

Discover

Malaysia



CHINA

TAIWAN

BURMA

HONG KONG

LAOS

SOUTH
CHINA
SEA

THAILAND

PHILIPPINE

VIETNAM

CAMBODIA

MALAYSIA
(WEST)

SABAH

BRUNEI

MALAYSIA
(EAST)

SARAWAK

SINGAPORE

INDIAN
OCEAN

INDONESIA

A Visitors Photo Guide

Discover
Malaysia

Photographs and text by
Dennis M. Allen



Syarikat S. ABDUL MAJEED

Publishing Division



547443
M
915.950
ALL

- 6 FEB. 1961
Perpustakaan Negara











Published by

*Syarikat S. Abdul Majeed
2210, Malayan Mansion
Jalan Masjid India
50100 Kuala Lumpur*

© 1990 S. Abdul Majeed

Photographic © Dennis M. Allen

*All rights reserved. No part of this publication
may be reproduced, in any form or by any means,
without permission of the publisher.*

Colour Separation by Klim Litho Sdn. Bhd.

Printed by Eagle Trading Sdn. Bhd.

*Cover: The Ubudiah Mosque in Kuala Kangsar, Perak, is one of the
most beautiful houses of prayer in South East Asia.*

Back Cover: Sunset at Pantai Cenang, Langkawi Island.

*Preceding pages: The Kedah countryside at planting time.
The stunning Ubudiah Mosque in Kuala Kangsar.
Vegetable fields in the Cameron Highlands.*

Contents

	Page
Historical Background	1
Interesting Facts about Malaysia	5
Peninsular Malaysia Map	7
Perlis	8
Kedah	10
Penang Island	16
Perak	30
Selangor	36
Kuala Lumpur	40
Negeri Sembilan	52
Malacca	54
Johor	62
Pahang	68
Terengganu	74
Kelantan	80
East Malaysia Map	85
Sarawak	86
Sabah	92
Malaysia Travel Notes	98
State Capital Maps	108



Historical Background

35,000 B.C. Malaysia's tropical rain-forests are among the earliest of human habitats. Archeological excavations in the Niah Caves of Sarawak have uncovered the remains of homo sapiens dating from 35,000 B.C. In Kota Tampan, Perak, a stone age workshop making stone tools has been unearthed.

8,000 – 2,000 B.C. The ancestors of today's aborigines, the Orang Asli, wandered down the peninsular from Yunnan in South-West China.

200 A.D. The discovery of gold in the peninsular brought adventurous seafarers from India, Rome and China. Many Indians stayed, married local women and introduced Hinduism to the native peoples.

1403 A young Sumatran prince named Parameswara founded the city of Malacca, which soon blossomed into an exciting and cosmopolitan trading centre, bringing merchants and adventurers from India, Siam, Holland, Portugal and Britain to deal in carpets, silks, spices and other exotic riches.

1511 The Portuguese invaded the city of Malacca. After a bloody siege against the reigning Sultan Mahmud, the Portuguese took control of the wealthy port.

1641 The Dutch laid siege to Portuguese Malacca, and after a bitter seven month struggle the Portuguese were overthrown.

1786 Captain Francis Light laid claim to Penang Island for the British. Light organised Indian labourers and established the islands first settlement.

1826 Penang joined Singapore and Malacca as part of the newly established Straits Settlements. With these colonies, Britain became the dominant western power on the peninsular.

Opposite: Sarawak River, Kuching, Sarawak.

1839 James Brooke a young British adventurer sailed into the rain-forest land of Sarawak from Singapore. He stayed for more than three years and in the process helped Borneo rulers subdue a rebellion of native chiefs. For this, he was proclaimed “White Rajah” of Sarawak, a position he and his descendants held for hundred years.

1864 A group of Chinese tin prospectors travelling by riverboat come upon the swampy confluence of two rivers, the Kelang and the Gombak. Two merchants decided to set up shop at the spot selling supplies to the tin miners. They called their outpost Kuala Lumpur or “Muddy Estuary”.

1878 London’s Kew Gardens sent nine Brazilian rubber trees to be planted at Kuala Kangsar in Perak as a new crop experiment. Few estate owners paid much attention until John Dunlop invented the pneumatic tyre.

1910 The shanty town that was Kuala Lumpur had been transformed into a genteel town of brick and paved buildings roads. It became the British capital of the protected Malay states.



A Formosa Fortress, Malacca.

1941 The Japanese occupation of Malaya began on December 8, when the Nippon Imperial Army landed to the north of Kota Bharu in Kelantan, and continued down the peninsular towards Singapore. British, Malay and Chinese guerrillas fought the Japanese for three and a half years from hideouts deep in the jungle.

1948 Some guerrillas refused to come out of hiding after the war, and instead joined the Malayan Communist Party fighting against colonialism. The British administration declared a state of emergency, and troops were called in. The communist guerrillas were eventually defeated, but only after a long and damaging twelve year struggle.

1957 On 31 August, Malaya proclaimed independence. The British administration had fulfilled its promise of self-government, and the eleven Malay states embarked upon a new era.

1963 On 16 September, Malaya became Malaysia, a new federation that included the former British colonies of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. Two years later, Singapore split from the federation and became a separate nation.

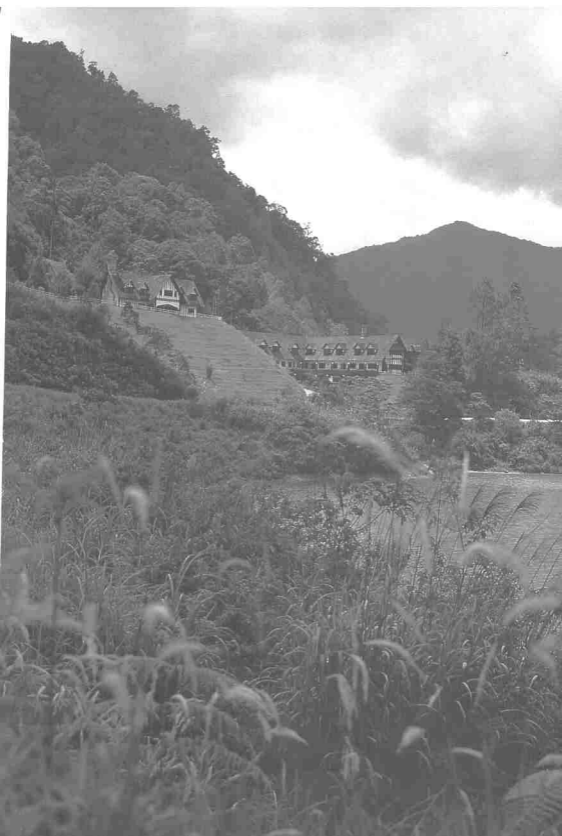
1970 Malaysia's first Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, "Father Of Malaysia", retired. A widely revered man, he led the country to independence and through its early years. He was succeeded by his deputy Tun Abdul Razak.

1976 Tun Abdul Razak died. Datuk Hussein Onn became Prime Minister.

1981 Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad became Prime Minister.



Sir Francis Light, Penang.



Interesting Facts About Malaysia

Malaysia is the World's leading producer of natural rubber and palm oil.

Malaysia is the World's leading producer of tin, contributing to more than 30% of the World's supply.

Malaysia has nine Sultans, the highest number of reigning Sultans in the world.

The Rafflesia Arnoldii is the largest flower in the World. It belongs to the lily family and measures up to 90 cm across and 2 cm thick. It can be found in Malaysia's tropical rain-forest.

The Penang Bridge is the third longest in the World. It spans 8.5 km from Seberang Prai to the island.

The Pomelo is the World's largest citrus fruit. It can be found in Perak.

The longest mural in the World is painted on the walls of Pudu Jail, Kuala Lumpur. It is 263 m in length and 4.47 m high. The mural was painted by a single inmate, Mr Khong Yen Chong who was released in 1987.

The Shah Alam mosque in Selangor has the biggest dome in the World. Its diameter is 52 m and has a height of 55 m. The mosque also has the World's highest minaret at 140 metres.

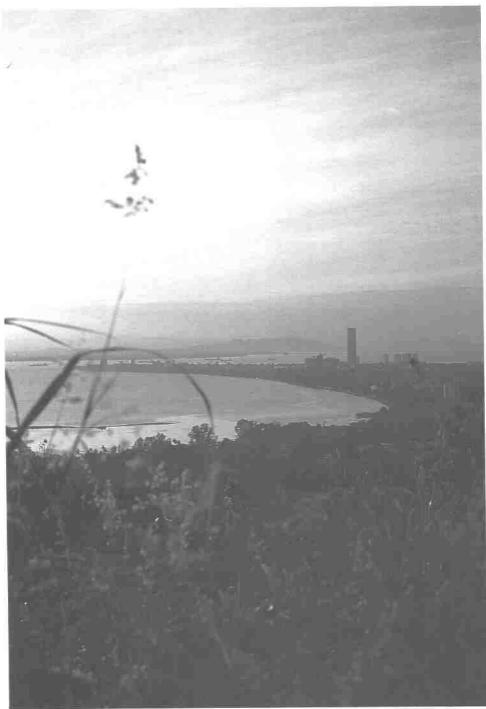
The Giant Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys Coriacea*) comes from as far as the Atlantic Ocean to lay its eggs on the shores of Rantau Abang, on the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia.

Taman Negara is the oldest and largest national park in Peninsular Malaysia. The dense tropical rain-forest is over 130 million years old.

The highest mountain in South East Asia is Gunung Kinabalu in Sabah. Its peak is 4,101 metres.

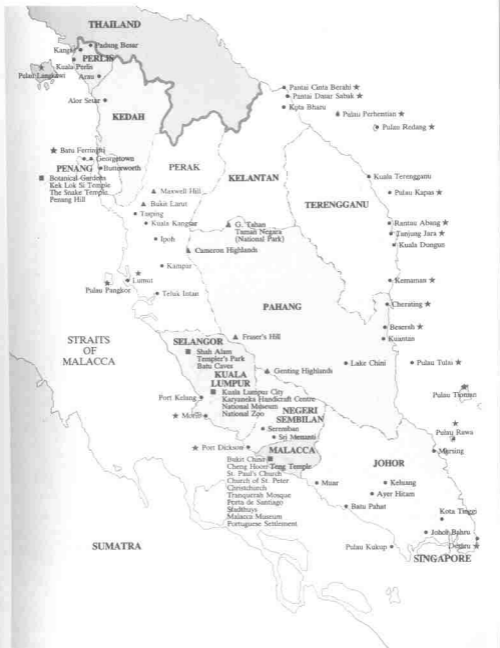
The World's largest cave chamber is the Sarawak chamber, "Lubang Nasib Bagus", in the Gunung Mulu National Park, Sarawak.

Opposite: Lakehouse Hotel, Cameron Highlands.



George Town, Penang.

Peninsular Malaysia

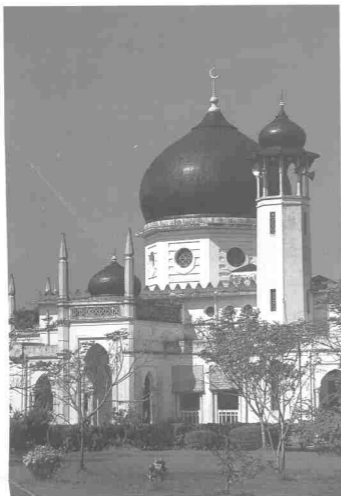


Perlis

Perlis is the northern most and smallest state on the Peninsular of Malaysia. It borders Thailand to the north, Kedah to the south and the Andaman sea to the west. Its economy relies heavily upon agriculture, the major crops being paddy, rubber and sugar-cane. Once part of the Kedah Sultanate, Perlis became a separate state after the Siamese occupation in 1821, and later came under British control in 1909. After the Second World War it joined the Malayan Union and eventually the Federation of Malaya.

The state capital is Kangar, a small quiet town nestled amongst a never-ending sea of paddy-fields. A few kilometres north of the town lies Batu Pahat, the site of snake farm, golf course and recreational centre. To the east of the state, the royal town of Arau encompasses the Sultan's palace and royal mosque.

Near the Thai border, Padang Besar holds a colourful duty free market. Along the coast, the quaint fishing port of Kuala Perlis is the departure point for ferries carrying visitors to the tranquil Langkawi Islands.



The impressive Masjid Alwiah stands in attractive gardens on the outskirts of Kangar.

Perlis is very much a rural state, with its flat and open countryside dominated by scores of farming hamlets.



Much of the character of the Perlis landscape comes from the numerous sheer limestone outcrops which dominate the open plains and paddy-fields.

A Malaysian fishing boat at anchor as the sun sets over the islands of Langkawi.



Kedah

The northern states of Kedah and Perlis are known as the "Rice Bowl" of Malaysia. Kedah is the earliest known Stone Age kingdom on the peninsular, being mentioned in Chinese and Sanskrit records as early as 600 A.D. The state came under British control in 1909. After World War Two, it became part of the Malayan Union, and later the Federation of Malaya.

The Kedah economy is mainly agricultural, the state produces more than half of the country's rice supplies, and smaller amounts of rubber, sugar and fruit. Alor Setar, the capital of Kedah, is a bustling and rapidly developing market town, which boasts an enormous ceremonial square surrounded by many historically significant and architecturally interesting buildings.

Away from the capital, Gunung Jerai (Kedah Peak) is a recently developed hill resort. In the same area lies the Bujang Valley, where archeological excavations have uncovered Hindu and Buddhist ruins dating from the eighth century. The artefacts are on show at the onsite museum at Merbok.



Selling durian fruit at Pekan Rabu, Alor Setar's colourful Wednesday market.



(Above) The Balai Besar ceremonial hall was completed in 1898. The Sultan of Kedah holds audience in the hall on state occasions.

(Left) The Balai Nobat is a musicians' tower. Inside are musical instruments dating back to the fifteenth century.

(Below) The attractive Zahir Mosque was completed in 1912.





Kedah's economic and social life revolves around its rice farming community. Throughout the state, small villages and tiny hamlets depend almost exclusively upon rice production. Improved cropping techniques now ensure two healthy harvests per year, and a relatively comfortable life style for the farming families.

(This page) Twice a year, after the monsoon rains, the flooded paddy-fields are planted out.

Today, planting preparation is usually carried out by mechanical cultivators, but just occasionally the majestic sight of the working buffalo is still to be found.



The fishing industry is also of great importance to Kedah's economy. Along the coast of the Andaman Sea, large numbers of timber fishing boats can be seen moored along the banks of tiny inlets.

(Right) An early morning catch laid out to dry in the fishing village of Tanjong Dawai.

(Below) Malay country girls enjoying a late afternoon cycle ride.





30 kilometres off the Kedah coast, where the Indian Ocean meets the Straits of Malacca, lie the Langkawi Islands, a group of ninety-nine unspoiled, secluded and mainly uninhabited islands. The largest island is known as the "Island of Legends", a reference to many ancient tales surrounding the beautiful Malay Princess, Mahsuri.



The Langkawi Islands can be reached by a regular ferry and hovercraft service from Kuala Perlis with a journey time of approximately 40 minutes.

The islands' main town is Kuah, attractively situated along a sweeping and secluded bay, dominated by a picturesque mosque with Moorish arches, minarets and a golden dome.



There are a number of places to stay on the main island, ranging from first class hotels to small huts dotted along the beach.

(Right) The Telaga Tujuh (Seven Wells) waterfall is made up of seven shallow pools which cascade down into one another forming natural slides.

(Below) Pantai Kok is a secluded little beach to the north-west of the island.



Penang Island

Penang, widely known as the “Pearl of the Orient”, is Malaysia’s most popular holiday destination. The territory of the state consists of the island of Penang (Pulau Pinang) and the mainland coastal strip known as Seberang Prai (formerly Province Wellesley). The two are linked by a 24 hour ferry service and the 13.5 kilometre Penang Bridge, the third longest road bridge in the world.

In 1786, Captain Francis Light of the British East India Company established Penang Island as the first British settlement in the Far East. The island, originally named Prince of Wales Island was later renamed Pulau Pinang, meaning Island of Betel-nut.

Today, Penang Island is a busy port, commercial and tourist centre. The capital, George Town, is unmistakably Chinese, but retains many architectural reminders of its colonial history.

To the north of the island, a spectacular winding coastal road leads to Batu Ferringi beach, an international holiday resort which offers the visitor first class accommodation mixed with the timeless ingredients of sun, sea and sand.



(Left) Trishaws are a regular means of transport on the island, and a great way to see the sights. Always agree the fare before setting off.



(Above) The George Town evening skyline is dominated by Malaysia's tallest building, the 65 storey Komtar, which houses all departments of the state government and has developed into George Town's liveliest social centre, with many shops and food stalls.

found in and around George Town. Here two magnificent residences stand in well-kept grounds along Jalan Sultan Ahmad, known locally as "Millionaires Row".

(Below) There are many relics of Penang's rich colonial history to be





George Town's narrow and congested streets have changed very little over the last 100 years, and they create a bustling colonial atmosphere unique to Penang Island. Architectural reminders of Penang's history are everywhere, beautiful old government offices and numerous ancient religious places. There is also a seemingly endless number of thriving little businesses providing every

imaginable service, the chances are that if you want it, George Town has it!

(Below, left) Door to door bread delivery men gathered at the bakery.

(Below, right) A mobil hawker on his daily rounds selling popular local snacks and drinks.



This impressive old cannon known as "Seri Rambai" dates back to 1618, and stands on the ramparts of the historical Fort Cornwallis, originally a British wooden stockade built in 1786, and later reconstructed using convict labour in 1810.



(Above) The 60 feet high Penang Clock Tower was built to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, with one foot to commemorate each year.

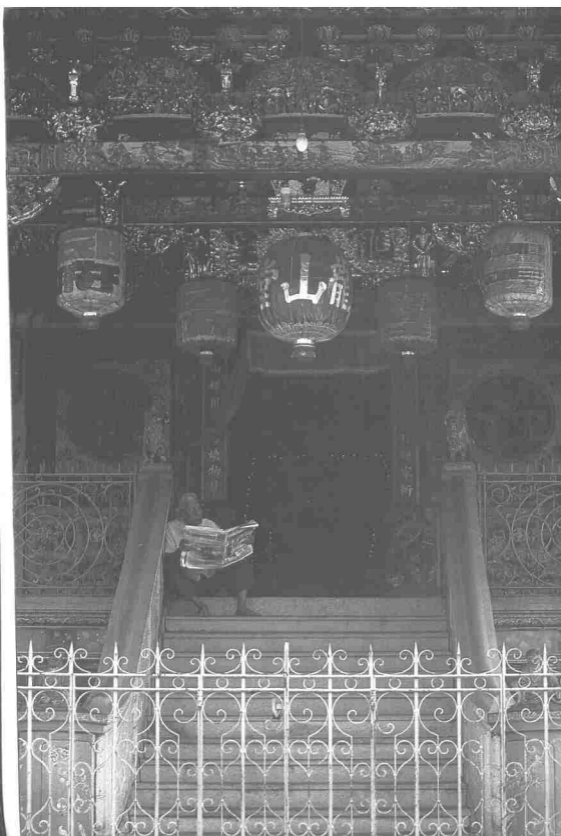
(Left) The statue of Sir Francis Light, the founder of Penang stands in the grounds of the excellent Penang museum in Leboh Farquhar.



Situated high on a hill overlooking Ayer Hitam village is Kek Lok Si temple, one of the finest Buddhist structures in the East. The temple was founded in 1890 and took over 20 years to complete.

Its grounds cover 10 hectares, and there are an estimated 10,000 Buddha images to be found within its prayer halls and pagodas.







(Left) Khoo Kongsi clan house in Cannon Square, was built in 1906 by Chinese migrants of the Khoo family. It is regarded as a fine example of Chinese art and craftsmanship.

(This page) The Thai Buddhist temple Wat Chayamangkalaram in Lorong

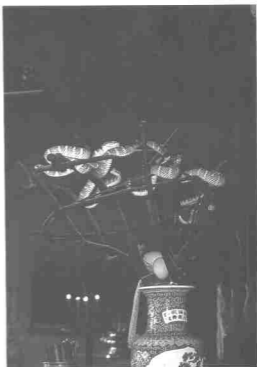


Burmah is the site of the World's third largest reclining Buddha. The Buddha is 32 metres long and rests in serene pose inside the temple's meditation hall.



The ornately designed Snake temple was built in 1850 and dedicated to the Chinese deity Chor Soo Kong. It is one of Penang's busiest tourist attractions.

The temple is guarded by a number Wangler's Pit Vipers which coil around various objects in the main prayer hall. The snakes are considered "officers" of the deity and believed to be holy and symbols of good fortune. They are kept docile by the continuous burning of incense sticks.





Traditional Chinese puppetry is an integral part of the many Taoist festivals held throughout the year.



(Above) Colourful Chinese New Year cards for sale. Red is the Chinese symbol for good luck and happiness.



(Right) Attractive corner of Saw Khaw Lean Kongsì in Jalan Burmah.



(Above) Penang's Botanical Gardens known as the Waterfall Gardens, were constructed by the British in 1884. Formerly a granite quarry the gardens were later converted into a nursery for the cultivation of various spice plants.



(Below) A popular holiday spot on the edge of George Town is Penang Hill, a cool retreat developed by the British in 1899. The resort stands 830 metres above sea level and is reached by a funicular railway which was completed in 19





(Above) The Penang state mosque was completed in 1980, and can accommodate up to 5,000 worshippers. It is considered one of the most attractive modern mosques in the country.

(Above, right) A 24 hour car ferry



service operates between Butterworth on the mainland and Penang Island.

(Below) The impressive Penang Bridge was constructed to improve access from the mainland. It was completed in 1985 and at 13.5 kilometres, is the third longest in the world.





(This page) The entire northern coastline of Penang is lined with a series of palm-fringed shaded bays, separated by rocky promontories jutting out to the sea. The main beaches are Tanjong Bungah, Moonlight Bay, Telok Bahang and Batu Ferringi, Malaysia's premier beach resort.

(Right) The flamboyant Chingay procession is held every year in December.





Perak

Perak, known as the "Silver State", (perak means silver), is one of the richest states in the country. The Kinta Valley, an extensive mining area since the turn of the century, is the world's leading producer of tin. Perak's other lucrative industries include rubber, timber, palm oil, coconut, rice, cocoa and tapioca.

The state capital is Ipoh, chiefly an industrial centre which became known as "The City of Millionaires" when many miners made their fortunes in the nearby tin mines around a hundred years ago.

The city has a predominantly Chinese population, and is the third largest urban area in the country. Many fine historical buildings from the British colonial period remain, and the central *padang* (field) has retained the atmosphere of a not-so-distant past. Other major attractions in Perak include the scenic sea-front town of Lumut, where the Royal Malaysian Navy maintains its base. The town is also the ferry point for Pangkor Island, a popular holiday destination.

Taiping, a town to the north-west of Ipoh, is the former state capital. The town is surrounded by high mountains and has a beautiful landscaped Lake Gardens. It is considered Malaysia's most attractive country town.



An enormous umbrella of shade is created by the lovely trees bordering the Taiping Lake Gardens.



(Above, below) The magnificent Taiping Lake Gardens were formerly an abandoned tin mine. The design for the development of the gardens was created in the late 1800's by Captain Akwali, an Indian mining inspector. Contained within the gardens, is a modern government rest-house, and the interesting Taiping Zoo.



(Above) The Perak state museum in Taiping contains a well planned exhibition of the states history. Artefacts include an impressive selection of photographs and implements of the Orang Asli, Malaysia's original jungle dwelling peoples.



This very lovely timber church is All Saints Church in Taiping. It was built in 1887 and is the earliest English church in Peninsular Malaysia.





(Above) An attractive country mosque nestling deep in the heart of rural Malaysia at Tasek Chenderoh.



(Below) Perak Tong Cave temple is situated at the base of sheer limestone outcrops on the edge of Ipoh.

(Above, right) The impressive Ipoh railway station was built in 1918 and has become a celebrated landmark.

Inside the temple, intricate drawings and paintings adorn the walls and roof.





South-east of Taiping lies Kuala Kangsar, the royal town of Perak.

(Above) The new royal palace, Istana Iskandariah, home of the Sultan of Perak, is a lavish marble structure sitting on the banks of the Perak River.

(Below) Teluk Intan is a bustling market town in the heart of rural Perak. The town's most famous landmark is a 100 year old clock tower which is leaning a few degrees off centre, and known locally as "The Leaning Tower of Malaysia".





(Above) The sheltered and naturally deep water harbour at Lumut town has made it an ideal site for the central base of the Royal Malaysian Navy.

(Below) Lumut is a popular weekend spot with many Malaysians, and is also



the ferry departure point for Pangkor Island and the smaller Pangkor Laut, both holiday destinations where the visitor can enjoy a peaceful and relaxing break. All types of accommodation are available on the islands.

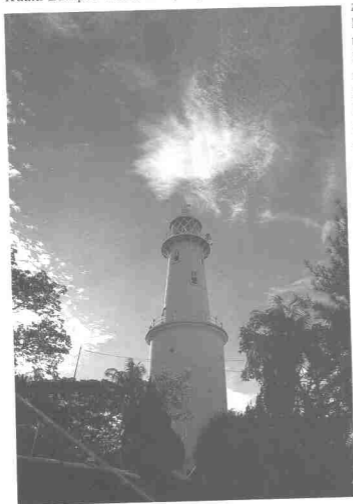


Selangor

The state of Selangor surrounds the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. The state's Kelang River Valley has been the site of human habitation since Neolithic times. Extensive tin deposits were found in the state during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and in the nineteenth century a soaring world demand created an influx of Chinese migrants brought in by the British to work the mines.

In 1896, Selangor became one of the four Federal Malay States. After World War Two, it became part of the Federation of Malaya. The Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur was ceded to the Federal Government in 1974 by the Sultan of Selangor. The state capital is Shah Alam, a new satellite town of Kuala Lumpur which is rapidly becoming the country's second largest industrial zone. Petaling Jaya is Malaysia's largest satellite town, known locally as P.J. It has ample community facilities and is the site of more than 160 factories.

Located about forty kilometres from Kuala Lumpur is Kelang, the royal town of Selangor. The town has a fine mosque and the palace of the Sultan of Selangor. Port Kelang which is 9 kilometres from Kelang, is the country's largest port.



The Kuala Selangor lighthouse is one of the states more unusual attractions.



(Above) The Selangor state mosque at Shah Alam has recently been completed. The mosque's domed roof is the largest in the world and has the highest minaret. The Shah Alam mosque has already become one of the country's most important houses of prayer.

from Kuala Lumpur. Its historical background centres around Bukit Melawati, on which stands the remains of Fort Altingsburg, a 200 year old Dutch stronghold. There is also a colonial period resthouse on the hill, which is now home for a large troop of silver leaf monkeys.

(Below) Kuala Selangor is a quiet fishing village some 64 kilometres





(These pages) One of Malaysia's most spectacular festivals is Thaipusam, a Hindu celebration to commemorate the victory of Lord Subramanian over the demons and symbolizing the triumph of good over evil.

The largest celebration is at Batu Caves temple, an enormous limestone cavern a few kilometres from Kuala Lumpur. The caves are revered by Hindu devotees and during the three day festival many will carry offerings to the temple on kavadi, semi-circular steel arches with metal spikes which pierce the skin of the bearers. Some devotees will have hooks and skewers attached to their flesh as it is believed that those whose faith is strong will feel no pain.



Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur came into being in the late 1860's as an unruly shanty town built on the confluence of two rivers, the Kelang and the Gombak. Originally populated with warring Chinese tin miners, the town rapidly grew to become the state capital of Selangor, and on February 1, 1974 it became a Federal Territory and the capital of Malaysia.

Commonly referred to as K.L., the city has become modern and prosperous whilst retaining a colourful blend of Malay, Chinese, Indian, Arab and European cultural influences. Most of K.L.'s impressive landmarks were constructed at the turn of the century and include many places of worship for the various Muslim, Hindu, Chinese and Christian communities living in the city. Kuala Lumpur is the country's liveliest shopping and entertainment centre, with many air-conditioned shopping malls and plazas scattered around the city.

Evening entertainment can be found in pubs, clubs, bars and restaurants. Many of the leading hotels offer lively discos and night clubs.

A cricket match on the Royal Selangor Club *padang*. The Dayabumi complex in the background houses offices and shops.





(Above) The Putra World Trade Centre offers facilities for large scale conventions and exhibitions. It is also the site of the luxurious Pan Pacific hotel and the Malaysian Tourist Development Corporation's head office.



(Above) The Islamic Centre complex is the country's first centre for the study and administration of Islam.

(Below) The surprising Railway Station building on Jalan Hishamuddin was built in 1911 of Moorish design.







(Left) The Sultan Abdul Samad building completed in 1897 was the first major building to be erected in Kuala Lumpur. Formerly known as the State Secretariat, it was the seat of the British administration until the Federation of Malaya was formed in 1957.

(This page) Masjid (Mosque) Jame was built in 1909 on the site of Kuala

Lumpur's first Malay cemetery. It was the main Friday mosque until 1967 when the National Mosque was built.

It can be found in the heart of the city at the junction of the Kelang and Gombak rivers.







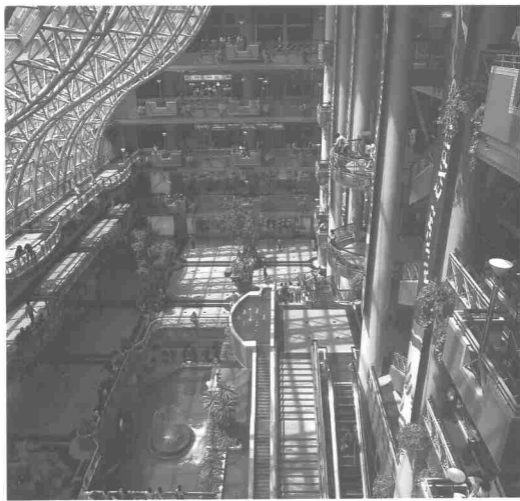
(Left) Friday prayers for the Indian Muslim community at the Jalan Masjid India mosque.

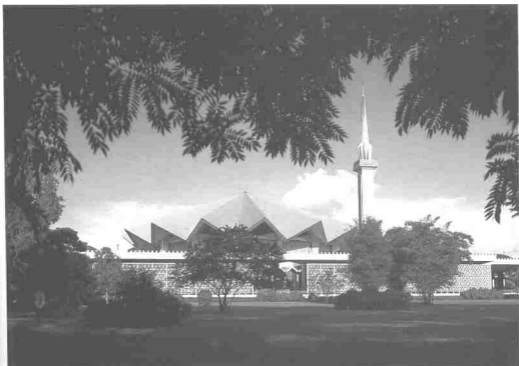
(This page) Thean Hou Temple was built by the Hainanese community and is the largest and newest Chinese temple in Malaysia. It was built in honour of the Goddess of the Sea and its domed ceiling contains around 700 figures of the goddess. The temple is located high on a hill at Jalan Syed Putra and offers an excellent view of the city of Kuala Lumpur.



(Right) The construction of the magnificent National Museum building is based on traditional Malay architecture. Displays within the museum relate to all aspects of Malaysian history. The museum is at Jalan Damansara and opens daily from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

(Below) The Mall at Jalan Chow Kit Baru (opposite the Pan Pacific Hotel) is the newest and most flamboyant shopping centre in the city.





(Above) The National Mosque is designed in contemporary Islamic style and completed in 1965. Its main dome is set in the shape of an 18 pointed star which represents the thirteen states of Malaysia and the five pillars of Islam. A 245-foot minaret rises from a pool within the mosque and the whole structure is surrounded by 13 acres of landscaped gardens.

(Right) Malaysia's Parliament House is situated in a corner of Kuala Lumpur's extensive Lake Gardens. It has an eighteen storey central tower and is the seat of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.



(Right) A hawker's stall selling fermented sweet glutinous rice during the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan. Many sweet delicacies are on sale at this time and are considered a special treat to eat after sunset when Muslims break their day long fast.



(Left) The Central Market at Jalan Cheng Lock was formerly a produce market built in 1936. The massive steel and glass structure has now been tastefully converted into the city's principal arts and crafts centre.

(Right) A Malay hawker's stall selling Murtabak, a minced beef, chicken or mutton savoury pancake.

(Below) Inside the large jars are the ingredients of iced kacang, a delicious dessert made from shaved ice, jelly, peanuts, sweet-corn and evaporated milk.

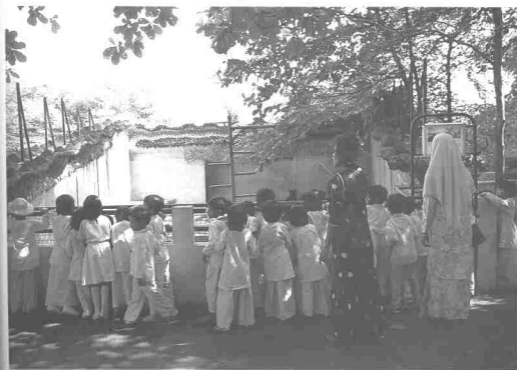






(Left) A spectacular evening view of the skyline at the heart of Kuala Lumpur. In the centre of the photograph is Merdeka Square with the recently constructed and brightly lit national flag pole. Behind is the striking Dayabumi complex and to the left the Sultan Abdul Samad building.

(This page) Zoo Negara, situated near Ulu Kelang, is thirteen kilometres from the city centre. The National Zoo holds a good selection of Asian wildlife centred around an attractive wild-fowl lake.



Negeri Sembilan

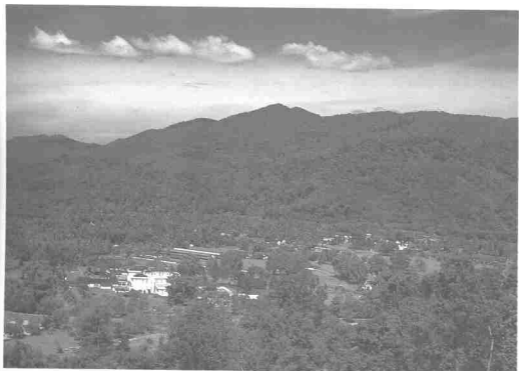
Negeri Sembilan, which means nine states, begins just thirty-six kilometres from Kuala Lumpur, but is essentially a rural state based on agriculture and small and medium scale industry. The state was traditionally a centre of the matrilineal Minangkabau culture which originated in Sumatra, and its distinctive style of architecture can still be seen within the state.

The state capital is Seremban, a small town with a lush green Lake Gardens overlooked by the modern state mosque, which was designed to symbolize the original nine districts of the state. A few kilometres east of Seremban is the Minangkabau style Seri Menanti Palace. It was completed in 1980, and until 1931 was the official royal residence.

Taman Seri Budaya, at Labu Spur, is a park devoted to the preservation, study and improvement of the cultural arts. It houses a handicraft centre cum workshop, the state museum and a unique Minangkabau house. Port Dickson is a popular weekend and holiday resort for boating, camping, wind surfing, water skiing and deep-sea fishing.



An 80 year old wooden palace at Sri Menanti which was once home for the states royal family.



(Above) Sri Menanti is the home of the Negeri Sembilan royal family, it is tucked away in a secluded valley some 35 kilometres from Seremban. The modern royal palace dominates the valley with the very beautiful old wooden palace standing only a few hundred metres away.

Also within the valley is an attractive mosque and a well established public golf course.

(Below, Left) Seremban's most attractive feature is without doubt its lovely and huge lake gardens which seem to almost encircle the town.

(Right) Sunset at Port Dickson, a seaside town just 1½ hours drive from Kuala Lumpur.



Malacca

Malacca was founded in 1396 by a young Sumatran chieftan named Parameswara. It is Malaysia's oldest city. In the early fifteenth century, Malacca was a truly cosmopolitan port, adventurers and merchants from India, Siam, China, Portugal, Holland and Britain came to trade in carpets, silks, spices and other exotic riches of the East.

The wealth created by Malacca's bustling port attracted the interest of many powerful European countries, and in the year 1511 the Portuguese invaded the city, defeating the ruling Sultan Mahmud and taking control of the wealthy Sultanate. Malacca became a rich and vital Portuguese fortress which was not relinquished for 130 years. In 1641, the Dutch came to challenge the Portuguese and after a bitter eight month struggle the Portuguese were driven out. The Dutch controlled the city for a further 150 years before handing over to the British in exchange for Bencoolen, an outpost in Sumatra, Indonesia. Upon Malaysia's independence in 1957, Malacca was, after 450 years, free of foreign influence.

Today, Malacca retains a quiet charm and many architectural remnants of its colonial past.



Various salmon pink buildings in the Malacca Dutch Square date from the 17th century.



(Above) An Indonesian *perahu* at the entrance to Malacca harbour. A number of ancient sailing ships still ply the historical Malacca-Sumatra trade route.



(Above, right) The Malacca river is still used for transporting cargo from freighters anchored offshore in the deeper waters.

(Below) The Malacca Independence Memorial Hall was formerly the Malacca Club. Today it has been restored and houses an art gallery and museum.

Malacca's trishaw men are friendly, and knowledgeable of all the local sights.





(Left) The Porta De Santiago is the only remnant of A Formosa fortress built by the Portuguese in 1512.

(Right, below) St. Peter's Church was constructed by the Portuguese in 1710 and is the oldest Catholic church in Malaysia. The exterior is an unusual mixture of European and Asian styles with the interior a more traditional European design.





(Left) The Malacca *istana* (palace) is a reconstruction of the famous 15th century Istana of Sultan Mansur Shah. It was built in 1895 and houses the collections of Malaccan Sultans. It is the largest wooden palace in the Far East.



(Above) The ruins of St. Paul's Church stand on St. Paul's Hill. The church was completed in 1590 and once held the body of St. Francis Xavier.



(Right) St. John's Fort was built by the Dutch during the latter half of the eighteenth century.



(This page) Possibly the oldest Chinese temple outside of China is Cheng Hoon Teng temple in Jalan Tokong. The temple was founded in 1645 and built with materials imported from China. It features eaves decorated with mythological images handcrafted from thousands of pieces of brightly coloured porcelain and glass.

The temple's main hall is dominated by carved oak beams and exquisite lacquer work, with the central altar housing the Goddess of Mercy to whom the temple is dedicated.



(This page) The Malacca countryside is some of the most attractive in all Malaysia. Rice-fields, rubber plantations and traditionally styled Malay houses line the main Malacca coastal highway.

(Right) A tranquil sunset at Tanjong Bidara, one of Malacca's most popular beach resorts. It is situated off the main highway around 20 kilometres north of the capital.





Johor

The State of Johor covers the entire southern end of Peninsular Malaysia, and is linked to Singapore by a rail and road causeway. It is one of Malaysia's more developed states with a large agricultural industry producing the country's leading amounts of rubber, palm oil and pineapple.

Johor Bahru is the state capital and the gateway of Singapore. It is a busy town, combining traditional and modern architecture. The main places of interest are Istana Bukit Serene (home of the Sultan of Johor), Istana Besar (an old palace completed in 1866) and the impressive Abu Bakar Mosque which overlooks the Johor Straits. It was opened in 1900 and took eight years to build.

Other places of visit within the state include the village of Kota Tinggi, where



a waterfall cascades down over 35 metres to rocks and bathing pools below. On Johor's east coast is the popular beach resort of Desaru, where a variety of water sports can be enjoyed from the 25 kilometres of golden sands.

There are a number of undeveloped and beautiful islands off Johor's eastern coastline.

Pulau Rawa, Pulau Sibul and Pulau Tinggi are all fairly accessible by fishing boat, and have chalet accommodation for the visitor.

A roadside stall near famous Aw Potteries at Ayer Hitam.



To the north of Johor Bahru is the pleasant coastal town of Muar.

(Left) There are many well-preserved Chinese homes in the town.

(Above) The Muar mosque stands in landscaped gardens on the banks of the Muar River.





Many attractive Malay villages and hamlets surround Muar town. The area is almost totally agricultural with many rice-fields and rubber plantations.

The photographs on this page show just three examples of the lovely Malay houses in the Muar area.





(This page) In the centre of Johor Bahru stands a particularly resplendent Hindu temple with beautifully sculptured figures from Hindu mythology adorning the central tower.

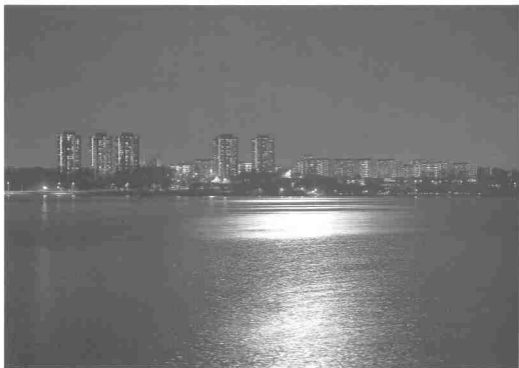




(Left) The Masjid Sultan Abu Bakar was completed in 1990, a few years after the death of the Sultan whose name it takes. The mosque, which took eight years to build, can accommodate 2,000 worshippers and stands in large grounds overlooking the Johor Straits.

(Below) A moonlight view across the causeway into Singapore.

(Right) The Mersing mosque stands high on a hill overlooking Mersing town, the surrounding countryside and the South China Sea.





Pahang

Pahang is the largest of Peninsular Malaysia's eleven states, with a land area of 36,000 sq. kilometres, much of which is covered by dense tropical rain-forest. Pahang formed part of ancient Hindu, Buddhist and Siamese kingdoms until it was taken over by Malay Sultans and later by the British.

Kuantan, the state capital, is a colourful and bustling town with good hotels, excellent restaurants and long white beaches. Many local handicrafts are produced in the villages of Pahang, batik and wood in Beserah near Kuantan, special seashell designs in Sungai Karang, and basketwork and *songket* cloth in many other towns.

Forty-four kilometres north of Kuantan is the royal town of Pekan, a pleasant town with many fine colonial buildings, and a well-planned museum. Pahang has many quality beach resorts including, the Hyatt Kuantan, Cherating Holiday Villa and Club Mediterranee. Off-shore, the tropical Pulau Tioman is the largest and most beautiful island. It is now accessible by air and sea.

For visitors seeking a respite from the heat and humidity, Pahang has cool and relaxing retreats, namely, Cameron Highlands, Genting Highlands and Fraser's Hill.



Selling flowers in Cameron Highlands.



Cameron Highlands can be reached from Tapah on the Penang - Kuala Lumpur highway.

A narrow, twisting road leads steadily up for sixty kilometres before reaching a high plateau at Tanah Rata, the area's main town.

(Left) A popular waterfall and rest stop on the road to Tanah Rata.

(Below) The Orang Asli are Malaysia's original jungle dwelling peoples. Many of their descendants still live, semi isolated, in the rain-forest surrounding the Cameron Highlands.



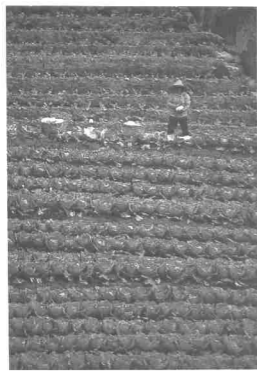


(This page) The Cameron Highlands' tea plantations are concentrated within a thirty kilometre radius of Tanah Rata. There are five main plantations all of which can be visited.

Most of the plantation employees tend to be Indian Malaysian families who live on the plantation in specially constructed workers villages. The steeply

sloping fields make the work very hard and generally the wages are not high.





Market gardening is a very productive business within the highlands. The cool yet humid climate is ideal for the cultivation of many vegetables and flowers. Most of the crops are grown on narrow ledges cut into steep hillsides. Vegetables produced in the Cameron Highlands are distributed all over Malaysia and many are exported into Singapore.





There are many idyllic tropical islands lying off the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. The largest and most developed of these is Pulau Tioman, an unspoiled island with sparkling white beaches, beautiful corals and excellent fishing. The main accommodation is at the Tioman Island Resort, although other less expensive alternatives can be found.

Pulau Tioman can be reached by motor launch from Mersing harbour, and by regular flights from Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

Other attractive islands with places to stay include, Pulau Rawa, Pulau Sibul and Pulau Tinggi.



Terengganu

Terengganu state stretches for 225 kilometres along a scenic coastline dotted with picturesque fishing villages and glorious beaches. The capital town is Kuala Terengganu, a fishing port and commercial centre situated at the mouth of the Terengganu River. As with most Malaysian towns the hustle and bustle of the early morning central market provides an interesting spectacle, but generally the pace of life is that of a market town at the heart of a rural community.

Traditional handicrafts still flourish in Terengganu, locally made handicrafts such as batik cloth, brassware, ceremonial swords (kris) and basketwork are on sale at the government run Mara centre. Interesting side trips from Terengganu can be made to three remote and unspoiled islands, Pulau Kapas,

Pulau Rendang and Pulau Perhentian.

The star attraction of the state is without doubt its annual nocturnal visitor the Giant Leatherback Turtle, possibly the largest reptile in the world. These enormous creatures come ashore along the deserted beaches of Rantau Abang between July and September to lay their eggs. The giant turtles can grow to a length of three metres and weigh over 500 kilograms.



Bird singing contest on the east coast. Birds sing in cages atop bamboo poles and expert judges listen.



The photographs on this page were taken in and around Marang, a fishing village 18 kilometres south of Kuala Terengganu. The area is very attractive and has a number of simple and inexpensive huts and guest houses available for visitors.

An interesting day trip from Marang is to visit Pulau Kapas, an uninhabited island with beautiful corals and emerald sea. The island lies six kilometres off the coast of Marang Village.







(These pages) The Central Market in Kuala Terengganu is a hive of activity from dawn until midday. Farmers and fishermen from all over the state come here to sell their fresh produce and daily catch. Bargaining is expected and prices are very reasonable.





(This page) Rantau Abang Village is one of the best places to watch the giant leatherback turtle. The turtles travel thousands of miles each year to lay their eggs on the beaches around Rantau Abang. They can be seen between June and September, and the Rantau Abang Visitors' centre has a hotel with facilities for turtle watching. There are many other places

to stay in this quiet and attractive area, which has some of the best beaches in the country.

(Right) Kuala Besut fishing village on the states northern boundary, is the main departure point for the unspoiled islands Pulau Perhentian and Pulau Redang.





Kelantan

Kelantan, which means "Land of Lightning", is characterised by a more relaxed and traditional way of life than many other Malaysian states.

The state economy is based mainly upon agriculture, with the more productive crops being rice, tapioca, tobacco, coconuts, corn and vegetables. The state also has a large fishing community, mostly working with traditional boats from small villages dotted along the coast. In recent years, the Kelantan cottage industries have become increasingly successful with traditional crafts producing batik cloth, *kain songket* (fine silk) ornate silverware and colourful tops and kites.

The state capital and royal town is Kota Bharu, a lively town lying on the south bank of the enormous Kelantan River. There are a number of interesting historical buildings in the town, many of which border Merdeka (independence) square.

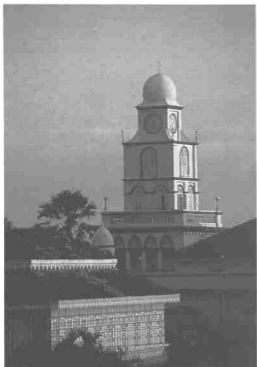
The enthralling daily bustle of the Kota Bharu market is not to be missed, and the weekly performances of traditional Kelantanese pastimes at the Cultural Centre are often entertaining.



The trishaw is still an essential method of transportation for the many people who live in and around Kota Bharu.

(Opposite) The Kota Bharu Central Market.





There are many fine buildings surrounding the Merdeka Square in Kota Bharu.

(Left) The Kelantan state mosque which took ten years to build was completed in 1926.

(Above) The Kelantan state museum, constructed in 1889, was originally the Istana Jahar (Palace) of Sultan Muhamad IV.

(Below) Sunset on the Kelantan River.





(Above) A profusion of brightly painted fishing boats line Kampung Sabak beach.

(Below) *Gasing* is a form of adult top spinning requiring great dexterity and precise timing. The *gasing*, or top, is launched from a tightly wound rope

onto a hard packed soil platform. It is quickly scooped up with a thin wooden bat and transferred onto a regulation holder with other competitors' tops. The top which spins the longest time will be declared the winner.





Kota Belud, Sabah.

East Malaysia



Sarawak

The riverine state of Sarawak occupies the north-west coastal strip of the vast island of Borneo. It is Malaysia's largest state with a land area of 124,967 kilometres. Sarawak has a population of over one million people including Malays, Chinese, Ibans, Bidayuh, Melanaus, Kayans, Kenyahs, Penans and other indigenous groups, all with their own culture and life style.

The development of Sarawak began in 1841 when the English adventurer James Brooke was made the first "White Rajah" of Sarawak by the Sultan of Brunei in return for helping to quell a local tribal rebellion. The Brooke dynasty, which included his nephew and eldest son, created Sarawak's borders, suppressed head-hunting, established peace and safeguarded the economy. In 1946, Charles Vyner Brooke ceded Sarawak to the British crown. The state became a member of the

Federation of Malaya in 1963.

Today, Sarawak retains many images of the distant past. In the capital Kuching, there are a number of well preserved historical buildings. Sarawak is a state of historical significance, with a variety of people, a rich culture, and magnificent geography. A state where tradition and friendly respect is a way of life.



A section of the Brooke Memorial which stands next to the river in Kuching town.



(Left) An intricately carved totem pole in the grounds of the new Sarawak museum.

(Above) The modern, moorish style Masjid Besar stands on the banks of the Kuching River in Kuching town.

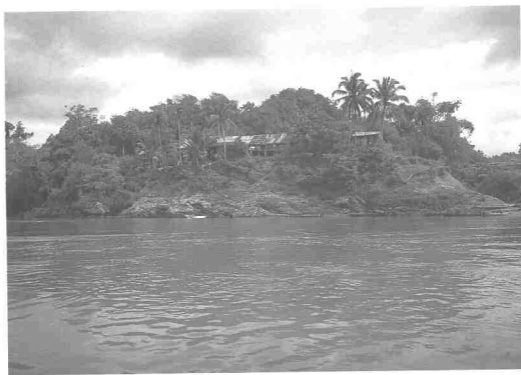
(Below) The imposing Sarawak museum in Kuching town was opened in 1891.

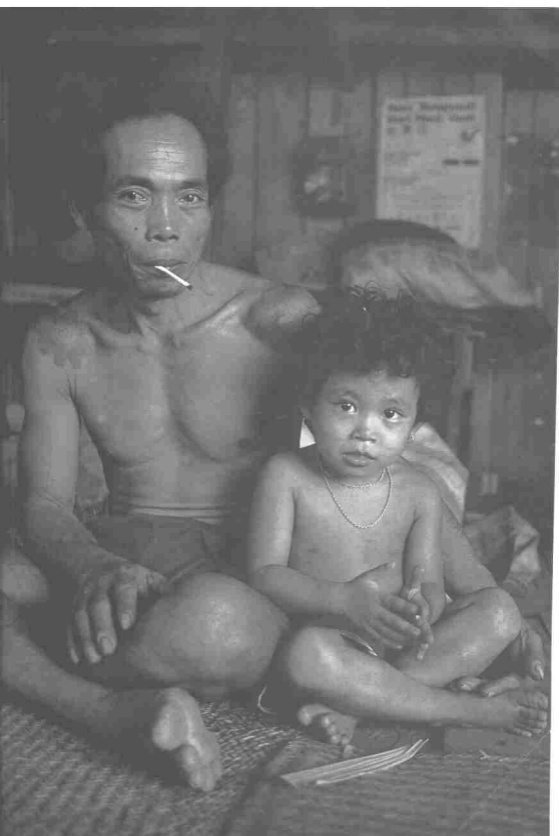




(These pages) Sibuh town is the gateway to rural Sarawak. Situated on the banks of the mighty Rajang River, its port and ferry terminal provide essential services for those living and working in the tropical rain-forest bordering the Rajang, Sarawak's longest river. Scattered along the banks of the river are the traditional long-houses of the Iban tribes, where up to

fifty families live a communal life together under one roof. Overnight visits to long-houses can be arranged through major hotels or travel agents. It is also possible to hire a boat and make your own way along the Rajang River stopping at long-houses recommended by local boatmen.







(This page) The Iban people are friendly and courteous, and despite their primitive living conditions and remote location, they are bright, healthy and extremely knowledgeable of the outside world. But the ancient, simple life style of the Iban is rapidly

changing, many of their children attend government schools, commercial logging operations are opening up the previously inaccessible jungle, and television is creeping ever nearer.





(This page) The Niah Caves are located in a remote area eighty kilometres from Miri town. They were first discovered in the 1870's, but were not considered of any great interest until some eighty years later, when the Sarawak museum decided to excavate the floor of the cave. What they found was truly incredible, five metres down, buried in soft bat guano deposits, a 40,000-year old homo sapiens skull was unearthed, the earliest known man in the East.

Millions of tiny swiftlets inhabit the Niah Caves, and their glutinous saliva, from which they build their nests is the most expensive delicacy in Borneo, the world renowned "birds nest soup".



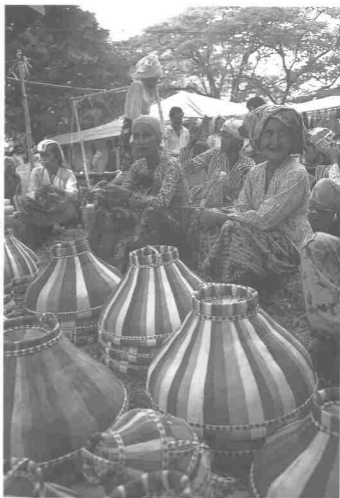
Sabah

Known as the "Land Below the Wind" for its location below the typhoon belt, Sabah is Malaysia's second largest state.

Tribal chieftains owing allegiance to the Sultan of Brunei ruled Sabah throughout its early history. In 1888, along with Brunei and Sarawak, Sabah became a British protectorate, this lasted until 1963 when Sabah became independent and joined the Federation of Malaya.

The economy of Sabah is dependant upon the exploitation of its natural resources which include oil, copper and timber. The state capital is Kota Kinabalu, commonly called K.K. It was founded in 1899 and formerly known as Jesselton. The most spectacular attraction in Sabah is without doubt the 4,101 metres Mount Kinabalu. It is located around eighty kilometres from K.K. and is now part of the Mount Kinabalu National Park.

Other interesting places include, the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, the colourful country market at Kota Belud, the Tunku Abdul Rahman National Park close to Kota Kinabalu and a divers haven at Sidapan Island off the coast of Semporna.



Food covers for sale at the Kota Belud Sunday market.



(Left) The morning's catch left to dry in the sunshine.

(Above) The state mosque, opened in 1977, is a fine example of contemporary Islamic architecture.

(Below) Early morning at Kampung Likas water village on the edge of Kota Kinabalu.





Some of Sabah's most attractive countryside is in the area surrounding Kota Belud, a sleepy little town at the base of the Crocker Mountain Range, about eighty kilometres from Kota Kinabalu.



(Above) An early morning view of the rice-fields around Kota Belud at planting time.

(Right) The humble water buffalo is one of the more unusual forms of transport in the area.





(Above) Horse and owner take a refreshing late afternoon dip in Kota Belud's Tempasuk River.



(Below) In many of Malaysia's states, most of the cultivation of the rice-fields is by mechanical rotavator, but here in Sabah much of the work is still completed by the timeless method of water buffalo and wooden plough.

(Right) The Kota Belud Mosque stands high on a hill overlooking the town.





(Left) An attractive Sabahan girl threshing rice in the fields around Kota Belud.

(This page) The main attraction in Sabah is the Mount Kinabalu National Park which was established in 1964 to protect the extraordinary animal and plant life on Mount Kinabalu, South East Asia's highest mountain.

The park is 90 kilometres from Kota Kinabalu, and accommodation can be arranged at the park's office in K.K. Mount Kinabalu is 4,101 metres high and the summit (Low's peak), can be reached by any fairly fit person in two days. The comfortable Laban Rata Resthouse (below) is situated 700 metres from the summit.





Coming to Malaysia

Passports

Every visitor is required to be in possession of a valid passport or any other travel document of identity recognised by the Government of Malaysia.

Visas

Tourists, both transit and non-transit, in possession of international passports and confirmed air or sea passages to a country outside Malaysia, and having enough funds to maintain themselves whilst in Malaysia do not need a visa and are permitted to enter Malaysia for up to 14 days.

The exceptions to this are, the nationals of India, Albania, People's Republic of China, Cuba, East Germany, Israel, North Korea, North Vietnam, Mongolia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Visas are issued by Malaysian Missions abroad.

Duty Free

Every visitor is allowed the following duty free items.

One litre spirits, 200 cigarettes or 200 grams cigar or tobacco.

Import Tax

Used portable items are normally exempted from import tax. It is advisable to carry receipt of purchase when bringing expensive items into Malaysia.

The importation of illegal drugs into Malaysia carries the death penalty.

Health Regulations Cholera and typhoid vaccination is recommended. Yellow fever vaccination is required for arrivals from an infected area. Malaria tablets are recommended.

Health Tips

Malaysia is generally free from major infectious diseases and has a good health record. Hospitals, dispensaries and clinics use modern drugs and equipment.

Tap water is generally safe for drinking, although it is perhaps better to drink bottled or boiled water, tea or coffee.



Climate

Malaysia's seasons follow the monsoon winds and these bring short periods of rain to the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia from September to December. The rains arrive later on the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak and last from November until February.

Malaysia's weather is mainly warm, sunny and humid all year round with temperatures ranging from 21 degrees celsius at night to 32 degrees celsius during the day.

What to Wear

Light, comfortable clothes, for both men and women would be best throughout the year. Some kind of head covering would be sensible if wandering in the midday sun.

Getting Around

Malaysia has a fine network of public transport systems. Trains, buses and outstation taxis tend to depart on time, (although arrival time cannot always be guaranteed).

Outstation Taxis

These taxis operate from state to state on a shared cost basis. Each person is charged a flat rate, and as soon as the taxi driver has four passengers travelling to the same destination, off he goes. The rates are very reasonable.

City Taxis

Generally speaking, city taxis operate only in Kuala Lumpur and Penang Island. In Kuala Lumpur the taxis are metered with 20% extra for use of the air-conditioner. In Penang, taxi drivers rarely seem to use meters and fares should be very carefully negotiated before setting off.

Buses

There are three types of buses in Malaysia.

Non air-conditioned buses ply fixed routes within each state, non air-conditioned and air-conditioned express buses provide a regular service between states. Prices are reasonable, and air-conditioned express buses are extremely comfortable.



Trains

Malaysian Railways provides two main lines for passenger services. The first runs from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur and continues along the west coast of the peninsular to Butterworth and Padang Besar at the Thai border. The other line branches off north of Kuala Lumpur at Gemas and runs through the rain-forest to Kota Bahru on the east coast of the peninsular. This line also meets the state Railway of Thailand line at the border. International overnight express train operate regularly between Singapore and Bangkok. The journey takes 36 hours.

Motoring

Cars for hire are available in most major towns and cities. Various rental companies can be found, including the international concerns Hertz and Avis. Hiring costs are reasonable and petrol is cheap. Before hiring any vehicle remember to check oil, tyres, lights and bodywork before departure. All rental companies include personal insurance and

collision damage waiver in their policies at a small extra cost. This should always be taken out.

An international driving permit is required to drive in Malaysia. Traffic moves on the left and the road system is generally good.

Trishaws

The trishaw is a popular means of travel in many Malaysian towns. Most trishaw drivers are well versed in the places of interest in their area. Always fix the cost of your journey before stepping into the trishaw.





Hotels and Accommodation

There is a wide variety of accommodation to be found throughout Malaysia, ranging from cheap wooded losemans on the beach to international resort luxury. Many hotels give discounts off season, so ask before you book. At the better hotels, a government tax and service charge will be added to the quoted rates.

The table below gives an approximate idea of the type of accommodation to be expected within a certain price range.

Budget MS10 - MS25

Room with double/twin beds, sheet and blanket. Ceiling fan. Perhaps wash basin, shower and toilet. Sometimes coffee shop/restaurant.

Comfortable MS25 - MS50

Room with double/twin beds, sheets and blankets, air-conditioning, toilet, shower and/or bath. Perhaps television, coffee shop/restaurant.

Luxury MS50 - MS150

Room with double/twin beds, air-conditioning, toilet, shower, bath, radio, television. Perhaps fridge/mini bar. Restaurant, coffee shop, swimming pool. Perhaps disco/night club, health centre, conference room.





Public Holidays and Festivals

January

New Year's Day. National holiday except in Johor, Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis and Terengganu.

Thaipongal. A harvest festival of Tamil speaking peoples marking the lucky Hindu month of Thai.

February

Chinese New Year. A National holiday. Celebrated throughout Malaysia.

Thaipusam. Public holiday in Penang, Perak and Selangor. A Hindu day of penance and thanksgiving. A spectacular occasion with many devotees carrying kavadi. Followers in Kuala Lumpur climb the 272 steps of Batu Caves temple to reach the temple shrine.

Melaka Festival. A yearly celebration with a variety of sea sports and colourfully decorated bullock carts.

Ban Hood Huat Hoay. A twelve day observance, celebrated at Kek Lok Si temple in Penang.

March

Chingay Procession. Chinese Malaysians carry enormous flags through the streets of Johor Bharu.

April

Hindu New Year. Religious ceremonies are held in homes and temples.

Good Friday. Celebrated by Christians to mark the day when Jesus was crucified.

Easter Sunday. Church services and choral singing in remembrance of the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

May

Bachok Festival. A two week cultural festival with shadow puppet plays, dance dramas, kite flying and top spinning competitions.

Wesak Day. Public holiday except Sabah and Labuan. The birthday of Lord Buddha.

Awal Ramadan. The first day of the fasting month for Muslims.

Penang Dragon Boat Race. Large numbers of colourful boats with up to 27 oars-men.



June

Turtle Watching. Giant Leather-back Turtles arrive at Terengganu's beaches to lay their eggs.

Dayak Festival. The Dayak people of Sarawak celebrate the end of the rice harvest.

Kite Flying. Up to 150 Merbok song birds compete in Kelantan.

July

Hari Raya Puasa. The end of the fasting month of Ramadan. National holiday.

Hungry Ghosts Festival. Month-long Chinese festival, includes puppet shows and Chinese opera.

August

National Day. August 31, Malaysia's Independence Day is celebrated throughout the country. National holiday.



September

Moon Cake Festival. Gentle Chinese celebration.

Hari Raya Haji. A day of prayer and feasting for Muslims. National holiday.

Nine Emperor Gods. Chinese festival with processions, prayers and fire walking.

October

Awal Muharam. First day of the Muslim New Year.

November

Deepavali. The Hindu "Festival of Lights".

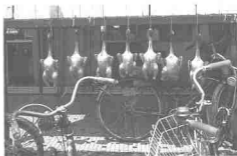
Loy Krathong. Buddhist religious water festival.

December

Festival of Penang. Month-long carnival with decorated floats, chingay procession, boat races etc.

Prophet Muhammad's Birthday. Muslims celebrate the Prophet's birthday (December, 5).

Christmas Day. National holiday. Christians celebrate the day when Christ was born.



Eating Out In Malaysia

Malaysia offers a multitude of dishes to suit every palate and pocket. The variety of cuisine is quit remarkable for a single country. Chinese, Malay, Indian, Thai, Indonesian and Western can be found everywhere. Some special local dishes are listed below.

Chinese

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Dim Sum | Various delicacies of sweet-meats for lunch |
| Mi Goreng | Thick yellow noodles fried with meat and vegetables |
| Mihun Goreng | Thin rice noodles fried with meat and vegetables |
| Chicken Rice | Roasted or steamed chicken on white rice |
| Steamboat | Chinese style fondue with chicken and seafood |

Malay

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Nasi Goreng | Fried rice |
| Nasi Lemak | Rice in coconut milk with curried anchovies |
| Sup Kambing | Spicy lamb soup |
| Rendang | Beef, chicken or mutton with spices and coconut milk |
| Gado-Gado | Mixed salad with peanuts, chillies, coconut milk |
| Ayam Percik | Barbecued marinated Chicken |
| Asam Laksa | Rice noodles in spicy fish soup |
| Ais Kacang | Sweet beans, jelly cubes, syrup on shaved ice |
| Ais Cendol | Coconut, palm-sugar, arrow-root on shaved rice |
| Sate | Marinated pieces of chicken, beef barbecued. |

Nyonya

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Curry Kapitan | Spicy chicken curry, ginger, lemon, coconut |
| Inche Kabin | Marinated chicken, chillies, coconut milk |



Indian

Nasi Kandar	Spicy meat and vegetable curry with rice
Murtabak	Savoury pancake with beef, chicken and onions
Roti Canai	Savoury pancake with curry sauce
Kimiah	Mutton in gravy
Chapati	Chrispy wheat bread
Rojak	Fruit with prawn paste, chillies and sugar

Malaysian Fruits

Rambutan

Red, furry fruit with large stone, sweet gelatin like flesh inside.

Mangosteen

Apple size, purple on the outside, delicious white fleshy segments inside. Purple skin can stain clothes.

Langsat

Yellow fruit about grape size. Inside is white and fleshy. Don't bite the stone it can be bitter.

Ciku

Looks like a brown egg, sweet brown flesh inside, do not eat the stones.

Durian

Malaysia's king of fruits. Large size, spiky skin, has a pungent smell. Yellow flesh tastes very rich.

Jack-fruit

Enormous fruit, green-brown mottled skin, fleshy segments with large stone inside.

Other local fruits include water-melon, banana, mango, papaya, pineapple and pomelo.

Useful Phrases In Malay

English	Malay		
Good morning	Selamat pagi	Post office	Pejabat pos
Good afternoon	Selamat petang	Street	Jalan
Good night	Selamat malam	Fried noodles	Mi goreng
Thank you	Terima kasih	Fried rice	Nasi goreng
You're welcome	Sama-sama	Milk	Susu
Yes	Ya	Water	Air
No	Tidak	Good	Baik
I don't know	Saya tidak tahu	Okay	Baiklah
Excuse me	Maafkan saya	One	Satu
How much	Berapa	Two	Dua
Too expensive	Itu sangat mahal	Three	Tiga
That's cheap	Itu murah	Four	Empat
I come from	Saya datang dari	Five	Lima
Please come in	Sila masuk	Six	Enam
Please sit down	Sila duduk	Seven	Tujuh
What is your name	Siapa nama kamu	Eight	Lapan
My name is	Nama saya	Nine	Sembilam
Today	Hari ini	Ten	Sepuluh
Tomorrow	Esok	Eleven	Sebelas
What	Apa	Twelve	Dua Belas
Why	Kenapa	Thirteen	Tiga Belas
Where	Di mana	Twenty	Dua puluh
Stop	Berhenti	Twenty-one	Dua puluh satu
Left	Kiri	Thirty	Tiga puluh
Right	Kanan	Thirty-one	Tiga puluh satu
More	Lagi	Forty	Empat puluh
To eat	Makan	Forty-one	Empat puluh satu
To drink	Minum	Fifty	Lima puluh
To sleep	Tidur	One hundred	Seratus
To bathe	Mandi	Two hundred	Dua ratus
To come	Datang	One thousand	Seribu
To go	Pergi		
To buy	Beli		
To sell	Jual		
I	Saya		
You	Kamu		
He, she	Dia		
Coffee shop	Kedai kopi		

*Opposite:
National Monument, Kuala Lumpur.*







George Town



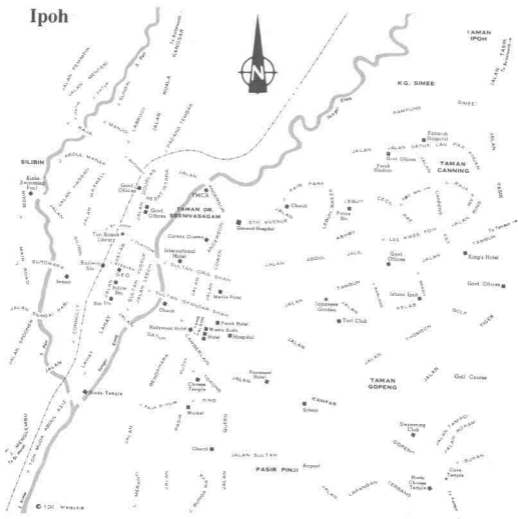
Kuching



Kota Kinabalu



Ipoh



Kuala Lumpur

TO TAMAN SEGAMBUH

TO ZOO NEGARA AND AQUARIUM

TO IPOH AND NORTH

TO KUALA TERENGGANU

TO KUALA KANGGAR

TO SEREMBAN

TO PUTRAJAYA

TO KUALA SELAYANG

TO KUALA LANGAT

TO KUALA KEMPAS

TO KUALA KANGAR

TO KUALA TERENGGANU

TO KUALA LANGAT

TO KUALA KEMPAS

TO KUALA KANGAR

TO KUALA TERENGGANU

TO KUALA LANGAT

TO KUALA KEMPAS

TO KUALA KANGAR

TO KUALA TERENGGANU

TO KUALA LANGAT



HOTELS

- A** APOLLO HOTEL
Tel 03-261-0011
- B** CITY HOTEL
Tel 03-441-146
- C** DASHRUH HOTEL
Tel 03-200-0019
- D** EQUATORIAL HOTEL
Tel 03-261-0007
- E** FEDERAL HOTEL
Tel 03-734-1956
- F** FORTUNA HOTEL
Tel 03-230-1002
- G** FURAMA HOTEL
Tel 03-230-1777
- H** GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL
Tel 03-431-8011
- I** GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL
Tel 03-431-8112
- J** HOLIDAY INN CITY CENTRE
Tel 03-290-9731
- K** HOLIDAY INN ON THE PARK
Tel 03-292-1941
- L** KUALA LUMPUR

- H** HILTON
Tel: 03-2607972
- N** KL MANDARIN
HOTEL
Tel: 03-2606000
- O** KUALA LUMPUR
MERLIN
Tel: 03-2488433
- P** KL STATION HOTEL
Tel: 03-2141181
- Q** MALAYA HOTEL
Tel: 03-2627220
- R** MALAYSIA HOTEL
Tel: 03-2628233
- S** MING COURT
HOTEL KL
Tel: 03-2619946
- T** REGENT HOTEL
Tel: 03-2413000
- U** PAN PACIFIC
HOTEL KL
Tel: 03-2620556
- V** PLAZA HOTEL
Tel: 03-2626255
- W** PRINCE HOTEL
Tel: 03-2749338
- X** PUTURAYA HOTEL
Tel: 03-2633300
- Y** PARK ROYAL
Tel: 03-2623058
- Z** SOUTH-EAST ASIA
HOTEL
Tel: 03-2628073
- AA** SHANGRI-LA
HOTEL KL
Tel: 03-2727286
- AB** SHIRAZ HOTEL
Tel: 03-2601151
- AC** THE LODGE
Tel: 03-2627132
- AD** WISMA BELIA
(MAYCI)
Tel: 03-2738813
- AE** YMCA (JALAN
PADANG BELIA)
Tel: 03-2749426
- AF** YWCA (JALAN
HANG JERAT)
Tel: 03-2625255
- AG** MIRAMA HOTEL
Tel: 03-2694977

