights" last for hours. They often begin in the early dawn and sometimes do not end until sunset. They take place to loud cheers from the whole village who turn out to watch the aerial battles.

Malay girls enjoying a joke.



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The Department is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It acts as a government agency to publicise Malaysia to the world and to encourage tourists to visit the country. It also maintains liaison with various government ministries, state governments and government departments in co-ordinating the activities of the various organisations within the tourist trade so as to develop further tourist facilities and amenities.

The Department is responsible for advertising in magazines and newspapers abroad; issuing stories and photos to travel magazines; preparing and distributing brochures, folders, posters, films and other tourist publicity material to local as well as overseas travel agents and others connected with the tourist

trade; arranging tourist displays at trade fairs abroad as well as locally; lending films and colour transparencies for showing abroad and locally.

It has two Tourist Information Centres which distribute tourist literature and give specific information and advice to visitors in Kuala Lumpur. The Department also arranges tours for official visitors and recognised travel writers overseas to enable them to see the various tourist attractions of Malaysia.

The Department is the channel of communication between the Government and the Pacific Area Travel Association and International Union of Official Travel Organisations (of which the Government is an active member) and other international orga-



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We can take you as far north as Japan, as far south as Bali, as far east as the Philippines, as far west as India, and as far out as Nepal. In all, we can take you to 16 fascinating countries, more than any other airline in the Orient. And we'll take you there in the luxury of a big DC 8, or a brand new DC 9.

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Inche Osman Siru, Malaysia's genial Director General of Tourism

nisations and tourist departments of foreign countries.

The Department of Tourism is located in the Police Co-operative Society Building in Jalan Suleiman, Kuala Lumpur. Telephone 89837 and 80597.

One Information Centre is situated in Jalan Mountbatten and the other at the Subang International Airport.

The enquiry centre of the Kuala Lumpur Tourist Association is in the Railway Station Building, Jalan Hishamuddin, Telephone 81832.

Many travel agents will be found in Kuala Lumpur and they are able to provide tourists with all the services they require. Here are some of the main travel agencies:

ACME TOURS & TRAVEL SERVICES
SDN. BHD.,

Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher. Tel. 86886

AMERICAN LLOYD (M) SDN. BHD.
Federal Hotel, Jalan Bukit Bintang.
Tel. 26282

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADING CO.
PTE. LTD.,

40 Jalan Ampang. Tel. 81371

APOLLO TOURS & TRAVEL,
Banguanan Bintang,
44 Jalan Treacher. Tel. 204138.

ASIA TRAVEL SERVICE LTD.,
145 Jalan Bandar. Tel. 83172

K. C. DAT SDN. BERHAD,
54 Jalan Bukit Bintang. Tel. 22212

DIETHELM TRAVEL OFFICE,
41 Jalan Bukit Bintang. Tel. 25281



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44, Jalan Treacher,
Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 204138.

Associates:

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1st Floor Shopping Arcade,
Miramar Hotel, Havelock Road,
Singapore.



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How to Write the Chinese Characters Listed in Mandarin Made Easy ...		50
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Chinese Idioms in Romanised Mandarin with Literal and Free Translations and Notes in English		3.50
Chinese Proverbs in Romanised Mandarin and Cantonese with Literal and Free Translations and Notes in English, 1-2 each		2.70
A Practical English-Mandarin Dictionary		8.00
Cantonese for Beginners, 1-3 each		2.50
Progressive Cantonese Reader		2.50
A Practical English-Cantonese Dictionary		12.50
Hokkien (Amoy) for Beginners, 1-2 each		2.50
Hokkien (Amoy) for Beginners 3, With the Supplement of the Poem of a Thousand Characters, Romanised into Hokkien and Japanese and Rendered into English Verse		2.70
Progressive Hokkien (Amoy) Reader		2.50
A Practical English-Hokkien (Amoy) Dictionary		5.00
Hakka for Beginners		2.50

Obtainable at Leading Book Stores or from CHIN FEN BOOK STORE (Publisher),
9, Oxley Rise, Singapore 9, Tel: 32118.

E & O TRAVEL SERVICE (M) SDN. BHD.,

33 Jalan Klyne. Tel. 81318

EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.,

Denmark House, Jalan Ampang
Tel. 25121 & 21525

**FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT
ORGANISATION TRAVEL SERVICE,**

Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher.
Tel. 81389 & 84932

FEDERAL TRAVEL AGENCY SDN. BHD.,

41 Jalan Raja Muda. Tel. 27839

GIAN SINGH & CO.,

13 Jalan Mountbatten. Tel. 82428

**GOFUKU KOKUSAI TRAVEL & TOURS
SDN. BHD.,**

Main Floor, Federal Hotel Arcade.
Tel. 25524.

**GUTHRIE BOUSTEAD TRAVEL AND
SHIPPING AGENCIES SDN. BHD.**

Straits Trading Building, Leboh Pasar
Besar. Tel. 27181

HARPER GILFILLAN (M) SDN. BHD.

38 Jalan Ampang. Tel. 23471

**HARRISONS & CROSFIELD (M)
SDN. BHD.,**

70 Jalan Ampang. Tel. 80751

INTERNATIONAL TOURS,

Hotel Malaya, Jalan Cecil. Tel. 299112

LUCKY TOURS & TRAVEL SERVICE,

45 Jalan Hicks. Tel. 290895

MANSFIELD & CO. (PTE.) LTD.,

Loke Yew Bldg. Tel. 82927

**MALAYSIAN CULTURAL &
ENTERTAINMENT TOURS,**

Room 312, Kwang Tung Association
Bldg., 44 Jalan Pudu. Tel. 84923

**MARS TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION
AGENCY,**

A1A Concourse Level, A.I.A. Bldg.,
Jalan Ampang. Tel. 290271

MAYFLOWER TOURS,

Room 107, Kwang Tung Assoc. Bldg.,
44, Jalan Pudu. Tel. 80357 & 22046

G C. NANDA & SONS LTD.,

7th Floor, Chartered Bank Building
Jalan Ampang. Tel. 25812

**RAYA INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL
SERVICE,**

Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher.
Tel. 85147/8

**SAM FO TRANSPORT CO.,
(TRAVEL SERVICE),**

Lee Yan Lian Bldg., Jalan Mountbatten
Tel. 85197, 85203

SEATTS SDN. BERHAD,

Straits Trading Bldg. Tel. 299748

SIAKSON COACH TOURS,

143 Jalan Sungei Besi. Tel. 713654

SIME DARBY MALAYSIA BHD.,

54 Jalan Ampang. Tel. 88911

**SITA WORLD TRAVEL (M) SDN.
BHD.,**

Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher.
Tel. 82675

**SOUTHERN TRAVEL SERVICE SDN.
BHD.,**

45 Jalan Sultan. Tel. 89339

**STRAITS CENTRAL AGENCIES LTD.
(TRAVEL SERVICE),**

Hotel Merlin. Tel. 82108 & 81618

TINA TOURS,

44 Jalan Pudu. Tel. 82722

TRANSWORLD TRAVEL SERVICE,

Federal Hotel. Tel. 24104

UBAIDULLAH & CO.,

18 Jalan Mountbatten. Tel. 89331

Several of the agencies specialise in locally conducted tours and visitors may telephone the agency of their choice for details.



The friendliness of the long distance Australian.

Every airline has smiling hostesses. But nobody has that special openhearted Australian smile, except Qantas. And it's a smile you'll find flying with us to London or New York, Honolulu or Acapulco — anywhere around the world. An airline is only as great as the people who fly it. And that's what has made us what we are today.

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AIR SERVICES

TODAY, over 90 per cent of tourists and travellers visiting Far Eastern countries arrive by aeroplane. Inevitably the first thing they see is the airport and the impressions they receive can literally colour their whole attitude to the place they are visiting. In this respect, Kuala Lumpur is lucky in its international gateway at Subang, 14 miles west of the capital. Opened to traffic on September 1, 1965, it is modern, efficient and has the longest runway in Southeast Asia at 11,400 feet with a width of 150 feet.

West Malaysia has a second international airport at Penang which is being expanded to accommodate the larger types of aircraft. Six other airfields, catering for domestic flights, are at Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu, Kuantan, Alor Star, Ipoh and Malacca. There are several airfields in Sarawak and Sabah in East Malaysia.

The \$10 million terminal building at Subang allows maximum passenger facilities and comfort with a minimum of walking distances. International travellers are separated from domestic passengers, and passenger movement is separated from baggage movement.

Complete air-conditioning is not economically practicable and the terminal building has been designed to be as

spacious and open as possible to allow maximum air movement and ventilation. The noise level in the concourse area has been reduced by a barrier of air-conditioned areas comprising offices, arrival lounges, departure holding areas, VIP rooms, post office, bank and shopping areas, which are located between the concourse area and the noise generating aircraft parking area.

The terminal building has been planned to cater for 700,000 to 800,000 passengers a year, with provision for future expansion. Transit passengers can enjoy the facilities of a luxurious air-conditioned lounge and snack-bar. There is also a large air-conditioned dining room and a spacious out-door dining area on the mezzanine floor.

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East. West.
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JAL flies to 23
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Uniquely.

Five airlines fly around the world. Only one offers you delightfully old-fashioned service. A personal care that goes back at least six centuries to when the rules of Japanese hospitality and courtesy were established. (Old-fashioned enough?) A warm welcome that awaits you wherever you step aboard one of our Jet Couriers—anywhere in the wide world of Japan Air Lines. See your travel agent for all the details. Soon. Then discover the delights of Japan on your next flight. On JAL you're more than a passenger. You're an honoured guest.

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The \$52 million airport is equipped with up-to-date control systems. Visual Approach Slope Indicators, Instrument Landing System, Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range with Distance Measuring Equipment and Non Directional Beacons along the main air routes on the East and West coasts. Just below the 135 foot Control Tower is the Air Traffic Control Centre. Radar should be in operation by 1972. The new airport is connected to the city by a fast two lane dual carriageway. Good bus and taxi services are available.

The present national airline is Malaysia-Singapore Airlines. It serves West and East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak); Singapore and Brunei. It also links Singapore and Malaysia with Hong Kong, Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila, Taipei, Tokyo, Perth, Melbourne, Sydney, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Bahrain, Rome

and London using Boeing 707s and 737s.

The Company now has 5 Boeing 707s, 7 Boeing 737s, 11 Fokker Friendships and 3 Britten Norman Islanders.

Since its first flight in May 1947 when the entire fleet consisted of only three five-seater Airspeed Consuls, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines has kept pace with the steadily increasing demand for seats.

At present, Malaysia is actively engaged in a new and exciting project—the creation of a new national airline. To-date, the nation's internal and international air services have been operated by Malaysia-Singapore Airlines (MSA), jointly owned by the Governments of Malaysia and Singapore, with other minority shareholders.

Kuala Lumpur International Airport at Subang.





Malaysia Air Lines (MAL) jets with the birdkite symbol will soon take to the air.

Recently, however, a decision was taken by the Malaysian and Singapore Governments to dissolve MSA, thus creating a unique opportunity for Malaysia to build an airline of her own to serve her people and the friendly visitors to her shores.

This new venture, wholly owned by the Malaysian Government, will be called MALAYSIA AIR LINES (MAL), designated as the scheduled airline of Malaysia, with its headquarters in the federal capital, Kuala Lumpur.

The Chairman and Board of Directors of MAL, the policy making body, are all Malaysians who are top economists from Government and the private sector. The majority of senior management personnel are Malaysians with considerable experience in the airline industry,

and the rest are seconded from Qantas Airways, who are retained by MAL as consultants on the formation of the airline, particularly in the flight operations and technical areas.

Soon after the announcement of MAL's formation, an order was placed for six of the latest Boeing 737-200 advanced pure-jet aircraft, with cabin interiors incorporating jumbo-jet features for the ultimate in passenger comfort. A fleet of nine "stretched" Fokker Friendships, newest of the F-27 series, and three Britten-Norman Islanders will also be acquired. Additionally, the acquisition of Boeing 707 aircraft for long range international services is under study.

Scheduled air services will be operated within and between East and



The Ubudiah Mosque in Kuala Kangsar, Perak.

Courtesy of Dept. of Tourism, K.L.



Bajau horsemen from Sabah.

Courtesy of Sabah Tourist Association.



Strong Smiling MSA

There are two sides to any airline: the one you see, and the one you don't.

Our stewardesses are perhaps our most valuable visible asset.

They happily combine that delightfully indefinable Eastern mystique with a natural sense of attentiveness and understanding which charms even the most travelled traveller. They are gracious hostesses (our food, people say



is outstanding...right down to the special children's menus we carry on our international flights). They are genuinely interested in your comfort (they're friendly conversationalists when you feel like company); understanding helpers if you're travelling with children; pamperers when they bring you earphone sets for relaxing music).

We're proud of them.

And equally proud of the side you don't see. Or not often.

Our commanders, our engineers and our technicians are the men who've kept us flying superbly for 24 years. Their dedicated professionalism has taken us from a regional airline to a truly international carrier with almost 10 years' experience on jets...this year alone we've added London, Rome, Bahrain, Bombay and Melbourne to our network, serving over 50 centres in Europe, the East and Australia.

The two sides of MSA add up to a strong, smiling combination that spans half the world. As your Travel Agent will tell you, MSA is a great way to fly.

A great way to fly



Serving over 50 centres in Europe, the East and Australia
in association with Air India, BOAC and QANTAS

We moved a mountain... just to save you a walk.

We call it the Mayon Volcano. It's exactly 8,143 ft. high and it happens to be the most perfectly shaped volcanic cone in the world. It also happens to be found in the Bicol region of Luzon, approximately 544 kilometers south of Manila and that's much too far to walk. We realize you may not have time this trip to see it for yourself (although PAL can fly you there in 70 minutes), so just to make sure, we built a replica right in the middle of Nayong Pilipino, our fabulous new transit park right next door to the airport. And Mayon Volcano isn't all we moved for you. Trees, flowers, crops, villages, people, crafts, cultures, festivals, even a lake. Great Filipino food at Sulo's Turo-Turo restaurant and the best shopping value in Asia.

If there's anything else you'd like, we'll probably move that too. That's the way we feel about visitors to this country of ours and we try to show it from the moment you step aboard a PAL jet whether it's to fly home with us or around the Far East, to Australia, Europe or the U.S. We can take you there and give the bonus of the Philippines on every trip.

FLY WITH US-TO WHERE WE LIVE

 **Philippine Airlines**



West Malaysia, Brunei and Singapore, and out to other main cities in Asia and Australia.

The airline's colours, red, white and blue from the Malaysian flag, together with full livery designs, are already in the hands of the Boeing Company in Seattle, U.S.A.

MAL's symbol is inspired by the Kelantan Kite, an exclusively Malaysian expression of controlled and graceful flight which dates back many centuries. The Kelantan Kite is rich in the traditions and mythologies which make Malaysia a delight to both visitor and resident.

MAL aims to provide an efficient and reliable air communications network in the best traditions of Malaysian hospitality and friendliness. Sufficient frequency of flights and increased passenger and cargo capacities to serve the towns of social, commercial and tourist importance, in concert with the growth and expansion of the nation's economy are the precepts for the formation of MAL.

In the meantime, there will be no interruption of MSA's services.

Here is a list of the main airlines that have offices in Kuala Lumpur.

AEROFLOT offers the best way to see Russia with distinct Russian hospitality on board. Weekly service from Kuala Lumpur via Moscow to Europe—London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Zurich, Vienna, Stockholm; also to New York and Montreal—Aeroflot Soviet Airlines, C/o Orient Air Transport Sdn. Bhd., Straits Trading Building, Leboh Pasar Besar. Tel. 290307.

AIR FRANCE has a network covering 10 times the distance around the world and serves 145 destinations in 75 different countries. In 1970, Air France inaugurated its Jumbo Jet—the Boeing 747—on Atlantic routes and a regular trans-Siberian service from Paris to Tokyo via Moscow. From Bangkok, Air France operates daily flights to Europe and Japan.

A Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 in flight.



UTA FRENCH AIRLINES (Union de Transport Aériens)—Europe's biggest independant air company, UTA French Airlines has an international network of 128,500 miles that spans the five continents. Covering France, Africa, South East Asia, Australia, New Zealand, the South Pacific and the West Coast of the United States, its routes form a giant spiderweb linking some of the most famous attractive places in the world. UTA flies the fastest route to Paris and the South Pacific: From Singapore 4 times a week in each direction, with regular connecting flights to Kuala Lumpur. UTA French Airlines and Air France, 44, Jalan Pudu, Kuala Lumpur. Tel. 81117-8.

AIR-INDIA—Serving Adis Ababa, Aden, Bahrain, Beirut, Bangkok, Bombay, Brussels, Teheran, Cairo, Calcutta, Delhi, Dubai, Entebbe, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Kuwait, London, Madras, Mauritius, Moscow, Nandi, New York, Nairobi, Paris, Perth, Rome, Singapore, Sydney, and Tokyo.—Air-India, 30 Jalan Ampang, Tel. 201177. General Sales Agents: Malaysia-Singapore Airlines.

AIR NEW ZEALAND—Operate twice weekly Services between Singapore, Sydney, Auckland and return with connecting services to Wellington, Christchurch, Nandi, Noumea, Tahiti, Honolulu, Los Angeles.—General Sales Agents: Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Magnet House, 2/4 Jalan Campbell, Tel. 21451.

AIR VIETNAM—Boeing 727 serves Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Saigon, Bangkok, Phnom-Penh, Hong Kong, Manila, Taipei, Osaka and Tokyo. Four flights per week from Singapore and every Tuesday from Kuala Lumpur to Saigon.—Air Vietnam 40-3 Jalan Treacher, Tel. 299621/2.

ALITALIA—Italy's World Airline is the fifth largest airline in the world serving

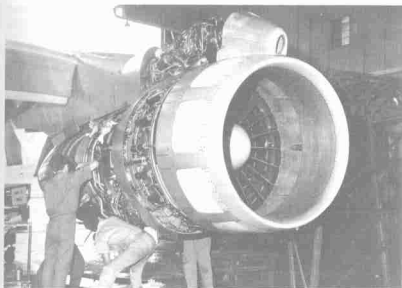
over hundred cities in six continents with its modern jet fleet of Super DC-9's, Super DC-8's, and Boeing 747 Jumbos. Two weekly flights direct from KUALA LUMPUR to Rome, one via Bangkok and Bombay, and the other via Bangkok, New Delhi and Athens. One weekly flight to Melbourne via Djakarta and Sydney. Three weekly flights from Singapore to Rome, and two weekly flights from Singapore to Melbourne. In addition, four flights every week from Bangkok to Europe and four flights from Bangkok to Hongkong, Manila and Tokyo. From Tokyo, two weekly flights over the North Pole to Rome.—Alitalia Airlines, 8th Floor, The Chartered Bank Building, 2 Jalan Ampang, Tel. 204266 & 26822.

ANSETT, AIRLINES OF AUSTRALIA—DC9 and 727 Fan Jets serving the main cities in Australia and Papua New Guinea, with flights everyday of the week.—General Sales Agents: Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Magnet House, 2/4 Jalan Campbell, Tel. 21451.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION—BOAC—9 VC10 and 1 Rolls Royce 707 flights per week serving London, Teheran, Karachi, Doha, Bahrain, Zurich, Rome, Cairo, Bombay, New Delhi, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore, Perth, Sydney, and Auckland from and to Kuala Lumpur.—BOAC, Merlin Hotel, Jalan Treacher, Tel. 89381.

CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS—From Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Hongkong, Taipei, Osaka, Tokyo, Fukuoka, Seoul, Manila, Kota Kinabalu, Djakarta, Perth—Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., A.I.A. Building, Jalan Ampang, Tel. 27444, 27511 & 26492. Subang 53389.

CHINA AIRLINES—Boeing 727 luxurious passenger jetliners serve Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Djakarta, Hongkong, Taipei, Okinawa, Osaka, Tokyo, Seoul, Manila, Saigon and Bangkok. Boeing



Maintenance work by MSA engineers on a Pratt and Whitney engine of a Boeing 707.

707 jetliners now operate between Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu.—China Airlines, 64 Jalan Bukit Bintang, Tel. 290234-6.

CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES—One of the oldest and most experienced airlines flying into this part of the world. Two flights weekly leave Singapore on Sunday, and Wednesday. The Wednesday flight lands at Kuala Lumpur to take on passengers. There are also convenient connections to all European cities. Contact any Travel Agent, MSA or Czechoslovak Airlines, South Bldg., 68 Jalan Ampang, Tel. 80176 & 86323.

GARUDA INDONESIAN AIRWAYS—serve Kuala Lumpur, Colombo, Bombay, Athens, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Paris, Rome, Karachi, Singapore, Djakarta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Taipei, Bali, Sydney, Jogjakarta, Medan and throughout Indonesia. Kuala Lumpur

office: MARA Building, 232 Jalan Tungku Abdul Rahman, Tel. 26461/2.

JAL/JAPAN AIRLINES—Serving international routes: Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Taipei, Manila, Sydney, Okinawa, Osaka, Tokyo, Khabarovsk, Guam, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York. Polar route to Europe via Anchorage or Siberian Route to Europe via Moscow, Copenhagen, Paris, London. Also via "The Silk Road" route to Europe: Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Cairo, Rome, Frankfurt, London. Domestic routes: Fukuoka, Osaka, Sapporo.—Japan Air Lines, A.I.A. Building Jalan Ampang, Tel. 25102/6.

KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES—operates regular services to and from Kuala Lumpur. KLM's Royal DC-8 jets, fly to Bangkok, New Delhi, Karachi, Beirut, Cairo, Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Amsterdam (with hourly connections to London), New York, Mon-

treil, Mexico, South America, Manila, Tokyo, Sydney and many more cities the world over.—KLM, Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher. Tel.89726/8.

LUFTHANSA GERMAN AIRLINES—Lufthansa German Airlines inaugurated services through Singapore in April 1965, flies to Europe on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and direct to Sydney and Jakarta. From early 1966 the airlines switched to the long-range Boeing 707 Intercontinentals. Passengers can now fly from Singapore to Frankfurt via Bangkok, Karachi, New Delhi and Athens. There are daily flights from Frankfurt to all continents. London and all major cities in Europe are served daily by Lufthansa's quiet 727 Boeing "Europa Jets". Lufthansa's world-wide routes cover North America, Central America, South America, West, East and South Africa, the Near and Far East and Australia, all served by Boeing jets. The airlines has a long range fleet of 21 Boeing 707s. Twenty-four 727s are used on short-medium-range routes. Lufthansa was also the first airline to order the Boeing 737. Twenty 737s are in service. Lufthansa is the first non-American airline to order the Boeing 747, of which four are now in service and one more will be delivered in 1971. Lufthansa's network extends to more than 186,000 miles calling at 87 cities in 58 countries. The airline's Singapore offices are located at John Little's Building in Raffles Place. Tel. 95551, and their offices in Kuala Lumpur are at Hotel Merlin Treacher Road. Tel. 89707.

MALAYSIA-SINGAPORE AIRLINES, Magnet House, 2/4 Jalan Campbell. Tel. 21451 and 87761. MSA operates Boeing 707 Silver Kris Jets within Asia, Australia and Europe covering Tokyo, Taipei, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Manila, Colombo, Madras, Perth, Sydney, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bombay, Bahrain, Rome, London and

Boeing 737 Jets to Bangkok, Phom-Penh, Jakarta, Bali, Hong Kong, Medan, and within Malaysia Fokker Friendship F27s serve Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh, Alor Star, Kuantan, Trengganu Kota Bahru, Kota Kinabalu (Jesselton), Kuching, Brunei, Labuan, and some other 20 towns in East Malaysia.

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines are General Sales Agents for the following airlines in Singapore and Malaysia: Aer Lingus (Irish Airlines), Air Ceylon Ltd., Air Canada, Air New Zealand, Air Vietnam, Air-India (except Singapore), Ansett Airlines of Australia, Bahamas Airways Ltd., British European Airways Corporation, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Czechoslovak Airlines, Cyprus Airways Ltd., East African Airways Corporation, Empresa Consolidada Cubana De Aviacion, Gibraltar Airways Ltd., Lao Air Lines, Malta Airways, Philippine Air Lines (except Singapore), Qantas, Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, South African Airways, Trans-Australia Airlines, United Air Lines, and W.A.A.C. (Nigeria) Ltd.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS—Serving Singapore, Saigon, Manila, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Bangkok, New Delhi, Karachi, Beirut, Istanbul, Rome, Paris, London and New York.—Pan American World Airways, A.I.A. Building, Jalan Ampang. Tel. 24341/4.

PHILIPPINE AIR LINES—Fastest direct service between Singapore and Manila. From Manila PAL fly you daily fastest to the U.S.A., non-stop (via Honolulu). PAL offer flights to more cities in the Pacific than any other airline: Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Taipei, Sydney, Honolulu, Manila, plus 78 cities in the Philippines, and San Francisco.—PAL General Sales Agents: KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher. Tel. 89726.

QANTAS AIRWAYS LTD.—Serving Acapulco, Amsterdam, Auckland, Athens, Bahrain, Bali, Bangkok, Bermuda, Brisbane, Cairo, Calcutta, Christchurch, Colombo, Damascus, Darwin, Djakarta, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Honolulu, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Kuala Lumpur, London, Manila, Mauritius, Melbourne, Mexico City, Nandi, Nassau, New Delhi, New York, Norfolk Island, Noumea, Papeete, Perth, Port Moresby, Rome, San Francisco, Singapore, Sydney, Teheran, Tokyo, Vancouver, Vienna, Wellington.—Qantas Sales and Information Centre A.I.A. Building, Jalan Ampang, Tel. 26161/4.

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM offers direct DC-8/62 flights from Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Bangkok to Copenhagen via the SAS Trans-Asian Express, the "Straight route to Europe". In co-operation with Swissair, SAS further offers daily flights from Bangkok to Manila, Hongkong, Tokyo, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Teheran, Athens, Rome, Zurich, London, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Oslo and Stockholm. The SAS DC-9/41 network serves all capitals and major cities in Europe and the Middle East, and the DC-9/21 fleet serves most Scandinavian cities. SAS DC-8 "Super Fan" and B-747 Jumbo Jets serve New York, Montreal, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, Alaska, South America and Africa, via the Trans Siberian or the North Pole Express routes and Tokyo. SAS, Denmark House, 84 Jalan Ampang, Tel. 80361/2/3.

SWISSAIR—The Airline of Switzerland in co-operation with SAS offers daily DC-8 Jet Services from Bangkok to Tokyo, Manila, Hong Kong, Bombay, Karachi, Beirut, Teheran, Cairo, Rome, Athens to Zurich and Geneva and onwards to all major European cities. From Singapore Swiss-air flies twice a week to Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Zurich and Geneva. Frequent DC-9 connections to all key cities in Europe, Boeing Jumbo and DC-8 services to

North and South America as well as DC-8 and Coronado Services to Africa.—Swissair, Merlin Hotel, Jalan Treacher, Tel. 27386.

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL LTD

—Daily flights from Kuala Lumpur to Bangkok, and three flights per week from Penang to Bangkok. Thai International's Royal Orchid Jet Service serves 20 key cities within the Far East and Australia: Sydney, Djakarta, Bali, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Bangkok, Dacca, Kathmandu, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Phnom Penh, Saigon, Hong Kong, Manila, Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka Taipei, using DC 8s and DC 9/41s piloted by SAS captains and SAS trained Thai captains. Experienced stewards and charming multi-lingual Thai air hostesses offer passengers outstanding individual service and the best of Oriental and European food.—Thai International, Denmark House, 84 Jalan Ampang, Tel. 80361/2/3.

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES—Serving Bangkok, Hong Kong, with twice daily services to Honolulu, Los Angeles; and daily services from Bangkok to Rome, Europe—USA. Excellent connections are available from Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Penang to Bangkok—TWA, Hotel Merlin, Kuala Lumpur, Tel. 290287 and 84223. TWA, Hotel Ambassador, Penang, Tel. 24101 and 25276.

Graceful Thai International hostesses.



TOURISTS SPECIAL

See more of Malaysia by Rail



Malayan Railway offers tourists special 1st. class tickets for day train travel from Singapore to Butterworth (Penang) or vice versa for only US \$25/- which includes an overnight stay at Kuala Lumpur Station Hotel with dinner and breakfast.



**MALAYAN
RAILWAY**

For further information apply:
TRAFFIC MANAGER,
P.O. BOX 1089, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia



IN 1884, two divisions of pioneers on loan from the Government of Ceylon laid eight miles of rail from Port Weld to Taiping in northern Perak. This was the beginning of the Malayan Railway.

The next section to be laid was a line from Klang to Kuala Lumpur, a distance of 22 miles. The two lines were laid to transport tin from the mines to the west coast ports. By July 1896, most of the Malayan states had their internal railway lines. All that remained to be done was the linking of these separate systems in one network.

This linking up, of course, took time. But stage by stage, new terrain was cleared, the necessary tracks were laid and further links were established. Thus, by 1903, a continuous line running from Johore Bahru in the south to Prai in the north was completed on the West Coast.

In 1918, the extension northward from Bukit Mertajam to Padang Besar on the Thai border was completed, thus opening the way for the international express to Bangkok. With the closing of the remaining gap on the completion of the Singapore Causeway in 1923 and the inauguration of the through international express passen-

ger train services between Prai and Bangkok, an uninterrupted railway link was established between Singapore and Thailand.

The East Coast Line, from Gemas through Pahang State to Kota Bharu in Kelantan and thence to the Thai border, was not completed till 1931 since much of the line had to be laid through uncleared virgin jungle. In 1967, the line from Prai was extended to Butterworth.

To-day, the Malayan Railway covers over 1,000 miles of line from Singapore to the northern boundary with Thailand, much of it passing through areas characteristic of Malayan landscape, such as tin mining lands, coconut-groves, padi lands and rubber estates. Thus, in addition to comfort, travelling by rail offers tourists, in the short time they have available, an opportunity to see West Malaysia in its proper setting.

On the main Singapore—Kuala Lumpur—Butterworth route, there are

regular day and night express services. Passengers enjoy air-conditioned and pressure-ventilated first class sleeping cars, cool second class sleeping coaches and buffet cars. Third class sleeperette coaches with reclining seats are provided on all night express trains in addition to ordinary third class seats. All rolling stock is equipped to a high standard. The Malayan Railway system is one of the best operated meter-gauge railway systems in the world.

Direct international express passenger services between Butterworth and Bangkok are run three times a week, leaving Butterworth (Penang) for Bangkok on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and leaving Bangkok for Butterworth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Connection with the night express, running to and from Kuala Lumpur, is made at Butterworth.

Through travel from Kuala Lumpur to Bangkok is provided by a through coach, known as the A.S.A. coach, which leaves Kuala Lumpur every Sunday night. The rolling stock of the international express includes comfortable sleeping cars and buffet cars.

The Golden Blowpipe Express to and from the East Coast Line (which branches off from the main line at Gemas, 137 miles north of Singapore) runs thrice weekly between Kuala Lumpur and Tumpat, and Singapore and Tumpat, and return, through the states of Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan, a distance of 327 miles. Air-pressurised first and second class through sleeping coaches are attached to the "Sumpitan Emas" (The Golden Blowpipe) train at Gemas for the comfort of east-coast-bound passengers. Buffet cars are also attached to this train to provide meals and refreshments.

Sixteen miles south of Tumpat, at Pasir Mas, a branch line connects

with the Thai State Railway at the border station of Sungei Golok.

Train travel on the East Coast Line enables the tourist to see a vastly different West Malaysia. On the western side one sees activities directed towards greater industrialisation and economic advancement. On the east coast, however, one finds an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, and a simplicity of life in a land of great natural and unspoilt physical beauty.

Charges for sleeping accommodation are:

Single bed cabin in air-conditioned first class coach,

\$10 per cabin per night.

Berths in a first class two berth cabin, non-air-conditioned,

\$5 per berth per night.

Beds in a second class coach,

\$3 per bed per night.

Distances and first and second class single fares between Singapore and main centres are as follows:

	<i>Distance (miles)</i>	<i>Fares</i>	
		<i>1st class</i>	<i>2nd class</i>
		\$	\$
Seremban	200	29.40	14.10
Kuala Lumpur	246	36.20	17.40
Ipoh	376	55.40	26.60
Taiping	420	63.20	30.30
Butterworth	489	72.00	34.50
Wakaf Bharu			
(Kota Bharu)	455	67.00	32.10

Special second class return tickets by through day trains only between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur are available at the reduced fare of \$27 for return within one month.

Fast railcar services operate between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. The fare is \$12.50 per person for third class and \$19 for second class and each

ticket holder is guaranteed a seat. Chilled towels and newspapers are provided on request.

Tourists are offered a special first class concession fare of \$75 per-person from Singapore to Butterworth for Penang or vice versa. This ticket is available for day express trains only and includes:

- (i) the reservation of a seat in an air-conditioned coach;
- (ii) overnight accommodation at the Station Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, with dinner and breakfast.

Tourists availing themselves of this concession are allowed to break journey for maximum of seven days at Kuala Lumpur, but all expenses exceeding the concession of (ii) above must be borne by the passenger.

The Malayan Railway has much to offer its passengers, whether residents or tourists. With its modern diesel engines and railcars, express through services and air-conditioned or pres-



*University Mosque in Pantai Valley,
Kuala Lumpur.*

sure-ventilated sleeping cars, the Railway provides fast, convenient and comfortable travel.

Railway Station, Kuala Lumpur.



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of 7 Countries*

Here is why: a masterful 1116 c.c. oversquare engine mounted transversely (bore: 80 m.m., stroke: 55.5 m.m., power output 55 b.h.p. DIN at 6,000 r.p.m.) giving exceptional acceleration to over 80 m.p.h. Five bearing crankshaft, front wheel drive, gearbox separated from engine — each with individual lubrication, independent front wheel suspension, dual braking system, radial ply tyres and a spacious Italian-styled safety designed body.

*That's why the FIAT 128 is described
as the outstanding small car of the day!*



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ROAD TRANSPORT

AN EXCELLENT road system links all towns, large and small, throughout West Malaysia. The larger towns are connected by first class metalled highways and the smaller towns, kampongs and estates are served by all-weather roads of various kinds.

Transport thus poses no problem for with such a fine network of roads, existing entrepreneurs have not been slow in making the most of it and the larger towns are all connected by efficient bus services, both itinerant and express. The smaller towns are linked by smaller local services. Within the towns themselves can be found various bus companies plying their separate internal routes.

Most of the vehicles plying the long distance routes are modern diesel omnibuses with forward-facing seating arrangements, giving maximum comfort. Tickets for express services are bought at the terminus and the buses leave at scheduled times. On itinerant buses fares are collected and tickets issued by a conductor after the passenger has come on board. The size of buses ranges from the small 16 seaters used mainly in sparsely populated rural areas to the 44 seaters used in towns and cities.

Another convenient and popular mode of travelling is by taxi. Here again, the larger towns are well served. However, itinerant taxis cruising around looking for fares are few, and taxis must often be engaged from authorised taxi-cab stands or garages. Thus, if a taxi-cab is required at a hotel or a residence, it can be summoned by telephone from the stand or garage. Mileage is calculated from the place from which the vehicle is hired to the place at which the hirer ceases to use the vehicle.

Meters are fitted to all taxis authorised for use in larger towns. The authorised fares are as follows:

By Distance	Rate
For the first mile or part thereof	40 cts.
For each half of a mile in excess of the first mile	20 cts.
Detention	
For each 8 minutes	20 cts.
Fares to be payable by	

distance unless at the time of engagement the hirer expresses his intention to pay by time.

By Time

For the first hour or part thereof	\$4
For each quarter of an hour or part thereof in excess of the first hour	\$1
In either case where the number of passengers exceeds two, for each additional passenger for the whole journey	10 cts.

Night

Between the hours of 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. an additional 50% of the above rates may be charged.

In the rural areas, authorised hire cars are available. These vehicles, however, are not fitted with meters and may carry passengers at separate fares. The authorised fares for hire cars are as follows:

- If the distance does not exceed one mile—15 cents per passenger.
- Subsequent mileage for every mile or part thereof—10 cents per passenger.
- Passengers' luggage, exceeding 66lb. in weight, or five articles in number—5 cents per mile.

Mileage to be calculated from the place from which the vehicle is hired to the place at which the hirer ceases to use the vehicle.

Between the hours of 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. an additional 50% of the above rates may be charged.

There are some 5,517 taxis and hire cars in West Malaysia.

Further information about public road transport services is obtainable from the Commissioner for Road Transport whose

office is at Petaling Jaya, or from any Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles in the various States.

National Car Rentals Ltd. at Hotel Merlin Arcade, Jalan Treacher, Kuala Lumpur, are one of the largest and foremost car rental services in Kuala Lumpur. They operate a large fleet of late American and English models, many of which are air-conditioned. They provide a comprehensive range of car rentals not only for tourists but for business houses as well.

Self-drive cars and chauffeur-driven limousines are available at reasonable charges, which can be arranged on hourly, daily, weekly or monthly basis.

Other car rental firms include: Acme Hire & Drive Cars Service, Hotel Merlin Building (ground floor) Jalan Treacher.

Hertz Rent A Car Division, Orchard Motors (M) Sdn. Berhad.

Malaysia Hire & Drive Service, 143, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

For the more adventurous visitors trishaws will have an immediate and irresistible appeal. The trishaw is simply an ordinary bicycle with a wooden side-car attached, comfortably upholstered with inlaid pieces of glass. The side-car is protected by a hood which may be raised or lowered as the weather dictates.

To be manouvered in and out of the traffic in town by an experienced trishaw rider is a unique and thrilling if rather hair-raising experience. There are no fixed rates and fares are arrived at by bargaining in advance of hiring. Though most of the trishaw riders are honest citizens, it is recommended that trishaw rides be avoided at night. Besides, a snapshot of yourself in a trishaw is best taken in the day, and you'll not want to miss such an opportunity when in Malaysia.

RADIO & TELEVISION



RADIO MALAYSIA and Television Malaysia were two distinctive departments under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting until October, 1969, when they were integrated and responsible to a Director-General of Broadcasting. Radio Malaysia is housed at Federal House in Kuala Lumpur and Television Malaysia studios are located at Angkasapuri, Kuala Lumpur.

A few amateurs originally introduced broadcasting to the Malay Peninsula. Then, just before the outbreak of World War II, a small make-shift station was set up in Kuala Lumpur by the United Kingdom Ministry of Information and Propaganda. During the three and a half years of Japanese Occupation in 1942 to 1945, the Japanese Military Administration established additional small stations of low power in Penang, Malacca and Seremban.

After the war a Department of Broadcasting, subsequently using the call sign "Radio Malaya", was created in 1946. It operated on a pan-Malayan scale with a small staff and limited equipment which was for the most part obsolete ex-Services surplus. Two years later saw Radio Malaya rapidly expanding to cope with the needs of the Emergency in the Federation. It has since made steady progress technically and in its programmes.

The achievement of Merdeka (Independence) by the Federation of Malaya

in August 1957 resulted in the pan-Malayan service being split into two. On January 1, 1959, the new Radio Malaya was inaugurated with headquarters in Kuala Lumpur to serve the Federation exclusively. Its other half in Singapore, which used to be the headquarters of the old pan-Malayan Radio Malaya, became Radio Singapore. With the establishment of Malaysia in 1963, Radio Malaya became Radio Malaysia.

Radio Malaysia now broadcasts its Domestic Service programmes 458 hours a week in four languages—Malay (the national language), English, Indian (Tamil) and Chinese (Mandarin, Amoy, Hakka and Cantonese). This figure excludes School Broadcasts.

The Overseas Service "Suara Malaysia" or "Voice of Malaysia" was established on February 15, 1963, broadcasting a total of 85½ hours a week in Indonesian, English and Mandarin.

The Domestic Service programmes of entertainment, information and education are carried on three simultaneous

networks over eight stations employing 15 shortwave and 21 medium wave transmitters of 5 to 100 kilowatt strength respectively, linked by V.H.F. and microwave systems.

Great importance is attached to adult education and rural broadcasts. Aborigines living in deep jungle can hear special weekly programmes in two main aborigine languages—Semai and Temiar.

Some 60 news bulletins are broadcast daily in four languages. The Department liaises closely with the Department of Information Services and other Government departments in presenting informative programmes on Government policy and the country's plans and activities, progress and achievements.

Radio Malaysia has its own orchestra comprising versatile professional musicians. Scores of musical programmes of various types are broadcast in the different language services. The orchestra also performs at public concerts, State functions and national celebrations, and is featured in monthly Tune-Writing Contests and annual Radio Star Contests.

TELEVISION

A television service was begun on December 28, 1963, and now transmits from 6 p.m. to midnight daily over two channels, with an afternoon programme from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Thursday to Sunday and on public holidays.

Programmes originate in Kuala Lumpur. Eleven transmitters are situated at Bukit Sungei Besi, Gunung Jerai, Gunung Keledang, Gunung Tampin, Gunung Pulai, Bukit Maxwell, Bukit Mengkibol, Bukit Banang and Bukit Bakar. The transmitters are operated by the Telecommunications Department.

COMMERCIAL DIVISION

Commercial radio broadcasting was introduced in January 1962 as a stimulus to commerce and industry.

Radio and Television Malaysia are today the top advertising media in the Pan-Malaysian area. Radio Malaysia covers a far bigger area than any other media in the region. And Television Malaysia has the largest audience.

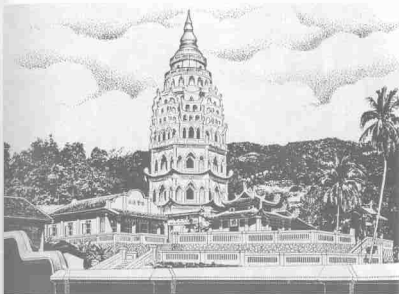
These are findings of surveys carried out during 1970 by independent research organisations. It was also found that because of their performance, Radio and Television Malaysia are the lowest cost media in the region.

There is no part of Malaysia that Radio Malaysia does not reach. Radio Malaysia's medium wave signals blanket the whole of West Malaysia, parts of South Thailand, the Singapore and Rhio Islands area and a good bit of West Sumatra. Those are the areas where listening is crystal clear.

Listeners to Radio Malaysia increase at a record rate. There are today 479,164 licenced sets in West Malaysia. When commercial broadcasting began in 1961, the figure was 264,797. There is however sound reason for believing that these figures do not represent the true position. As far back as 1965, Survey Research Malaysia estimated that even then, something like 675,000 radio sets were actually in the country.

Television Malaysia covers nearly all of West Malaysia, the whole of Singapore and that portion of West Sumatra facing the Malaysia mainland. Plans are well in hand to launch television in the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak.

The growth of television has been no less spectacular. When commercial television began at the close of 1965, there was less than 54,000 licenced



The Temple of Supreme Bliss—Kek Lok Si—in Penang.

sets. Today, the figure is 165,000 which represents an increase of more than 200 percent. And programmes of Television Malaysia have recorded as high as half a million viewers per show.

Radio and Television Malaysia accept advertisements in Bahasa Malaysia, English, Chinese and Tamil. In the case of Chinese, the acceptable dialects are Mandarin, Cantonese, Hokkien and Hakka for Radio and Mandarin, Cantonese and Hokkien for Television.

The commercial operations of Radio and Television Malaysia are being looked after by the Commercial Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Malaysia, Angkasapuri,

Bukit Putra, Kuala Lumpur. All enquiries of information and rate structures should be directed to this division:

Chief Commercial Broadcasting Officer,

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting Malaysia,

Angkasapuri, Bukit Putra,

Kuala Lumpur,

MALAYSIA.

Television Malaysia moved into its new headquarters in Pantai Valley in 1969. When completed, the Malaysian Broadcasting Centre in Pantai Valley will have the distinction of being the largest centralised radio and television broadcasting complex in Asia.



SPORTS

MALAYSIANS take an active interest in sport. There are facilities throughout the country for a wide range of sports activities including the well-known Merdeka Stadium in the capital, Kuala Lumpur. Many associations and organisations are dedicated to the fostering of excellence in particular sports.

Badminton draws the most enthusiastic audiences in Malaysia, to the extent that school holidays have been granted to mark the occasion of the triumphant return of a particular trophy—the Thomas Cup. Association football, a favourite in many countries, comes second. The floodlit Merdeka Stadium has been the venue of many memorable soccer games.

Malaysians also take a keen interest in athletics and send teams to many international events including, of course, the Olympic Games. There have been determined efforts to raise standards in this field. The University of Malaya Athletics Association and the Malaysian Amateur Athletics Association have helped considerably, carrying out meetings at State, National and student levels.

Golf was made popular by the last Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, and is no longer a game for the sophisticated class alone. There is an excellent golf course at Subang near

Kuala Lumpur, and Malaysia's Hill resorts are a magnet for golf lovers who prefer to play in a cooler climate. The Malaysian Open Golf Championships attract an increasing number of players each year.

Car racing is another popular spectator sport. Several prestige events and good prize money attract famous drivers and motor cyclists to Malaysia from far and wide. The big event of the year is the Malaysian Grand Prix held at the Batu Tiga circuit near Kuala Lumpur which has been acclaimed as one of the best tracks in the region. The Johore Grand Prix is another important annual event.

One of the most exciting and gruelling events of recent years was the Asian Highway Motor Rally, across four countries stretching from Vientiane in Laos to Singapore at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. Almost a hundred participants—17 from Malaysia and the rest from foreign countries—took part in this ESCAPE sponsored



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Contains almost everything you want in airconditioned comfort under one roof . . . plus ample parking space. Here you will find countless beautiful items with which to delight friends at home and abroad . . . and at attractive prices.

The HOUSE OF TANG is synonymous with beauty and is known throughout the world as the tourists' shopping paradise. See the jewellery, silverware, curios and embroidered linen, pewter and porcelain, glassware, carved teakwood furniture and camphorwood chests; examine the beautiful Chinese jade . . . you'll realise why every visitor to Singapore makes his way to the HOUSE OF TANG. It's a treasure house of old-world loveliness.

GROUND FLOOR

Ladies' wear in many varieties, and also hand-embroidered and appliqued household linens. Cosmetics from leading world-renowned beauty houses, with trained beauticians in attendance to give expert advice. For men there are shirts to suit all tastes, both casual and formal.

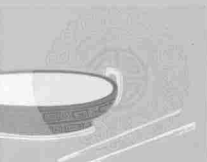
Then there's a whole display of batiks, Malaysian dolls, Thai silks and cottons, and Chinese raw silks. There's the jewellery counter to let you feast your eyes on precious stones set in gold or platinum. Also available are pearls and jades, ivory and jade carvings, Kelantan silverware and Malayan pewterware.

You will have an excellent choice in our handbag department — from plastic to crocodile.

Available too are Kodak films, view cards and greeting cards.

FIRST FLOOR

LAMPS AND LAMPSHADES — GLASS, PORCELAIN, BRASS, BRONZE, CLOISONNE, LACQUER AND WOODEN WARE — TOYS — DOLLS AND GAMES — MARKLIN TRAINS — LEATHER, PLASTIC, NYLON AND FIBRE TRAVEL GOODS.



SECOND FLOOR

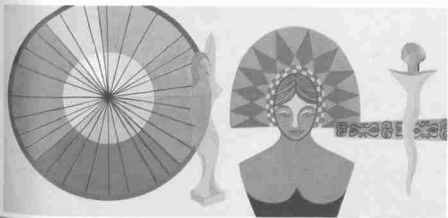
TEAK AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS — CARVED TEAK-
WOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE — BALINESE
MASKS AND CARVINGS — WOOD CARVINGS —
SCREENS — CHINESE SCROLLS — TIEN-TSIN CARPETS
AND RUGS.



CURIOS NOVELTIES AND A THOUSAND OTHER ITEMS TO DELIGHT THE HEART

Those customers sending parcels to relatives and friends overseas should call at the office counter where the letter box is situated. There, all your gifts can be packed and despatched by the HOUSE OF TANG to any part of the world.

If you cannot decide what gifts to buy for your friends, then our Gift Vouchers will solve your problem. These vouchers are available at \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 denominations, and can be bought from our ground floor counter. They are valid for six months and can be used to purchase any goods.



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CLOTHES THAT UNCLE REMUS CAN LIVE IN

Buster Brown®

QUALITY CHILDREN'S WEAR SINCE 1904.

Youngsters run, jump and play their happiest in clothes that fit well and feel just wonderful. With children's clothes by Buster Brown that wonderful feeling goes from "Toe to Crown"

See all the Buster Brown styles at our store:

C. K. TANG (S) PTE. LTD.



event. One of the main aims of the Rally was to publicise the fact that the Southeast Asian portion of the gigantic Asian highway has been paved and is motorable throughout its 1,900 miles.

In many other branches of sport, relevant associations keep busy sponsoring events and competitions. The Malaysian Hockey Association sends teams abroad to participate in international games. The Amateur Weightlifting Federation of Malaysia sponsors various competitions for titles, while the energy of Malaysia's bowlers has put the country into the rounds of international competition in tenpin bowling.

Malaysian cricket fans enjoy watching well-known touring teams from abroad play matches with their Malaysian Cricket Association representatives. The same holds true of rugby when visiting teams from countries like Australia, Fiji and Thailand provide some exciting performances for local fans.

Many other sports are played and practised with enthusiasm in Malaysia. Volleyball, boxing, cycling, tennis and shooting all have their adherents and great efforts are being made to improve standards all the time.

Every year there are National Sports Awards for outstanding sportsmen and sportswomen in Malaysia when a Sportsman and Sportswoman of the Year are chosen.

Beautiful stretch of Kemanan beach in Trengganu.





INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRIALISATION is slowly altering the traditional face of Malaysia. Rubber and Tin are still the mainstay of the Malaysian economy—an economy which is basically strong but, due to this dependence on the fortunes of two particular commodities, it has vulnerable areas.

For this reason, the Government of Malaysia is encouraging a drive towards industrialisation and, in line with the Second Malaysia Five Year Development Plan, a spread of industry throughout the country.

The last few years have shown real progress in this field. Under the Pioneer Industries Ordinance, a total of 173 companies were granted approval in principle in 1970—the figure for 1969 was 120. A further 127 companies were granted approval on a non-pioneer basis. More significant, the number of pioneer companies actually in operation reached 188, while the net output of West Malaysia's pioneer establishments reached \$390 million.

Pioneer incentives are designed, through the medium of tax relief for varying periods of time, to encourage people to invest in industry and to promote a free inflow of technical know-how and skills. The rising number

of enquiries received by the Federal Industrial Development Authority (FIDA) seems to show that this is succeeding.

Manufacturing in Malaysia now covers a usefully wide range of products and is becoming increasingly sophisticated. Food processing is an important industry—so is petroleum refining. There are chemical plants, breweries, factories weaving textiles and making television sets, radios, electrical appliances, paints, enamels, medicinal goods, cement, plywood and veneer, building materials, rubber products, machinery and numerous other things. Investors from many countries—Japan, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, Australia and Britain to name but a few—are bringing new skills and techniques with them to widen further the scope of local industry.

Although much of the manufacturing that is currently taking place is in the nature of import substitution, there are

encouraging signs of success on the export front. The export value of manufactured and processed goods rose 12.2% from \$562 million in 1969 to \$630 million in 1970. It is a growth rate that many a Western country would be grateful for.

About 80 per cent of these exports consisted of food products, alcoholic drinks, flour, sawn timber, plywood, veneer, soap, and chemical products of all kinds. Canned pineapple, for instance, is an important Malaysian export.

One of the declared aims of the drive towards industry was that manufacturing should contribute an ever-increasing percentage of the Gross Domestic Product. It accounted for 11.9% of the G.D.P. in 1970, almost the same as 1968. This does not mean, however, that this sector of the economy is not growing—it is. The value of output rose by 7% in 1970 and 10.5% in 1969.

Further evidence of the changing structure of the economy is illustrated by the declining contribution of rubber to the G.D.P. In 1960, it contributed 24%, but ten years later this had dropped to 14%. At the same time, the number of people employed in industry has risen steadily.

Unemployment is a problem in West Malaysia—one which the Second Malaysia Plan is determined to eradicate. To this end, the government is anxious to encourage the establishments of labour intensive industries especially those which utilise female labour, like the intricate, painstaking assembly of electronic components and textile industries. Amendments to the labour laws have been made to restrict the amount of overtime work that an employee may undertake and to allow women staff workers to work at night.

The siting of industry is important to foreign investors who expect good communications systems, access to airports and ports and other facilities like water and electricity in order to make the building of a factory a practicable proposition. Although the intention is to spread industry throughout Malaysia, Petaling Jaya, just outside Kuala Lumpur, is still the country's industrial nerve centre.

The Tasek industrial estate near Ipoh covering 370 acres is attracting much attention, while other estates are at Senawang, 400 acres, near Seremban; Mak Mandin, 320 acres, near Butterworth; Tampoi, 143 acres, and Larkin, 154 acres, both in Johore; and Tupai, 105 acres, near Taiping. Two additional estates are being developed, Batu Tiga, 695 acres, near Klang and Kamunting, 600 acres, near Taiping.

Conceived twenty years ago as a low-cost housing project, Petaling Jaya has now blossomed into a model satellite town which incorporates housing, social amenities and industries all in one self-contained unit, causing it to be dubbed "Malaysia's Industrial Show-piece".

Today, its 4,717 acres contain more than 16,300 households; over 264 factories and more than 92,650 people.

Petaling Jaya's meteoric success as an industrial centre has made it outstanding. Attracted at the outset by the liberal industrial development policy of the Government and its attractive location, capital, both local and foreign, began pouring in to take advantage of the exceptional conditions. Petaling Jaya is easily accessible, with Kuala Lumpur only seven miles away. Public utilities essential to industry, such as railways, roads, telecommunications, water and power supplies are available.

From the Government's side highly attractive offers are available in the



Shopping centre in Petaling Jaya.

form of tax relief for industries granted "pioneer status", anti-dumping legislation, tariff protection and remission of duties on raw materials—all the advantages that any young and growing industry could wish for. The Government also aids industry in other ways. There are unrestricted remittance of dividends and repatriation of capital (subject to normal exchange control practices), facilities for industrial research, a free and complete consultant service from the Industrial Development Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and statistical services.

Predominantly for home consumption at the moment, the more than 200 products manufactured at Petaling Jaya include everything from A to Z, from acids, air-conditioning units, and aluminium to plastics and toilet preparations.

Capital from all over the world keeps pouring in to establish new factories and Petaling Jaya is fast expanding to full capacity. But this scene of expansion and industrial activity must not be allowed to conjure up visions of congestion. For, much to the enduring credit of its creators, Petaling Jaya is a model satellite town in every respect.

Over 200 acres of land have been devoted to landscaping, and culture as well as religious edifices all have their place in Petaling Jaya. Well laid-out, Petaling Jaya is a town for living in as well as an industrial centre. Houses, schools, shops, cinemas, banks, churches, colleges and governmental buildings—all of latest architectural design—had their place on the planning board of Petaling Jaya's creators and over 70 miles of first class roads run through the town.

Further to enhance travel, a federal four-lane highway linking Klang, Petaling Jaya and Port Swettenham has been completed. And at Port Swettenham, 20 miles away, multi-million dollar construction work has streamlined the port through which the bulk of Petaling Jaya's products is shipped.

A number of big projects have been completed, among them a \$1.7 million building for the Malayan Film Unit and a Government pharmaceutical laboratory costing \$5 million.

A School for Printing is planned for Petaling Jaya. Costing \$1.9 million, it will provide training for 300 apprentices and will incorporate the \$1.4 million training centre of the Centre Apprenticeship Board.

Work on a \$2.5 million Muslim College which will offer Islamic studies to students in Malaysia has started.

Recreational and social facilities are to be extended. Under its "green belt" scheme, the Petaling Jaya Corporation has built a \$270,000 swimming pool. Other projects under way include a sports field, more children's playing grounds, a public garden, and a fish pond.

What of the future for industry in Malaysia?

The Second Malaysia Development Plan, which will cost \$14,350 million, has more than trebled the allocation of funds for commerce and industry over the first plan. The Government has declared its intention to take a direct and positive role in setting up commercial and industrial enterprises, and is putting great emphasis on development in this vital field.

At the same time, Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak has declared his faith in private enterprises. It is a well placed trust—there was a very

strong upsurge of private investment in 1970, mostly in manufacturing, building and construction. This record growth of 32.9% compares to a decline of 4.9% in 1969, and reflects a remarkable recovery of confidence.

In the next few years, the Government will be doing its best to create the right framework for industrial development and, as Mr. A. J. Wood, President of the International Chamber of Commerce in Malaysia in 1971, pointed out: "It is up to the private sector to respond in an imaginative fashion, either on its own behalf or in participation and support of public sector sponsored economic development plans".

In announcing the Second Five Year Plan, Tun Abdul Razak called on the private sector and the public to co-operate with the Government to make it a success. A major feature will be the creation of new growth centres and townships in the rural areas—industries will be dispersed to these areas. Specialised training, improved infrastructure and research and technical assistance will be invaluable aids to developing industries.

At the moment, industrialisation in Malaysia is in its infancy but it is a robust infant. The opportunities which arise in a country rich in natural resources are many—turning crude rubber into finished products, wood into furniture, canning food products and moving all the time towards more sophisticated processes. At the same time, higher standards of living create new expectations and thus new markets for the products of Malaysia.

The day will come when "Made in Malaysia" applies, not just to rubber or tin, but to finished, manufactured articles as well.



RUBBER

RUBBER is the major primary industry of the Malaysian economy. Since the rubber tree was introduced into the Malay Peninsula in the late 1870's, the industry has witnessed so tremendous a growth that Malaysia is now the biggest producer of natural rubber in the world, providing one-third of the total world demand. Rubber cultivation takes up 4,368,065 acres in West Malaysia.

The spectacular rise of the rubber industry was due to increased world demand, particularly with the advent of the Automobile Age of the 20th century, the availability of cheap labour, the growth of a good internal communication system and the presence of ideal geographical endowments—a hot wet climate coupled with a fertile, well-drained soil.

The bulk of Malaysia's rubber acreage is clustered along the fertile western slope of the main central mountain range and stretches from Johore in the south to Kedah in the north. The most common estate-produced rubber is R.S.S., or ribbed smoked sheet: this is also the type turned out by the smallholder, since its preparation does not require costly equipment. Other forms of rubber include sole-crepe, especially softened rubbers and rubber-latex, the last being produced in increasing quantities in recent years.

Rubber accounts for 65.4% of cultivated land on the Malaysian mainland and, in 1968, 1,104,782 tons of rubber were exported, accounting for 40.7% of the country's total export earnings. Of the 4.3 million acres under rubber, 59 per cent are small-holdings. The industry provides direct employment for 600,000 people and for another 1,500,000 in related subsidiary industries. This huge employment is one of the chief determinants of cyclical fluctuations in the nation's economy. Disturbances in the industry lead to substantial chain-effects on the remaining sectors of the economy.

At the start of the 1940's the prosperity of natural rubber was threatened by synthetic developed by American scientists during the war. To meet the challenge of synthetic rubber, the Malaysian government launched an intensive national replanting programme of high-yielding rubber seeds and re-

orientated existing planting technology to achieve greater efficiency and the highest possible production at lowest cost.

To finance replanting and new planting of high-yielding rubber on a national basis, the government in 1951 imposed a sliding scale cess on the export of rubber. In 1952, two funds were set up under the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, with Fund "A" catering essentially for estates and Fund "B" for smallholdings, namely plantations with less than 25 acres. The takings of the cess are remitted respectively into the two funds in proportion to the production of estates and smallholdings. In addition, the Government has provided funds varying from \$400 to \$600 per acre in outright grants to both estates and smallholdings.

Today 90 per cent of rubber estates and 59 per cent of smallholdings have been replanted with high-yielding trees. Annual production in West Malaysia reached 1,044,100 tons in 1968, the

first time production has exceeded a million tons.

The Malayan (Research and Development) Ordinance 1958 set up a body called the Malayan Rubber Fund Board "to direct and control research and to co-ordinate the work of those research and development organisations financed by the Malayan Rubber Fund." This centralised authority checks any duplication of work or conflict in policies of the institutions financed by the Malayan Fund, both locally and abroad, so as to ensure the effective and efficient conduct of rubber research for Malaysia's own advantage.

If the world demand for rubber continues to increase and if governmental policies are fully implemented, the prospects of the industry are bright in spite of the threat from synthetic.

Standard Malaysian Rubber, an improvement in processing and presentation which classifies natural rubber according to its technical properties rather than by visual means as heretofore, was introduced in 1965.

Labourers collecting latex from rubber trees.





TIN

TIN mining is Malaysia's oldest industry and the country is the world's largest single producer of tin, responsible for forty per cent of the world's tin output. It has maintained this top position for more than 85 years.

Tin has been mined in the Malay Peninsula for centuries. The first known reference to tin was made by Arab traders in the year 900 A.D. In 1511, the Portuguese invaders of Malacca found tin coinage in use amongst the Malays. Although known for centuries, tin was not mined in quantity until the middle of the 19th century when the Chinese mined it with the permission of the Malay Rajas and local chiefs. British capital and enterprise came towards the end of the century and put the industry really on its feet.

Although mined for some time in Perak, Selangor's neighbouring state, it was not until 1857 that tin was found in great quantities in Selangor itself. Many tin mines are being worked in the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, and Selangor is now the second largest tin producing state in Malaysia. Some 50,000 people are employed in tin mining.

One has only to travel a few miles outside Kuala Lumpur to see a variety of mining methods in operation, includ-

ing dredge, gravel-pump, open-cast, hydraulic and some primitive small workings. Most of the mines are dredge-operated. These huge engineering leviathans can be seen floating on mining pools all over the countryside, working round the clock.

Powered by electricity, the dredges are huge floating pontoons carrying a chain of buckets that dredge up the tin-bearing soil from the bottom of the mining pool. The soil is carried by the buckets to the dredge for mineral recovery.

In underground lode-mining, tunnels are dug to the tin-bearing rock face which is drilled, charged with explosive and blasted. The broken rock is trucked up to the mineral recovery plant on the surface where it is crushed, ground and processed. Because this is the most expensive method of tin-mining, underground lode-mining is employed only where high-grade lodes are located. The most important mine of this type is

at Sungei Lembing in Pahang. The major portion of Malaysian tin comes from the mining of alluvial deposits in certain select areas.

The Chinese favour the gravel-pump method of mining with tall wooden structures called "palongs". The ore is washed by pressure hoses from gravel faces and pumped to the top of the palongs from where it flows down to undergo a sifting process, leaving behind only the precious "Black Sand", the pure tin ore.

A more primitive Chinese method of mining known as Dulang Washing can also be seen. Chinese women with huge conical hats and gaudy headcloths pan for tin ore in the age-old way by sluicing ore and water around in a wooden pan.

Tin is sold by the pikul which is equal to 133½ pounds. Peak production was

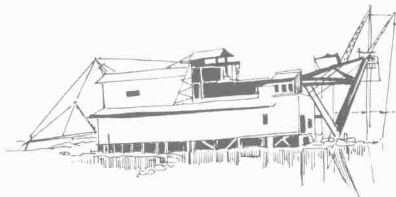
during the war years of 1940 and 1941 when output reached an all time high of 80,000 tons, due to war demand. Selangor accounts for almost 31 per cent of Malaysia's total tin production. It is exceeded only by Perak, whose Kinta Valley is the most productive tin area in the world contributing 58 per cent of Malaysia's total tin output.

In 1966, the country produced 68,886 tons, the highest annual total since 1941. Production in 1967 was even greater and reached 72,120 tons. In 1969 it rose to 72,167 tons.

The price of tin was wantonly unstable for a long time and this led to the drawing up of the International Tin Agreement in 1956, when a start was made on a bufferstock. In December 1957, a serious situation on the tin market led to the imposition of quotas

An open cast tin mine. Gun-like nozzles of monitors deliver water at a pressure of 150 lbs per square inch against the mine face breaking up tin-bearing material and washing it down into the mine hole.





and the enforcement of export restrictions which sharply curtailed production, resulting in the 1959 export figure of 37,525 tons, the lowest in 12 years. Early 1960, however, saw the virtual end of the restrictions and today the industry is back to normal.

In 1963, tin exports rose to the highest level in 22 years—84,551 tons. The year before exports totalled 81,359. In 1969, exports totalled 90,352 tons. The highest tonnage ever exported was 130,935 tons in 1940.

Tin ore is smelted at Penang and Butterworth.

To keep the Malaysian tin industry in the lead, Malaysia finances intensive research on new uses for tin and its alloys and the prevention of rust on tinplate. This is carried out by the International Research Council. Malaysia contributes two-fifths of the Council's total revenue, of which slightly more than one-third comes from the Government.

In Malaysia itself, the Tin Industry (Research & Development) Board supervises research in the improvement of tin production as well as controls the Malaysian Tin Bureau in Washington. Since the U.S.A. is the world's largest consumer of tin, the Bureau's main

function is one of publicity, public relations and promotion.

What then, one may ask, is the future of tin? Its short-term future depends solely on the degree to which production is controlled by the International Tin Council and is thus wholly unpredictable, though it has been said that certain indications augur well for the future.

The long-term future is dependent on the amount of tin left in the ground for mining. This is the biggest challenge Malaysia faces; how to maintain her position as the largest single tin producing country in the world. The answer lies in prospecting and the opening up of new mines. Although a great deal of prospecting has been carried out in recent years, no new tin fields have been found and the prospect of doing so in the future is uncertain.

Recent research on mineral-recovery indicates it is possible to rework with profit much ground already mined if improved methods are applied. Thus it may be expected that an increasing proportion of Malaysia's tin-yield will come from the reworking of mined-out land, rather than from the discovery of fresh tin fields.



AGRICULTURE

RICE, the staple food crop, now supplies about 70 per cent of the country's domestic requirements, and padi fields, with their sea of weighted stalks swaying in the warm tropical breeze, are to be seen in almost every State.

Rice occupies some 1,007,740 acres, the largest area of cultivated land in Western Malaysia next to rubber. The mean yield per acre is the highest in South-East Asia, 2,324 lbs.

About 200,000 padi farm families, one-sixth of Malaysia's population, are engaged in padi cultivation.

It is planned to make Malaysia eventually self-sufficient by more extensive cultivation, double cropping and the further introduction of improved padi strains.

Cultivation of the WEST AFRICAN OIL PALM is confined wholly to large plantations, particularly in Johore. The oil palm can well become a small-holders crop if there is organised central processing. The industry dates from 1917 when the first commercial planting was undertaken.

The first palms, introduced into Malaya in 1875, yielded fruit with a moderately thick shell and a comparatively large kernel. Genetical research for improvement of this variety was carried out. The palm usually commences to bear in its fifth year of life and maximum crops are obtained from about the eleventh year onwards. A bunch of fruit may weigh more than 60 pounds with only about 17 percent oil content. A palm tree's life has not been determined, but by the time the tree attains its 30th year, a height of 35 to 45 feet is reached and harvesting becomes so difficult that replanting is necessary.

Some 400,000 acres are under cultivation, yielding an annual net export of 260,725 tons of oil. Malaysia is the largest exporter of palm oil in the world.

COCONUT plantations cover some 530,000 acres, of which three-quarters



Harvest time in a padi field.

is in small-holdings. Most of the copra produced is exported or extracted locally. The coconut itself is a major item of food in the country.

The main coconut areas are along the west coast of Johore, the Bagan Dato peninsula in Perak, the coastal area of Province Wellesley, and along the east coast.

The universally popular canned table fruit, PINEAPPLE—ranks high as an important export product. This scaly fruit can be seen sprouting on more than 44,780 acres of cleared jungle and peat lands in Johore, Selangor and Perak. The planted acreage on estates and small-holdings is steadily increasing for canning purposes, as well as for fresh fruit trade.

From humble beginnings as a shop-house industry in the 1890's pineapple

canning has today developed into one of the largest fruit-canning industries in the Commonwealth. Annual export of canned pineapples is valued at \$48 million.

TEA, when compared with the country's other industries, is of recent introduction.

Yields in the lowlands (mostly in Selangor) are higher than those in the highlands (Cameron Highlands). Estates on the highlands are usually on steeply sloping hills. The planted acreage in West Malaysia is now more than 9,600 acres, of which 5,600 is Highland and 4,000 Lowland.

The bulk of Highland tea is sold locally, most of it in packet form under popular trade marks. Lowland and Highland productions are also exported and appear regularly at the London auctions.

FOOD CROPS such as sweet potatoes, tapioca, yams, maize, millet, cabbage, cucumbers, pumpkins, lobak, chilli, groundnuts, beans and other vegetables are grown on arable farmland, scattered about the country, near rail and road in cleared patches along the jungle fringe.

Tropical fruit such as papaya, starfruit, pineapple, sugar cane, the multi-seed goa fruit, bananas, durian (the "king" of Malaysian fruit), rambutan, mangosteen and langsat are grown on Chinese farms and in Malay Kampongs.

There are also oranges, water-melons, chiku, langsat, duku and mata kucing

(cat's eyes), planted by the acre in smallholdings especially set aside for this purpose.

COFFEE is grown as a small-holders crop and, on the present scale of cultivation (approximately 21,000 acres), production is purely for local consumption. The bulk of the coffee grown is of the Liberian type.

TOBACCO is usually grown in rotation with garden vegetables or as an off-season crop in padi areas. Its coarse leaves are manufactured into cut tobacco and cheroots for local consumption. The acreage planted is about 4,000

Plucking tea shoots on one of the Tea Estates in Cameron Highlands.





FORESTRY

FOREST RESERVATION in West Malaysia covers some 8,750 square miles of productive forest and some 4,450 square miles of protective forest, totalling some 26 percent of the land area. A feature of tropical forests is the very large number of timber species available.

The production of logs is a major industry and 442 sawmills are in operation, most of them owned by Chinese. Most of the logging is done by Chinese, with the remainder done by Malays.

The potentiality of the forest industry is being assessed by a United Nations team over a five year period when a Master Plan will be drawn up for each State.

"Tanalised" (impregnated) timber, resistant to termites, insects and decay, is available for both local use and export.

West Malaysia exports graded timber to Australia, Western Europe and the United States.

The principal timbers exported are Keruing (*Dipterocarpus* spp.), Red Meranti (soft *Shorea* spp.), Mixed Light Hardwoods (a mixture of many kinds of Light Hardwood), Puhah (*Tetra-*

merista glabra), Kempas (*Koompassia malaccensis*), Nyatoh (various species of *Sapotaceae*), Geronggang (*Cratogeomys* spp.), Mersawa (*Anisoptera* spp.), Melawis *Gonystylus* spp.), Mengkulang (*Tarrietia* spp.), and Jelutong (*Dyera* spp.). The most sought after timbers are Light Red Meranti and Keruing.

Sawn timber is graded under the Malayan Grading Rules either by certificated employees of exporters and sawmills, or by Government grading officers.

The timber industry has grown fast and has become Malaysia's third largest foreign exchange-earner, next to rubber and tin. West Malaysia produces 36 percent (3,196,880 tons) of Malaysia's round timber (Sabah contributes 44.5 percent and Sarawak 19.5 per cent). West Malaysia's production of sawn timber totals 87 percent (1,524,000 tons), against Sabah's 12.3 percent and Sarawak's 0.7 per cent.



FISHERIES

WEST MALAYSIAN fisheries are in a period of transition, changing from the small boat using traditional gear to the larger engine-driven craft using modern fishing gear. Almost all fish are caught within fifty miles of the coast.

Salt-water fish are caught by means of fishing stakes (kelong) erected in shallow water, the "bubu" or portable fishtrap, the Malay "payang" net, pair trawlers, the Scottish ring-net and other methods.

Light craft sea fishing is most developed with entire Malay villages devoted to this occupation. The Chinese are the major operators of the kelong type and pair trawling. Some 13,160 fishing boats of various kinds are in operation.

Two types of sea fish are caught—for human consumption and agricultural use. Fishing seasons play an important part in the annual haul.

There are about 520 species of valuable marine food fish, among them sprat, mackerel, anchovy, jewfish, white-bait, seabream, threadfin, hardtails, spanish mackerel, dorab, mullet horse mackerel and large prawns. Certain species are slit open, salted and dried before sale.

Today most fishermen use modern propulsion aids to ply their craft to and from their stakes and among coastal shoals.

Two Marine Fisheries Schools in Penang and Kuala Trengganu under the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operative hold regular courses in the care, maintenance, repair and running of marine and outboard engines, helmsmanship, pilotage and chart work for selected fishermen students. The course also includes instruction in modern fishing techniques.

There are 61,500 fishermen in West Malaysia, of whom 37,000 are Malays, 23,800 Chinese, and the remainder Indians and others. The total landings of fish amount to some 339,500 tons annually.

There are also numerous fresh-water ponds, owned mostly by farmers, which annually produce 28,000 tons of fresh-water fish for human consumption.

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SABAH

THE Malaysian State of Sabah is the former British Crown Colony of North Borneo. It covers an area of 29,388 square miles in the northern part of Borneo Island and is about twice the size of Switzerland. The greatly indented coastline is some 900 miles long and dotted with numerous islands. In the north, Sabah faces the Philippines across the Sulu Sea; in the southwest it borders the sister Malaysian state of Sarawak, in the south and southeast the Indonesian territory of Kalimantan.

The centre of Sabah, the greater part of which is covered with jungle, has sharp-rising mountains. The highest peak is Mount Kinabalu (13,455 feet) in the north which is also the highest mountain in South-East Asia. The native people regard it as a holy mountain, a resting place for the dead.

Most of the population of 655,300 live on the west coast where an extensive coastal plain supports the country's major rubber and rice plantations. Only 5 to 6 percent of the country is cultivated. The many rivers criss-crossing the country provide the principal means of communication in the

interior. The largest river is the Kinabatangan, some 350 miles long.

There are some 1,532 miles of roads, 10,600 private motorcars and 5,500 motorcycles. A rural air service links the larger towns.

The climate is tropical; day temperatures reach 88 F but fall to about 72 F at night. Humidity is very high, ranging from 98 percent in the morning to 70 percent later in the day. The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 160 inches depending on the locality. The east coast is wetter from October to March and the west coast from May to August.



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Aerial view of Kota Kinabalu waterfront.

The state capital is Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton) on the northwest coast, with a population of 41,830. It is a thousand miles from Singapore, a four-day steamer voyage, 1,200 miles from Hong Kong and 600 miles from Manila. Kota Kinabalu became the capital in 1945 and has more than doubled its population since. It has a deep-water wharf where ocean-going ships can be accommodated.

But the state's busiest port is Sandakan, the former capital, on the east coast. Its population is approximately 42,250. Here is the centre of Sabah's flourishing timber industry. Sandakan has a lovely natural 15-mile long harbour which serves for the export not only of timber but also of rubber, copra and cutch.

Another important deep-water port is on Labuan Island, six miles off the west coast. Labuan Island, with its small but pleasant Labuan Town which has a population of only some 7,250, has an area of 35 square miles and besides its excellent harbour has a small international airport. It became a free port in 1956 and is Sabah's second busiest port.

Labuan is approximately 1,200 miles from Hong Kong and 600 miles from Manila. Sabah, in fact, occupies a key central position in South East Asia as a quick glance at a map will show.

The "boom town" of the east coast is Tawau, population 24,200, with an excellent harbour. Tawau exports timber, rubber, copra and hemp. It serves a rich hinterland which is being opened

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up for cultivation of various crops, including cocoa.

There are several smaller ports, such as Lahad Datu (population 5,600) in Darvel Bay on the east coast, Semporna (population 3,400) also on the east coast, and Kudat (population 6,550) on the north coast.

Sabah is mainly an agricultural country with few known mineral resources. Only between 5 and 6 percent of the country is cultivated. Development has been hindered in the past by the mountainous terrain and the difficulties of communication.

A Five Year Development Plan provides for the expenditure of \$373.6 million. During the same five years private investment is expected to reach \$400 million. Particular emphasis is being placed on road construction. The

East-West highway, linking Kota Kinabalu to Sandakan, is under construction at a cost of \$25 million. This is a joint Malaysian and Australian project.

The people of Sabah comprise many races who live in harmony with each other. The largest indigenous community are the Kadazans (178,500). They grow most of the state's rice and live on the west coast and in the interior plains of Tambunan and Ranau. They differ in their mode of dress and dances from area to area. The Bajaus are the second largest indigenous community, numbering more than 60,000. Formerly seafarers, they now have settled down as padi cultivators, cattle rearers and fishermen in the Kota Belud district. Their skill at pony riding and cattle rearing has earned them the title of "Cowboys of Asia".

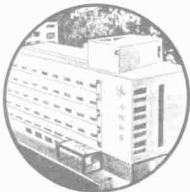
Mount Kinabalu in the background.



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Kadazan woman weaving a mat.

The Muruts (27,000), a hill people, live in more remote areas, hunting wild pig and engaging in cultivation on a small scale. The Muruts still live their traditional life, hunting with blow pipes and dwelling in communal longhouses. Other races are the Bruneis, Suluks, Binadans and Illanus. The largest immigrant community are the Chinese (132,000). They are the timber merchants, small shopkeepers, farmers, artisans and clerks.

The average density of population is 16 persons per square mile. Eighteen percent of the population are under 5 years and 50 percent are under 19 years of age.

According to the 1960 census, some 69 percent of the population aged 15 and over are economically active and of these 80 percent are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 6 percent in public services, 4.4 percent in commerce and 3.8 percent in manufacturing. The annual population increase is 2.9 percent. The report of 1970 is being awaited.

Timber is the state's principal export, followed by rubber, copra, hemp, oil palm and prawns. Newly introduced crops are cocoa and oil palms. The Government is encouraging settlement schemes, new planting and replanting. Financial assistance is given to agricultural and industrial development.

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Various rural development schemes are also in operation, including construction of rural roads, jeep tracks, bridges, wells, community centres and irrigation channels.

Land settlement schemes are being implemented to attract the shifting cultivators. Settlers are provided with housing, farm materials and loans and encouraged to plant rubber and palm oil.

The history of North Borneo before the coming of European traders is a collection of folk tales and local legends. The Chinese are known to have had early contact in the north and in the 16th century the Sultan of Brunei claimed possession of most of Sabah. But with the coming of Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish and British traders, Brunei's overlordship was gradually loosened. In 1773, the British East India Company set up a trading station on Balambangan, off the north coast, but this had to be abandoned because of molestation by pirates.

In 1846, the Sultan of Brunei ceded Labuan Island to Britain as a base to fight piracy. In the next 36 years various parts of North Borneo were ceded to British merchants and in 1882 the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company was formed to administer the whole territory. Six years later North Borneo officially became a British Protectorate.

The Japanese invasion in 1942 devastated the country, causing wholesale destruction and decay. Sabah was liberated by Australian troops in September 1945 and was under the control of a British Military Administration until July 1946, when it was declared a British Crown Colony.

Under British administration the inhabitants were introduced to the beginnings of self-rule and parliamentary democracy. In 1950, a new constitution called for the setting up of Executive and Legislative Councils which, in the beginning, were composed of members nominated by the Governor. Good progress was made in rural self-government, however, and by 1960



most of the State was administered by local authorities chosen from prominent leaders of the various communities.

Constitutional advances continued until, in 1963, elections were held for the local councils. These councils then elected representatives to the State Legislative Assembly. The elections showed that the people of Sabah were whole-heartedly in favour of becoming part of the new Federation of Malaysia.

The Head of State of Sabah is called the Yang di-Pertua Negara. He is appointed by the Supreme Ruler of Malaysia after consultation with the Chief Minister of Sabah. A State Cabinet advises the Yang di-Pertua Negara and is composed of a Chief Minister and not more than eight, and not less than four members of the State Legislative Assembly, as well as three ex-officio members who are the State Secretary, the State Attorney-General and the State Financial Secretary.

Sabah sends sixteen members to the Malaysian Parliament in Kuala Lumpur and has two elected and one nominated members in the Malaysian Senate.

The present Yang di-Pertua Negara of Sabah is Tun Pengiran Haji Ahmad Raffae. The Chief Minister is Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Datu Harun.

Jesselton (now called Kota Kinabalu) was founded in 1899 and named after Sir Charles Jessel, Chairman, of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company. The town was established on the site of a former settlement which was destroyed by fire as a result of an attack by bandits. The native name of the town is still Api-Api, signifying "the place of many fires." Jesselton became the capital of British North Borneo after the Second World War. The name was changed to Kota Kinabalu after the incorporation of Sabah into the federation of Malaysia.



Kadazan girls.

The town is a pleasant place, noted for its beautiful sea sunsets. Many languages are spoken, among them English, Malay, Chinese, Tamil, Kadazan and Murut. English is the official language of the administration.

A small museum has displays of historical and cultural interest, specimens of wild life, and many photographs and relics of former days. A Handicraft Shop, a subsidiary of the Sabah Museum, is in the Kota Kinabalu Airport. It sells various native items, including handwoven baskets, hats and mats.

Gaya Island is the largest island off Kota Kinabalu. There are also other smaller islands—Pufau Sapi, Pulau Suluk, Pulau Menunti and Pulau Tiga—where there are attractive beaches and

coral formations. Access to the islands is by launch or motorboat. Another beautiful beach, reputed to be one of the finest in Southeast Asia, is at Tanjong Aru, four miles from Kota Kinabalu. For a view of unspoilt native life, the visitor is advised to go to Penampang, eight miles from the capital, where a cluster of Kadazan atap houses nestle amidst sago trees.

A Bajau water village can be seen at Mengkabong near Tuaran, 22 miles north from Kota Kinabalu. The drive from the capital passes several pleasant small villages with padi fields and rubber plantations. Sabah's Agricultural Station and Kent College are in Tuaran (population 5,300).

Visitors can go by train or road to another pleasant small town, Papar, 24 miles south of Kota Kinabalu. Here he will

be in the centre of an important rice growing district. Outside the cultivated areas is unspoilt jungle. Papar (population 1,850) is situated on the Papar River and a river trip into the untamed countryside is an interesting experience. Incidentally, Papar is also noted for its attractive Kadazan girls.

Kinabalu National Park, 58 miles east of the capital, has a comfortable youth hostel at 5,500 feet from where magnificent views can be enjoyed. The hostel can accommodate 32 people. In addition, two visitor cabins can sleep 3 to 4 people each. Climbing Mount Kinabalu has become a popular pastime, as the trip is not too difficult for able-bodied people and no climbing experience is required. The Park Headquarters can be reached by car from Kota Kinabalu in about five hours.

State Secretariat Building, Kota Kinabalu.



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At the foot of Mount Kinabalu, 48 miles northeast of Kota Kinabalu, is the charming "cowboy" country of Kota Belud. The name means Hill Fort. Here is the centre of Sabah's pony and cattle raising area. Its market festivals (tamus) are great attractions. A comfortable rest house makes the visitor's stay an event long to be remembered, what with cattle roundups, cockfighting and magnificent mountain scenery. The population of Kota Belud town is 2,200.

For a "dreamy, out of this world" spot set in spectacular mountain country with lovely streams, trees and flowers, there is Ranau (population 2,000), some 15 miles from the Mount Kinabalu National Park. An air-field links the town with the capital.

Some 87 miles south of Kota Kinabalu is Tenom, (population 3,300), the heart of Murut country. Here the visitor will find the blowpipe still in use, feathered head-dresses, scarlet loin cloths and ornamented parangs. The annual Tamu Besar festival attracts people from all over the country. There are blowpipe competitions, women's football, beauty contests, flower shows, lantern processions and innumerable other events.

Sabah's largest town, Sandakan, was the capital of British North Borneo before the Second World War. Its population of 42,250 is composed mainly of Chinese and Malays. The town offers all the amenities required by visitors. The business section is near the waterfront while the administrative section is sited further back. A nine-hole golf course is at Karamunting and a yacht club is a mile outside the town.

A carriage outside Sandakan will give the visitor an opportunity to see saw mills, log ponds, Chinese fishing villages, Malay settlements, prawn factories and rubber, coconut and fruit plantations. If the visitor will continue westwards after the main roads end, he will enter tropical jungle with huge

trees, wild flowers and exotic plants and he may even obtain glimpses of rare animals and birds.

Where to stay:

Listed alphabetically are some of the hotels in Sabah:

ANG'S HOTEL 28 Fraser Street, Kota Kinabalu. (Tel. 4000 & 4466). Located by the sea in the city centre within easy reach of banks, offices, clubs and shops. Air-conditioned rooms with private bath and telephone. Excellent cuisine. Daily rates: Single from \$24, Double from \$34.

BORNEO HOTEL 13 Twining Avenue, Tanjong Aru, Kota Kinabalu.

HOTEL CAPITAL 23 Prince Philip Drive Kota Kinabalu. (Tel. 2949). Situated in the city facing the sea on the Esplanade. Air-conditioned rooms with private bath. Restaurant and Bar serving European and Chinese food. Daily rates: Single from \$45, Double from \$55, Suites from \$95.

HOTEL JESSELTON Gaya Street, Kota Kinabalu. (Tel. 4639). Luxurious accommodation. Centrally located. Fully air-conditioned and carpeted throughout. All rooms with private bath. Excellent Western and Chinese cuisine. Daily rates: Single from \$36, Double from \$45.

HOTEL NAK Edinburgh Street, Sandakan. (Tel. 2171-6). All rooms fully air-conditioned with private bath (hot and cold shower). Telephone in each room. Serves European and Chinese cuisine.

HOTEL ROYAL Jalan Bilian, Tawau. (Tel. 2880-5).

SABAH HOTEL Labuk Road, Sandakan. (Tel. 3291/2). All rooms fully air-conditioned, with wall to wall carpeting and luxuriously furnished. Private bath with hot and cold water. Facilities include a bar and restaurant serving European and Chinese meals, and a Dance Hall. Daily rates: Single from \$35, Double from \$46.

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THE Malaysian State of Sarawak covers an area of 48,250 square miles (approximately the size of West Malaysia or England and Wales), on the north-west coast of Borneo. It is 450 miles long, and its width varies from 40 miles to 120 miles. It has a population of approximately 975,000.

Sarawak has a tropical, monsoonal climate. The annual rainfall varies between 120 and 160 inches. Temperature by day reaches 88 F and at night drops into the 70s. High humidity prevails.

Inaccessible rain forests cover three-quarters of the country. The interior is mountainous. The highest mountain is Murud, 7,950 feet. Between the mountains and the sea is rolling country. The coastal plain is alluvial and swampy. There are many rivers, most of them navigable, including the 350-mile-long Rajang and the shorter Baram. Sarawak is divided into five divisions for administration purposes.

The First Division, in the extreme south of the country, contains the State Capital, Kuching, with a population of approximately 63,500. It is on the north bank of the Sarawak River, twenty miles

from the sea and is the largest town in North Borneo. The inhabitants are about one-third Malay and two-thirds Chinese. Kuching contains the principal government offices. It can be reached by air from Singapore in two and a half hours. "Kuching" is a Malay word meaning "cat".

Kuching is described in tourist publications as Malaysia's most picturesque riverine town. It is a clean and pleasant town where life is leisurely. The people are friendly and eager to make the visitor feel at home. Here you will find many colourful races, Ibans or Sea Dayaks, Bidayus or Land Dayaks, Chinese, Kenyahs, Kayans, Malays, Kedayans, Melanus, Kelabits, Penans and Muruts. And you can participate in their many interesting festivals.

Comfortable hotels are available, some of them airconditioned. Rates range



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BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN:	72 JALAN ROBERTS BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, BRUNEI. TEL: 3361, 3362
KOTA KINABALU:	28 NEIL MALCOLM STREET, KOTA KINABALU, SABAH. TEL: 2264



The "Astana" or palace—the residence of the Governor of Sarawak. It was built in 1870.

from \$16 to \$30 for a single room, and from \$24 to \$45 for a double room. Sightseeing cars and boats can be hired. The Rotary Club, Lions Club and Jaycees are among the many international associations which are active in Kuching. There are regular regattas on the river and horseracing is popular. Golf and swimming can be enjoyed at the comfortable Sarawak Club which is set in a lovely garden.

Visitors interested in archaeology and native lore will find the Sarawak Museum a fascinating and extremely educational place. The museum is internationally famous for its historic and ethnological displays. Next to the Museum is a landscaped park with a small aquarium.

Other places to visit are Fort Margherita, named after the wife of the Second White Rajah, which dates back to 1841.

Upriver from the old fort is the Astana, or Palace, built in 1870 and now the residence of the Governor. It contains a valuable collection of portraits of Sarawak's former rulers. Another interesting building in Kuching is the Supreme Court constructed in 1874 and still in use.

Five Chinese temples will also interest visitors. The oldest, built in 1876, is the Tua Oak Kong or Sia San Tien at the junction of Pagungan and Thomson roads. Another, the God of Heaven Temple, dates from 1897. The Mount Phoenix Temple also dates from 1897 and is situated at the junction of Waiyang and Ewe Hai streets.

The Goddess of Mercy Temple in Tabuan Road was built in 1908. It has two branch temples, the Hall of All Kindness at Batu Lintang and the Hall of the Buddha of Universal Virtues in



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Deshon Road. A nunnery, the Hall of Accumulated Kindness, is attached to the main temple. The Seamen's Goddess Temple in Pandungan was completed in 1927 and here fishermen come to pray for large hauls and a safe return.

Visit to a "longhouse" is a must. Iban longhouses are found only in Sarawak and a visit to one is an upriver trip lasting several days but well worth the effort. Longhouses are community dwellings constructed of wood with palm leaf roofs. Each longhouse may have four or five rooms or it may have a hundred, side by side and all facing a large roofed verandah which serves as a community hall.

Simanggang, a small town on the banks of the Batang Lupar, with a population of 8,300, is the capital of the Second Division.

Sibu, population about 50,410, is

the capital of the Third and largest Division. Sibu is particularly important for its rubber and timber trade. Its nearby deep-water port, Tanjong Mani, is a thriving place.

Sibu is the second town of Sarawak in population but first in trade. The town is situated on a low-lying swampy island where the Rejang and Igan rivers meet and was originally a small Melanau village. Its strategic trading position was soon recognised and a settlement was established together with a government fort. Seventy years ago a large group of settlers arrived from Foochow in China. In addition to trading, they took up rubber planting, and later also turned to pepper cultivation and the timber industry.

Sibu is still largely a Foochow town today, although there is a fairly big Malay population, mainly in government

Lands Dayaks from Segu Benuk, Sarawak performing the "Rice Dance"





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Waterfront scene at Kuching.

service, as well as a large Iban community and a smaller Melanau community.

Sibu is reputed to be the fastest growing town in Sarawak and signs of development are plentiful. A tour of the town should include visits to a rubber plantation and a pepper garden, the Malay kampong or village, a Sea Dayak (Iban) longhouse and a sawmill. For river travel, speedboats or launches can be hired. A rural air service links Sibu with Mukah (population 1,710) on the coast and with Kapit and Belaga.

Shops in High Street and Cross Road sell native handicraft articles, such as baskets, hats and silver jewellery. Iban ceremonial blankets, Kenyah wood carvings, beadwork and parangs (large slashing knives). Restaurants, dance halls with hostesses, and cinemas are the only nightlife activities in Sibu.

The third most important town in Sarawak is Miri, capital of the Fourth Division. With a population of approximately 35,900, Miri owes its importance to the oilfield discovered there in 1909. It is 15 miles from the coast on the Baram River. Four miles north, at Lutong, is an oil refinery.

The population of Miri is largely Chinese. Other communities are Malay, Dayak and Kedayans. The town has several hotels, clubs and restaurants. A new airport was recently completed.

A road is being built to connect with Bintulu in the south and when completed will open up large areas for agricultural development. The spectacular limestone caves at Niah can be visited by boat from Miri. The caves were occupied by humans as far back as 40,000 B.C. and interesting remains

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Continental Breakfast \$3		Lunch \$4.50	Dinner \$6

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have been found by Sarawak Museum scientists. The impressive caves are also the source of the Chinese delicacy, bird's nest, from which the famous soup is made. The collection of guano, produced by the innumerable bats inhabiting the caves, is also an important local activity.

The Fifth Division is the smallest, with its capital at Limbang (population 6,500).

The population of Sarawak is increasing at the rate of about 2.9 percent annually. The population of about 975,000 is made up of Chinese, Sea Dayaks, Malays, Land Dayaks, Melanau and other indigenous people.

Among the non-indigenous people are about 3,500 Europeans and some 3,000 Indians, Pakistanis and Ceylonese. Languages spoken are English, Malay, Chinese and Iban.

The main religions are Islam, Buddhism and Christianity. There are also Hindu and Bahai followers.

The Sarawak population is a youthful one, approximately 54 percent being 19 years old and under.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, 78 percent of the economically active being thus engaged. Some 1,500 acres are under settled cultivation and some 8,700 acres are used by indigenous people for growing hill padi.

Rubber is the main crop, followed by pepper, sago and coconuts. Rice is grown but present cultivation meets only half the country's requirements, the other half being imported. The Government plans to increase rice cultivation on a large scale so that the country will eventually be self sufficient in this food. Soil conditions are relatively poor and require large amounts of fertiliser. Farmers are encouraged to diversify their crops by planting maize and groundnuts, among other cash crops.

Sarawak's exports are headed by rubber. Next comes timber, pepper, bauxite, sago flour, and petroleum.

War dance by a Kenyah





A happy Kayan family.

The bulk of timber exports comprise "ramin" and "jongkong" which grow in 6,000 square miles of peat swamp forest. Sawmills are active on a long-term basis and the timber industry is prosperous and well developed.

The Sarawak Government encourages industrial development by improving communications, providing basic facilities and suitable sites. Credit facilities are available and foreign investments guaranteed.

Mineral resources include oil, gold, bauxite, phosphates, clay, stone and limestone. Coal is being worked and there are hopes of finding a large coal deposit in the western part of the country.

There are only 1,608 miles of roads ranging in type from bitumen and concrete, through gravel and stone, to earth. However, a major road building programme is under way to facilitate communications between the main towns. The 287-mile Kuching—Sibu road was opened recently, linking three of the next populous divisions. Work is in progress on roads linking the remaining two divisions. Motor vehicles in Sarawak total approximately 9,000 private cars, 322 taxis and 11,100 motorcycles.

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines maintain regular daily services connecting Singapore and Kuala Lumpur with Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton), Kuching, Brunei and Sibu. A new \$3.5 million

airport was opened in Miri recently, further improving the country's internal air connections.

Sea services are provided at Kuching and Sibn where ships call from Singapore, Formosa, Hongkong, Japan, Europe and Australia. The distance between Singapore and Kuching is 444 miles.

The fauna of Sarawak comprises the barking deer and mouse deer, wild pig, honey bear, wildcat, orang-utan, gibbon and other species of monkey, squirrel, and numerous smaller animals. Over 550 species of birds exist, including the swiftlets whose nests provide the food delicacy much esteemed by Chinese.

Crocodiles are sometimes found, while lizards and snakes abound. There are also two kinds of turtles whose eggs are much sought after.

The largest racial group in Sarawak after the Chinese are the Sea Dayaks or Ibans (283,000) as they are also called. They live in longhouses which usually hold some 15 families; each longhouse is presided over by a headman. A group of longhouses are ruled by a penghulu or chief.

The Sea Dayaks mainly live in the Second and Third Divisions. They grow rice and rubber, and are a peaceful people today, although their ancestors hunted heads and were much feared. They earned the name Sea Dayaks as a result of their sea-going activities over a hundred years ago.

The Land Dayaks (78,000) are related to the Sea Dayaks but are a much more conservative community. They are farmers and also live in longhouses, mainly in the First Division.

The Malays (195,000) inhabit the coastal area and live by growing rice and by fishing. They are also found in government departments and in the police. They are noted for their tolerance and liberal attitude towards life.

The Melanans (55,000) live along the coast of the Third and Fourth Divisions. Most are Muslims, others being Christians or pagans. They work on sago plantations, grow rice, and fish.

There are several other racial groups in Sarawak, including the Kedayans in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, the Kayans and Kenyahs who are gifted singers and dancers, the Kelabits and Muruts noted for their sobriety and industry, the Bisayas farmers, and the nomadic Penans and Punans.

Then there is the very large Chinese community (312,000). They control the retail trade and hold the majority of posts in the government clerical and technical services. The Chinese first came to Sarawak as traders hundreds of years ago but did not settle in large numbers until about 1850. They are extremely industrious and thrifty people who have contributed a great deal towards the prosperity of the country.

The modern history of Sarawak began with the arrival of the English trader James Brooke in 1839. He was able to assist the ruler of Brunei, who then also ruled Sarawak, to settle peacefully a rebellion of Sarawak Malays and Dayaks. In return for his services he was appointed Raja of Sarawak in 1841. Being an able and industrious man and having the support of the Royal Navy, Brooke was able to suppress piracy, and with the help of loyal Malays and Dayaks to pacify the country and bring peace and stability.

The size of Sarawak grew by cession and annexation, and by 1888 official British protection was accorded to Sarawak, then ruled by Charles Johnson Brooke, a nephew of James. Charles was succeeded by his son, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, in 1917. In 1941, Sir Charles enacted a new constitution as a first step towards self-government. The same year saw the brutal Japanese

Occupation with its massacres and repressions.

After the Liberation, Sir Charles recognised that his limited resources were insufficient to rehabilitate the country and Sarawak was ceded without compensation to the British Crown and became a British Crown Colony in July 1946. On September 16, 1963, Sarawak joined the new Federation of Malaysia after full and free discussion with all the parties concerned.

The people supported the decision in the general election by voting overwhelmingly for the pro-Malaysia political parties.

The State Administration is headed by a Governor, appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The present Governor is Senator Tan Sri Tuanku Haji Bujang bin Tuanku Othman.

The Chief Minister is Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'akub. The State is administered by a nine-man Supreme (Executive) Council and a Council Negri or State Legislature comprising 48 members.

Sarawak has 24 elected members in the Malaysian House of Representatives and two elected and three nominated members in the Senate in Kuala Lumpur.

The new Government under Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'akub, set up in July 1970, promised to give top priority to land and agricultural development and to strive to provide better incomes to farmers and fishermen.

Where to stay:

AURORA HOTEL McDougall Road, Kuching. (Tel 20281/3 & 23360). Located within walking distance to banks, government offices and the business centre. Adjacent to the Sarawak Museum and Botanic Gardens. All rooms are air-conditioned with private bath. Excellent cuisine. Daily rates: Single from \$25, Double from \$35.

CAPITOL HOTEL 19 Wong Nai Siong Road, Sibn. (Tel. 8293-7). All rooms air-conditioned with private bath. Serves Western and Eastern food.

FATA HOTEL McDougall Road, Kuching (Tel. 22578, 24251).

HOTEL LONGHOUSE Abell Road, Padungan, Kuching. (Tel. 22331-3).

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MERRIDO HOTEL 23 Wong Nai Siong Street, Sibn. (Tel. 8215-6). A pleasant hotel centrally located. Many rooms with private bath.

ODEON HOTEL Padungan Road, Kuching (Tel. 24211). Centrally located in the town area. Most rooms air-conditioned with telephone. Restaurant serves European and Chinese meals. Shopping arcade. Daily rates: Non air-conditioned rooms-Single from \$9, Double from \$12. Air-conditioned rooms: Single from \$20, Double from \$26.

PARK HOTEL Kingsway, Miri. (Tel. 3761-5).

SARAWAK HOTEL 34 Cross Street, Sibn. (Tel. 795 & 796). All rooms and suites air-conditioned, carpeted and with private bath, telephone and radio. European and Chinese cuisine. Daily rates: Single from \$20, Double from \$24, Suites from \$50.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA'S multi-racial population enjoys many festivals. Almost every month has its special feast days. Here are some of the more interesting events occurring in 1971/72. Exact dates for some events cannot be given as they are subject to change from year to year. Those interested should verify the festival dates with their Malaysian tourist agencies.

AUGUST 1971

MERDEKA ANNIVERSARY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT: Originated by the President of the Football Association of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, this tournament began in 1957 to commemorate the independence of Malaya. Since then it has been recognised as a major international soccer tournament in this part of the world and the leading soccer-playing countries of Asia have at one time or another participated in this Football Festival. The tournament is normally held at the Stadium Merdeka, Kuala Lumpur.

Aug. 9—BIRTHDAY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MALACCA: Celebrations will be held throughout the State of Malacca, with the main festivities in the state capital of Malacca Town.

Aug. 27—FESTIVAL OF THE SEVEN SISTERS: Every year on this night,

the 6th day of the Chinese 7th moon, young Chinese maidens pray to the Weaving Maiden by burning joss sticks and paper trays on which are placed paper combs, mirrors, hairpins, rouge, lipsticks and other aids to beauty.

Aug. 31—HARI MALAYSIA (Malaysia Day) commemorates the birth of Malaysia and is a grand nation wide celebration. Illumination of towns and buildings, gay decorations, open stage shows, "joget", processions, music festivals—all the colour and fascination of the East may be seen in all thirteen States of Malaysia. One highlight is a variety show of Malaysian classical dances and music on an open stage in the Lake Gardens in Kuala Lumpur.

End of Aug.—BEAUFORT TAMU BESAR—Beaufort, in Sabah, is 56 miles from Kota Kinabalu, accessible by train. Its Annual Market Day is fully packed with interesting programmes such as a vehicle floats competition, a kampong

industry and handicrafts exhibition, women's football, beauty contest, fun fair, native dances, and a shophouse decoration competition.

SEPTEMBER 1971

SEMPORNA TAMU BESAR—Semporna, in Sabah, is a small coastal town situated on the eastern tip of the fertile Semporna Peninsula, between Lahad Datu and Tawau. It can be reached by ship, plane or by road from Tawau. Its Tamu Besar is interesting and colourful. Besides the display of agricultural and sea produce and village handicrafts, there is always a fun fair and a baby show. The highlight of the Tamu Besar is the competition of colourfully decorated native boats in various shapes and sizes not to be seen elsewhere.

FEAST OF SANTA CRUZ at Malim, Malacca. Catholics celebrate the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross on this day and make a pilgrimage to the Church of Santa Cruz at Malim, Malacca State. Tradition says that some 90 years ago, a lady living in Portuguese Street had a dream. The vision told her that she would be cured from illness if she touched a cross which was on top of the hill. The dense jungle was cleared and a cross was found buried in the ground. When this cross was brought down and touched by the sick lady she was cured. The Catholic population of Malacca thereafter made annual pilgrimages and built the Church of Santa Cruz to enshrine the cross.

FIRE WALKING CEREMONY at the Hindu Temple at Gajah Berang, Malacca.

HUNTING: Open season for DEER. Except in Game Reserves and Sanctuaries and certain states where deer shooting has been prohibited, deer can be shot on licence (Fee M\$20 in all States except Kedah \$50 and Selangor

\$40 for four heads of deer) between September 1 and December 31. Licences may be obtained on application to State Game Wardens. Applicants are advised to send in their arms licences when applying for Game licences.

PAPAR TAMU BESAR—Papar is one of the largest rice-growing districts in Sabah and is specially known for its attractive Kadazan girls. It is 24 miles from Kota Kinabalu by railway and 30 miles by road. The programme includes a cultural show, native dances, beauty and native costume contests, agricultural and handicrafts exhibition, tennis, hockey, badminton and volley-ball matches.

Sept. 4—THE FESTIVAL OF THE HUNGRY GHOSTS is observed by the Malaysian Cantonese on the 14th day of the 7th moon and by other Malaysian Chinese a day later. The most lavish celebrations are those performed in market places where large tables containing a wide variety of food are offered to the spirits. Joss money and large quantities of paper clothings are burnt for transmission to the other world. Chinese theatrical performances and puppet shows are staged as part of the celebrations.

Sept. 11—TUA PEK KONG. Spirit Money and spirit property for the deceased in the form of paper are burnt at the Temple of San Ten in Kuching, Sarawak.

Sept. 15—BIRTHDAY OF H.H. THE SULTAN OF PERAK. Celebrations are held throughout the State of Perak with the main festivities in the state capital of Ipoh.

WILD GAME HUNTING: Open season for JUNGLE FOWL in Kesang, Bemban, Telok Ayer Mangis and Lipat Kajang in Malacca. Game birds may also be shot in other States in Malaysia on licence from State Game Wardens (annual fee M\$10). The open season varies a little in some states.

OCTOBER 1971

PUJA KETEK: Siamese Temples in Kelantan celebrate this feast when Buddhists go to the "Ketek" with offerings. The biggest "Ketek" in the State is at Batu Tiga, Repek. During the celebration, side shows such as Menora and Wayang Gedek are held and attended by thousands of Buddhist devotees who are mostly Siamese settled in the State. There are also many Keteks in the Tumpat and Bachok districts.

UNIVERSAL CHILDREN'S DAY: A giant rally for children from schools, orphanages and homes opens with the release of balloons followed by a massed band fancy dress football, motor cycle acrobatics and presentation of award to the most gallant child of the year by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Supreme Head of State) at the Merdeka Stadium in Kuala Lumpur. The day is also observed but on a smaller scale in the principal towns of Malaysia.

MENGGA TAL TAMU BESAR—Menggatal in Sabah is a pleasant small town about 8 miles from Kota Kinabalu along the Tauran road. Its Tamu Besar has a beauty contest, agricultural show, handicrafts exhibition and native dances.

Oct. 3—MOON CAKE FESTIVAL: The Moon Festival or Mid-Autumn Festival is observed by Malaysian Chinese on the 15th night of the 8th Moon, which is considered a lucky month, and during which many marriages take place. Two or three weeks before the festival, shops in Chinatown are filled with thousands of moon cakes and the shop fronts are decorated with paper lanterns of all shapes and sizes.

Oct. 4—BIRTHDAY OF THE YANG DI- PERTUAN OF SABAH is celebrated throughout the State with the main festivities in the State Capital of Kota Kinabalu.

Oct. 7—BIRTHDAY OF THE GOVERNOR OF SARAWAK is celebrated throughout the State. Highlight of the celebration in Kuching is the birthday parade on the Central Padang where birthday honours are announced.

Oct. 18—DEEPAVALI is an Indian festival celebrated by all Hindus. The name literally means "Festival of Lights" and the feast is based on a Hindu legend. The most charming feature of the celebration is the decorating of Hindu homes with oil-lamps and candles at night.

Oct. 19-27—FESTIVAL OF THE NINE EMPEROR GODS. Chinese devotees make a pilgrimage by climbing the famous 1,200 steps to the Kew Ong Yeah Temple on top of Paya Terubong Hill in Penang. Vegetarian food is offered to all who reach the temple, the 9th day of the festival (9th day of the Chinese 9th moon), a procession is held to celebrate the return of the gods from heaven. Taking part in the procession are mediums seated on spiked chairs with skewers through their cheeks. Highlight of the festival is a fire walking ceremony at the temple. In Kuala Lumpur a fire walking ceremony is held at the Kau Ong Yah Temple in Ampang Village.

Oct. 28—BIRTHDAY OF H.H. THE SULTAN OF JOHORE: Crowds of people line the sea-front facing the Palace in Johore Bahru to have a good view of sea sports arranged for the day, while later in the afternoon they flock to witness land sports by school children and adults. Free wayang (operas), bangsawan (dramas), and musical troupes take over at night to entertain the fun-seeking crowds in their gayest mood in Johore Bahru, the state capital.

NOVEMBER 1971

Nov. 19-20—HARI RAYA PUASA: First day of the tenth month in the Moham-

medan Calendar. The day is ushered in with Universal Thanksgiving prayers by Muslims in all mosques in Malaysia. Muslims are grateful to Allah for enabling them to observe successfully the fast during the whole of the previous month (Ramadan—9th Month) and show their gratitude and happiness by rejoicing and putting on fine clothes, visiting one another to strengthen the bonds of friendship and to renew love and goodwill among mankind. This rejoicing is seen throughout the length and breadth of the country as Muslims go out in groups in their gayest clothes and national costumes.

DECEMBER 1971

Dec. 22—BIRTHDAY OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENANG: The people of the State of Penang celebrate the official birthday of their Governor with a parade of the Cadet Corps, Air Training Corps, Civil Defence Corps, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Red Cross Units, St. John's Ambulance, and Boys Brigade held at either the Esplanade or the City Stadium. Special prayers are offered in mosques, temples, churches and other religious institutions. Government buildings, private and commercial houses are decorated. Cinemas provide free shows to school children and to inmates of orphanages. Cash gifts are distributed to inmates of Homes and orphanages.

Dec. 25—CHRISTMAS is a public holiday in Malaysia and celebrated by Christians of all races. Churches throughout the country observe midnight services on Christmas Eve, and the night is gay with carol parties doing their rounds.

JANUARY 1972

THAIPUSAM: This religious festival is celebrated yearly with pomp and splendour by devotees of the Hindu faith as the Birthday of Lord Subramaniam. Mammoth crowds may be

seen at the Waterfall Temple, Penang, where devotees with skewers driven into their bodies carry the penitent punishment "Kavadi". At night, the deity is carried in a decorated silver chariot in grand procession through the streets of Penang, to the accompaniment of instrumental music. At Kuala Lumpur in Selangor thousands of Indians from all parts of the country make a pilgrimage by ascending the 272 steps to the limestone temple at Batu Caves. At Gajah Berang in Malacca, devotees assemble at the Hindu Temple, some carrying "Kavadi", to accompany the silver chariot bearing the effigy of the Lord Subramaniam in procession through the streets.

Jan. 21—BIRTHDAY OF H.H. THE SULTAN OF KEDAH: A guard of honour at the Balai Besar, presentation of medals, and a garden party at the Istana Anak Bukit are usually held at Alor Star, the state capital.

Jan. 26—HARI RAYA HAJI: Observed as a public holiday throughout Malaysia, the Muslim community celebrates this day by going in their best clothes to pray at mosques and by hosting friends in their homes to mark the tenth day of the twelfth moon in the Mohammedan calendar when pilgrims in Mecca visit the Baitullah, the last phase of becoming a "Haji".

FEBRUARY 1972

RICE HARVEST FESTIVAL: About 7,000 acres of land in Johore are under rice cultivation. Every year farmers congregate at Sungai Pinggan, Pontian, to celebrate the beginning of the rice harvest. A simple ceremony is performed by the Mentri Besar of Johore, followed by feasting and folk dancing.

Feb. 6—ANNIVERSARY OF THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE SULTAN IBRAHIM is a public holiday in the State of Johore. The late Sultan is remembered with a solemn religious ceremony in the Royal Mausoleum in Johore Bahru.

Feb. 15—CHINESE NEW YEAR: A festive occasion for the Chinese community of Malaysia. On New Year's Day the 1st day of the 1st moon, the children and women folk, dressed in their best, visit friends and relatives, and throng Buddhist temples to offer prayers in all towns and villages in Malaysia. This new year will be known as the Year of the Rat.

Feb. 21—BIRTHDAY OF THE DEITY CHOR SOO KONG: Chinese devotees visit and pray at the unique Snake Temple in Penang. On this 6th day of the Chinese 1st moon the number of snakes in the temple is believed to be the largest throughout the year. On the compound facing the temple a theatrical performance is staged.

Feb. 23—BIRTHDAY OF THE JADE EMPEROR OR GOD OF HEAVEN: On the 8th night of the Lunar New Year, starting from 11 p.m. offerings of whole roasted pigs, food and fruits are placed on altars, outside houses for the Jade Emperor. On the following day thousands of Chinese visit the Th'nee Kong Temple near the Hill Railway in Penang.

MARCH 1972

F.A.M. CUP KNOCKOUT SOCCER COMPETITION commences in the early part of March and normally ends with the final in mid-April. The matches are played in various States during week-ends.

Mar. 2—BAN HOOD HUAT or "The Thousand Buddhas Festival": Thousands of Buddhists throng the Kek Lok Si Temple in Penang to pray for world peace, happiness, prosperity, goodwill and harmony among all human beings. It is an annual 12-day festival. The celebration may be witnessed on the second tier of the temple known as the Sam Poh Hood Tain. The ground floor is open to visitors from 8 am to 9 pm daily during the festival.

Mar 2—CHAP GOH MEH (literally 15th night) is famed for its glitter and pomp and is celebrated with particular gaiety in Penang. Young Chinese women in all their finery stroll along the promenades at the Esplanade and the New Coast Road under the romantic light of a full moon. The more fortunate ladies ride in cars which form long processions touring the town. Decorated cars with musicians rendering old-time melodies follow the processions watched by large crowds.

Mar. 6—MASI MAGAM FESTIVAL is held at the Hindu temple at Cheng in Malacca. There is a procession of the Silver Chariot carrying a golden image of Lord Subramaniam.

Mar. 7—ANNUAL CHINGAY PROCESSION is celebrated in Johore Bahru annually with grandeur and style. Long bamboo poles of 20 to 30 feet serve as masts for huge triangular flags. The poles are carried by brawny Malaysian Chinese. The colours and inscriptions of different clans flutter in the breeze to the sound of Chinese drums and gongs. The feast is observed on the 20th day of the Chinese 1st moon.

Mar. 8—BIRTHDAY OF H.H. THE SULTAN OF SELANGOR: A ceremonial parade, an investiture and a garden party is held to mark the occasion at Klang, the state capital. It is a public holiday in Selangor State.

Mar. 26—PALM SUNDAY PROCESSION: A special religious procession is held annually, the highlight of which is a figure of Christ carrying a cross borne round St. Peter's Church at Bunga Raya in Malacca. Thousands of worshippers of many races (predominated by Portuguese Eurasians) accompany the procession with lighted candles in their hands. St. Peter's Church is the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in Malaysia.

Mar. 28—BIRTHDAY OF H.H. THE RAJA OF PERLIS: Celebrations are held in Kangar, the state capital, and throughout Perlis State.

Mar. 29—BIRTHDAY OF H.H. THE YANG DI-PERTUAN BESAR OF NEGERI SEMBILAN: This is a public holiday throughout the State of Negeri Sembilan. The celebrations include a parade of the Armed Forces and Volunteer Organisations at the Padang Negeri in Seremban, the stage capital. The Investiture Ceremony held in the afternoon at the Istana in Sri-Menanti is followed by a garden party in the evening and a formal dinner. Prayers are offered in mosques, churches and other religious institutions in the state.

Mar. 31—GOOD FRIDAY PROCESSION: A figure of Christ lying in a coffin and under a canopy, together with a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, are borne in a procession of thousands of worshippers carrying lighted candles round the grounds of St. Peter's Church in Malacca, which is a church of the Portuguese Mission under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Macao. The procession begins at the former site of the Augustinian Monastery which is today the Dutch cemetery at Fort Terrace.

KWONG TECK SUN ONG'S BIRTHDAY (22nd day of Chinese 2nd Moon): At the celebration of the birth of this child deity in Kuching, Sarawak, hundreds of devotees enter the precinct of the temple to pray and make offerings of buns shaped like a tortoise (symbol of longevity) to the child god. A procession follows in the night consisting of a variety of drums and cymbals, dragons and comical sketches. Lastly comes the sacred chair in gold and scarlet decorated on the top with coloured triangular flags.

APRIL 1972

MALAYA CUP FOOTBALL COMPETITION: a popular sports event in Malaysia, begins in the latter part of April and the final is played in the latter part of July. State matches are played in almost every main town throughout the country during weekends.

BARAM REGATTA takes place in the Baram District, Sarawak. On this festive occasion can be seen an array of artistic weavings, colourful beadwork worn by Kayan and Kenyah women, as well as the intricate carvings that decorate the racing perahu.

FIRST OF MUHARRAM: First day of the Muslim year.

CHING MING (8th day of the Chinese 3rd moon): Chinese version of the Christian "All Souls' Day" when Malaysian Chinese visit and decorate their ancestors' graves and pray for the souls of the dead. Incense sticks, candles and joss paper are burned while offering of food are made.

Apr. 24—RANAU TAMU BESAR: Ranau is situated about 1,500 feet above sealevel, surrounded by wooded hills, close to Mt. Kinabalu. It is a secluded resort in Sabah but the large gathering of people from nearby places makes Ranau especially attractive on this occasion.

MAY 1972

KADAZAN HARVEST FESTIVAL: This is a two-day public holiday in the State of Sabah and has special significance for the Kadazan farmer. The celebrations are gay and colourful and include the traditional thanksgiving ceremony for a successful harvest. There are feasts for all who have helped in the harvesting of the crop. The traditional Kadazan dance, the "Sumazau", normally highlights the festivities.

MIGRATORY GIANT TURTLES: The giant leathery turtles from the South China Sea make their annual visit to the beaches of the East Coast States of the Malay Peninsula, particularly at Jambu Bongkok and Rantau Abang (Trengganu State) and the area between Geliga and Kuantan (Pahang State) where they lay their eggs.

SIPITANG TAMU BESAR. Sipitang is a small town 31 miles from Beaufort accessible by landrover. It is one of the few places in the State of Sabah where blowpipe competitions and ladies' soccer can be seen. Other items on the programme are a beauty contest, an agricultural and handicrafts exhibition, native dances and a native costume competition.

MAIN PANTAI (Beach Festival) is usually held for three days during the month of May at Pantai Batu Burok near Kuala Trengganu when villagers from all around join in the fun by erecting temporary huts, camping and bathing at the beach to celebrate the end of the rice harvest season. Nightly the evening market comes to life offering all sorts of colourful cakes. Side-shows are usually held.

May 27—VESAK DAY: Celebration of Lord Buddha's Birthday, the Enlightenment and the Death. Devout Buddhists in saffron robes chant Holy Scripture in Sutra Language at their temples throughout the day and devotees gather at various temples to worship with joss sticks and papers. Highlight is the impressive lantern procession parade through the principal towns of Malaysia.

May 29—BIRTHDAY OF H.H. THE SULTAN OF PAHANG: Ceremonial parade, Investiture and Garden Party. Polo at Sultan's Polo Ground and river fish drive. State Ball at Kota Beram Palace. Public performance of popular Malay dances. Malay drama, the

"Bangsawan", is given in the compound of Kota Beram Palace at Pekan Pahang. This is a public holiday in the state of Pahang.

May 30—FISH DRIVE is held in Pekan, the capital of the State of Pahang, to give happiness to his Royal Highness the Sultan and his guests. The Fish Drive has never failed. Tons of tuba root are pounded into juice and poured into the river. The Sultan and his guests are in boats waiting for the first drugged fish to come to the surface. The honour of catching the first fish goes to the Sultan. The riverine villagers await this annual event with much enthusiasm.

JUNE 1972

TENOM TAMU BESAR. Tenom is the centre of civilisation for the Muruts, one of the most colourful races in Sabah. The programme for this annual celebration consists of blowpipe competitions, ladies' soccer, a lantern procession, kebaya and beauty contests, and orchid show, sepak raga, boxing, langgaran, tapai competition, and an handicrafts and agricultural show.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL. The Malaysian Chinese consider this an important day to drive away evil influences. Traditional steamed dumplings containing salted pork, salted eggs, beans or chestnuts are cooked and eaten.

KOTA BELUD TAMU BESAR: Mounted Bajau horsemen are seen in their picturesque dress, there are cock-fights, display of handicrafts and other activities to make this Tamu Besar an interesting affair. Kota Belud is also the vantage point from which to view magnificent Mt. Kinabalu and is easily accessible by a well-paved 48-mile-long from Kota Kinabalu, the capital of Sabah.

MAULODDAN NABI (Birthday of Prophet Mohamed) is observed by Muslims throughout Malaysia. In the principal towns, the celebrations take the form of a procession, the main features of which are the carrying of Muslim banners and slogans, and the recitation of praises to the Prophet as the procession passes through the streets.

MANDI SAFAR (National Bathing Festival): Wearing their most colourful clothes, Muslims from all walks of life go to the beach to observe this festival, which is celebrated in grand style at Morib in Selangor and Tanjung Kling in Malacca. At Bagan Luar and Sungai Semilang (Juru) in Penang, bathers camp at the beach for two nights. Dressed in their gayest clothes, they display their ability in dances and songs. Decorated bullock carts feature prominently in the festival.

June 1—DYAK FESTIVAL DAY, Sarawak: The Dyaks have their own occasional festivals, *viz.* Gawai Batu (Start of the Paddy Farming Season), Gawai Burong (Feast connected with bad omens or dreams), Gawai Kenyalang (Hero's Festival), Gawai Besimpan (Harvest Thanksgiving) and Gawai Antu (Feast for the Dead). The most important of these are Gawai Kenyalang and Gawai Antu. On the first of June each year the Dyaks may celebrate one or two of these Gawais at the same time. If no specific Gawai is held, there is the customary reunion dinner celebrating the day as a symbol of unity. Friend of all races and creeds are heartily welcome to any Dyak Gawai. Visitors are assured of traditional Dyak hospitality. Tuak (locally distilled rice-wine) is the drink of the occasion and flows freely. Dyak traditional dress is worn.

June 4—BIRTHDAY OF H.M. THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG (Supreme Head of State): Celebrations are held throughout Malaysia. The main celebration will be in Stadium Merdeka in Kuala Lumpur.

June 26—BIRTHDAY OF H.H. THE SULTAN OF TRENGGANU is celebrated throughout the State. Policor Special Constables, Police Volunteer, Reserves, Territorial Army, Ex-Service Men, Cadet Corps, Boys Scouts, Girl Guides, Red Cross and school children take part in the Birthday Parade at the Paya Bunga field in the state capital of Kuala Trengganu. A feast for the poor is given at Abidin Mosque and an at home is held at the Rumah Peranginan (Mentri Besar's Residence) in the evening as well as a reception at Maziah Palace. Free entertainment for the public lasts three nights at Padang Maziah. Shows include Wayang Kulit, Wayang Gambar, Joget, Rodat, Menora and Chinese theatricals.

June 29—FEAST OF ST. PETER is a feast of the Catholic fishermen in Malacca. They make merry in the evening soon after the priest has blessed their boats which are decorated specially for the occasion and lighted with candles. The ceremony of the Blessing of the Boats takes place at 5 p.m. behind the Church of the Assumption at Banda Praya, Malacca.

JULY 1972

KENINGAU TAMU BESAR is held 30 miles from Tenom in Sabah. The place can be reached by landrover from Tenom or by plane from Kota Kinabalu. The Tamu Besar consists of pony and buffalo races, agricultural and handicrafts exhibitions, a blowpipe competition, talent and beauty contests, a cross country race, volleyball, sepak raga and native dances.

KUDAT TAMU BESAR is held at Kudat, a coastal town on the northern tip of Sabah with some of the finest beaches in the State. Not too far from Kudat live the Rugus, a native tribe which wears gold-coloured rings round their arms, neck, ankles and waist. The Rugus live in longhouses. The annual Tamu Besar consists of a beauty contest, baby show, livestock and poultry show, a handicrafts exhibition, and native dances such as the samuzau, magagong, dindang and joget.

TUARAN TAMU BESAR is held in a scenic town some 22 miles from Kota Kinabalu. The road to Tuaran passes residential districts of modern dwellings, rubber plantations, padi fields and several small towns. The Tamu Besar includes water sports, boat races, ladies soccer, mounted Bajau horse men, handicrafts exhibition.

July 5—BIRTHDAY OF THE GOVERNOR OF SARAWAK is officially celebrated throughout the State. The highlight of the celebration is in the State capital of Kuching where a birthday parade is held on the central padang and birthday honours are announced.

July 10-11—"PUJA UMOR", the birthday celebration of H.H. the Sultan of

Kelantan is celebrated in the State capital of Kota Bharu and all district capitals. A military parade with Guard of Honour is held on the Padang Merdeka in Kota Bharu, followed by a colourful ceremony at the Istana Balai Besar on the morning of the first day when His Highness bestows honours and decorations for services rendered to the State. A number of sideshows and competitions are held.

July 19—BIRTHDAY OF H.H. THE YANG DI-PERTUAN BESAR OF NEGRI SEMBILAN is a public holiday throughout the State. Celebrations include the Investiture Ceremony held in the afternoon in the Istana in Sri Menanti followed by a garden party in the evening and an all community dinner and dance. Prayers are offered in mosques, churches and other religious institutions in the State.

July 31—ANNUAL SEA SPORTS AND FUN FAIR at Lumut in Perak where thousands of Malaysians wearing attractive and colourful costumes attend to watch cross channel swimming, speed boat and hydroplane racing, go-carting, cycle and walking races. At night there is amateur boxing, Chinese drama, Malay dancing, the Pesta Queen Contest and a Pesta Ball.



USEFUL INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

IMMIGRATION REQUIREMENTS

Malaysia comprises:

- (a) The States of Malaya (or West Malaysia) viz. Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor & Trengganu; and
- (b) The Borneo States (or East Malaysia) viz. Sabah and Sarawak.

Persons other than citizens of Malaysia belonging to East Malaysia (The Borneo States) entering the States of Malaya as their first point of entry, will require additional permission to enter East Malaysia (the Borneo States).

Passport

All travellers wishing to enter Malaysia must be in possession of a national passport or other internationally recognised travel document endorsed valid for travel to Malaysia.

The following do not require passports to enter Malaysia:

- (a) Members of Commonwealth Forces serving in Malaysia;
- (b) Holders of Thai or Malaysian Border Passes;
- (c) Children under 15 years of age included in an adult's passport and accompanied by the holder;
- (d) Bona fide crew members of ships and aircrafts while the ship/aircraft is in port/airport;
- (e) Muslim Pilgrims returning to Malaysia in possession of valid Pilgrim Passport issued in Malaysia;

- (f) Holders of a Certificate of Status.

Visas

Visas are required by all aliens (i.e. persons who are not citizens of Malaysia, Commonwealth citizens, British Protected Persons or citizens of the Republic of Ireland) except nationals of the following countries:-

- (a) Liechtenstein, Netherlands, San Marino and Switzerland;
- (b) Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, United States of America, West Germany and Tunisia entering in transit or for a temporary stay not exceeding three months, other than for employment;
- (c) Holders of Thai Diplomatic and Service Passports and holders of Philippine Diplomatic and Special Passports.

Transit Visas

No Visa is required for any alien (see above) to pass through Malaysia in direct transit by Air, i.e. in the same aircraft provided it does not stop overnight.

Aliens *other than* nationals of Albania, Cuba, Chinese Peoples' Republic (Red China), East Germany, Israel, North Korea, North Vietnam and aliens travelling on non-national travel documents such as Certificates of Identity or Affidavits in lieu of a passport, do not need visas to transit Malaya provided they arrive by air with firm onward bookings and entry facilities for a destination beyond Malaysia and countries en route, and continue their

journey by air within 7 days from the same airport at which they landed in Malaysia, to a destination outside Malaysia (subject to the same conditions as in the following paragraph).

Seven Day Visa Free Facility

International tourists who are aliens, other than nationals of the following countries:-

Albania, Chinese Peoples' Republic, Cuba, East Germany, Israel, North Korea, North Vietnam, Mongolia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia;

who hitherto were required to obtain visas before entering Malaysia can now enter without visas provided:-

- (a) they hold valid national passports which are recognised by the Malaysian Government;
- (b) they hold firm onward sea or air passages and the necessary entry facilities to their destinations;
- (c) they continue their journey within 7 days of arrival, to destinations outside Malaysia;
- (d) they do not seek extension of their 7 day stay except under unavoidable circumstances; and
- (e) their entry is not undesirable under Immigration or any other grounds.

Application For Visas

Applications for visas should be submitted in plenty of time to the nearest Consular Representative of the Government of Malaysia or if there is no such Representative, to the nearest British Consular Representative. Applicants should indicate clearly to which of the territories (namely, States of Malaya, or a Borneo State) they wish to proceed.

Right of Entry

Holders of Malaysia passports need

no form of permit or pass in addition to their passport to enter the country.

Entry Permits

The classes of persons eligible for Entry Permits conferring permission to reside permanently in the States of Malaya, are restricted and controlled under the Immigration Ordinance. Wives of citizens under certain circumstance, and children under six years of age of citizens, are eligible to apply for Entry Permits, but wives and children of residents of Malaysia who are *not citizens* are not eligible for Entry Permits. Enquiries about the classes of persons eligible for Entry Permits can be obtained from the nearest Consular Representative of the Malaysian Government.

Persons contemplating applying for an Entry Permit are advised to do so through a resident in the States of Malaya, or by direct correspondence with the Director of Immigration, States of Malaya, Jalan Tugu, Kuala Lumpur.

Visit Passes

- (a) All persons wishing to visit Malaysia for a temporary stay, require a Visit Pass, and must comply with the Passport and Visa requirements set out earlier.
- (b) Visitors must be in possession of adequate funds to maintain themselves during their stay, and to meet their fare to their next destination or country of origin.
- (c) Provided a visitor is in possession of adequate funds and travels by Air, or Cabin Class by sea, application for a Visit Pass may be made to the Immigration Officer at his port of arrival in Malaysia.
- (d) Intending visitors other than those mentioned in (c) are required to make application for a Visit Pass before commen-

cing the journey, to an Immigration Office in Malaysia, preferably through a sponsor resident in Malaysia. In the case of tourists who do not fall within (c) above, enquiries should be made to the office of the nearest Malaysian Government Representative.

- (e) Holders of Visit Passes issued to them for social purposes or as tourists are not permitted to engage in paid employment without approval in writing from the Director of Immigration.

Visit Passes issued for entry into the States of Malaya are not automatically valid for entry into Sabah and Sarawak. Additional permission must be obtained from the Immigration Department of those states.

Transit Passes

All transit passengers, whether or not they require a transit visa, require a Transit Pass which may be applied for on arrival.

A transit passenger is required to be in possession of adequate funds, and an onward booking, and to be in possession of or to be in a position to obtain, such valid documents as will permit him to enter the country of his destination.

Transit Passes are issued at the place of arrival for a period not exceeding one month. Extensions may be obtained if good reason is shown.

Re-entry to Malaya

A resident of the States of Malaya who is not a citizen requires a Re-entry Permit which should be obtained before he leaves the country for a temporary absence.

A Re-entry Permit is normally made valid for any number of re-entries within a period of six months from the date of issue, and takes the form of

endorsement in his passport. Aliens who require visas need a re-entry visa in addition to a Re-entry Permit.

Travel between Singapore and Malaysia

An alien intending to visit Singapore and the States of Malaya is required to be in possession of two separate visas.

Exit Permits

No permit is required by a visitor to leave the country.

Employment Passes and Dependant's Passes

Persons who wish to enter Malaysia for the purposes of employment, are advised to obtain an Employment Pass before they commence their journey to Malaysia.

Application for Employment Passes should be made to the Director-General of Immigration, Malaysia, Jalan Tuqu, Kuala Lumpur, through the prospective employer. The validity of an Employment Pass will depend on the length of contract held by the employee. Families of persons to whom Employment Passes are issued are eligible for Dependant's Passes valid for the same period as the Employment Pass of the husband/father. Application for Dependant's Passes should also be made to the Director-General of Immigration. Holders of Dependant's Passes require permission to take up paid employment.

Employment Permits

Non-citizens seeking employment in Malaysia must apply for Employment Permits from the Ministry of Labour. These are issued under four categories:

- (1) highly skilled for a period of 2 years;
- (2) skilled - 1 year;
- (3) semi-skilled - 6 months; and
- (4) unskilled - 3 months.

Aliens Registration

A form of Aliens Registration is at present in force in Malaysia.

Identity Cards

Visitors who are allowed to stay in West Malaysia for more than a year are required to obtain National Registration Identity Cards from the nearest Registration Office of the place where they are staying. The Headquarters of the Registration Department is in Petaling Jaya in the State of Selangor. There are Registration Departments in all State capitals and in the districts.

Immigration Offices are established in West Malaysia at the following places:-

- (a) Director-General of Immigration (Malaysia Headquarters), Jalan Tugu, Kuala Lumpur;
- (b) Director of Immigration (States of Malaya), Jalan Tugu, Kuala Lumpur;
- (c) Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Kota Bharu, Johore Baharu, Ipoh, Malacca, Alor Star, Batu Pahat, Port Swettenham, Penang, Kuala Trengganu and Kuantan.
- (d) Immigration Control Posts are at:-
Kuala Perlis (Perlis), Kuala Kedah (Kedah), Padang Besar (Perlis), Changloun (Kedah), Kroh (Perak) and at Rantau Panjang, Pengkalan Kubor and Tumpat in the State of Kelantan.

HEALTH

- i) All travellers arriving by land, sea or air, except children under six months of age, are required to have international certificates of vaccination against smallpox which are not more than three years old.
- ii) Travellers arriving by land, sea or air from cholera infected areas are

required to possess valid international certificates of vaccination which are not less than six days old and not more than six months old. Children under one year of age are excepted.

- iii) Travellers from yellow fever infected or endemic areas must produce international certificates of vaccination which are not less than 10 days old and not more than ten years old. Children under one year of age are excepted.

All international certificates must be signed and/or stamped by an authorised officer of Government or Municipal Health Authority in the country of issue.

Passengers on arrival may be subject to medical inspection and inspection of such health certificates as are required.

Additional measures may be imposed on travellers who travel as unberthed passengers on ships if the ships come from an infected port or a port in free communication with infected areas.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

Foreign Exchange Control is in force.

The Malaysian Dollar is the official legal tender in Malaysia. Although the Malaysian dollar is not legal tender in Singapore and Brunei, it may be used in these two countries where it is exchangeable dollar for dollar without charge. Similarly, although the Singapore dollar and the Brunei dollar are not legal tender in Malaysia, they may be used in Malaysia. The notes in normal circulation are \$100, \$50, \$10, \$5 and \$1. Coins in normal circulation are 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent.

Official Rate of Exchange

Official rates of exchange are published through the Association of Banks in Malaysia. These may vary from

time to time and enquiry should be made at any bank.

The par value of the Malaysian dollar is \$1 = 0.290299 grammes of fine gold.

M\$1 = 32.6667d or £1 = M\$7.35 approximately.

M\$1 = US 32.6667 cents or US\$1 = M\$3.06.

Allowances for Import

Malaysian Dollars/Singapore Dollars/Brunei Dollars—Not exceeding in aggregate the equivalent in value of M\$1,000 per person.

Sterling	-	Unrestricted
Indian Rupees	-	Rupees 270
Indonesian Rupiah	-	Rupiahs 3,000
Other currencies	-	No Limit
Travellers Cheques	-	No Limit
Letters of Credit	-	No Limit

Allowances for Export

Malaysian Dollars/Singapore Dollars/Brunei Dollars—Not exceeding in aggregate the equivalent in value of M\$1,000 per person. Currency notes of other countries up to the equivalent in value of M\$1,000 per person.

NOTE:

- 1) Gold bullion, bearer and some other securities, jewellery and precious stones in excess of reasonable quantity for personal use require an Import Permit on entry, and an Export Permit on exit. Gold coin also requires an Export Permit.
- 2) Transit travellers are allowed to take out of the country all currency notes they bring in provided these are declared and an endorsement on their passport obtained from the Customs Authorities on arrival (Malaysian dollars/Singapore dollars/Brunei dollars are restricted to not exceeding in aggregate the equivalent in value of M\$1,000 and amounts in excess of this figure may be retained by the

Customs Authorities on arrival and returned to the travellers on their departure).

It is an offence for residents to spend or exchange sterling notes or Malaysian dollar notes, Singapore dollar notes and Brunei dollar notes in countries outside the Scheduled Territories.

There is no restriction on the amount of Malaysian dollar notes, Singapore dollar notes and Brunei dollar notes which may be taken out or brought in by travellers in ships or aircraft travelling solely between Malaysia, Singapore or Brunei.

Nationals of countries outside the Scheduled Territories visiting Malaysia, whether for private or business purposes, are required to provide sufficient funds for their expenses while in Malaysia. Such funds must be made available through normal banking channels.

Students whose normal place of residence is outside the Scheduled Territories are required to provide for all fees and maintain expenses in a similar manner while in Malaysia.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (STATES OF MALAYA)

Used portable articles in the possession of visitors are normally exempt from import duty but a payment by way of deposit may be required to cover import duty on such articles as expensive cameras, watches etc. The deposit is repaid if the visitor on leaving the territory takes the article with him and produces it to Customs.

Duty free import of certain articles is restricted as follows:

Wine, spirit or malt liquor not over one quart in all.

Tobacco	-	not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cigarettes	-	not exceeding 200 cig.
Matches	-	not exceeding 100 sticks

Cosmetics, perfumery, soaps, and dentifrices in open containers not over \$20 in total value.

Medical preparations in open containers not over \$10 in total value.

Dutiable foodstuffs not over \$20 in total value.

Firearms and ammunition may only be imported under a licence issued by the Import & Export Control Officer, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, together with a permit issued by the Malaysian Police.

The import of currency is limited as follows:

Malaysian \$1,000

Indian Rupees 270

Indonesian Rupiahs 3,000

Passengers' baggage is liable to detention unless keys are provided. Baggage of passengers travelling by train from Singapore is examined at Singapore railway station before boarding the train. Baggage of passengers entering the mainland of Province Wellesley by road is subject to Customs examination on the mainland, at Butterworth.

Import of plants and animals is prohibited except by virtue of a licence issued by the Director of Agriculture and the Veterinary Department respectively.

Most commodities are dutiable on import into the States of Malaya and visitors intending to bring quantities of any commodity in excess of their normal requirements for a short stay should write to the Regional Comptroller of Customs, Suleiman Building, Kuala Lumpur, for fuller information or enquire at any Customs Station.

INCOME TAX

Income tax is chargeable in the case of a person ordinarily resident in Malaysia in the basis year for the year of assessment upon his total world income from wherever derived irrespective of whether or not such income is received in Malay-

sia. In the case of a person not resident or not ordinarily resident in the basis year for the year of assessment, he is chargeable to income tax upon the income derived from Malaysia. The basis year for the year of assessment is the year preceding the year of assessment.

Individuals who are resident in Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment pay tax at graduated rates varying from 6% on the first \$2,500 of chargeable income to 50% on chargeable income in excess of \$50,000. For individuals who are resident in East Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment there is an abatement of 20% in respect of each rate of tax except the rate in respect of chargeable income exceeding \$50,000. An individual who is not resident in Malaysia in the year preceding the year of assessment is charged to tax at the rate of 40%. Companies whether resident or not are charged to tax at the rate of 40%.

Chargeable income is the income after deducting various allowances, reliefs and deductions, the principal ones of which are mentioned below:

Personal allowances of \$2,000 and \$3,000 are due in the case of unmarried and married individuals respectively. Further reliefs may be claimed in respect of children, life insurance premiums and contributions to approved pension or provident funds or societies. A deduction is given of 10% of the individual's earned income limited to a maximum of \$1,000. A deduction is given in respect of wife's earnings equal to nine tenths of the wife's earned income or \$500, whichever is the less.

Every person chargeable to tax for any year of assessment who has not been required to make a return of his income for that year must give notice of chargeability to the Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue, Suleiman Building Kuala Lumpur before 14th April of

that year. An individual who arrives in Malaysia during any year of assessment must give such notice of chargeability within two months of arrival. Failure to give such notice of chargeability or to furnish such returns of income or particulars which may be required for the purpose of ascertaining an individual's chargeable income are offences under the Income Tax Act.

Tourists are not normally subject to income tax unless they make regular annual visits to Malaysia exceeding thirty days per annum. The income of an individual who is not resident in Malaysia in the year preceding the year of

assessment from an employment exercised in Malaysia for a period not exceeding sixty days in the year preceding the year of assessment is exempt from income tax. This exemption does not extend to public entertainers unless their visits are supported from the public funds of another Government.

Persons who have income derived from a business or the letting of property situated in Malaysia are chargeable to development tax.

Supplementary income tax is also charged on income derived from tin mining operations and timber operations in Malaysia.

Aerial view of Port Swettenham.



Simple Malay Words in Common Usage

GENERAL

Good morning	Selamat Pagi
How do you do?	Apa Khabar?
Good afternoon	Selamat Petang
Good evening	Selamat Petang
Good night	Selamat Malam
Goodbye	Selamat Tinggal
Thank you	Terima Kaseh
Policeman	Mata-Mata
Police Station	Balai Polis
Post Office	Pejabat Pos
Telegraph Office	Pejabat Telegraf

GEOGRAPHY

Road, street, lane	Jalan, Leboh, Lorong
Hill, mountain	Bukit, Gunong
Estuary	Kuala
River	Sungai
Stone or milestone	Batu
Source of a river	Ujong Sungai
Sand	Pasir
Crossroads	Simpang
Village	Kampong or ulu
Market	Pasar
State	Negara
Water	Ayer
Black	Hitam
Island	Pulau
Long	Panjang
Beach or seashore	Pantai
Field	Padang
Big	Besar
Canal	Parit
Bay	Telok
Star	Bintang
Back	Belakang
Dead	Mati
Small	Kecil
Fort	Kota
High	Tinggi
White	Puteh
Gold	Mas

Earth	Tanah
Red	Merah
New	Bahru
Nail	Paku

TRANSPORT

Motorcar	Kereta
Taxi	Taksi
Lorry	Lori
Bus	Bas
Van	Bas
Train	Kereta api
Aeroplane	Kapal terbang
Boat	Perahu
Ship	Kapal
Trishaw	Becha
Bicycle	Basikal
Railway Station	Steshen Kereta
Airport	Api
	Pangkalan Kapal
	Terbang

NUMBERS

One	Satu
Two	Dua
Three	Tiga
Four	Empat
Five	Lima
Six	Enam
Seven	Tujuh
Eight	Delapan (lapan)
Nine	Sembilan
Ten	Sapuluh
Fifteen	Lima belas
Twenty	Dua puluh
Twenty-five	Dua puluh lima
Thirty	Tiga puluh
One hundred	Saratus
One hundred fifty	Saratus lima puluh
One thousand	Saribu
Two thousand	Dua ribu
Two thousand one hundred	Dua ribu satu ratus

Three thousand
Ten thousand

CURRENCY

Dollars
Cents
Change
Dollar bill
Coins
Moneychanger
English pound

U.S. dollar

SHOPPING

How much?
Very expensive
No less?
Silk
Cotton
Malayan arts and
crafts
Kelantan silverware

Selangor pewter

Tailor
Barber

ENTERTAINMENT

Hotel
Restaurant
Bar
Coffee shop
Nightclub
Amusement park
Drink
Food
Floorshow

Dance
Music

GAMES

Golf
Polo
Swimming
Football
Rugger

Tiga ribu
Sepuluh ribu

Ringgit
Sen
Tukar
Duit note
Duit shiling
Penukar wang
Duit Inggeris
(paun)
Ringgit Amerikan

Berapa harga?
Terlampau mahal
Boleh kurang?
Kain sutra
Kain kapas
Pertukangan dan
Seni Melayu
Pertukangan
perak dari Ke-
lantan
Tembaga puteh
Selangor
Tukang Jahit
Tukang Gunting
Rambut

Hotel
Kedai makan
Bar
Kedai kopi
Klab-malam
Taman hiburan
Minuman
Makanan
Pertunjukan
pentas
Tarian
Musik

Golf
Polo
Berenang
Bola sepak
Rugby

Cricket
Basketball

Netball

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

MONTHS

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

BUSINESS

Corporation
Company
Limited
(Private) Ltd.

& Sons
& Partners
& Partner
Brothers

Organisation
Stationers
Stock-Brokers
Finance Ltd.

Advocate &
Solicitor
Office
Department
Ministry
Commission

Kriket
Basketball or Bola
keranjang
Netball

Hari Ahad
Hari Isnin
Hari Selasa
Hari Rabu
Hari Khamis
Hari Juma'at
Hari Sabtu

Januari
Februari
Mach
April
Mei
Jun
Julai
Ogos
September
Oktober
Nobember
Disember

Perbadanan
Sharikat
Berhad
(Persendirian)
Berhad
& Anak2
& Kongsi
& Rakan
Ikhwan or
Saudara
Pertubuhan
Penjual Alatulis
Berokar Saham
Permodalan
Berhad
Peguambela &
Peguamchara
Pejabat
Jabatan
Kementerian
Surohanjaya



ROADS & STREETS OF KUALA LUMPUR

Abdul Samad Road (Jalan Abdul Samad) From Brickfields Road near La Salle's School crossing Temple Road, Marsh Road and Scott Road to Suleiman Road near Suleiman Bridge.

Abdullah Crescent (Lengkok Abdullah) From Bungsar Road curving to Jalan Abdullah.

Airport Road (Jalan Lapangan Terbang) From Edinburgh Circle through the Cantonese Cemetery to the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club and old Airport.

Alexander Road (Jalan Alexander) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command, near end of Rifle Range Road.

Ampang Lane (Lorong Ampang) Off junction of Ampang Road, Church Street & Ampang Street, and running parallel with Ampang Road.

Ampang Road (Jalan Ampang) Junction of Ampang Street and Church Street to 5½ mile Ampang Village.

Ampang Street (Leboh Ampang) Junction of Old Market Square and Cross Street to join Church Street.

Anderson Drive From 3rd mile Ampang Road leading to Private Residences.

Ang Seng Lorong Satu Within Brickfields Road and Ang Seng Road.

Ang Seng Lorong Dua Within Brickfields Road and Ang Seng Road.

Ang Seng Lorong Lima From Ang Seng Road to join Ang Seng Lorong Empat parallel to Lorong Tamby Abdullah.

Ang Seng Road (Jalan Ang Seng) Off Travers Road parallel to railway line at the overhead bridge leading to quarters.

Anthony Road (Jalan Anthony) From Brickfields Road Govt. Quarters to Railway Yard.

Bagot Road (Jalan Bagot) Within Federal Police Depot at Gurney Road.

Barrack Road (Jalan Tangsi) Off Club Road to Jalan Raja.

Batu Lane (Lorong Tuanku Abdul Rahman) Off Mounthatten Road, near its junction with Batu Road, running parallel to Batu Road, to join Campbell Road.

Batu Road (Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman) Bridge over Gombak River, near junction of Jalan Raja and Holland Road to junction of Pahang Road and Princes Road.

Belfield Crescent (Lengkok Belfield) Off Belfield Road.

Belfield Road (Jalan Belfield) Off Birch Road behind Chinese Assembly Hall to end at junction of Petaling Hill and Hose Drive.

Bellamy Crescent (Lengkok Bellamy) Off Bellamy Road.

Bellamy Road (Jalan Bellamy) From Airport Road near Edinburgh Circle to Petaling Hill.

Birch Road (Jalan Birch) Junction of Petaling Street and Suleiman Road to Edinburgh Circle.

Bluff Road (Jalan Bluff) Off Victory Avenue to join Tanglin Road.

Boon Kim Road (Jalan Boon Kim) Off Pahang Road near the 2½ mile.

Brickfields Lorong Dua Within Brickfields Road and Ang Seng Road.

Brickfields Lorong Empat Within Brickfields Road and Ang Seng Road.

Brickfields Lorong Tiga Within Brickfields Road and Ang Seng Road.

Brickfields Lorong Satu From Brickfields Road crosses Tamby Abdullah Road to join Ang Seng Road.

Brickfields Road (Jalan Brickfields) Beginning at the Railway Bridge in Suleiman Road and ends at junction of Lornie and Klang Roads.

Briggs Road (Jalan Briggs) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command end of Rifle Range Road.

Broadrick Road (Jalan Broadrick) From Batu Road leading to the Batu Road School at the 1st mile to Jalan Sungai.

Brockman Road (Jalan Brockman) Off Swettenham-Maxwell Roads junction (old Residency Road).

Bulatan Lawi Ayam From Jalan Cherdrik off Jalan Nembai.

Bulatan Lornie Junction of Jalan Sultan Mohamed and Jalan Sulaiman.

Bulatan Merdeka From Petaling Street off Jalan Birch.

Bulatan Raja Muda Junction of Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Jalan Ipoh and Jalan Raja Muda.

Bulatan Sulaiman Junction of Jalan Sultan Heshamuddin and Jalan Sulaiman.

Bukit Bintang Road (Jalan Bukit Bintang) Branching off Pudu Road to join Circular Road and Golf Club Road.

Bukit Bungsar From Bungsar Road to Railway Quarters.

Bukit Nanas Road (Jalan Bukit Nanas) Junction of Church Street and Weld Road leading to the Convent.

Bukit Travers Parallel to Lorong Travers on higher level.

Bungsar Hospital Road (Jalan Rumah Sakit Bungsar) Off Travers Road near junction with Bungsar Road leads to the Bungsar Hospital.

Bungsar Road (Jalan Bungsar) Begins near the Bridge at a turning in Travers Road to the New Electric Power Station.

In pursuance of the policy of Malay being the National Language, consideration has been given renaming streets in the National Language.

- Campbell Road** (*Jalan Campbell*) Off Ampang Road at a Bridge over the Klang River to join Batu Road.
- Canton Lane** (*Lorong Canton*) In the Centre of an area bounded by Foch Avenue, Pataling Street, Cecil Street and High Street, and having access by two lanes connecting Foch Avenue and Cecil Street.
- Carruthers Road** (*Jalan Carruthers*) From the Agricultural Department at Swettenham Road, leading to Government Quarters.
- Cecil Street Lane** (*Lorong Leboh Cecil*) Connecting Foch Avenue and Cecil Street and running parallel to Rodger Street.
- Cecil Street** (*Jalan Cecil*) Off Rodger Street near its junction with Foch Avenue to join Sultan Street.
- Cemetery School** From Edinburgh Circle to Catholic Cemetery.
- Cenotaph Road** (*Jalan Tugu*) Off Victory Avenue near the K.L. Railway Station.
- Ceylon Hill** (*Bukit Ceylon*) Off Ceylon Road.
- Ceylon Lane** (*Lorong Ceylon*) Branching off Weld Road just beyond junction with Treacher Road to end at Hicks Road.
- Ceylon Road** (*Jalan Ceylon*) Beginning near junction of Hicks Road and Ceylon Lane, to Weld Drive.
- Chan Ah Thong Street** (*Leboh Chan Ah Thong*) Off Brickfields Road opposite Shell Oil Installation.
- Chan Sow Lin Road** (*Jalan Chan Sow Lin*) From junction of Sungai Besi and Loke Yew Roads through the Factory area to the 3rd mile Sungai Besi Road.
- Changkat Kia Peng** Off Jalan Kai Peng.
- Changkat Riong** Off Jalan Riong off Jalan Bangsar.
- Changkat Tambi Dollah** Off Pudu Road facing Pudu Gaol.
- Cheras Road** (*Jalan Cheras*) Junction of Pudu Road and Circular Road to Cheras Village.
- Cheyne Walk** (*Bukit Cheyne*) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Chiew Yoke Road** (*Jalan Chiew Yoke*) Off Seavoy Road crossing Sweet Guat Road, (off Pahang Road).
- Chow Kit Road** (*Jalan Chow Kit*) Branching off Batu Road near junction with Pahang Road and Prince's Road to the Gombak River.
- Chow Thye Road** (*Jalan Chow Thye*) From Seavoy Road running north parallel to Pahang Road.
- Church Street** (*Jalan Gereja*) Junction of Weld Road and Bukit Nanas Road crossing to Malacca Street.
- Circular Road** (*Jalan Pekeliding*) Junction of Ipoh Road and Maxwell Road to join Pudu Road and Cheras Road.
- Circus, The** (*Lilitan*) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command, Off Rifle Range Road.
- Clarke Street** (*Leboh Clarke*) Jalan Raja to Holland Road.
- Clifford Road** (*Jalan Clifford*) From Seven Dials joining Swettenham Road.
- Clover Road** (*Jalan Clover*) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Club Road** (*Jalan Kelub*) From Jalan Raja to Seven Dials.
- Coales Place** (*Laman Coales*) Off Coales Road.
- Coales Road** (*Jalan Coales*) From Nicholas Road to McConechy Place.
- Cochrane Road** (*Jalan Cochrane*) From Circular Road, Pasar Road junction to Government Quarters connecting Peel Avenue and Shelley Road.
- College Estate Road** (*Jalan Ladang Maktab*) From College Road to Gurney Drive separating Kawasan Kent and Kawasan College.
- College Road** (*Jalan Maktab*) From Gurney Road along Technical College and Residential Area meeting Rifle Range Road.
- Conlay Road** (*Jalan Conlay*) Leading from Weld Road to Kia Peng Road.
- Connaught Circus** (*Lilitan Connaught*) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Constitution Hill** (*Bukit Perlembangan*) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Court Hill** (*Bukit Mahkamah*) Off Weld Road leading to Sessions Court.
- Court of Justice Street** (*Leboh Mahkamah Hakim*) From Klyne Street to Mounbatten Road near a crossing of these two streets.
- Cross Street** (*Jalan Silang*) Nos. 1 & 2 in the Sentul Railway Clerk's Settlement.
- Cross Street Lane** (*Lorong Leboh Silang*) Off junction of Cross Street, and Pudu Street, to join Court of Justice Road.
- Cross Street** (*Leboh Silang*) Junction of Sultan Street and Pudu Road to Old Market Square.
- Cumarasami Crescent** (*Lengkok Cumarasami*) Off Ipoh Road near Jalan Cumarasami.
- Damansara Road** (*Jalan Damansara*) Junction of Victory Avenue and Suleiman Road to Damansara Village.
- Davidson Road** (*Jalan Davidson*) Off Sultan Street to join Shaw Road.
- Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka** Junction of Pesiaran and old Airport Road.
- Doraisamy Street** (*Leboh Doraisamy*) Off Campbell Road to join Yap Ah Shak Street.
- Douglas Road** (*Jalan Douglas*) Within Federal Police Depot at Gurney Road.
- Drury Lane** (*Jalan Drury*) From High Street to Petaling Street running parallel to Cecil Street.
- Eaton Road** (*Jalan Eaton*) Off Circular Road.
- Eberwein Road** (*Jalan Eberwein*) Off Pudu Road near junction with Galloway Road to join Shaw Road.
- Edinburgh Circle** Junction of Jalan Birch, Jalan Loke Yew, Jalan Shaw & Jalan Lapangan Terbang.
- Edinburgh Road** (*Jalan Edinburgh*) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Elizabeth Place** (*Laman Elizabeth*) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Embankment** (*Benieng*) From the Mountbatten Road Bridge continuing along the river bank to meet Jalan Sultan Mohameds.
- Federal Road** (*Jalan Persekutuan*) Off Damansara Road beyond junction with Travers Road to end at junction of Jalan Selangor and Jalan Negri Sembilan.
- Foch Avenue** (*Leboh-roya Foch*) From Sultan Street Railway Station to join Jalan Sultan Mohamed.
- Forbes Road** (*Jalan Forbes*) Off Strachan Road to Railway Officers' Quarters and parallel to Graeme Road.
- Foss Road** (*Jalan Foss*) From Sungai Besi Road near junction with Ring Road to Pudu English Girls' School (to join future extension of Yew Road).
- Freeman Gardens Avenue** (*Leboh-roya Kebun Freeman*) Jalan Tandok—Liku junction.
- Freeman Gardens Close** (*Solok Kebun Freeman*) Within Circular Road, Freeman Road and Ampang Road.
- Freeman Garden Crescent** (*Lengkok Kebun Freeman*) Jalan Tandok—Liku junction.
- Freeman Gardens Drive** (*Pesiaran Kebun Freeman*) Within Circular Road, Freeman Road and Ampang Road.
- Freeman Gardens Way** (*Hulu Kebun Freeman*) Jalan Tandok—Liku junction.
- Freeman Gardens West** (*Kebun Freeman Barat*) Within Circular Road, Freeman Road and Ampang Road.

Freeman Road (Jalan Freeman) From Circular Road parallel to Golf View Road leading to Jalan Pegawai and Government Quarters.

Gallagher Road (Jalan Gallagher) Branching off Carruthers Road.

Galloway Road (Jalan Galloway) Off Pudu Road near junction with Eberwein Road.

Garden Road (Jalan Kebun) Junction of Damansara Road and Travers Road to Seven Dials.

Gin Lek Road (Jalan Gin Lek) Off Pahang Road parallel to Ng Ngee Road.

Girdle Road (Jalan Girdle) Within Kenny Hill Housing Estate.

Golf Club Road (Jalan Kelah Golf) From Circular Road leading to the Selangor Golf Club.

Golf View Road (Jalan Langgak Golf) Off Circular Road along the boundary of the Golf Course to Freeman Road.

Gombak Lane (Lorong Gombak) Off Batu Road (opposite the Municipal Offices) leading to the C.E.B. Sub-Power Station and Parallel to Batu Road.

Gombak Road (Jalan Gombak) From Setapak Police Station towards Bentong.

Gourlay Crescent (Lengkok Gourlay) Semi-circular access road to Loke Yew Road Government Quarters with exit near the Tamil School.

Gourlay Lane (Lorong Gourlay) Off Gourlay Crescent.

Graeme Road (Jalan Graeme) Off Station Road to Railway European Officers' Quarters and parallel to Forbes Road.

Graham Rise (Changkat Graham) Within Federal Police Depot at Gurney Road.

Gray Road (Jalan Gray) Within Federal Police Depot.

Guillemard Hill (Bukit Guillemard) From Guillemard Road leading to Government Quarters.

Guillemard Road (Jalan Guillemard) Near West Folly off Sweettenham Drive, leading to Government Quarters.

Guillemard Valley Road (Jalan Lembah Guillemard) Off Guillemard Hill leading to Government Quarters.

Gurney Drive (Pesiaran Gurney) From Gurney Road near junction with Circular Road leading to Kawasan Kent.

Gurney Estate Road (Jalan Ladang Gurney) From the junction of Gurney Road and Gurney Lane to Gurney Drive.

Gurney Lane (Lorong Gurney) From Gurney Road (Former Rifle Range Lane).

Gurney Road (Jalan Gurney) From Circular Road near Princes Road corner to the Federal Police Depot (Former Rifle Range Road) Meeting Sansom Road.

Hale Road (Jalan Hale) Off Campbell Road near the Bridge to Prince's Road.

Hampshire Drive (Pesiaran Hampshire) From Ampang Road at the 2nd mile serving residential bungalows.

Hannigan Road (Jalan Hannigan) Within Federal Police Depot.

Havelock Terrace (Tengkut Havelock) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.

Hicks Road (Jalan Hicks) From Weld Road to Tong Shin Terrace and continue to Bukit Bintang Road (Former Jalan Alor).

High Street (Leboh Bandar) Off Church Street, to join Jalan Sultan Mohd.

Highgate Hill Off Connaught Circus.

Hill View Road (Jalan Langgak Bukit) Off Pahang Road near the market.

Holland Road (Jalan Belanda) Off Market Street at the Bridge to join Batu Road and Jalan Raja.

Hose Drive (Pesiaran Hose) Off Airport Road near junction of Birch Road, Loke Yew Road and Cemetery Road to join Belfield Road.

Hose Road (Jalan Hose) From Hose Drive to Belfield Road.

Hot Spring Road (Jalan Ayer Panas) Off Klang Gates Road to the Hot Spring (Ayer Panas).

Hussey Road (Jalan Hussey) Within Federal Police Depot.

Imbi Road (Jalan Imbi) Junction of Pudu Road and Shaw Road to join Bukit Bintang Road.

Institute Road (Jalan Institute) Off Ipoh Road leading to Sentul Railway Township and Railway Institute.

Ipoh Road (Jalan Ipoh) Junction of Batu Road and Prince's Road to Batu Village.

Jalan Abdullah Off Bungsar Road and Jalan Kemuja below Bungsar Hospital leading to City English School.

Jalan Abdullah Munshi Jalan Ampang to Jalan Campbell.

Jalan Abraham Jalan Chan Wing to Jalan Horley.

Jalan Alan Loke Off Circular Road.

Jalan Alor Off Hicks Road, serving terrace houses and parallel to Bukit Bintang Road.

Jalan Aman—From Circular Road near the Ampang Road junction to Jalan Damai.

Jalan Ampang Kiri Off Jalan Ampang.

Jalan Ampang Ulu Off Jalan Ulu.

Jalan Anggerek Off Jalan Bunga Tanjung.

Jalan Ampat From 2½ mile Sungai Besi Road to Chan Sow Lin Road.

Jalan Ampang In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Jalan Angsoka From Jalan Nagasari to Jalan Bedara and parallel to Jalan Berangan (between Ceylon Lane and Treacher Road).

Jalan Ang Seng Empat Off Jalan Ang Seng.

Jalan Ang Seng Tiga Jalan Ang Seng to Jalan Thamby.

Jalan Ayer Puteh Off Jalan Ayer Panas.

Jalan Ayer Kuning Off Jalan Ayer Panas.

Jalan Api Off Jalan Kesedang.

Jalan Ayer Bah Off Jalan Ayer Sungai.

Jalan Ayer Batu Off Jalan Ayer Leleh.

Jalan Ayer Panas Bharu Jalan Gombak to Jalan Ayer Panas.

Jalan Ayer Beku Off Jalan Ayer Jerneh.

Jalan Ayer Kering Off Jalan Ayer Jerneh.

Jalan Ayer Laju Along Jalan Ayer Lembah.

Jalan Ayer Leleh Off Jalan Terjun.

Jalan Ayer Mata Off Jalan Ayer Panas Bharu.

Jalan Ayer Madu Off Jalan Seavoy.

Jalan Ayer Molek Junction of Jalan Pasir and Jalan Chan Chin Moi.

Jalan Ayer Merah Continuation of Jalan Ayer Panas.

Jalan Ayer Biru Off Jalan Ayer Panas.

Jalan Ayer Hijau Off Jalan Ayer Panas Bharu.

Jalan Ayer Mawar Off Jalan Ayer Panas Bharu.

Jalan Ayer Jerneh Crossing Jalan Ayer Panas.

Jalan Ayer Dalam Off Jalan Ayer Jerneh.

Jalan Ayer Chetek From Jalan Ayer Tasek to Jalan Ayer Jerneh.

Jalan Ayer Molek Kiri Off Jalan Ayer Molek.

Jalan Ayer Pahit Off Jalan Ayer Temang.

Jalan Ayer Penoh Off Jalan Ayer Jerneh.

Jalan Ayer Tasek From Jalan Ayer Panas to Jalan Ayer Chetek.

Jalan Ayer Pusing Jalan Ayer Tasek to Jalan Ayer Jerneh.

Jalan Ayer Rimba Off Jalan Chan Chin Moi.

Jalan Ayet Satu dan Dua Off Jalan Ayer Puteh.

Jalan Ayer Sejoik Off Jalan Ayer Mawar.

Jalan Ayer Sungai Off Jalan Ayer Hitam and Puteh.

Jalan Ayer Terpun Junction of Jalan Ayer Leleh.

Jalan Ayer Telaga Off Jalan Ayer Jerneh.
 Jalan Ayer Lombong Off Jalan Ayer Jerneh.
 Jalan Ayer Tenang Jalan Ayer Lombong to Jalan Ayer Keroh.
 Jalan Ayer Keroh Off Jalan Ayer Jerneh.
 Jalan Ayer Masin & Pasang Crossing Jalan Ayer Jerneh.
 Jalan Ayer Deras & Surut—Crossing Jalan Ayer Jerneh, parallel to Jalan Ayer Masin and Pasang.
 Jalan Ayer Tawar From Jalan Ayer Jerneh to Jalan Ayer Keroh.
 Jalan Anggor Off Jalan Klang.
 Jalan Awan Off Jalan Ulu Klang.
 Jalan Anjin Jalan Kabus and Jalan Simai.
 Jalan Bachang Between Kasipillai Road to Jalan Pepaka.
 Jalan Badek Off Jalan Pahlawan.
 Jalan Bayam From Jalan Pudu to Jalan Timun off Jalan Kundor.
 Jalan Banting From Jalan Klang off Jalan Telok Gadong.
 Jalan Dalam In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.
 Jalan Barat From Imbi Road joining Village Road.
 Jalan Batu Batu Within Circular Road and Ipoh Road close to Gombak River.
 Jalan Bayan Off Peel Road near Jalan Timun.
 Jalan Bayan In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.
 Jalan Bayan From Jalan Berangan to Jalan Nagasari.
 Jalan Bedara Off Jalan Berangan.
 Jalan Belerang Off Jalan Sungai Besi.
 Jalan Berembang Off Jalan Ampang.
 Jalan Bidor Off Jalan Pekeliling.
 Jalan Bendahara From Cochran Road parallel to Jalan Temenggong.
 Jalan Berangan From Ceylon Lane to Treacher Road and partly parallel to Hicks Road.
 Jalan Beremi From Treacher Road to Jalan Berangan.
 Jalan Berkek Off Broadrick Road to Jalan Chagar.
 Jalan Berkok In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.
 Jalan Berserah Within Circular Road Jalan Kuantan and Ng Ngee Road an offshoot from Jalan Kuantan.
 Jalan Beruang From Pasar Road near Alam Shah Mosque, past Pasar Road School to Jalan Seladang.
 Jalan Biheh Jalan Lombong to Jalan Palong.
 Jalan Bilis Off Bungsar Road within C.E.B. Quarters from Jalan Kurau near Power Station.
 Jalan Binjai Off Ampang Road serving residential area to the north east corner of the Race Course.
 Jalan Bintang Off Jalan Awan and Jalan Kabus.
 Jalan Bomoh Off Jalan Keramat Hujung.
 Jalan Buku Lima Off Jalan Padang Tembak.
 Jalan Bukit Pantai Off Taman Pantai.
 Jalan Brunei Off Pudu Road at 1½ mile leading to shop and dwelling houses.
 Jalan Brunei Utara Off Jalan Brunei.
 Jalan Brunei Barat Off Jalan Brunei.
 Jalan Brunei Selatan Off Jalan Brunei.
 Jalan Bugis Off Pudu Road at 1½ mile parallel to Jalan Sayor.
 Jalan Bukit Kenny—Offshoot from Kenny Hill Drive in Kenny Hill.
 Jalan Bukit Tinggi Sato & Dua Off Constitution Hill.
 Jalan Bukit Pisang Off Jalan Pisang.
 Jalan Bukit Keramat Off Jalan Keramat.
 Jalan Bunga Kantan—In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.
 Jalan Bunga Rampai In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.
 Jalan Bunga Raya In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Jalan Bunga Tanjung—In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.
 Jalan Chan Chui Moi Off Pahang Road.
 Jalan Changkat Pantai Continuation of Jalan Lembah Pantai.
 Jalan Changkat Pantai Sains Off Jalan Changkat Pantai.
 Jalan Changkat Ceylon Off Lorong Ceylon.
 Jalan Chan Wing Off Jalan Abraham.
 Jalan Changkat Stadium From Davidson Road to join Jalan Stadium.
 Jalan Chagar From Jalan Tiong Nam to Jalan Sungai.
 Jalan Chekor Off Klang Road opposite Lorong Seputeh with arms forming 3 sides of a rectangle.
 Jalan Chempaka In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.
 Jalan Chempedak Off Ipoh Road crossing Lower Kevill Road to Jalan Terap.
 Jalan Chenangas Off Jalan Padang Tembak.
 Jalan Chendrik Off Bulatan Lawi Ayam.
 Jalan Choo Cheong Kay Jalan Lipangan Terbang and Jalan Wisma Putra.
 Jalan Chendana Off Hale Road opposite at junction of Yap Ah Shak Street and Hale Road.
 Jalan Cheong Yoke Choy Off Circular Road between Cochran Road and Jalan Nakhoda Yusof.
 Jalan Chermat Off Jalan Raja Muda.
 Jalan Chinchin Off Lorong Loke Yew.
 Jalan College Empat In the Kawasan College off Gurney and College Roads.
 Jalan College Enam In the Kawasan College off Gurney and College Roads.
 Jalan College Lima In the Kawasan College off Gurney and College Roads.
 Jalan College Tiga In the Kawasan College off Gurney and College Roads.
 Jalan College Tujuh In the Kawasan College off Gurney and College Roads.
 Jalan Comarasami Off Ipoh Road crosses St. Thomas Road.
 Jalan Damai Off Jalan Aman running in loop back to Jalan Aman (between Circular Road and Jalan Dato Kramat).
 Jalan Dato Abdul Malek Off Prince's Road joining Jalan Hamzah in the Wampong Bahru Malay Settlement.
 Jalan Dato Haji Yusoff Off Pahang Road and parallel to Ipoh Road.
 Jalan Dato Kramat From junction of Gurney Drive and Gurney Estate Road leading to Kampong Tanjaja China.
 Jalan Dato Abdul Razak Running west from Hale Road along the northern boundary of the recreation ground.
 Jalan Daud From Jalan Raja Muda Musa parallel to Hale Road running north to Jalan Raja Uda.
 Jalan Davis From Circular Road near Jalan Kampong Pandan to Jalan Seladang.
 Jalan Dedap In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.
 Jalan Delapan West of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Sembilan.
 Jalan Delima From Bukit Bintang Road parallel to Circular Road to Jalan Selatan.
 Jalan Doktor Latiff Jalan Hale to Jalan Temerloh.
 Jalan Dua Off Jalan Tiong Nam.
 Jalan Dua From Jalan Lombong to Jalan Palong off Cheras Road.
 Jalan Dua Belas East of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Sabelas.
 Jalan Duta Jalan Ipoh to Jalan Kelab.
 Jalan Duku Jalan Ismail Ghaney joining Kasipillai Road.

Jalan Edison Within C.E.B. Qrs, an offshoot from Jalan Kipas.

Jalan Emas Off Jalan Sungai Besi.

Jalan Embun Off Jalan Kabus.

Jalan Empat Off Jalan Tiong Nam.

Jalan Empat From Jalan Lombong to Jalan Pulong off Cheras Road.

Jalan Empat Belas East of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Lima Belas.

Jalan Enam Off Jalan Tiong Nam.

Jalan Enam Off Jalan Sungai Besi Road.

Jalan Enam Belas East of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Lima Belas.

Jalan Engerik In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Jalan Fajar Off Jalan Damai serving residential area.

Jalan Faraday Within C.E.B. Qrs, an offshoot from Jalan Kilat.

Jalan Fletcher From Circular Road leading to Govt. Qrs, opposite General Hospital.

Jalan Gading Off Bukit Bintang Road in a loop serving residential area (close to Market).

Jalan Gajah Jalan Yew to Jalan Pekeliling.

Jalan Galian From Jalan Pudu off Jalan Lombong.

Jalan Gelang Off Jalan Sungai Besi.

Jalan Gerik Off Jalan Ipoh.

Jalan Gelugor Off Jalan Kenanga and eventually joins Jalan Mempelam (between San Peng Road and Shaw Road).

Jalan Gopeng Off Jalan Kangsar, off Jalan Ipoh.

Jalan Guroh Jalan Kabus to Jalan Awan.

Jalan Gurney Dua In the Kawasan Gurney bounded by Gurney Road, Gurney Drive and Gurney Estate Road.

Jalan Gurney Empat In the Kawasan Gurney bounded by Gurney Road, Gurney Drive and Gurney Estate Road.

Jalan Gurney Satu In the Kawasan Gurney bounded by Gurney Road, Gurney Drive and Gurney Estate Road.

Jalan Gurney Tiga In the Kawasan Gurney bounded by Gurney Road, Gurney Drive and Gurney Estate Road.

Jalan Haji Hashim Off Prince's Road joining Jalan Hamzah in the Kampong Bharu Malay Settlement.

Jalan Haji Hussin From Prince's Road near the Batu Road junction giving access to the Prince of Wales Institution and terrace houses.

Jalan Haji Khathijah From Kandang Kerbau Road opposite the Y.M.C.A. tennis courts leading to terrace houses.

Jalan Haji Salleh From Station Road, Sentul, to join Sentul Road.

Jalan Haji Sirat Off Circular Road within Jalan Salleh and Jalan Rakam.

Jalan Haji Yacob Off Circular Road from Jalan Syed Mahadi crossing Jalan Salleh, Jalan Haji Sirat to join Jalan Rakam.

Jalan Haji Zainuddin Off Circular Road, linking Jalan Raja Uda and Jalan Syed Mahadi crossing Jalan Salleh.

Jalan Hamzah Parallel to Jalan Watson and Princes Road.

Jalan Hang Jebat Off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Jalan Horley Off Jalan Barat.

Jalan Hulubalang Off Jalan Padang Tembak.

Jalan Inai East of Imbi Road parallel to Bukit Bintang Road joining Jalan Delima.

Jalan Intan Off Jalan Sungai Besi.

Jalan Iskandar Police Depot.

Jalan Ismail Ghuney Off Kasipillai Road parallel to and along side the Railway Line (off Ipoh Road).

Jalan Istana Off Jalan Lornie.

Jalan Jarrett Off Circular Road parallel to Jalan Kampong Pandan.

Jalan Jati Off Imbi Road from Jalan Barat joining Village Road.

Jalan Jempur Off Jalan Sungai Dua.

Jalan Jelatek Kiri Satu-Tiga Off Jalan Ampang.

Jalan John Hands Off Prince's Road joining Jalan Hamzah in the Kampong Bharu Malay Settlement.

Jalan Johore Federal Hill Housing Area.

Jalan Johore Selantan Within Federal Hill Govt. housing area (off Travers Road).

Jalan Jubilee Off Loke Yew Road leading to Govt. Quarters.

Jalan Jugra From Transmission Line parallel to Klang Road at 3½ mile across Lorong Jugra.

Jalan Kabus Jalan Ulu Klang to Jalan Awan.

Jalan Kachang From Jalan Timun, passes Shetley Road of Jalan Kangkong.

Jalan Kaloi Off Bungsar Road from Jalan Kurau close to C.E.B. Qrs, near Power Station.

Jalan Kampar Within Sentul Road, Ipoh Road and Circular Road.

Jalan Kampong Pandan Off Circular Road at southern boundary of the Selangor Golf Club.

Jalan Kamuning Off Jalan Delima.

Jalan Kamuning East of Imbi Road running parallel to Jalan Utara.

Jalan Kangkong From Jalan Terong to Jalan Labu.

Jalan Kangsar Off Jalan Ipoh.

Jalan Kasipillai Off Jalan Ipoh.

Jalan Kawat Within C.E.B. Quarters an offshoot from Jalan Kilat.

Jalan Kedah Federal Hill Housing Area.

Jalan Kelantan Federal Hill Housing Area.

Jalan Keledok Off Cheras Road.

Jalan Kelian Jalan Lombong to Jalan Palong.

Jalan Kemoja Fronting terrace houses parallel to Bungsar Road and connecting Jalan Abdullah.

Jalan Kenanga From Shaw Road coolie lines to the Railway Line.

Jalan Kenny Dalam Within Kenny Hill housing Estate.

Jalan Kenny Genting Within Kenny Hill housing Estate.

Jalan Kenny Kanan Offshoot of Jalan Kenny Dalam from Jalan Kenny Timor in Kenny Hill.

Jalan Kenny Kiri Offshoot of Jalan Kenny Dalam from Jalan Kenny Timor in Kenny Hill.

Jalan Kenny Selekeh Within Kenny Hill housing Estate.

Jalan Kenny Tengah Within Kenny Hill housing Estate.

Jalan Kenny Tepi Within Kenny Hill housing Estate.

Jalan Kenny Utara Offshoot from Jalan Kenny Timor in Kenny Hill.

Jalan Kenny Selantan Offshoot from Jalan Kenny Timor in Kenny Hill.

Jalan Kenny Timor Within Kenny Hill housing Estate.

Jalan Kenny Tinggi Within Kenny Hill housing Estate.

Jalan Kent Dua In Kawasan Kent off College Road.

Jalan Kent Empat In Kawasan Kent off College Road.

Jalan Kent Enam In Kawasan Kent off College Road.

Jalan Kent Lapan In Kawasan Kent off College Road.

Jalan Kent Lima In Kawasan Kent off College Road.

Jalan Kent Satu In Kawasan Kent off College Road.

Jalan Kent Tiga In Kawasan Kent off College Road.

Jalan Kent Tujuh In Kawasan Kent off College Road.

Jalan Ketola Off Cheras Road crossing Jalan Labu.

Jalan Kesedang Off Jalan Kilat.

Jalan Keramat Jalan Dalam to Mount Olympus.

Jalan Keramat Tepi Off Jalan Keramat.

Jalan Keramat Dalam Off Jalan Dato Keramat.

Jalan Keramat Hujung Off Jalan Keramat Dalam.

Jalan Khatib Koyan Parallel to and east of Hale Road south of Jalan Raja Ali.

Jalan Kijang Off Pasar Road and Pudu Road.

Jalan Kilat Off Jalan Pantai Bharu and Bungsar Road serving C.E.B. Quarters.

Jalan Kinabalu Off Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin.

Jalan Kinta Off Circular Road within Pahang Road and Gombak River.

Jalan Kipas Within C.E.B. Quarters an offshoot from Jalan Kilat.

Jalan Kovil Hilir Off Jalan Ipoh.

Jalan Kuching Off Jalan Maxwell.

Jalan Kundur Off Cheras Road near Jalan Timun.

Jalan Kurau Off Bungsar Road from Jalan Tandok—Like junction to C.E.B. near Power Station.

Jalan Kolam Ayer Off Ipoh Road leading to the Government Trade School and continuing to exit at Maxwell Road.

Jalan Kuantan Off Circular Road serving Hospital Qrs. and temporary dwelling houses.

Jalan Labu Off Cheras Road to join Jalan Kangkong.

Jalan Ladang Maktab Along Jalan Maktab off Pejaran Gurney.

Jalan Lahat From Jalan Kinta within Circular Road and Pihang Road.

Jalan Lai Tet Lok Off Gurney Road near junction of Gurney Road and Circular Road.

Jalan Landak Off Pasar Road and Pudu Road.

Jalan Lungsat Off Jalan Ismail Ghaney.

Jalan Law Yew Swee Jalan Parry to Jalan Pinang.

Jalan Langgak Bakit Off Jalan Gombak and Jalan Pahang.

Jalan Lapangan Terbang Off Bulatan Edinburgh.

Jalan Langgak Dutu Jalan Dutu to Continuation of Jalan Carruthers.

Jalan Laxamana From Shelly Road to Jalan Permaisuri and parallel to Cochrane Road.

Jalan Lembing Off Jalan Pahlawan.

Jalan Lembah Guillemard Off Jalan Dutu.

Jalan Lembah Pantai Off Jalan Bungsar, crossing Federal Highway.

Jalan Liku Off Jalan Riong crossing Jalan Tandok (off Bungsar Road.)

Jalan Lima Off Jalan Tiong Nam.

Jalan Lima Off Sungai Besi Road near Chan Sow Lin Road.

Jalan Lima Belas East of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Enam Belas.

Jalan Limau Nipis Along Lorong Maarofa off Lorong Satu.

Jalan Limau Kasturi Along Lorong Maarofa off Lorong Satu.

Jalan Logam Jalan Lombong to Jalan Palong.

Jalan Lombong Off Cheras Road near junction of Cheras and Peel Roads.

Jalan Maarof From Bungsar Road to Jalan Tandok and Jalan Riong.

Jalan Mahmud Off Prince's Road joining Jalan Raja Uda in the Kampong Bharu Malay Settlement.

Jalan Mahmah Off Court Hill leading to Govt. Qrs.

Jalan Maktab Tiga—Lapan Off Jalan Ladang Maktab.

Jalan Mangga Between Jalan Pepaku and Kasipillai Road off Ipoh Road.

Jalan Manggis From Jalan Bachang to Kasipillai Road.

Jalan Maran Within Circular, Pahang. Ng. Ngee Roads, an offshoot from Jalan Kuantan.

Jalan Ma'arof Off Jalan Bangsar.

Jalan Mawar In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Jalan Mayang Off Yap Kwan Seng Road between Lideol Drive and Ampang Road (not yet constructed).

Jalan Masjid India Off Jalan Melayu.

Jalan Melati From Jalan Delima parallel to Jalan Utara.

Jalan Melor From Jalan Punai to Jalan Rawa parallel to Jalan Baris.

Jalan Memberang Between Jalan Beruang and Jalan Rusa separating Pasar Road School and Malay School.

Jalan Mempelam Off San Peng Road.

Jalan Mengkuda Off Jalan Ampang.

Jalan Medan Tuanku Satu Off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Jalan Mentakab Off Jalan Ng Ngee, off Jalan Pahang.

Jalan Menteri Parallel to Jalan Laxamana.

Jalan Merak In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.

Jalan Merbok From Broadrick Road to Jalan Chagar.

Jalan Merchu Within Kenny Hill Housing Estate.

Jalan Merpati From Jalan Berker to Jalan Sungai.

Jalan Meru Off Jalan Jaga.

Jalan Meru Selekeh Off Jalan Meru.

Jalan Mesui From Ceylon Lane to join Jalan Nagasari.

Jalan Morib Parallel to Klang Road off 3½ mile.

Jalan Murai In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.

Jalan Murni Traversing the loop of Jalan Damai between Jalan Fajar and Jalan Aman.

Jalan Nagasari From Hicks Road straight to the junction of Ceylon Lane and Weld Road.

Jalan Nakhoda Yusof Off Circular Road between Jalan Cheong Yoke Choy and Jalan Jarren.

Jalan Nakhoda Yusof Dua Within Kampong Pandan Govt. Qrs. at further end off Circular Road between Jalan Kampong Pandan and Cochrane Road.

Jalan Nakhoda Yusof Satu Within Kampong Pandan Govt. Qrs. at further end off Circular Road between Jalan Kampong Pandan and Cochrane Road.

Jalan Nakhoda Yusof Tiga Within Kampong Pandan Govt. Qrs. at further end off Circular Road between Jalan Kampong Pandan and Cochrane Road.

Jalan Nangka Off Ipoh Road crossing Lower Kovil Road.

Jalan Negri Sembilan Selantan Within Federal Hill housing area (off Travers Road).

Jalan Negri Sembilan Federal Hill Housing Area.

Jalan Nipah Off ¾ mile Ampang Road running northward.

Jalan Nujom Off Jalan Meramat Hujung.

Jalan Nuri In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.

Jalan Padang Walter Grenier Crossing Lorong Walter Grenier off and parallel to Imbi Road and Jalan Walter Grenier.

Jalan Page Off Jalan Pakat, off Jalan Ulu Klang.

Jalan Pahang Kechil From Pahang Road parallel to Seavoy Road near Transmission Line.

Jalan Pahlawan Off Jalan Huihaling.

Jalan Pakat Off Ampang Road.

Jalan Pakis From Segambut Road to Kasipillai Road.

Jalan Palong From Jalan Satu to Jalan Empat off Cheras Road.

Jalan Panah Off Jalan Kilat.

Jalan Palmer Jalan Walter Grenier to Jalan Yap Tai Chi.

Jalan Pantai Bahru From Bungsar Road to join Federal Highway.

Jalan Pantai Endah Pantai Baharu.

Jalan Pasar Bahru Off Pasar Road surrounding the New Market.

Jalan Pasar Off Pahang Road near Seavoy Road.

Jalan Pawang Off Jalan Keramat Hujung.

Jalan Pegawai Joining Lower Ampang Road to Freeman Road.

Jalan Pelandok From north-east boundary of Pasar Road School crossing end of Jalan Rusa.

Jalan Petangi Off Jalan Awan, off Jalan Ulu Klang.

Jalan Pengawa Within Freeman Road and Lower Ampang Road.

Jalan Pengulu Mat From Lorong Pengulu Mat parallel to Klang Road at 3rd mile.

Jalan Pepaku Off Kasipillai Road.

Jalan Perhentian From the junction of Station Road and Jalan Haji Salleh, running on the north and almost parallel to Jalan Haji Salleh to join Sentul Road.

Jalan Perkasa Off Jalan Nakhoda Yusuf.

Jalan Perlis Federal Hill Housing Area.

Jalan Permai Off Jalan Robson, off Jalan Lornie.

Jalan Permaisuri From Cochrane Road and connecting Jalan Shahbandar.

Jalan Permatang Pasir Off Jalan Telok Gadeng.

Jalan Permata Off Jalan Intan, Off Jalan Sungai Besi.

Jalan Perusahaan Ringan Crossing Jalan Perusahaan Kiri, off Jalan Genting Klang.

Jalan Perusahaan Kiri Off Jalan Genting Klang.

Jalan Perusahaan Tengah Off Jalan Perusahaan Kiri.

Jalan Perusahaan Satu—Tiga Off Jalan Perusahaan Rintan.

Jalan Perwira Off Jalan Perkasa.

Jalan Pimping Off Jalan Tebu.

Jalan Pinggir Off Jalan Kolam Ater.

Jalan Pipit In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.

Jalan Piring Off Jalan Ru.

Jalan Pisang Off Jalan Klang.

Jalan Puan Off Princes Road near Jalan Putra.

Jalan Pudu Ulu Junction of Jalan Pudu and Jalan Cheras.

Jalan Purnai From Jalan Barat to Jalan Utara, West of Village Road (within Imbi Road Govt. Quarters).

Jalan Pusing East of Sentul Road meeting Lorong Tanah Lapang.

Jalan Puteri Off Princess Road.

Jalan Putra Off Princess Road.

Jalan Puyeh In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.

Jalan Raja Road Circling the Selangor Club Padang.

Jalan Raja Ali Running east from Hale Road parallel to and south of Jalan Raja Muda Musa.

Jalan Raja Bot From Batu Road beside the Post Office almost opposite Chow Kit Road.

Jalan Raja Laut From Ipoh Road on the north to Jalan Tiong Nam.

Jalan Raja Mahdi From Jalan Raja Muda Musa running south and parallel to Hale Road to the Klang River.

Jalan Raja Mahmud Off Hale Road parallel to Jalan Raja Uda.

Jalan Raja Muda Musa Running east from Hale Road opposite Jalan Datoh Abdul Razak.

Jalan Raja Uda Parallel to Jalan Hamzah.

Jalan Raham Off Circular Road continuing from Jalan Haji Yaacob near eastern end of Jalan Haji Sirat.

Jalan Rawa From Jalan Barat to Jalan Utara, east of Village Road.

Jalan Rembia Off Tengkat Tong Shin.

Jalan Ria Off Hill View Road to Jalan Sempurna.

Jalan Riong Off Bungsar Road next to Lever Brothers serving residential area.

Jalan Rotan Off Kimpang Atap Road.

Jalan Ru Off Jalan Kilat.

Jalan Rumbia Off Tong Shin Terrace in a loop back to where it started.

Jalan Rusu From Circular Road to North-east boundary of Pasar Road School.

Jalan Sabir Off Jalan Padang Tembak.

Jalan Sabelas East of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Dua Belas.

Jalan Saga Off Jalan Raja Muda.

Jalan Sahabat From Tong Shin Terrace to Lorong Sahabat.

Jalan Salleh Off Circular Road at point near junction of Jalan Datok Keramat and Circular Road.

Jalan San Ah Wing Within Circular Road, Gurney Road and Gurney Lane.

Jalan Sapuluh West of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Sembilan.

Jalan Sarawak Off Pudu Road towards Pudu just beyond Pudu Gaol.

Jalan Satu Off Jalan Tiong Nam.

Jalan Satu Off Cheras Road from Jalan Lombong to Railway Res. of Cheras Road.

Jalan Sayer Off Pudu Road in Pudu Village.

Jalan Segambut Utara Off Jalan Segambut.

Jalan Segambut Tengah Off Jalan Segambut Utara.

Jalan Segambut Hilir Off Jalan Segambut Rendah.

Jalan Segambut Tepi Off Jalan Segambut Hilir.

Jalan Segambut Rendah Off Jalan Segambut Utara.

Jalan Seladang From Jalan Beraung across Jalan Pelandok towards Jalan Davis.

Jalan Selamat Off Jalan Sempurna serving residential area (off Gombak Road).

Jalan Selangor Federal Hill Housing Area.

Jalan Selatan From Circular Road to eastern boundary of the Padang.

Jalan Selekoh Off Pantai Baharu.

Jalan Seligi Along Jalan Padang Tembak off Lorong Pendekar.

Jalan Selvadurai Off Jalan Ipoh.

Jalan Sembilan West of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Sapuluh.

Jalan Semerang Off Batu Road diagonally opposite Odeon Theatre.

Jalan Sempurna Off Gombak Road serving residential area and ultimately joins Hill View Road.

Jalan Semangin Off Bungsar Road within C.E.B. Qrs. from Jalan Kurau near Power Station.

Jalan Sentosa From Hill View Road to join Jalan Selamat.

Jalan Sentul Bahagia Off Jalan Sentul Sabahuan.

Jalan Sentul Sempadan End of Jalan Sentul Sabahuan.

Jalan Sepat Off Bungsar Road within C.E.B. Qrs. from Jalan Kurau near Power Station.

Jalan Seputeh Parallel to Klang Road from Lorong Seputeh.

Jalan Serai Off Jalan Pengulu Mat 3rd mile Klang Road.

Jalan Serampang From Jalan Hulubalang off Western Avenue.

Jalan Serindit In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.

Jalan Seriji In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Jalan Shahbandar From Lorong Laxamana to join Jalan Permaisuri and parallel to Jalan Menti.

Jalan Sinar Off Jalan Kabus.

Jalan Sin Chew Kee Off Galloway Road.

Jalan Skola Off Sultan Street near junction with Rodger Street.

Jalan Stadium Off Birch Road from Merdeka Circle to Davidson Road.

Jalan Stony Running west from Hale Road along the southern boundary of the recreation ground.

Jalan Suasa From Jalan Chan Chim Moi to join Jalan Tembagha off and parallel to Pahang Road at about 2½ mile near a bridge.

Jalan Sukun From Jalan Chempedak to Jalan Terap.

Jalan Sultan Hisamuddin Off Jalan Damansara at the Hotel Majestic to Jalan Raja.

Jalan Sultan Mohamed From Suleiman Road at the round about near Suleiman bridge along the Klang River embankment to Foch Avenue and Rodger Street junction.

Jalan Sundang Off Jalan Padang Tembak.

Jalan Sungai From Jalan Merpati meeting Broadrick Road, Jalan Chegar to Lorong Tiong Nam Lima.

Jalan Suppiah Pillay From Kasipillai Road and parallel to Ipoh Road.

Jalan Sved Mahadi Off Circular Road within Jalan Raja Uda and Jalan Salleh, parallel to Jalan Salleh.

Jalan Taipong Off and parallel to Pahang Road is within Circular Road and Ipoh Road.

Jalan Taman Freeman From Jalan Pekeliling off Jalan Freeman.

Jalan Taman Pantai Off Pantai Baharu.

Jalan Tampoi Jalan Ismail Ghaney joining Kasipillai Road.

Jalan Tambapillary Jalan Brickfields off Jalan Marsh.

Jalan Talalla Off Hose Drive and running parallel to Birch Road.

Jalan Tanah Lapang Off Jalan Tujoh and parallel to Sentul Road.

Jalan Tanah Liat Off Pahang Road near Seavoy Road.

Jalan Tanduk Parallel to Bungsar Road and crossing Jalan Riong.

Jalan Tangsi Jalan Kelab to Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin.

Jalan Tanjung Duabelas From Jalan Sungai Dua off Jalan Telok Pulau.

Jalan Tapah Off Jalan Kangsar, off Jalan Ipoh.

Jalan Tasek Off Klang Road by the Transmission line and parallel to Lorong Bandar.

Jalan Tebu Off Ampang Road near Jalan Pekat.

Jalan Telukor In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.

Jalan Telaga Biru Within Serdang Village.

Jalan Telaga Hijau Within Serdang Village.

Jalan Telaga Puteh Within Serdang Village.

Jalan Telok Panglima Garang Parallel to Jalan Seputeh.

Jalan Telok Pulau Off Jalan Sungai Dua.

Jalan Tembaga Off Pahang Road near Jalan Chan Chim Moi.

Jalan Tembeling Within Circular Road, Jalan Kuantin and Ng Ngee Road an offshoot from Jalan Kuantin.

Jalan Tembusu From Garden Road crossing Spooner Road thence to the junction of Young Road and Valley Road.

Jalan Temenggong From Cochrane Road to join Jalan Nakhoda Yusof.

Jalan Temerloh Off Circular Road serving Hospital Qrs, (formerly leading to the old Leper Hospital).

Jalan Tenggiri Off Bungsar Road within C.E.B. Qrs. from Jalan Kurau near Power Station.

Jalan Tekpi Jalan Padang Tembak.

Jalan Telok Datok Off Jalan Klang.

Jalan Terengganu Off Jalan Damansara.

Jalan Terap East of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Chempedak, Jalan Sukun and Lower Kovil Road.

Jalan Teratai In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Jalan Terkis In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Jalan Terkukor Jalan Merak to Jalan Serindit.

Jalan Terong From Jalan Kachang to Jalan Kangkong.

Jalan Thamapillai Off Temple Road.

Jalan Tiga Off Jalan Tiong Nam.

Jalan Tiga From Jalan Lumbong to Jalan Palong off Cheras Road.

Jalan Tiga Belas East of Sentul Road parallel to Jalan Dua Belas.

Jalan Timah Off Pahang Road near Jalan Chan Chim Moi.

Jalan Timun From Cheras Road to Peel Road.

Jalan Tombak Off Bulatan Lawi Ayam.

Jalan Tiong In Kawasan Burong off 3rd mile Ipoh Road.

Jalan Tiong Nam Continuation of Jalan Raja Laut off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Jalan Tok P'lima Garang Off Lorong Seputeh, off Jalan Klang.

Jalan Trengganu Federal Hill Housing Area.

Jalan Tuaniku Abdul Rahman Bridge over Gombak River near junction of Jalan Raja and Jalan Belanda to junction of Jalan Pahang and Prince's Road.

Jalan Tuha Off Kampong Attap Road.

Jalan Tun Fatimah Jalan Campbell to Jalan Ampang.

Jalan Tun Tjah Off Jalan Melayu, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Jalan Tujoh East of the Sentul Road to Jalan Enam.

Jalan Tujoh Off Jalan Tiong Nam.

Jalan Union Off and parallel to Sentul Road leading to housing estate.

Jalan Union Dua Parallel to Jalan Union Satu.

Jalan Union Empat Parallel to Jalan Union Tiga.

Jalan Union Sato Off Jalan Union inside Kawasan Union.

Jalan Union Tiga Parallel to Jalan Union Dua.

Jalan Utara From Imbi Road running parallel to Jalan Kamuning.

Jalan Vethavanam Off Ipoh Road.

Jalan Vivekananda Off Temple Road.

Jalan Walter Grenier From junction of Imbi Road and Jalan Barat to connect Lorong Walter Grenier.

Jalan Watson Parallel to Princes Road.

Jalan Wisma Putra Off Jalan Lapangan Terbang.

Jalan Yap Tai Chi Jalan Walter Grenier to Jalan Imbi

Kampung Attap Place Off Kampung Attap Road.

Kampung Attap Road (*Jalan Kampung Attap*) From Suleiman Road to join Taylor Road near Lornie Road.

Kamunting St. (*Jalan Kamunting*) Off Campbell Road between Hale Road and Doraisamy Street to join Yap Ah Shak Street.

Kandang Kerbau Road (*Jalan Kandang Kerbau*) Off Brickfields Road near the Y.M.C.A. to join Scott Road.

Kasipillai Road (*Jalan Kasipillai*) From Ipoh Road near Sentul Halt to Railway Line.

Keng Hooi Road (*Jalan Keng Hooi*) From Seavoy Road near its end.

Kenny Hill Drive (*Pesiaran Bukit Kenny*) Within Kenny Hill Housing Estate.

Kenny Hill Road (*Jalan Bukit Kenny*) Within Kenny Hill Housing Estate.

Kenny Rine (*Changkat Kenny*) Off Kenny Road near the Agricultural Department to Municipal Quarters.

Kenny Road (*Jalan Kenny*) Off Maxwell Road to Swettenham Road.

Kerayong Lane (*Lorong Kerayong*) Off Kerayong Road in the Chinese Cemetery.

Kerayong Road (*Jalan Kerayong*) From Bellamy Road to the Hokkien Cemetery.

Kia Peng Road (*Jalan Kia Peng*) Off Circular Road near junction with Bukit Bintang Road, to join Weld Road.

Kim Leng Road (*Jalan King Leng*) From Ng Ngee Road to Gin Lek Road off and parallel to Pahang Road.

Klang Gates Road From Setapak Police Station towards Kuala Sileh Headworks.

Klang Road (*Jalan Klang*) From Lornie Road—Brickfields Road to Petaling Village.

Klyne Street (*Leboh Klyne*) Junction of Cross Street and Yap Ah Loy Street to join Church Street.

Kong Lam Road (*Jalan Kong Lam*) Off Seavoy Road between Chow Thye Road and Keng Hooi Road.

Lake View Road (*Jalan Langgak Tasek*) Off Daman-sara Road near the Read Lodge to join Venning Road.

Langworthy Road (*Jalan Langworthy*) Within Federal Police Depot.

Laman Coates Off Jalan Nicholas.

Laman McConchy Off Jalan McConchy.

Laman Peel Off Leboh Raya Peel.

Laman Pendekar Off Bulatan Lawi Ayam.

Laman Raja Laut From Jalan Ipoh off Jalan Raja Laut.

Lengkongan Jenjarom From Jalan Sungai Dua off Jalan Jenjarom.

Leboh Raya Peel Off Jalan Peel.

Leengkok Abdullah From Jalan Bangsar off Jalan Abdullah.

Lidcol Drive (*Pesiaran Lidcol*) From Yap Kwan Seng Road to residential bungalows.

Liew Weng Chee Road (*Jalan Liew Weng Chee*) Between Yap Kwan Seng Road and Lorong Yap Kwan Seng and parallel to Circular Road.

Lingkongan Budi University of Malaya, off Jalan Pantai Baharu.

Loke Yew Road (*Jalan Loke Yew*) From Edinburgh Circle to join Sungai Besi Road.

Loong Hin Road (*Jalan Loong Hin*) Off Chiew Yoke Road near end of Swee Guat Road.

Lornie Circle At Roundabout junction of Suleiman Road and Lornie Road.

Lornie Drive (*Pesiaran Lornie*) Off Robson Road.

Lornie Road (*Jalan Lornie*) From Suleiman Road along the Klang River Bank to junction of Brick-fields and Klang Roads.

Lorong Abdullah Between Jalan Abdullah and Abdullah Crescent.

Lorong Anggor Off Jalan Anggor.

Lorong Ampang Dua Off Ampang Road between junctions of Ampang Circular Road and Lower Ampang Road.

Lorong Awan 1—22 Off Jalan Awan.

Lorong Ayer Keroh Jalan Ayer Lombong to Jalan Ayer Keroh.

Lorong Ayer Kuning Off Jalan Ayer Kuning.

Lorong Ayer Panas 1—3 Off Jalan Panas.

Lorong Ayer Puteh Off Jalan Ayer Puteh.

Lorong Ayer Tawar Jalan Ayer Keroh to Jalan Ayer Tenang.

Lorong Baju Besi Off Jalan Jembai.

Lorong Bandar Lane off 3½ mile Klang Road, by Transmission Line.

Lorong Berhala Junction of Jalan Berhala.

Lorong Bendahara Parallel to Lorong Penglima.

Lorong Bukit Off Sultan Street join Wesley Road.

Lorong Bukit Keramat 1—4 Off Jalan Bukit Keramat.

Lorong Brunei Satu—Tiga Off Jalan Brunei.

Lorong Brunei Selatan Off Jalan Brunei.

Lorong Bukit Raja Opposite Abattoirs leading to Landscape Settlement.

Lorong Bunga China In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Lorong Chan Ah Thong Parallel to Chan Ah Thong Street with Access to Temple Road.

Lorong Chan Chim Moi Off Jalan Pahang, between Lorong Chow Thye and Jalan Chan Chim Moi.

Lorong Chekor Off Jalan Chekor serving residential area.

Lorong Cheong Yoke Chey From Cochrane Road to Jalan Jarrett, parallel to Lorong Cochrane.

Lorong Cochrane From Cochrane Road to Jalan Jarrett.

Lorong College Dua Off Gurney Road along College Road between junctions to College Estate Road and Jalan Kent Empat.

Lorong College Satu Off Gurney Road along College Road between junctions to College Estate Road and Jalan Kent Empat.

Lorong Damai-Satu-Duabelas Off Jalan Damai.

Lorong Damai Tiga Belas Off Jalan Damai.

Lorong Davis From Jalan Davis to square serving Government Quarters.

Lorong Delapan Off Jalan Sentul.

Lorong Embun 1—3 Off Jalan Embun.

Lorong Empat Belas East of Sentul Road joining Jalan Empat Belas.

Lorong Enam East of Sentul Road parallel to Lorong Lima.

Lorong Freeman Satu Off Circular Road and Freeman Road.

Lorong Freeman Dua Off Circular Road and Freeman Road.

Lorong Gelugor Off Jalan Gelugor.

Lorong Golok Off Jalan Pahlawan.

Lorong Haji Salleh From Jalan Haji Salleh to Govt. Qrs.

Lorong Halia Off Jalan Penghulu Mar 3rd mile Klang Road.

Lorong Hicks Off Jalan Weld.

Lorong Imbi Off Imbi Road near Imbi, Bukit Bintang and Circular Roads junction.

Lorong Ismail Ghaney Connecting Lorong Kasipillai to Jalan Ismail Ghaney.

Lorong Jambatan Lane at Lornie/Klang Road junction.

Lorong Jarrett From Jalan Nakhoda Yusoff to Jalan Jarrett.

Lorong Jarrett Satu Within Kampong Pandan Govt. Qrs. at further end off Circular Road between Jalan Kampong Pandan and Cochrane Road.

Lorong Jarrett Dua Within Kampong Pandan Govt. Qrs. at further end off Circular Road between Jalan Kampong Pandan and Cochrane Road.

Lorong Jeram Off Jalan Klang.

Lorong Jubilee Off Jalan Jubilee parallel to Loke Yew Road.

Lorong Jugra Lane at 3½ mile Klang Road beyond Transmission Line.

Lorong Kabus 1—8 Off Jalan Kabus.

Lorong Kaloi Off Bungsar Road from Jalan Kurau close to C.E.B. Qrs. near Power Station.

Lorong Kapar Parallel to Lorong Jambatan.

Lorong Kasipillai Connecting Kasipillai Road to Jalan Ismail Ghaney.

Lorong Kelapa Parallel to Station Road connecting at Lorong Sungai.

Lorong Kenny Satu Offshoot from Jalan Kenny Timor in Kenny Hill.

Lorong Kenny Dua Offshoot from Jalan Kenny Timor in Kenny Hill.

Lorong Keramat Dalam 1—8 Off Jalan Keramat Dalam.

Lorong Keramat 1—22 Off Jalan Dato Keramat.

Lorong Keramat Tepi 1—4 Jalan Keramat Tepi.

Lorong Kerbau Off Brickfields Road.

Lorong Kiri 1—20 Off Jalan Keramat.

Lorong Kuda Off Circular Road near the Race Course.

Lorong Korau Off Bungsar Road an offshoot from Jalan Kurau within C.E.B. Qrs. near Power Station.

Lorong Lai Tet Loke Satu Within Circular Road, Gurney Road and Gurney Lane.

Lorong Lai Tet Loke Dua Within Circular Road, Gurney Road and Gurney Lane.

Lorong Laxamana Joining Cochrane Road with Jalan Shahbandar.

Lorong Lima East of Sentul Road parallel to Lorong Enam.

Lorong Lima Belas West of Sentul Road meeting Jalan Lima Belas and Jalan Empat Belas.

Lorong Luke Yew From Luke Yew Road to Sungai Besi Road near the junction of Sungai Besi Road and Ring Road.

Lorong Lombong Jalan Ayer Lombong to Jalan Ayer Telaga.

Lorong Lornie Kiri Off Jalan Lornie.

Lorong Maarof Off Bungsar Road, an offshoot of Jalan Maarof.

Lorong Maktab Enam Off Jalan Maktab Enam.

Lorong Maktab Satu—Dua Off Jalan Maktab to Jalan Kent.

Lorong Mangga Off Jalan Mangga, off Jalan Kasi-pillay.

Lorong Maran Within Circular, Pahang, Ng Ngee Roads and Jalan Kuantan an offshoot from Jalan Maran.

Lorong Maxwell Off Maxwell Road not far from bridge over Railway Lines and parallel to the Railway Lines, serving residential area.

Lorong Mengkudu Pertama Off Jalan Aru.

Lorong Mengkudu Kedua Off Jalan Aru.

Lorong Medan Tuanku Satu—Dua Off Jalan Medan Tuanku.

Lorong Mentri Parallel to Lorong Examanan.

Lorong Merbau Off Jalan Kenanga.

Lorong Meranti Off Jalan Kenanga, off Jalan Shaw.

Lorong McConechy From McConechy Road to Peel Avenue.

Lorong Nakhoda Yusof From Jalan Nakhoda Yusof to Jalan Jarrett.

Lorong Padang Off Sentul Road and Lorong Tanah Lapang Junction parallel to Lorong Timor.

Lorong Pandan In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Lorong Pandang From Jalan Nakhoda Yusof to Jalan Jarrett and parallel to Lorong Jarrett.

Lorong Parang Off Lorong Renchong.

Lorong Padang Off Jalan Serampang.

Lorong Pendekar Off Jalan Padang Tembak.

Lorong Penghulu Mat Lane near 3rd mile Klang Road.

Lorong Penglima From Jalan Temenggong to join Jalan Bendahara.

Lorong Perhentian Off Station Road junction parallel to Lorong Sentul.

Lorong Permai Off Jalan Permai.

Lorong Permaisuri Lorong Peel to Jalan Permaisuri.

Lorong Perusahaan Ringan Jalan Perusahaan Ringan to Kuala Lumpur Municipal Boundary.

Lorong Perisai Off Lorong Kris.

Lorong Pisang Jalan Klang to Jalan Pisang.

Lorong Pisang Satu—Dua Off Jalan Pisang.

Lorong Pulasan Off Jalan Ismail Ghaney.

Lorong Pusing Off Jalan Tanah Lapang.

Lorong Raksa Off Jalan Selekoh.

Lorong Riong Off Jalan Riong.

Lorong Sabelas East of Sentul Road off Jalan Sabelas.

Lorong Sahabat From the junction of Hicks Road and Ceylon Lane to Jalan Sahabat.

Lorong San Ah Wing Within Circular Road, Gurney Road and Gurney Lane.

Lorong Siantan In the Kawasan Bunga between Klang Gates Road and Gombak Road.

Lorong Sarawak Off Pudu Road towards Pudu just beyond Pudu Gaol.

Lorong Selatan From Jalan Davis to Jalan Selatan.

Lorong Sentul From Station Road and Jalan Haji Salleh junction through Jalan Perhentian.

Lorong Sentul Sahaluan Off Jalan Sentul.

Lorong Sentul Bahagia Satu Off Jalan Bahagia.

Lorong Sentul Bahagia Dua Off Jalan Bahagia.

Lorong Sentul Bahagia Tiga Off Jalan Bahagia.

Lorong Seputeh From Klang Road at 3rd mile leading to Seputeh Malay School.

Lorong Shahbandar Parallel to Lorong Mentri.

Lorong Silat Off Jalan Pahlawan.

Lorong Sungai From Jalan Haji Salleh to Govt. Qrs.

Lorong Suppiah Pillay From Ipoh Road and crossing Jalan Suppiah Pillay.

Lorong Tanah Lapang East of Sentul Road off Jalan Tujoh.

Lorong Temenggong Parallel to Lorong Bendahara.

Lorong Tenggori Off Bungsar Road within C.E.B. Qrs. from Jalan Kurau near Power Station.

Lorong Thamby Abdullah Lane off Thamby Abdullah Road serving bungalows.

Lorong Tapah Off Jalan Tapah.

Lorong Timor Off Sentul Road from end of Jalan Lima northwards parallel to Sentul Road.

Lorong Tiong Nam Satu Off Jalan Chow Kit, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Lorong Tiong Nam Dua Off Jalan Chow Kit, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Lorong Tiong Nam Tiga Off Jalan Chow Kit, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Lorong Tiong Nam Empat Off Jalan Chow Kit, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Lorong Tiong Nam Lima Off Jalan Chow Kit, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Lorong Tiong Nam Enam Off Jalan Chow Kit, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Lorong Tiong Nam Tujoh Off Jalan Chow Kit, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Lorong Tiong Nam Lapan Off Jalan Chow Kit, off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Lorong Travers Lane off Travers Road opposite Railway Flats.

Lorong Tuanku Abdul Rahman Off Jalan Mountbatten, near its junction with Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, running parallel to Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman to join Jalan Campbell.

Lorong Tujoh East and Western side of Sentul Road.

Lorong Tumbok Lada Off Lorong Kubu.

Lorong Walter Grenier Connecting Jalan Walter Grenier to Imbi Road.

Lorong Yap Ah Shak Off Yap Ah Shak Street and Hale Road.

Lorong Yap Hin Off Pasar Road behind the Star Cinema Hall.

Lorong Yap Kwah Seng (formerly Yap Kwan Seng Road) Off Yap Kwan Seng Road to join Liew Weng Chee Road.

Lorong Yap Tai Chi Off and from Bukit Bintang Road to join Jalan Yap Tai Chi.

Lower Ampang Drive (Pesiaran Ampang Hilir) Off Lower Ampang Road to join Freeman Road.

Lower Ampang Grove (Gerbang Ampang Hilir) Off Lower Ampang Drive.

Lower Ampang Road (Jalan Ampang Hilir) From 3rd mile Ampang Road to residential bungalows.

Lower Kovil Road From Ipoh Road to Jalan Terap.

Lower Kovil Road (Jalan Kovil Hilir) From Sentul opposite the Chettiar's Temple to Jalan Terap.

Mac-Namara Road (Jalan Mac-Namara) Within Federal Police Depot.

Madge Drive (Pesiaran Madge) Parallel to Madge Road off Lower Ampang Drive.

Madge Road (Jalan Madge) Off Lower Ampang Drive.

Madge Road Off Circular Road then from Freeman Road to Lower Ampang Drive.

Main Avenue Off Ipoh Road leads to the Sentul Railway Township.

Malacca Street (Leboh Melaka) Off Mountbatten Road at the Bridge crossing Church Street to join Ampang Road.

Malay Street (Loboh Melayu) Off Mounbatten Road at the Bridge to join Batu Road.

Market Street (Leboh Pasar) Junction of Jalan Raja and Victory Avenue (at the General Post Office) to High Street.

Marsh Road (Jalan Marsh) From Kampong Kerbau Road to the Methodist Girl's School at Brickfields.

Maxwell Drive From Maxwell Road near the Sultan of Selangor's residence.

Maxwell Hill Off Maxwell Road.

Maxwell Road (Jalan Maxwell) Junction of Circular Road and Ipoh Road to the Seven Dials.

McArthur Street (Leboh McArthur) Off Rodger Street facing the Central Market.

McConchy Place (Laman McConchy) Off McConchy Road.

McConchy Road (Jalan McConchy) From Peel Road to Cochrane Road.

Medan Imbi From Jalan Barat, parallel to Imbi Road.

Merdeka Circle At roundabout junction of Birch Road, Petaling Street, Suleiman Road.

Messervy Road (Jalan Messervy) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.

Middle Road (Jalan Tengah) Junction of Weld Road and Treacher Road to join Parry Road.

Mount Olympus (Punchak Olympus) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.

Mount Pleasant (Punchak Nyaman) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.

Mount Road (Jalan Punchak) Off Parry Road.

Mounbatten Road (Jalan Mounbatten) From Batu Road to Pudu Road (Former Java Street).

Ng Ngee Road (Jalan Ng Nger) Off Pahang Road at the 2nd mile.

Nicholas Road (Jalan Nicholas) From Peel Road to Cochrane Road.

North End Way (Hala Hujung Utara) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.

O'Connell Park (Taman O'Connell) Within Federal Police Depot.

Old Market Square (Medan Pasar Lama) Junction of Market Street and Rodger Street to junction of Ampang Street and Cross Street.

Old Pudu Road (Jalan Pudu Lama) Off Pudu Road just beyond junction with Mounbatten Road.

Old River Road (Jalan Sungai Lama) From High Street near the Mosque to Suleiman Road.

Pahang Road (Jalan Pahang) Junction of Batu and Prince's Road to Setapak Village.

Parry Lane (Lorong Parry) Off Parry Road just beyond junction with Middle Road.

Parry Road (Jalan Parry) Off Weld Road to junction of Ampang Road and Yap Kwan Seng Road.

Pasar Road (Jalan Pasar) Off Pudu Road near the Pudu Car Park to join Circular Road.

Peach Avenue Off Jalan Sentul.

Peel Avenue (Leboh-raya Peel) From Peel Road to join Cochrane Road.

Peel Place (Laman Peel) Off Peel Avenue.

Peel Road (Jalan Peel) Near Pudu Road—Circular Road junction from the latter road to join Cheras Road near the 3rd mile.

Penang Road (Jalan Pinang) Off Kia Peng Road and to join Parry Road connecting Perak Road.

Perak Road (Jalan Perak) Off Weld Road and Kia Peng Road junction to Parry Road.

Perkins Road (Jalan Perkins) Off Hale Road, through the Malay Agricultural Settlement to Batu Road.

Pesiaran N. Sembilan Off Jalan Negri Sembilan.

Pesiaran Carruthers Off Jalan Carruthers.

Pesiaran Kiri Satu Off Jalan Karamat.

Pesiaran Keramat Lima Off Lorong Keramat.

Pesiaran Duta Off Jalan Duta.

Pesiaran Segambut Dalam Off Jalan Segambut.

Petaling Hill (Bukit Petaling) From junction of Bel-field Road and Hose Drive to the Wireless Telegraph Station.

Petaling Street (Leboh Petaling) Junction of High Street and Pudu Street (at the Triangle Park) to join Birch Road and Suleiman Road.

Polo Ground Road From Ampang Road to the Race Course paddock.

Princes Circle At roundabout junction of Princes Road, Ipoh Road, Pahang Road and Batu Road.

Prince's Lane (Lorong Raja Muda) Off Prince's Road leading alongside the T.P.C.A. stadium and serving Hospital Attendants' Qrs.

Prince's Road (Jalan Raja Muda) Junction of Pahang Road and Batu Road to join Circular Road.

Pudu Lane (Lorong Pudu) Off Pudu Street near junction with Cross Street to join Sultan Street.

Pudu Road (Jalan Pudu) Junction of Cross Street and Sultan Street to junction of Circular Road and Cheras Road.

Pudu Street (Leboh Pudu) Off Rodger Street, opposite the Central Market to join Cross Street.

Queen's Terrace (Tengkat Ampuan) Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.

Race Course Road (Jalan Lamba Kuda) From Ampang Road to the Race Course.

Railway View (Langgak Kereta-api) Off Ipoh Road next to Main Avenue.

Raja Laut Crescent At end of Batu Road and beginning of Ipoh Road.

Ridley Close (Salok Ridley) Off Lower Ampang—Grove near Wickham Road.

Rifle Range Road (Jalan Padang Tembak) Off Gurney Road to H.Q. Malaya Command.

Ring Road (Jalan Bulatan) Sungai Besi Road to connect lane beside Government Tamil School at San Peng Road.

Ritchie Drive (Pesiaran Dichie) Off Ampang Road at 3½ mile.

Ritchie Road (Jalan Ritchie) Off Ampang Road at 3½ mile serving Military Quarters.

Robertson Road (Jalan Robertson) Off Pudu Road opposite the Tung Shin Hospital, to the S.C.R.C.

Robson Road (Jalan Robson) Off Lornie Road leading to residential area.

Rodger Street (Jalan Rodger) Junction of Old Market Square and Market Street to join Sultan Street.

Rozario Street (Leboh Rozario) Off Brickfields Road near junction with Travers Road.

San Peng Road (Jalan San Peng) From 2½ mile Sungai Besi Road parallel to Ring Road to join Lake Yew Road.

Sansom Park (Taman Sansom) Within Federal Police Depot.

Sansom Road (Jalan Sansom) Within Federal Police Depot.

Scott Lane (Lorong Scott) Off End c. Scott Road.

Scott Road (Jalan Scott) Off Brickfields Road near the Hire Car Stand.

Seavoy Road (Jalan Seavoy) From Pahang Road at the 2½ mile post near the transmission line which cuts through Pahang Road.

Segambut Road (Jalan Segambut) Off Ipoh Road just beyond 3rd mile post to Segambut Railway Station.

Sental Pasar From end of Sentul Road bus terminus to private dwelling houses for artisans and labourers.

Sental Pasar Lane (Lorong Sental Pasar) Off Sentul Road near the bus terminus.

- Sentul Road (*Jalan Sentul*)** Off Ipoh Road just beyond the crossing with Maxwell Road to Sentul.
- Shaw Road (*Jalan Shaw*)** From Edinburgh Circle to junction of Pudu Road and Imbi Road.
- Shelley Road (*Jalan Shelley*)** From Cheras Road to join Cochrane Road. Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Slim Road (*Jalan Slim*)** Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Smith Lane (*Lorong Smith*)** Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Socony Road (*Jalan Socony*)** Off Haylor Road to join Belfield Road.
- Spooner Road (*Jalan Spooner*)** Off Venning Road and crossing Venning Road to join Tanglin Road.
- St. Thomas Road (*Jalan St. Thomas*)** Off Ipoh Road at 3½ M.P. leading to St. Thomas Church.
- Station Road (*Jalan Perhentian*)** Off Ipoh Road at the Sentul Post Office and continue parallel with the railway line to Jalan Haji Salleh.
- Station Street (*Jalan Balai Polis*)** Off High Street at the Central Police Station to join Petaling Street.
- Stockwell Drive (*Pesiaran Stockwell*)** Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Stonor Drive (*Pesiaran Stonor*)** Off Stonor Road to ultimately join Circular Road.
- Stonor Road (*Jalan Stonor*)** From Conlay Road through Kia Peng Road.
- Strachan Road (*Jalan Strachan*)** Off 3¼ mile Ipoh Road to Central Workshops and connecting Forbes Road and Graeme Road.
- Suleiman Circle** At roundabout junction of Damansara Road and Victory Avenue fronting Majestic Hotel and Railway Station.
- Suleiman Road (*Jalan Suleiman*)** From Petaling Street—Birch Road junction to Victory Avenue.
- Sultan Lane (*Lorong Sultan*)** Off Sultan Street near the Railway Station.
- Sultan Street (*Leboh Sultan*)** Junction with Foch Avenue and Pudu Road near the Sultan Street Railway Station and crossing Petaling Street and High Street to join Rodger Street.
- Sungei Besi Road (*Jalan Sungei Besi*)** Off Pudu Road at the Pudu Fire Station to Sungei Besi Village.
- Swee Guat Road (*Jalan Swee Guat*)** Off Pahang Road near Seavoy Road.
- Swettenham Drive (*Pesiaran Swettenham*)** From Damansara Road past King's House to West Folly junction (formerly part of Swettenham Road).
- Swettenham Road (*Jalan Swettenham*)** Off Club Road to join West Folly.
- Syers Road (*Jalan Syers*)** Off Kenny Road leading to Government Qrs.
- Talbot Road (*Jalan Talbot*)** Within Federal Police Depot.
- Taman Freeman Dua** Off Jalan Taman Freeman.
- Taman Freeman Empat** Off Jalan Taman Freeman.
- Taman Freeman Satu** Off Jalan Taman Freeman.
- Taman Freeman Tiga** Off Jalan Taman Freeman.
- Tamby Abdullah Road (*Jalan Tamby Abdullah*)** Near junction with Travers Road and Brickfields Road.
- Tanglin Road (*Jalan Tanglin*)** Off Seven Dials to come out again at Seven Dials.
- Taylor Road (*Jalan Taylor*)** Off Lornie Road to join Petaling Hill.
- Temple Road (*Jalan Berhala*)** Off Brickfields Road to join Chan Ah Thong Street.
- Thamboosamy Road (*Jalan Thamboosamy*)** Off Chow Kit Road serving terrace houses.
- Theatre Lane (*Lorong Panggong*)** Off Station Street and running parallel with Petaling Street to come out in Sultan Street.
- Theatre Street (*Leboh Panggong*)** Off Station Street at the Station Street Post Office to join Sultan Street.
- Tong Shin Road (*Jalan Tong Shin*)** Off Pudu Road parallel to it, to eventually connect Bukit Bintang Road.
- Tong Shin Terrace (*Tengkat Tong Shin*)** From Tong Shin Road off Pudu Road serving terrace Houses to Hicks Road.
- Travers Road (*Jalan Travers*)** Off Brickfields Road to join Damansara Road.
- Treacher Road (*Jalan Treacher*)** Off Ampang Road near G.T.C. Depot to Bukit Bintang Road.
- Upper Kivil Road (*Jalan Kivil Ulu*)** From Sentul Road leading to block of dwelling houses.
- Valley Road (*Jalan Lembah*)** Off Venning Road near the Masonic Hall to join Young Road.
- Venning Road (*Jalan Venning*)** Off Victory Avenue at the Central Railway Offices.
- Victory Avenue (*Jalan Sultan Hisamuddin*)** Off Damansara Road at the Hotel Majestic to Jalan Raja.
- Village Road (*Jalan Kampung*)** From Imbi Road Government Qrs. along the Southern border of the Village Green through new bungalow area into Bukit Bintang Road.
- Wade Road (*Jalan Wade*)** Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Walton Place (*Laman Walton*)** Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Waterloo Place (*Laman Waterloo*)** Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Waterworks Road (*Jalan Waterworks*)** Off Maxwell Road leading to Service Reservoir.
- Watkins Street (*Leboh Watkins*)** Off Suleiman Road and around at back of the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station.
- Weld Drive (*Pesiaran Weld*)** From Weld Road beside the Presbyterian Church to Quarters and H.H. the Sultan of Pahang's Residence.
- Weld Road (*Jalan Weld*)** Off Klyne Street to join Bukit Bintang Road.
- Wesley Road** Off Davidson Road leading to Methodist Boys School.
- West Folly (*Folly Barat*)** Off Swettenham Road near the Public Gardens.
- Western Avenue (*Leboh-raya Barat*)** Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Wickham Road (*Jalan Wickham*)** From Lower Ampang Road joining Lower Ampang Grove serving R.R.I. Quarters.
- Wighate Hill** Within Headquarters, Malaya Command.
- Wyne Road (*Jalan Wyne*)** Within Federal Police Depot.
- Yap Ah Loy Street (*Jalan Yap Ah Loy*)** Junction of High Street and Market Street to junction of Klyne Street and Cross Street.
- Yap Ah Shak Street (*Jalan Yap Ah Shak*)** Off Hale Road to Doraisamy Street.
- Yap Kwan Seng Road (*Jalan Yap Kwan Seng*)** From junction of Ampang Road and Parry Road to Circular Road.
- Yew Road (*Jalan Yew*)** From Pasar Road near Circular Road junction to Pudu Road.
- Yew Swi Guat Street** Off Foch Avenue between Sultan Street and Petaling Street.
- Young Road (*Jalan Young*)** Off Victory Avenue to join Tanglin Road.



... AND NOW TO VISIT SINGAPORE, INDONESIA OR THAILAND

HAVING SEEN MALAYSIA, why not complete your visit of Southeast Asia by going south to Singapore and Indonesia or north to Thailand? Each of these countries has something different to offer.

Singapore, the region's crowded, bustling city-state, has always been the trading centre of Southeast Asia and possesses one of the world's busiest ports. Because there is no duty on many items, Singapore is a shopping paradise where electrical goods, cameras, crocodile skin products, silk, transistors and many other tempting goods are offered at bargain prices.

Indonesia, the largest archipelago in the world, is a necklace of beautiful islands where time stands still. Tourism is beginning to open up Java and Sumatra, enabling visitors to explore the fabled temple of Borobodur and watch Batik, the country's traditional cloth, being made. The legendary island of Bali, "morning of the world", with its hundreds of temples, its painters and

its unique Bali-Hindu culture, its tranquil landscape of rice-fields and thatched houses, should not be missed.

Thailand, once the ancient kingdom of Siam, is a blaze of colour where temples are decorated in gold, green, orange and red, monks wear saffron robes, and the costumes of dancers glitter with a thousand light-reflecting jewels.

Exploring the fascinating network of canals or "klongs" in Bangkok, visiting the famous floating market, eating a sumptuous Thai banquet, and seeing the country's magnificent temples—all these are unique experiences. The shopping, too, is wonderful when it comes to Thai silk and precious stones, like sapphires, rubies and emeralds,

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SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE is currently the success story of Southeast Asia. Adjectives like "dynamic" and "booming" are constantly applied to its drive towards industrialisation which gathers momentum all the time. But the thought of visiting what sounds like an enlarged industrial estate should not put you off—there is much more to Singapore than factories, shipping and commerce.

Founded by Sir Stamford Raffles, immortalised by Somerset Maugham and granted independence by the British, the past has left some pleasant memories behind. Imposing buildings of the British colonial era, old-fashioned bungalows in spacious gardens where calls for "stengahs" still seem to hang in the air, and a large cricket pitch on one of the most valuable pieces of land in the city.

The vitality and charm of Singapore, however, comes from its multi-racial population. Chinese, Indians and Malay mingle happily, although each is distinct in culture and contribute a unique atmosphere to this vividly green, tropical island.

In the area known as "Chinatown", "flags" of washing hang suspended on long poles from first floor windows. Children play in the cluttered streets and hawkers sell fruit, vegetables, ducks and delicious food from rickety stalls. Traffic has a hard time getting through. In another part of the city, Indian shopkeepers measure out pungent spices for their customers and the dry taunting smell of curries hangs in the air.

Across the harbour and up the historic Singapore river, thousands of boats, large and small, jostle for space. "Singapore's history has been written not in ink but in salt water," a government official once said, and he was right. Trade was the lifeblood of Singa-

pore in the past and to a great extent the same is true today. Its port, the fourth busiest in the world, is always full of ships loading and unloading cargo as part of a vast entrepot operation which never ceases. Some of these ships are huge, gleaming cargo vessels; others small, dilapidated coastal freighters making short trips round the region.

At the heart of Southeast Asia, a lush, tropical region which is just beginning to open up to tourism, Singapore is well worth a visit. What it lacks in golden temples and sun-drenched white beaches, it makes up for in excellent shopping, incredibly varied food, first-class hotels and an atmosphere of intense, thronging vitality. It makes an ideal springboard for travel round the whole of Southeast

Asia, or a point of departure for visitors who want to stock up on a variety of duty-free gifts before they fly home.

Singapore is experiencing a hotel building boom. By 1973, there will be 12,500 rooms on the island, treble the capacity of two or three years ago. As a result, it now has hotel facilities second to none in Asia and is emerging as a convention centre for major business, professional and international meetings. Many of the big names are represented—there is a Hilton, a Western International Hotel, the Shangri-La, a Singapore Hyatt, a Singapura Inter-Continental and a Sheraton is on the way.

There are also hotels of older vintage in Singapore, with established reputations and a devoted clientele. The

Aerial view of busy Orchard Road area, and some of the luxury hotels located there



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22 Scotts Road, Singapore 8
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Telex: GOODTEL RS 21-377
No. of Rooms: 322
Rates: Single \$554 — 60
Double \$568 — 72
Suite \$568 — 180
Group rates — negotiable

Hotel Malaysia SINGAPORE

Tanglin Circus, Singapore 10,
Tel: 647341
Cables: Malayotel Singapore
Telex: BEDTEL RS 25476
No. of Rooms: 300
Rates: Single \$548 — 60
Double \$560 — 72
Suite \$581 — 450
Group rates — negotiable

MING COURT HOTEL

Tanglin Road, Singapore 10.
Tel: 371133
Cables: Mingotel Singapore.
Telex: MINGTEL RS 214-88
No. of rooms: 350
Rates: Single \$548 — 57
Double \$557 — 66
Suite \$569 — 450
Group rates — negotiable



Ladyhill HOTEL

1 Ladyhill Road, Singapore 10.
Tel: 372111
Cables: Lehotel Singapore.
Telex: GOODTEL RS 21-377
No. of rooms: 200
Rates: Single \$530 — 51
Double \$554 — 63
Suite \$5102
Group rates — negotiable



Showtime at the Orchid Lantern, Tropicana, Scotts Road.

Cockpit, now being extended, has an excellent French restaurant and is famous for its Rijsttafel, the Dutch Indonesian rice and curry dish, which is served on weekends. Raffles, perhaps the most famous of Singapore hotels, is little changed. The electric fans, or "punkas" are still turning, the "Palm Court" atmosphere still intact. Air-conditioning has penetrated bedrooms and dining rooms however. The Goodwood Park Hotel, sprawling across an attractive site in Scotts Road, has a busy bar, full of businessmen at lunchtime, and some of the best steaks in town. The Adelphi, right in the heart of town, is unbeatably convenient for business lunches and is attractively old-fashioned.

Some of the main hotels in Singapore:

ADELPHI

Coleman Street, 6. (Tel. 28101)
Daily rates: SWB \$25, DWB \$45.

AMBASSADOR

46 Meyer Road, 15. (Tel. 463311)
Daily rates: SWB \$26, DWB \$30.

BILTMORE

13 Trafalgar Street, 2. (Tel. 78254)
Daily rates: SWB \$28, DWB \$37.

COCKPIT

6 & 7 Oxley Rise, 9. (Tel. 33848)
Daily rates: SWB \$39, DWB \$51.

CUSCADEN HOUSE

40 Cuscaden Road, 10. (Tel. 372911)
Daily rates: SWB \$39, DWB \$26.

EQUATORIAL

429 Bukit Timah Road, 10. (Tel. 50431)
Daily rates: SWB \$30, DWB \$35.

GOODWOOD PARK

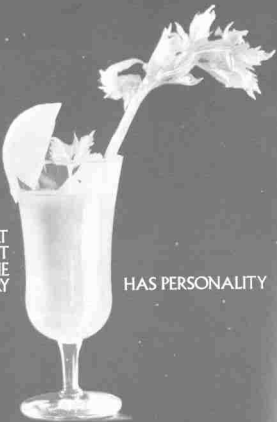
Scotts Road, 9. (Tel. 377411)
Daily rates: SWB \$54, DWB \$66.

IMPERIAL

Jalan Rumbia, 9. (Tel. 371666)
Daily rates: SWB \$30, DWB \$48.

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KING'S

Havelock Road, 3. (Tel. 910011)
Daily rates: SWB \$30, DWB \$42.

LADYHILL

1 Ladyhill Road, 10. (Tel. 372111)
Daily rates: SWB \$39, DWB \$54.

LION CITY

15 Tanjong Katong Road, 15.
(Tel. 498111)
Daily rates: SWB \$30, DWB \$40.

MALAYSIA

Tanglin Circus, 10. (Tel. 647141)
Daily rates: SWB \$48, DWB \$60.

MANDARIN

Orchard Road, 9. (Tel. 374411)
Daily rates: SWB \$48, DWB \$60.

MAYFAIR

Armenian Street, 6. (Tel. 31575)
Daily rates: SWB \$20, DWB \$26.

METROPOLE

Seah Street, 7. (Tel. 363611)
Daily rates: SWB \$22.50, DWB \$36.

MERLIN

Golden Mile, Beach Road, 7. (Tel. 24001)
Daily rates: SWB \$36, DWB \$42.

MING COURT

Tanglin Road, 10. (Tel. 371133)
Daily rates: SWB \$48, DWB \$57.

MIRAMAR

Havelock Road, 3. (Tel. 910222)
Daily rates: SWB \$30, DWB \$39.

NEGARA

Claymore Drive, 9. (Tel. 370811)
Daily rates: SWB \$39, DWB \$54.

OCEAN PARK

530 East Coast Road, 15. (Tel. 447401)
Daily rates: SWB \$30, DWB \$45.

Singapore's waterfront with the General Post Office building in the foreground.



ORCHARD

2 Orange Grove Road, 10. (Tel. 373617)

Daily rates: SWB \$27, DWB \$36.

ORCHID INN

214 Dunearn Road, 11. (Tel. 531122)

Daily rates: SWB \$30, DWB \$39.

PRINCE'S GARNI

Orchard Road, 9. (Tel. 376622)

Daily rates: SWB \$40, DWB \$60.

RAFFLES

1-3 Beach Road, 7. (Tel. 28041)

Daily rates: SWB \$50, DWB \$65.

ROYAL

Newton Road, 11. (Tel. 514378)

Daily rates: SWB \$30, DWB \$39.

SHANGRI-LA

Orange Grove Road, 10. (Tel. 373644)

Daily rates: SWB \$45, DWB \$66.

SINGAPORE HILTON

581 Orchard Road, 9. (Tel. 372233)

Daily rates: SWB \$48, DWB \$60.

SINGAPORE HYATT

10-12, Scotts Road, 9. (Tel. 375511)

Daily rates: SWB \$48, DWB \$60.

SINGAPURA INTER-CONTINENTAL

585 Orchard Road, 9. (Tel. 371122)

Daily rates: SWB \$40, DWB \$60.

SUMMIT

21 Mount Elizabeth, 9. (Tel. 370511)

Daily rates: Suites \$90 to \$330.

NOTE: Room rates, food and beverage prices of all tourist hotels and restaurants are subject to a Government tax of 3%. Service charge of 10% is added by some hotels. Rates given are in Singapore Dollars.

From Singapore's many hotels, as well as dozens of individual restaurants, some wonderful cooking can be enjoyed. Chinese meals, long and stately with course succeeding course until the rice finally arrives at the end, Indian curries, and chilly-hot, coconut flavoured Malay curries. "Nasi Padang" from Indonesia with huge prawns, squid,



Malay, Indian and Chinese dancers

beef and many other dishes, and all the cooking of Europe and America.

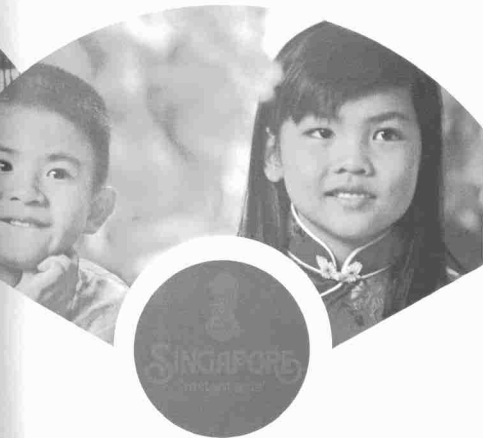
There are Italian and Swiss restaurants, Russian, French and Japanese steak houses and coffee bars. There are elegant, carpeted hotel dining rooms and off-beat, scruffy places where the food is also outstanding. Everyone, from adventurous gourmets to cautious nibblers, can fare extremely well.

One of the unique things about Singapore is the fact that some of the best Asian food on the island can be found in the open-air eating stalls where it is quite safe to eat, with little chance of an upset stomach afterwards.

In the Orchard Road Car Park or in the famous Bugis Street, well-dressed businessmen, tourists and European visitors

Come to Singapore - 'instant asia'

Wherever you're bound for in
South East Asia you can stop over
in Singapore at little or
no extra cost. Come and discover
the magic that we call "Instant Asia"



Why 'Instant Asia'?

Simply because in Singapore you have the fascinating variety of customs, cultures and cuisines of nearly all of Asia on one tiny tropical island.

Walk down any street and meet an exotic mixture of Chinese, Malay, Indian and Eurasian people dressed in eye-catching Cheongsams, colourful Sarong Kebayas and graceful Sarees. Visit their places of worship — minareted Mosques, sculpture-roofed



■ A clean, green 'Garden City' and modern metropolis ■ H

■ See some of Asia's most beautiful girls



■ Wayang—colourful Chinese opera ■ S





Hindu Temples and pagoda-like Chinese Temples. Experience succulent dishes at Singapore's famous wayside stalls or dine formally in luxurious restaurants where the international cuisine rivals that anywhere else in the world

See the intriguing contrast of the traditional with the sophisticated life of a thriving, modern city. You'll have no language problem for most people speak or understand English.

Come soon and see Singapore — "Instant Asia"!

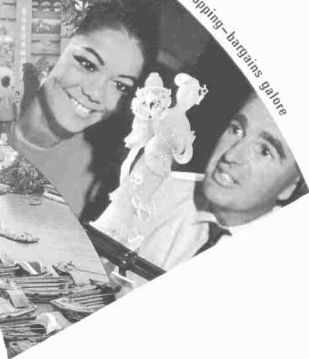
Law Par Villa—gardens of mythology



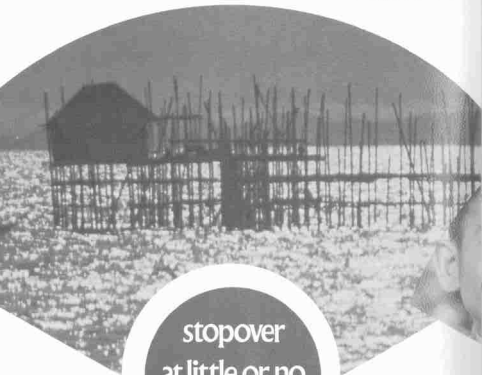
• Duty-free shopping—bargains galore



Singapore River



Singapore: At the crossroads of Asia



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Japan: Man Nen Sha International, Dainihon-Tosho Bldg., 9-10 Ginza, 1-Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

can be found perching on rickety stools, ordering their dinner, alongside shop assistants, Chinese couples en route to the cinema, and workers on the way home.

There is a bewildering variety of dishes to choose from: Hokkien prawn mee, beef soup, fried rice, Murtabak (a stuffed Indian pancake), egg dishes, duck, huge fried prawns and so on almost endlessly. The experienced eater "shops around", going from stall to stall, selecting the speciality of each of the proficient, clever cooks. The hawker at whose table you eventually sit will keep the tally and take your money at the end, paying back his associates. Alternatively, bright-eyed small boys pop up from nowhere to demand a few cents for your fresh orange juice or a dollar for some fried mee.

After dark, there are night clubs aplenty for those who want to dance the night away. Many have good live bands and groups. Others play the latest hit records from London and America. Most of Singapore's swinging nightspots are situated in the new hotels that have mushroomed in the last few years, and they have exotic names like the Barbarella, the Lost Horizon, and The Eye.

Cinemas are plentiful. They show major films from England and America, interspersed with Chinese "swordfighting" movies, full of blood and action. Hollywood films reach Singapore very quickly indeed—probably faster than they get to your cinema at home.

The entertainment that outstrips all others in Singapore is, of course, shop-

Tourists enjoying a meal of satay





Indian handicrafts on sale in a Singapore store.

ping. Luxuries adorn the windows of a thousand shops, large and small, in this bustling port where many items are duty free.

It is small wonder that visitors, once ashore, go on a shopping spree. Their main, and immediate, preoccupation is to stock up on all those enticing goods which are so much more expensive at home. Bright silks, gold bracelets, transistor radios, stereo equipment, watches, jewellery, crocodile shoes and bags, and stacks of electrical gadgets are irresistible at attractive prices.

Singaporeans seem to be a nation of shopkeepers. Shops line all the main

streets in town to a degree that makes you wonder how their owners survive. Certain areas of town seem to specialise in particular lines of goods—there are whole rows of shops selling textiles, then many more all devoted to cameras and photographic equipment.

A fixed price is almost unknown in Singapore. For items like cameras and radios of well-known make, there is a "list" price, generally 25 to 40 per cent higher than what you should actually pay. Bargaining is a fact of life and rash indeed is the visitor who makes his purchase at the first shop he comes to. A safe rule, if you are buying an ex-

pensive item like a camera, a watch or a tape recorder, is to try two or three shops, comparing the prices. There is nothing more maddening than to find that the man next door would have sold you the same item for 25 per cent less. In Singapore, those who buy in haste repent at leisure.

Where should you shop?

Change Alley, a narrow, bustling lane between Collyer Quay and Raffles Place, where stall holders jostle for your attention on all sides. Colourful textiles, footwear, watches and pens, clothes, perfumes and cosmetics are on display, but don't make the mistake of thinking that they are necessarily cheaper because you are in the "bazaar". Change Alley is the home of bargaining—you are expected to scorn the first price asked.

North Bridge Road, South Bridge Road and High Street are a solid mass of shops. Here there are glittering je-

wellery shops with yellow gold, diamonds, sapphires, pearls and jade on display. There are also many textile stores, and hundreds selling photographic equipment, watches and electrical goods.

Orchard Road, the Bond Street or Fifth Avenue of Singapore, is the home of several large stores, a sprinkling of antique shops and a selection of boutiques. Arab Street, in the heart of town, is entirely devoted to the sale of materials and trimmings—the ideal place to buy a length of cloth for a dress. Coleman Street is full of tailors. Stamford Road is the home of crocodile goods, particularly handbags.

What should the visitor buy in Singapore while he has the chance, because it will be so much more expensive at home?

Thai silk, in a hundred jewel-bright colours, is prized all over the world but ruinously costly outside the Orient.

At the Jurong Bird Park.





A huge housing estates providing low-cost homes for several thousands.

It makes beautiful clothes, shoes and handbags, hats and scarves. You can have the whole lot made to match in Singapore. Khersonese silk, the local equivalent of Thai, is less lustrous and more suitable for daytime wear and comes in an equally attractive range of colours.

Crocodile and snake skin are reasonably priced in Singapore. They make attractive handbags, wallets and shoes. Japanese electrical, hi-fi and photographic equipment are available at very attractive rates—items like rice cookers and electric steamboats are sometimes

difficult to get in other parts of the world and worth buying if you are going to experiment with Asian dishes at home.

In between all your shopping, what is there to see in Singapore? There are crocodile farms where these reptiles with such valuable skin await conversion into handbags. The weird statues of the Tiger Balm Gardens fascinate and sometimes, in the torture chambers, repel visitors. You can stroll down spacious Elizabeth Walk, watching the busy harbour, or take a guided tour, on foot, through thronging Chinatown.

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Continental, and
to the most
lavish
International
Floor shows.



VIP Lounge

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There are weekend lunchtime cruises around Singapore's offshore islands, with their fishing villages and houses perched on stilts which front onto the sea.

Then there are the Botanic Gardens, the orchid farms, the Bird Park and various Indian and Chinese temples.

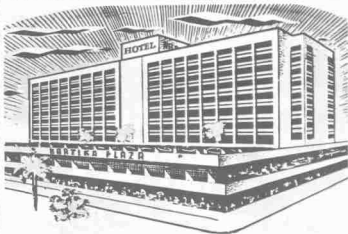
Singapore may not have the colourful sightseeing of Thailand, or the spectacular harbour of Hong Kong, but it is well worth seeing, nonetheless. Still the centre of entrepot trade in Southeast Asia, it is as busy, commercial and thrusting as ever—buying, selling and bargaining as hard as it can go. It may not have the glittering past, the palaces, monarchies and cultures of other countries but, in its almost unique experience of successful multi-racial living, it certainly has a future.



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MANAGED BY: AEROPACIFIC HOTEL CORPN. MANAGING DIRECTOR: A.J.M. RUITER



INDONESIA

It would hardly be an exaggeration to describe Indonesia as the unknown archipelago. A necklace of beautiful islands curving down from the Asian landmass until it almost touches Australia, it has hardly felt the touch of tourism. For the average traveller, the lack of amenities in parts of Java and Sumatra is more than compensated for by the opportunity to explore a land that is rich, vivid and still unspoiled.

There are 120 million people in Indonesia, but no single, trite descriptive passage can describe their life style, culture and beliefs—they come from many different island societies and their customs are as varied as their homes. From mountainous Sumatra to tranquil Bali, it is a country of many expressions.

Two-thirds of Indonesia's population is concentrated in the island of Java, which is also the site of Djakarta, the country's thriving capital. A sprawling metropolis built upon an ancient harbour town, its close-packed red tiled roofs give way to rising modern buildings in the heart of the city. Its streets are busy with traffic, not only cars and buses but jostling, bumptious "betjaks", horsedrawn carts, chaotic bicycles and impassive pedestrians. Much of the

selling takes place on the pavements, adding to the good-natured confusion.

Well before the first merchants reached Indonesia, the archipelago's history was old. It started with Java Man, some 40,000 years ago, and was shaped through the ages by the numerous migrations which swept across Asia. Visitors to Java today should see the Central Museum at Medan Merdeka Barat in Djakarta, recognised as one of the finest in Southeast Asia, which houses a wonderful ethnographical collection of the arts and crafts of the various peoples of Indonesia. The collection of stone statues from pre-Hindu influence until the 14th century is almost complete and there is a superb selection of the old Chinese ceramics uncovered in Indonesia.



Beautiful beach at Pelabuhan, south west coast of Java.

There are now several good hotels in Djakarta, with air-conditioning, swimming pools, coffee bars and European restaurants—in other words, all the facilities that today's traveller takes for granted. There are also many cheaper hotels which offer clean, adequate accommodation for those who cannot or do not want to afford the glossier establishments.

Some of the main hotels in Djakarta:

INDONESIA

Djalan M.H. Thamrin, (Tel. 40021)
Daily rates: SWB US\$17, DWB US\$21.

ASOKA

Djalan M.H. Thamrin (Tel. 42091)
Daily rates: SWB US\$17, DWB US\$23.

ASRI

Pintu Satu, Senajan. (Tel. 281275)
Daily rates: SWB US\$12, DWB US\$17.

BALI INTERNATIONAL

116 Djalan Wahid Jasjim. (Tel. 45057)
Daily rates: SWB US\$14,
DWB US\$19.60.

INTERHOUSE

18 Jalan Melawai Raya,
Bloc. M3, Kebajoran Baru,
(Tel. 70486).
Daily rates: SWB US\$12, DWB US\$16.

KARYA WISATA

Djalan M.H. Thamrin, (Tel. 43021)
Daily rates: SWB US\$8, DWB US\$12

KARTIKA PLAZA

10 Djalan M.H. Thamrin. (Tel. 54644)
Daily rates: SWB US\$15, DWB US\$19.

KEBAJORAN INN

87 Djl. Senajan (Block S),
Kebajoran Baru. (Tel. 74742)
Daily rates: SWB US\$10, DWB US\$12.

Djakarta...

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TELEX: ASOKA DKT 4232
CABLE: ASOKAHOTEL



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Double : US\$21, \$22, \$23
Suite : US\$40
Service & Tax 21%

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581123
CABLE: ASRIHOTEL



ROOM RATES:
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Double : US\$17, \$17.50
Suite : US\$20, \$25
Service & Tax 21%





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Inter-Continental hotel, PAN AM office
throughout the world or your travel agent.

PRAPANCHA

30/31 Djalan Prapantja Raya
Bloc. P3, Kebajoran Baru. (Tel. 72603)
Daily rates: SWB US\$10, DWB US\$12.

RAMAYANA CITY

57 Djatibarn (Tel. 45866)
Daily rates: SWB US\$7.50, DWB US\$12

TRANSAERA

16 Medan Merdeka Timur. (Tel. 40944)
Daily rates: SWB US\$5, DWB US\$9.

NOTE: The rates do not include the 10% tax and 10% service charge which is levied at all hotels.

There is no shortage of restaurants with the cooking of many different countries, including the omnipresent steak. However, visitors should make the most of their opportunity to sample spicy, sumptuous Indonesian food. The delicious Dutch Indonesian rijsttafel, or "rice table", is an Oriental banquet with few equals. A bewildering number of curries, sambals, vegetables and skewers of sweet, spiced meat are served with the accompaniment of a mountain of fluffy, white rice.

There are plenty of Chinese restaurants, reminding one of the fact that the overseas Chinese have made their mark in every city in Asia. Japanese food is available too, so tourists can enjoy a variety of Asian food.

Also in Java is the city of Bandung, of which the Indonesians are particularly proud. On a high plateau, once the bed of a great lake, more than 2,200 feet above sea level, it has that crisp, clear air always found at high altitudes. The tree-lined streets, parks and gardens with their wonderful brilliantly-coloured flowers, give the town its other name—Kota Kembang or the city of flowers. It is a centre for the arts and for learning, with an Institute of Technology that has produced many leaders of Indonesian society.

Visitors to Java should also go to Jogjakarta to watch Batik, the famous Indonesian cloth, being made. From

this town also, they can visit fabled Borobudur, a Buddhist monument of great intricacy and beauty which is being restored, just in time and at enormous cost. The most famous temple in Indonesia, it was built in the 8th century. In ascending terraces of bas-reliefs, the miles of carvings relate the life of Buddha.

Java is an extremely volcanic island, with some 15 of its 112 volcanos still active. Mountain people visit the misty crater of Mt. Bromo with offerings to placate the uncertain fury of the fire god. The highest volcano is Mt. Semeru, reaching over 12,000 feet.

Sumatra, with its high mountain chain, is the second largest island in the archipelago. Its valuable mineral resources attracted merchants many years ago, just as its rare hill tribesmen draw anthropologists today. Sumatra has fantastic Lake Toba, three thousand feet above sea level and spanning more than fifty miles. Medan, the island's largest city, exports Sumatra's rubber, palm oil and tea. In Medan is Mesdjid Raya, the largest and most beautiful mosque in Sumatra.

The other principal island of Indonesia's necklace of more than 13,000 are Kalimantan, the third largest island in the world, Sulawesi, West Irian, and, of course, the Moluccas, or fabled "Spice Islands" where the Dutch defended the nutmeg against jealous foreign competitors.

Bali, "the morning of the world", is the most famous of all the islands in Indonesia. With its unique culture, a blend of Hindu belief and Balinese mythology, and its rich greenery, tranquil beauty and haunting scenery, it has drawn travellers for many years. In Bali, artistic expression is a way of life. It is not imprisoned in museums or a thing that happened in the past—it runs through every day existence, a rich thread of mysticism and respect for

the energetic deities and demons and the life-giving elements. There can be few places in the world where carved stone gargoyles stare ferociously from the top of "keep left" signs.

The Balinese love to paint. Beautiful works in tempera, on canvas, depict the heroes and villains of the Ramayana or the revealing scenes of everyday village life. These "primitive" paintings are prized by collectors all over the world. The Balinese also carve wood and stone in many different ways, with a deeply-felt sensitivity for the materials they are using. They work in silver or construct weird masks, colourful, intricate and devastatingly effective. And they dance. Sometimes the dances are gentle and delicate, with subtle gestures and studied grace. But they can be dances full of dramatic, abrupt action, frighteningly performed in flickering firelight, sinister and compelling, reminding us that evil always exists alongside good.

Now that Bali has an airport, it is opening up to the tourist trade. It is still, however, relatively unspoilt and travellers who get there as soon as possible can be sure of a holiday that is really unique. There is a big international-standard hotel—the Bali Beach—and several smaller ones which offer good accommodation at lower prices.

Some of the main hotels in Bali:

BALI BEACH

Sanur.

Daily Rates: SWB US\$17, DWB US\$22.

KUTA BEACH

Kuta.

Daily rates: SWB US\$7, DWB US\$9.25

SEGARA VILLAGE

Sanur.

Daily Rates: SWB US\$7.60, DWB US\$10

SHINTA BALI

Tohpati.

Daily rates: SWB US\$6, DWB US\$8.

SINDU BEACH

Sanur.

Daily rates: SWB US\$7, DWB US\$9.25

TANDJUNG SARI

Sanur.

Private beach bungalows:

From US\$17 per day.

NOTE: Add 10% tax and 10% service charge

Indonesia is tomorrow's destination in the travel world. It has much more to offer in its richness, variety, culture, history and natural beauty than many other countries well-established on the tourist map. But its time is coming—the construction of new hotels and better communication facilities is easing the path of visitors as investors realise how important Indonesia is to tourism in Southeast Asia. To miss it would be a pity.

Graceful Balinese dancer.





THAILAND, and its capital Bangkok, are favourite destinations of travellers in the East. Once the ancient kingdom of Siam, the country retains much of the splendour, richness and colour associated with that ancient name; particularly colour—the vivid orange, green and gold of temples, the scarlet splashes of bouganvillia, the acid saffron yellow of the robes of a Buddhist monk, the delicate mauves of orchids, the rich hues of Thai silk in shop windows and the glitter of sapphires, rubies and emeralds. From a thousand places, the omnipresent, serene face of Buddha stares benevolently down.

Bangkok is a huge, sprawling city, choked with traffic. It is host to some of the world's most impetuous drivers. Side by side with modern hotels and tall, concrete buildings and straight roads are the "klongs"—the network of canals which used to provide the main form of transport in days gone by and which has given Bangkok the title "Venice of the East". The famous floating market, just a boat ride away, is a fascinating, if somewhat crowded, experience. Vendors in their small boats loaded with fruit and vegetables jostle for space in this water-borne shopping centre.

Bangkok's glittering temples, or "wats", draw visitors like magnets. There are too many for someone on the average trip to absorb, but some stand supreme. The Marble Temple, not so old but rich beyond belief, the ancient Temple of the Dawn, the Wat Po or Temple of the Reclining Buddha where the vast, prone figure stretches from one end of a huge building to the other, and the chapel of the Emerald Buddha in the temple of that name, one of the most beautiful edifices in a city of wonderful buildings. Around the inner walls of this monastery, the epic of the Ramayana unfolds in splendid Hindu murals—reminding the



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(opposite Ra-jah Hotel)





Wat Benchamabophit—The Marble Temple, Bangkok.

severe as that of a Western ballet dancer. The stylised grace of the female performers, in their glittering costumes and pagoda-like headresses, contrasts with the rapid, sinuous movements of the male.

Many sumptuous restaurants in Bangkok offer a Thai dinner and floor show for a set price. In ancient Siam, meals were served on low tables and the diners sat on cushions on the floor. The custom is preserved in some restaurants, but now there are hidden pits under the table for Western legs unused to curling up. Thai dinners are excellent, a mouthwatering blend of hot, sweet and delicate. The hot comes from searing red chillies included in spicy curries with a strong flavour of lemon grass and coconut. Sweet are the bowls of crisp, fried noodles, while

delicacy is provided by clear soups, mixed dishes of meat, vegetable and giant prawns. The universal accompaniment is a bowl of white, fluffy rice.

Thai boxing and Thai swordfighting, where the assailants fly at each other like cats, are other arts of this versatile people. There are plenty of opportunities for visitors to see performances, should they so wish.

Bangkok is a wonderful city for shopping. The first and most obvious purchase is Thai silk. Rich, glossy and soft, this is a silk which is prized all over the world but painfully expensive outside the Far East. Nowhere is it cheaper than in Bangkok. Because it is a natural material, it responds beautifully to dyes—the rainbow range of colours include rich scarlet, soft mauves, greens and clear turquoise, yellow, burnt golds.

searing orange, smoky greys and olives, powder blues, gentle pinks and striking royal blues. There are also countless patterned silks of delicate design and artistically-blended colours. The silks come in three weights—the heavy is thick, almost like a silky tweed and good for suits, skirts and pant suits. The medium makes excellent trousers for the evening, shirts and skirts and all kinds of tops. The light is really too thin for anything but blouses.

Equally enticing is the jewellery on display in most stores. Admittedly the stones that are used are not top quality gems—often flawed and roughly cut—but they are genuine rubies, sapphires and emeralds. Made up into Princess rings, they look effective and they are remarkably cheap.

There are many antique shops in Bangkok selling old and not-so-old Thai pieces and a lot of Chinese porcelain. However, very few of the many hundreds of Buddha statues are genuinely antique, however old they may look. Prices are high and the sensible buyer purchases what he likes and wants—but for no other reason.

For those who don't have a chance of seeing rural Thailand, Timland—or Thailand in Miniature—is the answer. It gives a potted view of the country, with examples of cockfighting, classical and folk dancing, rice growing, silk weaving, carving, elephants moving logs, Thai boxing and sword fighting. Artificial, but cheaper than a trip up-country.

Up-country, if you have got the time, means Chiangmai, the "Rose of

the North", 1023 feet above sea level, with a cool climate. It is the home of many traditional Thai handicrafts, such as silk and cotton weaving, pottery, silver-working and lacquerware manufacture. It is an ideal place for shopping.

Elsewhere in Thailand, there are other beautiful places to visit. Ayudhya, the former capital of Thailand between 1350 and 1767, has many magnificent ruins. Some are already restored while others are still under excavation by archaeologists.

Seventy miles west of Bangkok is Kanchanaburi, with its neolithic burial sites. There is also another graveyard of more recent date, containing the bodies of the British, Dutch and Australian prisoners of war who died on the construction of the "Railway of Death". This is the town that is built at the confluence of the Great and Little Rivers Khwae—or the River Kwai of film fame.

For those who long for sun and sea, there is Pattaya beach, the riviera of Thailand. The knowledge of a certain suntan, skin-diving, waterskiing, fishing and sailing draw weary residents of Bangkok into taking the two hour drive at weekends. There are hotels for visitors, plenty of places which serve good food and provide entertainment in the evening.

Thailand is one of the most exotic and colourful countries in Asia, with Buddhist temples of unparalleled magnificence and a culture both rich and ancient. Visitors to the East should not throw away the chance to see and enjoy it.



Rudyard Kipling never stayed here.

Mr. Kipling never stayed with us at the Siam Intercontinental Bangkok, because our hotel hadn't been built in his day. And as far as we know he didn't venture as far East as Thailand. But if he had, we feel sure he'd have had second thoughts about his immortal line "East is east and West is west and never the twain shall meet."

Because at the Siam Intercontinental we've combined the best of the East with the best of the West. Our building is of spectacular Thai design. And our service is wholly Thai. So we do everything possible to make you comfortable and we do it all with a smile. Yet we offer you the very best of western comfort, cuisine and entertainment. When in Bangkok you owe it to yourself to stay at the Siam Intercontinental.

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