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PREFACE

TRAVEL IN MALAYSIA is a comprehensive travel book of Malaysia. This book is brought about by a desire to help the average tourist know more about this lovely country. Many tourists are unaware that there is so much to see and savour in this happy land.

There are several reasons why people travel. But most want to 'feel' the country on which they set their foot upon.

What would be the 'feeling' of Malaysia? There is so much to see: unforgettable landmarks, the greenery of premordial Malaysian jungles, the quaint little villages and above all the Malaysian people who you will agree are about the friendliest in the world. Take time to talk to them, visit their homes, and taste their spicy delicacies and when you return home you will always wish to come back.

In this book we have tried to give you everything that is worth seeing, visiting or sampling. Part One of this book gives in detail information about the country, its people, its culture and other relevant information for the tourist. Part Two gives you in detail the places of interest such as the hill resorts, national parks, beaches and towns. It also gives you a colourful glimpse of the people, their culture, religions and national pastimes. Part Three is essentially for the true hitch-hiker. In four chapters we take you from the capital, Kuala Lumpur right through the heart of Peninsular Malaysia - to the beach resort of Port Dickson, to the east coast and finally by train and bus through the west coastal plains ending at the border town of Padang Besar in the north. The hitch-hiking routes recommended have actually been 'tramped' by the writer.

Penerbitan Buku Panther wishes to express its heartfelt thanks to the Tourist Development Corporation, Malaysia for making freely available most of the photographs used in this books and also for permission to make use of information from their library. We also wish to record our grateful thanks to the Malaysian Department of Information for giving permission to use a number of photographs in this book.

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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

TRAVEL IN MALAYSIA has come of age. The first edition in 1979 was a pioneering venture. For the first time a vast variety of information on travel in Malaysia was published in a consolidated way in a single volume. Tourists have found this book very useful because of the accurate descriptions of peoples and places and the very detailed street guides, maps and sketch maps which have helped them find their way through the country with ease.

The Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia and the Pacific Area Tourist Association in San Francisco have highly commended TRAVEL IN MALAYSIA.

The present edition has been completely updated and the publishers are confident that readers who use this book will find it comprehensive and a very useful reference during their visit to this pleasant and happy land called Malaysia.

1.5.79

Penerbitan Buku Panther

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

TRAVEL IN MALAYSIA was primarily meant for the foreign tourist. It was written with the aim of helping the foreign tourist to see as much of this beautiful land called Malaysia, economically and comfortably. But this book has attracted people in Malaysia and Singapore as well. They have come to rely on TRAVEL IN MALAYSIA for their travels in and around the country. They have found the numerous maps and sketch maps and the comprehensive list of hotels and other tourist services listed in TRAVEL IN MALAYSIA a great help and an invaluable guide.

In this edition the numerous bus fares and taxi fares which were listed in previous issues have been 'scrapped' because of the constant hike in these fares caused by rising oil prices.

The increased fares and hotel rates will not deter the growth of tourism in Malaysia. Even though the era of cheap travel has ended, Malaysia will still draw a greater number of tourists to her golden shores.

1.11.80

Penerbitan Buku Panther

PREFACE TO FOURTH EDITION

The 1982 Edition of TRAVEL IN MALAYSIA has been revised and updated. New features such as that on Chinatowns have been included in this edition. We wish to thank the numerous advertisers who have continued to give their support to this publication. We also wish to express our grateful thanks to **Dato Hamzah bin Abdul Majid, Deputy Chairman and Director-General of Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia** for his very encouraging Message.

1.4.82

Penerbitan Buku Panther

***Director-General of the
Tourist-Development Corporation, Malaysia***



Datuk Hamzah bin Abdul Majid



TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION MALAYSIA
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From Desk of Director General

MESSAGE FROM ENCIK HANAFI ABDUL MALIQ,
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN/DIRECTOR GENERAL,
TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF MALAYSIA

I am pleased to forward this message for inclusion in the latest edition on "Travel in Malaysia" a guide book for tourists visiting Malaysia, published by Suku Panther.

"Travel In Malaysia" has now become one of the standard reference guides on Malaysia. Besides containing a wealth of information of particular interest to visitors to the country, it also provides useful pointers on how a tourist can make the most of his stay in Malaysia.

As a destination, Malaysia has plenty to offer. The contrasting features of the country in terms of its plural society, its scenic beauty and cultural variety will please even the most discerning tourist.

"Travel In Malaysia" no doubt will prove to be invaluable in assisting the visitor to know more about Malaysia and will indeed be a useful addition to the library of those who love travelling.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Messrs. Suku Panther for their effort in bringing out regular editions of this book.

Welcome To Malaysia!


(HANAFIS BIN ABDUL MALIQ)



PACIFIC AREA TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

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18 December 1978

Penerbitan Buku Panther Panther Books
P. O. Box 705
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Dear Sirs:

This is in reply to your letter and your book "Travel in Malaysia" which is published by you. I would like to send you my congratulations on such an outstanding work.

Having lived in Indonesia and having had the opportunity of visiting Malaysia many times, I can only say that the book is extremely thorough for anyone wishing to see your country in depth. You have covered all the major areas so that anyone could use this guide as his major source of information.

May I also complement you on the excellent use of maps and photos. A great help when it comes to the first time tourist!

Again, our congratulations.

Sincerely,

Lois K. Brett
Press & Public Relations

LKB

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TEN POPULAR QUESTIONS

For the average tourist, the best way to see Malaysia is to travel around the country, meet the people, talk to them and observe their customs. Tourists visiting Malaysia for the first time sometimes are afraid to talk to the people and tend to keep to themselves. But here in Malaysia, we have the friendliest people in Asia, any one of whom will be prepared to help the foreigner find his way and make him feel at home.

Here are answers to ten questions which most tourists and industrialists ask on landing in Malaysia.

How is Malaysia governed?

By a constitutional monarchy under a parliamentary democracy. The chief of state, chosen by the hereditary Sultans, is advised by The Prime Minister, who is the chief of government. He is elected by universal adult suffrage as a member of the legislature for a term not exceeding five years. Since independence, there have been four Prime Ministers, all leaders of the same coalition party that represents all ethnic groups. The country is well served by a civil service and a judiciary with a proven record for efficiency and honesty.

Who are the Malaysians?

Malaysia is a multiracial society; the major ethnic groups are Malays (53%), Chinese (35%), Indians, Pakistanis and others (12%). In Sarawak and Sabah, there are in addition indigenous Ibans and Kadazans. All Malaysians are equal under the law.

What about travel?

It is easily possible to travel from one end of the country to another by plane, rail, taxi or by express bus. The fares are about the cheapest in Asia. As an example, the taxi fare for a 2½ hour journey

from Kuala Lumpur to Malacca (a place of great historical interest and ninety four miles away) is only about US4.

Is the foreigner welcome in Malaysia?

Most warmly welcomed — as a tourist or as a resident partner in industrial development. Both will find here one of the cleanest, healthiest and most pleasant countries in Asia. The climate is equable with no extremes. Amenities for good living abound—clean beaches offer swimming; clear waters for skin diving and wonderful fishing; the hill country clean, cool air; and there are championship golf courses. For the children of foreign residents, there are excellent international schools.

Is there a language barrier?

Not for the English speaking. Malay is the national language; Chinese and Tamil are widely spoken, but English is the mandatory second language of instruction in all schools. It is widely used in commerce, industry, and government.

What about Malaysian living standards?

Malaysia has the highest per capita income in Asia, next to Japan (not counting Singapore). The living standard is virtually uniform throughout Malaysia. The Government follows a policy of dispersing industry throughout the country.

What is the standard of education?

Free primary education is offered for the first six years; technological and vocational training as well as academic courses are provided at the secondary level. University enrollment now exceeds 10,000 and is rising. Literacy is high in the predominant age groups — 93% in the years 6–24; 68% in the years 25–44. Malaysia is a young country; 45.5% of its growing population is under age 15; 95% under age 60.

Is labour readily available?

Malaysia's rate of unemployment exceeds 7% and the Government seeks to create 600,000 new jobs in the next five years. Notwithstanding a high per capita income, wage rates are among the lowest in the region. Factory workers can be hired for approximately US \$2.50 per day. Productivity is high and foreign companies find Malaysians responsible, eager to learn, and quick to adapt to industrial operations. Collective bargaining is sanctioned by law but membership in unions must be voluntary; the law reserves to management certain prerogatives, i.e., the right to hire and fire. Malaysia is one of the few countries where man-hours lost due to strikes have declined.

Are factory sites easily acquired?

Yes. More than 33 industrial estates throughout east and west Malaysia offer established facilities—power, water, telecommunications. In these

estates, standard factory units for small or medium sized operations are available. Land for construction, depending on location, is offered at rates from 5 cents (U.S.) per square foot to 54 cents (U.S.) For export orientated industries, free trade zones are readily available.

What about shipping and transportation facilities?

Two major ports, Penang in the north and Port Kelang centrally located on the west coast, offer all facilities including containeriza-

tion. Other facilities are being expanded. West Malaysia is interconnected by a modern highway network of more than 11,000 miles and an efficient rail system north and south. Kuala Lumpur, a modern airport on major international jet routes, offers swift direct passenger and air freight services to principal cities of the region and the world. Malaysia's telecommunications are among the best in Asia. One in every 13 Malaysian homes has a telephone.

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USEFUL TIPS

Malaysia welcomes all visitors and tourists, whether it be on an extended stay or a brief stopover.

Visitors are however requested to respect the laws and the general social climate prevailing in the country. By doing so, they will be spared unnecessary embarrassment and inconveniences during their stay here. Here are eleven useful tips:—

Smoking is prohibited in a number of public places — lifts, cinemas and theatres, as well as, in public buses.

Littering in public places, on the roads and into drains is an offence that can get you a fine of up to \$500. Take care not to litter — even though it may only be a sweet wrapper or a cigarette butt.

Long Hair: The authorities frown on 'hippies' or people who look like 'hippies'. Please note that long-haired people could sometimes be mistaken for 'hippies'.

Drugs: Malaysia's anti-drugs laws are severe and carry, in

certain cases, the death sentence. The abuse of drugs too is considered a serious offence. Visitors to Malaysia are reminded to disassociate themselves from drug peddlers at all costs. Keep away from dangerous drugs as well as from those whom you suspect to be pushing or taking drugs.

Gambling: The games of chance sanctioned by the authorities are: the state run lottery draws held every twenty days or so by the Social Welfare Lotteries Board; three digit lotteries organised by the various turf clubs or their

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authorised agencies; four-digit lotteries conducted by Empat Nomor Ekor Berhad (ENE), and race course betting in the various turf clubs every Saturday and Sunday.

All other forms of gambling are illegal. Be careful not to be pulled into a game of cards or chance by anyone, even if it be in the privacy of a home, a massage parlour or a hotel room.

Tipping: If you are satisfied, you can use 10% of the value of your bill in a hotel or restaurant as a guide. For an errand by a bellboy or a porter, 20 cents to \$2 would be reasonable depending on the kind of errand run. Tipping in most leading hotels is not necessary since a 10% cover charge is added to the bill.

Public Transport: When travelling by bus, have loose change ready or better still, the exact fare if you know it. During peak hours, when buses are full, bus conductors have little time to change big notes. If you are taking a taxi, travel by a licensed cab which is easily recognisable. Take care to see that the driver turns on the fare meter so that you will not be overcharged. If you are out shopping, give your destination and do not be taken in by taxi drivers who promise you reliable shops.

Places of Worship: Remember to remove your shoes before entering a mosque or an Indian temple. While people pray, it is polite for those not participating to

quietly stand aside. Also ask politely for permission to take photographs. The request is seldom refused. Make it a point to wear proper attire and not brief skirts or shorts.

Thefts: While thefts involving tourists are negligible, do take the normal precautions. When leaving your hotel room, see that it is securely locked if you are leaving any valuables around. For the more precious valuables, most hotels offer safety boxes as an added facility. When out in the streets, avoid carrying too much cash with you. Preferably, have your money in travellers' cheques which can be redeemed in the event of theft or loss.

Snatch Thieves: Beware of motor cycle snatch thieves, especially in Penang. Whenever possible, if walking go against the traffic.

Emergency: In case of emergency, head for the nearest police station or police beat base (pondok polis). You could also wave down the friendly mobile police patrol car or motor cyclist. Malaysian police are ever ready to help any tourist.

If you need medical treatment, you could go to the nearest Government Hospital or Health Centre. The out-patients' department at any hospital is open twenty four hours a day and medical treatment or examination by a Government medical officer is free.

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MALAYSIA

— BASIC READING



MALAYSIA covers an area of about 129,000 square miles. It occupies two distinct regions. Peninsular Malaysia which extends south/south east from the narrow Kra isthmus to the Republic of Singapore, and the north-western coastal area of the island of Borneo. The two regions are separated by about 400 miles of the South China Sea. A number of small islands off the coast of Malaya, adjacent to Singapore, and off the Borneo coast, are also within its borders. It has land frontiers with Thailand on the Asian mainland and with the Republic of Indonesia (about 900 miles) in the island of Borneo. Across the narrow Straits of Malacca lies the Indonesian island of Sumatra.

CLIMATE

Malaysia lies close to the equator between latitudes 1° and 7° north and longitudes 100° and 119° east. Both of its main regions, Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia, are open to maritime influences and are subject to the interplay of the wind systems which originate in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. The year is commonly divided into the southwest and northeast monsoon seasons which in time correspond roughly with the summer and winter of the northern hemisphere. In Peninsula Malaysia, the months between the two monsoon periods are generally the wettest, though on the east coast the period of the northeast monsoon brings the greatest amount of rain. In Sarawak, from the beginning of October until nearly the end of February, the northeast monsoon brings heavy rain, particularly in the coastal belt. From April to July, a mild southeast monsoon occurs and, during the period, rainfall often occurs in the form of afternoon thunderstorms. In Sabah, the northeast monsoon lasts from October or November until March or April, and the southwest monsoon from May to August with interim periods of indeterminate winds between the two monsoons. On the west coast, the wettest seasons occur during the southwest monsoon period and the interim periods, while on the east coast the heaviest rainfall occurs during the north-east monsoon. Rainfall averages about 100 inches through-

out the year, though the annual fall varies from place to place and from year to year. The driest part of Malaysia is Jelebu in the State of Negri Sembilan with an average of 65 inches, and the wettest place, Maxwell Hill (near Taiping in the State of Perak) with 198 inches a year. Singapore's annual rainfall is 95 inches. A large area of Sarawak receives between 120 and 160 inches of rain. In Sabah, rainfall varies from 60 to 160 inches. The highest rainfall is in the southwest (Beaufort and Labuan) and the lowest in the interior, where it is more evenly distributed.

The average daily temperature throughout Malaysia varies from 70°F. to 90°F. though in higher areas, temperatures are lower and vary widely. At Cameron Highlands in the State of Pahang, the extreme temperatures recorded are 79°F and 36°F. Relative humidity is generally high everywhere.

TOPOGRAPHY

Peninsular Malaysia consists essentially of an east and a west coastal plain between which the central mountain ranges run roughly north to south. These ranges reach 7,000 feet in certain places — the highest peak, Gunong Tahan, is 7,186 feet — and from them run many streams and rivers, the largest being the Perak River, towards the Straits of Malacca and the Pahang River, towards the South China Sea. At their sources and in their upper reaches, the rivers are quick-flowing, often with tortuous rapids

and precipitous gorges. In the lower reaches, the descent to the coastal plain is more gradual and the water takes on a muddy colour from contamination with the lowland silts through which the rivers meander before reaching the coast. On the west coast, the lower courses of the rivers sometimes lie through swampy land, while on the east coast, their entrance into the sea is sometimes impeded by sand bars created by powerful on-shore currents.

The Borneo territories consist in general of an alluvial and often swampy coastal plain, of more hilly rolling country further inland and of mountain ranges in the interior. The rivers rise in the interior ranges and flow down through steep gorges and over rapids. In Sarawak, the highest peak is Mount Murud (7,910 feet) and the largest river is the Rejang which is 350 miles long and navigable for 100 miles. In Sabah, the central mountain ranges rise more abruptly from the west coast. They are generally about 4,000 to 6,000 feet in height, but Mount Kinabalu rises to 13,455 feet and is the highest peak in Malaysia. Many rivers flow north-west and east to the South China and Sulu seas. The largest, the Kinabatangan, is navigable for considerable distances and waters the most extensive plain in the territory.

The greater part of Malaysia is still covered by dense, tropical rain-forest, the proportion of forest land

being higher in East Malaysia than in Peninsular Malaysia which is more developed. On the plains, the tropical forest forms an almost unbroken canopy of a hundred feet or so above the ground, but in the higher mountains, it tends to thin out and shows considerable variation in flora. In the swampy areas, the high forest is replaced by a swamp flora often terminating in mangroves. The coastal plains have been cleared, but development is altogether much more advanced on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia than elsewhere, and here are to be found the major towns and cities and large areas of land given over to tin mining, rubber planting, oil palm, pineapple and rice cultivation.

FLORA

The climate in this region is ideal for uninterrupted plant growth; thus about 70 per cent of Malaysia is covered with tropical rain forest. In these forests are immense trees, 120 to 150 feet high. The flora contains about 15,000 species of plant life of which 6,000 are trees. The most important is the Dipterocarpaceae which provides most valuable timber. The notable types of timber are Changan, Balan, Merbau, Keruing, Kapar, Kempas, Meranti and Jelutong.

The *Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis*, locally known as Bunga Raya, is one of Malaysia's commonest flowers as well as the national flower.

Lianas (large woody creepers), epiphytes such as orchids, ferns

and aroids, and many other parasites are found in abundance.



By boat through the upper reaches of the Pahang River to Taman Negara, Malaysia's National Park.

FAUNA

The Malaysian jungle abounds with an enormous variety of wild life. The tiger takes pride of place, being the national animal. Panthers and leopards are occasionally encountered.

The elephant is the largest known indigenous animal found while another herbivore, the seladang, is the largest member of the wild ox family known in the world. Three animals are totally protected: the tapir and two species of rhinoceros.

Among the better known animals are the Orang Utan and the

pelandok or the mousedeer which figures in Malay folklore. Besides, there are other lesser animals like the proboscis monkeys, tree-shrews, slow loris, tarsiens, squirrels and wild boar.

Malaysia is rich in its bird-life with more than 500 species, some migratory. The familiar ones found in populated areas are the sparrow, cuckoo, night-jar, magpie, robin and mynah. The merbok and the mynah are singing birds. The colourful ones are the peafowl, drogons, broadbills, pittas, argus pheasants, golden auriholes, kingfishers, the tukangs and sunbirds.



A herd of seladang(gaur), one of the most difficult animals to hunt in Malaysia, at a salt lick in Taman Negara.

BIG GAME HUNTING

The seasoned big game enthusiast will find it most difficult hunting by spooring in dense tropical jungles of Malaysia. It is in tracking the gaur and the elephant that the seasoned big game enthusiast will experience the most difficult form of hunting.

The gaur or seladang as it is known in Malaysia may be seen at sunrise and late afternoon when they visit remote clearings in deep forests to graze. None of the other animals may be seen by day except in the salt licks in the National Game Reserve in Pahang in Peninsular Malaysia. We also have the tiger, leopard, bear, sambhur barking deer and serow.

For the successful hunting of seladang or elephant, the hunter must be physically fit, keen and be prepared to rough it out, sometimes for days at a stretch. The early start before dawn is the best time to begin an elephant-hunt. This approach is more likely to be successful since the elephant, particularly, is on the move up to about noon before it searches for a cluster of thorn rattans for a safe snooze.

Seladang however, are far more wary in their forest wanderings and they hardly make any noise while moving. They also lie down to ruminate by ten in the morning. Spooring has to be done most painstakingly and a close watch kept for the slightest movement ahead.

A high standard of sporting guile and skill will be needed to bag a tiger. With many people in the kampongs and villages owning shot guns and shots being taken against it at every opportunity, the tiger has become a very careful animal and it will take a lot of patience and very cunning scheming to bag one.

Spooring sambhur in dense forest requires slow and careful progress and the lucky big game hunter should be prepared for disappointment when he finds that the reward for his patient and exacting tracking is a specimen with poor horns or it may even be a hornless pedicel.

Tourists interested in big game hunting should consult the game warden in every state capital except Penang and Malacca. In most cases, permission from the police to hunt must also be obtained.

EARLY HISTORY

PENINSULAR Malaysia was significant at a very early epoch in human history as a land bridge between continental Asia and the lands of the south-west Pacific and it was one of the routes by which the prehistoric people of Indonesia, Melanesia and Australia travelled to their future homes. Archaeological research in Malaysia has provided evidence of settlement from very ancient times; indeed, in the Niah Caves, in Sarawak, there is evidence of human life before

50,000 B.C. By the beginning of the Christian era, iron age settlements had been established and there is evidence, from that period, of well-developed commercial and trade contacts between settlements in Kedah, South Johore and Santubong, in west Borneo, with South China and with India and the west. It has indeed been speculated that the trade of the Golden Chersonese of classical times may well have included the products of west Borneo.

The earliest Malay kingdoms seem to have been in the north of the Malay peninsula where Kedah formed part of the Buddhist kingdom of Langkasuka, which was on a significant commercial and cultural route between India and Cambodia. Another Buddhist Malay kingdom arose later in east Sumatra. This was the State of Sri Vijaya based in Palembang. By the ninth century, it had conquered Langkasuka, Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang and was overlord of the Malay peninsula. Colonists from Palembang also settled in the island of Singapore in the thirteenth century, founding the separate kingdom of Temasek. Soon after this, Sri Vijaya fell. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, there arose in Java the powerful Hindu empire of Majapahit, the influence of which also extended northward to Borneo. Though the Brunei Malays are now all Muslims, the State's traditional ceremony, the royal procedure and the nomenclature of court officials still preserve

Hindu elements which were probably introduced when the country was under Majapahit influence.

Islam, brought by Arab traders, reached the Malay world in the thirteenth century, the kingdom of Melayu in east Sumatra being one of the first States to adopt Islam as its religion. Melayu never extended its rule over the Malay peninsula, but there is evidence to show that in the mid-fourteenth century, by which time Majapahit had overrun and destroyed the settled parts of Malaya and the kingdoms of Temasek, Palembang and Melayu, Islam had succeeded in establishing itself in parts of Malaya.

The destruction of Temasek by Majapahit and the subsequent occupation of the island of Singapore by a Thai army, led to the rise of Malacca to which the exiled Temasek ruler, Parameswara, a prince of Palembang origin, had fled. In 1406, Parameswara received the recognition of the Ming Emperor of China who promised protection against the threat from the Thais now exerting pressure from the north after the withdrawal of Majapahit. In 1414, Parameswara embraced Islam and thereafter, the influence of Arab teachers and traders and contact with the Arabic world increased. It is significant nevertheless that Parameswara's successor still adopted the Sri Vijaya title of Sri Maharaja. At the same time, Malacca continued to cultivate its political and trade

connections with China, and as a result of its two-way trade with East Asia and with the Indian and Islamic worlds, it prospered increasingly. In the mid-fifteenth century, the Golden Age of Malacca dawned. It was the time of Hang Tuah, the greatest of Malacca's warriors. Conquests were made in Malaya and Sumatra and the wealth and prestige of the State increased. From Malacca, the influence of Islam continued to spread in the Malay world and in the peninsula it gradually replaced Hinduism. Often, Islam was carried by the merchant princes and traders who were an important element in Malacca's population.

By the early fifteenth century, the influence of Islam had also spread to Borneo where it was adopted by the powerful State of Brunei which now controlled the trade of the area. In Borneo, as in Malaya, the same cultural and commercial influences — from the Islamic world and India and from China — were thus at work. But in the early sixteenth century, these influences were joined by another which soon had far-reaching effects on the political and commercial life of the area.

In 1509, a Portuguese fleet sent by Albuquerque reached Malacca and in 1521 the first western expedition to circumnavigate the globe arrived at Brunei town.

The capture of Malacca by the Portuguese in 1511 destroyed the



St. Paul's Hill with the ruins of the Church of Our Lady where the great St. Francis Xavier was once buried.

Malay empire which had controlled the peninsula and the east coast of Sumatra, and a period of Malay adversity followed. The Malacca dynasty established a new Sultanate based on the Riau islands and

Johore, but Riau-Johore was never able to re-establish control over Malacca which became the centre of Portuguese influence over the trade of South and East Asia. In 1641, the Dutch seized Malacca

in order that it should no longer rival their own commercial centre at Batavia, but they in turn had to face the hostility of Riau-Johore. The Riau-Johore State, to the discomfiture of the Dutch, was at the beginning of the eighteenth century able to dominate the whole of western Malaya (apart from Malacca) except in the north, where Kedah together with the east coast States of Kelantan and Trengganu, had again come under Thai influence. As the century wore on, however, Riau-Johore declined in power and in 1743, Selangor achieved independence under a Bugis dynasty to be followed in 1773 by the Minangkabau States of Negri Sembilan. Perak whose first ruler was the son of the last Malacca sultan, preserved its existence against the Bugis, but, as their power declined, found itself harassed by the Thais from the north.

The triumph of Islam over the greater part of the Malay world (Majapahit had fallen early in the sixteenth century to the new Javanese Islamic kingdoms) provided the Malays with a unifying influence which neither the Portuguese nor the Dutch, despite their military power, could destroy. The trading influence of the Dutch and later the British, nevertheless resulted in the disintegration of the larger Malay political units whose territories tended to become separate sultanates. Thus, when the

Riau royal family divided into two branches, one under British and the other under Dutch influence, the officials of the State who ruled Pahang and Johore assumed the positions of independent princes. Similarly, after the beginning of the seventeenth century, the power of Brunei over Borneo declined as the Dutch established trading centres in the south and east of the island, until, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, it included only its present territory, Sarawak and parts of Sabah.

MODERN HISTORY

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

After a two-month campaign, Malaya and the Borneo Territories were overrun by the Japanese who ruled until the surrender in September, 1945.

STIRRINGS OF NATIONALISM

Before World War II, there were stirrings of Malay nationalism in the country channelled through various organizations. During the Japanese occupation, nationalism and anti-colonialism struck deeper roots. In 1946, the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) was formed to articulate the demands of nationalists and spearhead the struggle for national independence.

POST-WAR MALAYA

The British Military Adminis-

tration was set up immediately after the War. The Straits Settlements were disbanded and Singapore became a Crown Colony. The British created the Malayan Union in April, 1946, which included Malacca, Penang and the nine Malay states.

The Malayan Union was abandoned in 1948 following strong opposition from Malay nationalists. Dissatisfaction arose because of the transfer of powers from the Malay Rulers to the British Crown. In its place, emerged the 1948 Federation of Malaya Agreement. This agreement provided for a High Commissioner and a Federal Legislative Council with considerable authority left to the State and Settlement governments.

Further steps were subsequently taken towards self-government. In March 1956, a Constitutional Commission was appointed. The constitutional proposals of the Commission were, after modification by the ruling Alliance Party, enacted into the Malayan Constitution. On August 31, 1957, Merdeka or independence was proclaimed.

POST-WAR NORTH BORNEO AND SARAWAK

After a brief period of British military administration, the government of the region was re-organised in 1964. North Borneo with Labuan became a Crown Colony administered by a Governor assisted by

an Advisory Council. A new constitution in 1950 replaced the advisory council with executive and legislative councils.

Sarawak became a Crown Colony in 1946, when the last Rajah handed over the territory to the Crown. The Colony was administered by a Governor assisted by an executive council (called the Supreme Council) and a legislature (Council Negri).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS IN NORTH BORNEO AND SARAWAK

In 1960, the North Borneo unofficial membership of the executive and legislative councils was increased to form a majority. April 1963 marked the elections for the local authorities which in turn functioned as electoral colleges for election of members to the state legislature. Thus by August, prior to becoming a member state of Malaysia, North Borneo had a state cabinet with a chief minister and a state legislature with an elected majority.

Sarawak received a new constitution in August 1956, whereby there was a majority of elected members. From 1959, there was a three-tier system where elected members of district and divisional advisory councils chose from among themselves members of the Council Negri.

These elections stimulated peo-

ple towards greater awareness of self-government. In March 1963, the Council Negri amended the constitution for greater local autonomy. Elections held in mid-August on the basis of the new provisions resulted in the pro-Malaysia Alliance Party winning by an overwhelming majority.

By January 1966, Indonesia's confrontation acquired a lesser degree of intensity as leaders in Indonesia were involved in the formation of a new government. In June, a peace pact to end Confrontation was agreed upon. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed on August 31, 1967. Malaysia and Philippines normalised diplomatic relations on June 3, 1966.

In August 1967, the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) comprising Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia was inaugurated in Bangkok with the aim of promoting and stimulating regional co-operation for social-well-being and economic progress.

REALISATION OF MALAYSIA

In January 1962, an Anglo-Malayan Commission was set up to ascertain the views of the people of North Borneo and Sarawak on the formation of Malaysia proposed by the then Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Its findings showed a substantial majority of the people in favour of Malaysia. Subsequently, an inter-government committee consisting of Malaya, Britain, North Borneo and Sarawak was established to work out details including the special interests of the Borneo states. By September 1962, the legislatures of North Borneo and Sarawak agreed to the new federation.

However, there was opposition to the formation of Malaysia from the governments of Indonesia and the Philippines, each for their own reasons. This resulted in a meeting between Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines in which it was agreed that recognition would be afforded if the wishes of the people of Borneo could be ascertained. The UN Secretary-General's report in September confirmed the peoples' wishes. Malaysia was thus founded on September 16, 1963, as a federation of the states of Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore.

The Philippines deferred recognition of Malaysia and subsequently broke off diplomatic relations with her. Indonesia's opposition took the form of a Konfrantasi (confrontation). In the midst of confrontation, Singapore separated from the federation on August 9, 1965.

THE EMERGENCY

In 1948, Communist terrorists in Malaya launched a campaign

of violence and murder to paralyse the economic recovery of the country. A state of emergency was declared. Twelve years of unremitting struggle followed, with the terrorists gradually being destroyed. The Emergency was lifted in 1960.

INDEPENDENCE

A new constitution was introduced in 1955. This transferred the responsibility of government to the elected representatives of the people. For the first time, the Federal Legislative Council had an elected majority. In the first Federal general elections held in the same year, the Alliance Party — a coalition of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) and the Malayan Indian Congress (MIC) — swept 51 of the 51 seats and led the drive for independence.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution of Malaysia is the supreme and overriding law of the country. It sets out a broad framework for the governance of the country, laying down the rights of the individual and the extent to which and in what circumstances the executive may limit these rights.

The Constitution guarantees liberty of the person; protection against retrospective criminal laws and repeated trials; equality before the law; freedom of movement; freedom of speech, assembly and association; freedom of religion;

and the right to property.

The Constitution does not legislate in detail, but distributes the power of governance in the manner required in a parliamentary democracy of free people.

The Constitution may be amended by Parliament if a two-thirds majority is secured.

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament of Malaysia comprises the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and two Houses: the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives) and the Dewan Negara (Senate).

The Dewan Rakyat consists of 154 members — 114 from Peninsular Malaysia, 24 from Sarawak and 16 from Sabah. The life of the House of Representatives is five years.

The Dewan Negara has a membership of 58, made up of 26 elected and 32 appointed members. Each state legislature, acting as an electoral college, elects two senators: they may be members of the state legislative assembly or otherwise. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints the other 32 members.

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints the Cabinet — a council of Ministers — to carry out the executive functions of the government. It consists of a Prime Minister and a number of Ministers who must all be Members of Parliament.

The Government is staffed by persons largely recruited by the Public Services Commission. About 200,000 people are employed by Government.

His Majesty the **Yang di-Pertuan Agong** (King or Supreme Sovereign) is the Supreme Head of Malaysia and as such has precedence over all other persons. His Consort, the **Raja Permaisuri Agong** takes precedence immediately after him. Every act of government flows from his authority although (excluding the few matters in which he retains a personal discretion) he acts on the advice of Parliament and the Cabinet. The appointment of a Prime Minister lies within his discretion, and he has the right to refuse to dissolve Parliament even against the advice of the Prime Minister. As fountain of Justice, he appoints the Judges of the Federal Court and the High Courts on the advice of the Prime Minister, in accordance with procedures prescribed in the Federal Constitution. As fountain of Honour, he can bestow orders of chivalry or give other honours or recognition. As Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, he exercises the prerogative of mercy in respect of court-martial offences, and exercises a similar prerogative in Penang, Malacca and Singapore as Head of Religion in these States if a pardon is in respect of an offence against the Muslim Religion. Elsewhere, the prerogative of mercy remains vested in the Ruler or Governor of each State.

The **Yang di-Pertuan Agong** is elected by the Conference of Rulers, and to qualify for election, he must be one of the nine Rulers. He holds office for five years or until his earlier resignation or death. When the office falls vacant, the Conference of Rulers meets to elect a successor. On his election, the **Yang di-Pertuan Agong** relinquishes, for his tenure of office, all his functions as Ruler of his own State and may appoint a Regent. However, he remains Head of the Muslim Religion in his State; and in the event of the Regency becoming vacant thereafter, he may appoint a fresh Regent in accordance with the Constitution of his State. He must also approve any amendment to the Constitution of the State.

The **Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong** (Deputy Supreme Head of State) is also elected by the Conference of Rulers at the same time as the **Yang di-Pertuan Agong**.

The **Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong** exercises no powers in the ordinary course, but is immediately available to fill the post of **Yang di-Pertuan Agong** and carry out his functions in the latter's absence or disability. In the event of the **Yang di-Pertuan Agong's** death or resignation, he does not necessarily succeed to the throne — he takes over the exercise of sovereignty until the Conference of Rulers has elected a successor.

CONFERENCE OF RULERS

The Conference of Rulers is established by the Constitution and consists of the Rulers and Governors. Its prime duty is the election of the **Yang di-Pertuan Agong** and his Deputy (in this, however, the Governors play no part). The Conference must be consulted in the appointment of Judges, the Attorney-General, the Elections Commission and the Public Service Commission. The Conference must likewise be consulted and concur in the alteration of State boundaries, the extension to the Federation as a whole of Muslim religious acts and observances, and in any bill to amend the Constitution. Consultation is mandatory in matters affecting public policy or the special position of the Malays and natives of the Borneo States. The Conference also considers matters affecting the rights, prerogatives and privileges of the Rulers themselves. The Prime Minister, **Mentri Besar** and Chief Ministers attend all meetings of the Conference of Rulers other than a meeting to elect the **Yang di-Pertuan Agong** or the **Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong**.

THE JUDICIARY

The judicial power in Malaysia is vested in the Federal Court, the High Court of Malaya, the High Court of Borneo and sub-ordinate courts — Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Penghulu's Courts.

The head of the Judiciary is the

Lord president of the Federal Court which consists of himself, the Chief Justices of the two High Courts and Judges of the Federal Court. The Federal Court has jurisdiction to determine the validity of any law made by Parliament or by a State legislature and disputes between States or between the Federation and any State. It also has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the High Courts.

ADMINISTRATION

Government policy is implemented by Ministries and Departments. Each of the 13 States of Malaysia has its own Constitution and a State Government to handle State affairs.

In Peninsular Malaysia, each state is divided into districts, each under a District Officer. Each district is divided into mukims (daerah in Kelantan), each under a chief called a Penghulu (Penggawa in Kelantan). Each village in the mukim has a headman called a Ketua.

Sarawak is divided into divisions, each under an Administrator and Sabah into residencies, each under a Resident. The Residencies are divided into districts.

DEFENCE

Malaysia believes that the primary responsibility for her defence rests with herself. Malaysia also believes that security and defence, cooperation with neighbouring and friendly countries will help to promote peace and stability in the

region. She has accordingly signed Border Security Arrangements with Indonesia and Thailand and is a partner in the Five-Power Defence Arrangements with Australia, Britain, New Zealand and Singapore.

The Malaysian Armed Forces are being developed as a defence force to provide adequate defence to meet external attacks and the threat posed by communist terrorist activities.

The Malaysian Armed Forces consist of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, together with volunteer forces for each of the services. The Army at present is largely deployed in counter-insurgency operations and assists the Police in the performance of public order duties. The Royal Malaysian Navy has the responsibility of defending the country's coastline and maintaining constant patrol of the high seas that separate Sabah and Sarawak from the mainland. The peace-time tasks of the Navy include the protection of fishing craft and other coastal shipping from acts of piracy, rendering assistance in search and rescue operations either in open seas or in flood-disaster areas. The Royal Malaysian Air Force is responsible for providing close strategic and tactical offensive support to the Army and the Police in the defence and internal security of the country. The surveillance of Malaysia's air space is also the responsibility of the Air Force.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Malaysia's foreign policy is fundamentally based on peace. Towards this end, she is friendly with all nations, irrespective of their political systems so long as these nations respect her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The three principles which influence the formulation of Malaysia's foreign policy are:—

- (i) Steadfast adherence to the ideals and purpose of the UN Charter and of the Organisation itself;
- (ii) Anti-colonialism and anti-racism;
- (iii) Regional co-operation.

These principles are consistent with Malaysia's non-aligned posture. To be assured of security and stability, Malaysia is working for the return of peace in the South-east Asian region by her call for the neutralisation of Southeast Asia — to be recognized and respected by the United States, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other Powers.

Malaysia recognises 134 countries and has diplomatic missions in 33 countries, apart from concurrent accreditations to an additional 24 countries from neighbouring capitals.

36 countries have diplomatic missions in Malaysia and 19 are accredited to Malaysia from neighbouring capitals.

Malaysia is a member of the United Nations and its agencies and has participated in UN peace efforts in the Congo and in Cyprus. The United Nations Development Programme maintains an office in Kuala Lumpur.

A strong advocate of regional co-operation, Malaysia is one of the founder members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Malaysia is also a member of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE), the Colombo Plan, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of Southeast Asia and various other international organisations.

Malaysia is also actively associated in the promotion of solidarity among Muslim Nations.

RUKUNEGARA

In the endeavour to bring about national unity in Malaysia's multi-racial society, certain principles have been formulated. These principles, acceptable and applicable to all, serve as a bond to bind the people together. Actions are guided by these principles known as RUKUNEGARA or the "national ideology" ("rukun" means principle or basis and "negara" means nation):—

OUR NATION, MALAYSIA, is dedicated:

TO ACHIEVING a greater unity for all her people;

TO MAINTAINING a democratic way of life;

TO CREATING a just society in which the wealth of the nation shall be equitably distributed;

TO ENSURING a liberal approach to her rich and diverse cultural traditions;

TO BUILDING a progressive society which shall be orientated to modern science and technology.

WE, her people pledge our united efforts to attain these ends guided by these principles:—

Belief in God (Kepercayaan kepada Tuhan)

Loyalty to King and Country (Kesetiaan kepada Raja dan Negara)

Upholding the Constitution (Keluhuran Perlembagaan)

Rule of Law (Kedaulatan Undang-Undang)

Good Behaviour and Morality (Kesopanan dan Kesusilaan).

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Negara ku, tanah tumpahnya darah ku

Rakyat hidup bersatu dan maju
Rahmat bahagia, Tuhan kurniyakan
Raja kita selamat bertakhta
Rahmat bahagia, Tuhan kurniyakan
Raja kita selamat bertakhta.

TRANSLATION

My country, my native land
The people living united and progressive

May God bestow blessing and happiness

May our Ruler have a successful reign

May God bestow blessing and happiness
May our Ruler have a successful reign.

TRADITIONAL MUSIC

The traditional music of Malaysia has the unusual good fortune to include the traditional music of three cultures: Malay, Chinese and Indian; the mixture of which pro-

vides us with rich, beautiful and varied pieces of music that is solely Malaysian.

Malay music is similar to that of the Indonesian islands and it reveals a unique and characteristic concept with little or no affinity to the traditional "Raga" of India or the cyclic pentatonic scales of Chinese music which we shall see later.



A Kompang Welcome – the Traditional Malaysian Way of Greeting Important Dignitaries and Foreign Heads of Government.

The "Gamelan" is an Indonesian-Malay term used to denote the Malay equivalent of the Western orchestra. In Malay traditional music, the Gamelan is an ensemble of instruments which comprise idiophones, drums, flutes and occasionally strings especially the "Rebab" (a two-stringed Arabic instrument), the "Kechapi" (an eighteen stringed instrument) and

the "angklung" (two cured bamboo tubes tuned in octaves). The number of performers could vary from three to twenty-four players and the characteristic sounds produced in Malay traditional music is that of the idiophones and ranges in texture from thin, metallic tinkles to the booming resonance of the large gongs.



A Rebena Orchestra in Session.

In Malaysia, traditional Malay music has developed from the villages or kampongs. They are part of each village festival or ceremony and therefore remains an important factor in the art, dance and music of rural Malaysia. In fact, on the east coast of Malaya, fine "Gamelans" have developed for accompanying wayang kulit performances.

As mentioned earlier, Chinese music, with its emphasis on the cyclic pentatonic scales, is very different from the stratified, rhythmic format of Malay music. Tonal movements are extremely important in Chinese music and there is strict emphasis on tonal harmony or "sheng". This has resulted in melo-

dy still being the chief element of words in a Chinese song. Although Chinese music in Malaysia is no longer in the same pure form as had existed in mainland China centuries ago, still fragments of the old, traditional music of China have survived to this day in Malaysia, retaining its individuality and tonal beauty.

The "Raga" music of India brought by Indian immigrants is also unique in itself. The Ragas all express emotions so that when their language is understood, the soul of Indian music is seen for all its beauty, pathos and richness. Indian music is almost absent of harmony, but with abundant melodic pro-

gressions due to employment of microphones. The origins of Indian music are found in myth and legend: that of the Hindu Gods, Siva, Vishnu; the "Rudras" and the "Vedas" or Indian epics.

The interpretation of famous Indian epics like the "Ramayana" or "Mahabharata" in musical form is part of the Indian commitment, to putting great epics to music, where traditional Indian instruments like the Tabla (a drum), the Veena (a stringed instrument) and the Sitar (also a stringed instrument) are among many old Indian instruments used.

One could pursue the subject at length, but it is sufficient here to show the variety and diversity of Malaysian traditional music.

MODERN LITERATURE

Malaysian literature at present is still in its embryonic stage. We do not have literary traditions as old as the English nor as old as our neighbours, the Indonesians whose literature we have often borrowed to supplement our own. But this is not to say that there is no literary tradition at all in our country. Malaysia is a young and growing nation and it is therefore fitting that her literature also grows along with her; growing in volume and stature, each nurturing the other.

Modern Malaysian literature is primarily Malay literature or "Sas-

tera Melayu". But its ambit is not confined to that of Malay culture or life but rather the whole scope of life: the living, loving and losing of the Malaysian people. Modern Malaysian literature expresses itself in three forms mainly, the Novel, the Poem and Drama. Basically, modern Malay literature reflects the youth, impatience and idealism of our young Malay writers whose average ages range from 20 to 30 years. The themes of their novels are varied, ranging from abstractions like love, hate, peace, or patriotism to ordinary aspects of Malaysian life: the home, the struggling artist, the impatient worker and so on.

Malaysian poems have followed the format of the old "pantuns" and "Sha'ers" and have developed the same simple four or six line structure. But the simplicity is deceptive for within the few lines are contained such subtleties and innuendos of day to day living, more compactly than a million words could tell. And the almost "sing-song" quality of the poems reflect the gay and understanding temperament of the Malay people so adequately.

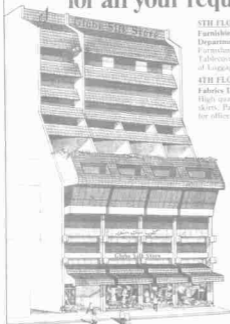
Malaysian drama or the writing of plays is perhaps the least well developed of the three forms of expression. But what little there is of it is encouraging to see. We see them often performed especially over television and we are struck at its lack of pretensions.

It revolves only around simple everyday themes, easily comprehensible by the average Malaysian because the play is but a reflection of himself.

Thus, Malaysian literature has developed a momentum of its own,

not emulating any traditional patterns from other countries. It has a style and grace of its own; its tools are the ordinary lives of Malaysians and it strives to reflect all the dreams, hopes and courage of a young nation.

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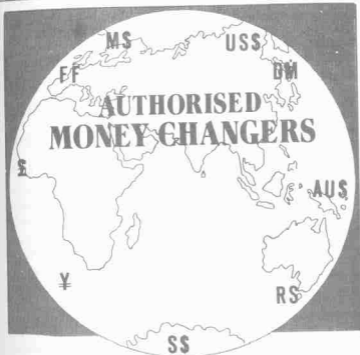


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INFORMATION AT YOUR FINGER-TIPS

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Visitors to Malaysia are required to have a national passport or other internationally recognised travel documents endorsed valid for travel to Malaysia.

VISAS

Commonwealth citizens, British Protected persons or citizens of the Republic of Ireland and citizens of Switzerland, Netherlands, San Marino and Liechtenstein do not need a visa to enter Malaysia. Citizens of the United States, West Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Finland, Luxembourg and Iceland do not require a visa for a visit not exceeding three months except for employment.

VISA FREE CONCESSION

The concession of the fourteen-day visa free visit is accorded to the following:

- a) Visitors who are nationals of Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines entering Malaysia for whatever purpose except employment.
- b) Visitors who are nationals of other countries except Albania, Chinese People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Israel, Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, South Africa including Republic of Transkei and Rhodesia entering for purposes of business and social visits only.

The concession of the seven-day visa free visit is accorded to visitors who are nationals of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, USSR and Yugoslavia entering Malaysia for purpose of social visit only.

EXTENSION OF STAY

Visitors to the country on social visits can extend their stay to six months without any pre-conditions.

ENTRY PERMITS

Persons seeking to reside permanently in Malaysia are required to apply for entry permits. Wives of citizens under certain conditions and children under six years are eligible to apply but wives and children of non-citizens residing per-

manently in Malaysia, are not eligible for grant of entry permits for the purpose of residing permanently in Malaysia.

DISEMBARKATION CARDS

A resident non-citizen of Malaysia would require a re-entry permit should he or she wish to leave the country for a temporary period. This permit is valid for six months and is good for any number of re-entries. A resident non-citizen of Malaysia who is also an alien would require a re-entry visa in addition to a re-entry permit.

EXIT PERMITS

No permit is required by a visitor to leave the country. However, exit control is in force and all passports are examined on departure.

Visitors leaving Malaysia are allowed to take with them foreign currency which they brought in with them. To prevent inconvenience, visitors are advised on arrival to declare to the Customs the amount of foreign currency they have with them and the amount they would like to take with them on departure.

CUSTOMS

Visitors to Malaysia may bring in duty free the following:—

- (i) Personal clothing

- (ii) 200 sticks of cigarettes or ½ lb. of tobacco/cigar
- (iii) 100 sticks of matches
- (iv) Medical preparations — not exceeding \$ 10
- (v) Cosmetics, perfumery, soaps and dentifrice
- (vi) Wines, spirit or malt liquor — not exceeding 1 quart
- (vii) Foodstuffs — not exceeding \$20
- (viii) Canned food to the value of \$50.
- (ix) One camera or movie camera.

A deposit may be required to cover expensive items like cameras, lenses, projectors, watches, typewriters, radios and tape recorders. However, if a visitor leaves Malaysia with the articles within 3 months, the deposit will be returned.

Firearms and ammunition may be imported into Malaysia under import licence issued by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and a firearm permit by the Royal Malaysian Police.

HEALTH REGULATIONS

No Cholera and Smallpox vaccination required. A yellow fever vaccination is required for arrivals from infected countries except for children below one year.

VISIT PASSES

In the case of persons wishing to visit Malaysia for a temporary stay, visit passes can be obtained once the passport and visa requirements set out earlier are fulfilled. Normally, it would be advisable to apply for the visit passes before commencing the journey. Three conditions are necessary before visit passes can be granted:—

- (i) A sponsor resident in Malaysia.
- (ii) Adequate funds to maintain themselves during their stay.
- (iii) Adequate funds to meet their fare to the next destination or country of origin.

Visit Passes issued for social visits do not permit visitors to engage in any form of business or profession.

EMPLOYMENT PASSES AND DEPENDENT PASSES

Persons who wish to work in Malaysia must be in possession of employment passes. Employers would normally apply on behalf of the prospective employees and the period valid for the employment passes will depend on the length of the contract given.

Similarly, families of persons granted employment passes are eligible for dependent passes. These passes will be good for the same duration as the employment passes issued. For dependent pass holders who propose to take up a job,

permission need to be first obtained from the Immigration authorities.

TRAVEL BETWEEN MALAYSIAN TERRITORIES

Visit passes issued for entry into Peninsular Malaysia are not automatically valid for entry into Sabah and/or Sarawak. Additional permission must be obtained from the immigration departments of the respective states.

EMPLOYMENT PERMIT

Non-citizens who are permanent residents must apply for employment permits from the Ministry of Labour and Manpower. For each permit an initial fee is charged based on the salary received by the applicant.

Permits are issued under four categories:—

- (i) highly skilled for a period of 2 years,
- (ii) skilled — 1 year,
- (iii) semi-skilled — 6 months,
- (iv) unskilled — 3 months.

IDENTITY CARDS

Visitors who are allowed to stay in this country on passes for more than a year, are required to apply for an identity card from the nearest Registration Department.

ALLOWANCES FOR CURRENCY IMPORT AND EXPORT

The Malaysian denomination of currency is the Ringgit (\$). Visitors are allowed to import M\$10,000 or export M\$5,000. However, no limit is imposed on other currencies, travellers cheques and letters of credit.

EXPORT OF ANTIQUES

The export of Malaysian antiques is controlled by "The Antiquities & Treasure Trove Ordinance 1957" which states that:

"No person shall export any antiquity unless he has obtained a licence to export them, from the Director of Museum Negara provided that the Director before issuing any export licence should consult with the Government of any State which appears to be interested in such antiquity."

MOTOR VEHICLES

Free import on condition re-export is made within 90 days. Road frontier points of entry into Malaysia: (1) Padang Besar, Changloon and Kroh in the north and (2) Johore Bahru, in the south. Ports of entry Penang and Port Klang. An export licence is required for motor vehicles going out of the country.

Insurance:	Against Third Party Risks compulsory.
Traffic Circulation:	On the left.
Driving Permit:	Recognised International Driving Permit or Domestic Driving Licence is required.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS

Importation of animals is controlled by regulations. For Peninsular Malaysia import permits should be obtained from the Director-General Veterinary Services while in the case of Sabah and Sarawak, applications should be made to the Directors of Agriculture of the respective states.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

Plants and seeds may be imported into Peninsular Malaysia under permit from the Director-General of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur. Applications should be made before plants and seeds leave the exporting country.

PEOPLE

Malaysia has a diversity of races in a population of about 11.7 million. In diversity there is unity in that Malaysians who are Malays, and other indigenous people, the

Sea Dayaks (Ibans), Land Dayaks (Bidayuhs), Kadazans, Kenyahs, Melanaus and Muruts as well as Chinese, Indians, Eurasians and many others live and work together.

Of the total population, about 53 per cent are Malays and other indigenous people, 35 per cent Chinese, ten per cent Indians and one per cent others. The average population growth (1970 - 1980) was 2.8 per cent per annum.

Malaysia's population is a young one with 45 per cent of the people under the age of fifteen.

Adult literacy rate among Malaysians is high. More than 72 per cent of the population is literate.

LANGUAGE

Bahasa Malaysia is the national and official language of the country.

In a multi-racial country like Malaysia, however, many other Asian languages and dialects are used. The main Chinese dialects are Hokkien, Cantonese, Hakka, Teochew and Hainanese. Common Indian languages used are Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Punjabi, Hindustani, Gujerati and Urdu. English is widely used in commerce and industry and is a compulsory subject in Malaysian schools.

RELIGION

Under the Constitution, Islam is the religion of Malaysia but other religions may be practised. Religious organisations may own property and operate their own institutions.

Like its multi-racial population, various religions are practised in Malaysia. All the Malays, some Indians and Chinese are Muslims. The Chinese are mainly Buddhists or Taoists. While most Indians are Hindu, there is a Sikh minority. However, among the Christians are Chinese, Indians and Eurasians.

The Ruler is the religious head of Islam in all states except in Penang and Malacca where the religious head is the Yang di-Pertuan-Agong, the Supreme Head of State. In each state there is a council of religion to advise the state government. All Islamic observations or ceremonies which apply to the country as a whole are decided by the National Council for Islamic Affairs.

Readings from the Holy Quran during Ramadan have been part of the training in Islam. Malaysia held its first international Holy Quran festival in 1961. Since then it has been the annual feature in the country with many Muslim nations participating in the event each year.

The Pilgrims Management and Fund Board is a repository of savings of the Muslims who wish to journey to Mecca, when they are ready. Established in August 1969, it manages a fund for the utilization and investment of savings in connection with the protection, control and general welfare of Muslim pilgrims.

BANKING FACILITIES

Fast becoming the financial hub

of Asia, Malaysia has all the banking facilities to cope with the simplest to the most complex monetary transactions. Besides banks incorporated in Malaysia and Singapore, there are banks from the following countries: England, United States, West Germany, Japan, Canada, Pakistan, Hong Kong, France, Holland, Switzerland and Thailand.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES AND CREDIT CARDS

Traveller's Cheques can be cashed at all banks and hotel front offices. Credit Cards such as Diners' Club, Carte Blanche, American Express, Bank of America, Air Travel Card and those of international hotel chains and airlines are accepted in Malaysia.

Unlimited amounts may be imported in the form of travellers' cheques and letters of credit.

Banking facilities are also available at Subang International Airport.

EXCHANGE RATES

The Malaysian Dollar or the Malaysian Ringgit as it is more popularly known is the official legal tender of Malaysia. The notes in circulation are \$ 1,000, \$ 100, \$ 50, \$ 10, \$ 5 and \$ 1. Cupronickel coins in circulation are \$ 1, 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. One cent coins are of bronze. A hundred cents make a dollar.

The Malaysian Ringgit is one of the most stable currencies in the world. It is backed a hundred per cent by gold and foreign assets. The parity of the Ringgit declared with

the International Monetary Fund is 0.290299 grammes of fine gold.

As official rates of exchange fluctuate periodically, tourists could walk into any bank and consult the official rates which are issued daily by the Association of Banks in Malaysia.

Approximate rates of exchange are as follows: (Rates in force on

Australian Dollars	19-10-82
M\$2.22	= A\$ 1
Belgian Francs	
MS4.70	= BF 100
Canadian Dollars	
M\$1.94	= C\$ 1
Sri Lanka Rupees	
M\$10.88	= SR 100
Danish Kroner	
M\$27.00	= DKr 100
Deutsche Marks	
M\$95.20	= DM 100
French Francs	
M\$33.60	= FF 100
Hong Kong Dollars	
M\$36.75	= HK\$ 100
Italian Lire	
MS0.17	= Lire 1
Netherlands Guilders	
MS85.95	= Guilders 100
New Zealand	
M\$1.72	= NZ\$ 1
Norwegian Kroner	
M\$33.20	= NKr 100
Saudi Arabian Riyals	
MS70.20	= SR1 100
United Kingdom - Sterling Pounds	
MS4.06	= £ 1
Swedish Kroner	
MS32.60	= SKr 100

Swiss Francs
M\$111.10 = SF\$ 100

US Dollars
M\$2.37 = US\$ 1

WEEKLY HOLIDAYS

Friday is the weekly holiday in the States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Johore while the other States observe Sunday as the day of rest.

Government offices open from 8.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. daily except for the day of rest and the day preceding the weekly holiday, when they open from 8.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.

The majority of the commercial offices in Malaysia start at 8.30 a.m. and with a break for lunch (from 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.), and work through until 4.30 or 5.00 p.m. The banks close at 3.00 p.m.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Malaysia is virtually free from major infectious diseases and has a very high health record. However, should you need medical aid at any time, your hotel receptionist will arrange for a doctor to attend to you.

All the state capitals have General Hospitals and every town has a district hospital. Medical attention at Government hospitals is free.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Malaysia has one of the most efficient postal services in Asia. Postal services from the principal

towns like Kuala Lumpur and Penang are direct to all parts of the world.

The General Post Office in Kuala Lumpur is open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Mondays to Saturdays) and the General Post Offices in state capitals are open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. All other post offices are open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The principal postal charges (Malaysian currency) are as follows:
Inland - letters 15¢; 2nd class 10¢
Commonwealth, Surface - letters 25¢; postcards 15¢; 2nd class 20¢
Other countries, Surface - letters 30¢; postcards 20¢; 2nd class 20¢

Overseas Airmail

Air letter to any country - 30¢

To Australia and New Zealand
½ oz. letter 50¢; 2nd class 20¢;
postcard 25¢

To Middle East & Europe
½ oz. letter 75¢; 2nd class 30¢;
postcard 40¢

To Africa and America
½ oz. letter \$1.05¢; 2nd class 35¢;
postcard 55¢

Inland Parcels (including Sabah & Sarawak)

Not exceeding - 2 lbs. - \$1.20
3 lbs. - \$1.50
7 lbs. - \$2.10, 11 lbs. - \$3.00,
22 lbs. - \$4.50.

TELEPHONES

Calls within the respective towns cost 10 cts per call for an unlimited duration.

On Penang island, the dialling codes to the suburbs are as follows:

Balik Pulau	- Dial 898	} Followed by the required number
Batu Ferringhi	- Dial 811	
Batu Uban	- Dial 883	
Bayan Lepas	- Dial 831	
Penang Hill	- Dial 892	
Tanjong Bungah	- Dial 894	

Trunk dialling service is obtainable to a number of exchanges on the mainland, the dialling codes of which are as follows:-

Singapore	- Dial 02	} Followed by the required number
Kuala Lumpur	- Dial 03	
Ipoh	- Dial 05	
Malacca	- Dial 06	
Sungei Patani	- Dial 042	
Taiping	- Dial 044	
Seremban	- Dial 067	
Kuantan	- Dial 075	
Kota Bharu	- Dial 077	
Kuala Trengganu	- Dial 076	

Trunk dialling is charged on a unit basis at 10¢ per unit. Units vary in length from 4 secs to Singapore to 1 minute to nearby towns.

There is a reduced rate from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. when each 10¢ buys twice as much time as during normal hours.

STATES OF MALAYSIA

Malaysia is a federation of 13 States comprising,

Johore	Penang
Kedah	Perak
Kelantan	Perlis
Malacca	Sabah
Negri Sembilan	Sarawak
Pahang	Selangor
	Trengganu

Each State has its individual appeal and characteristics.

Johore

Area: 7,330 sq. miles.
Population: 1,277,180.
Capital: **Johore Bahru**.
Linked to Singapore by a causeway. Interesting buildings include the Istana Besar, the Bukit Serene Palace and Abu Bakar Mosque. The Kota Tinggi Waterfalls and Mersing are popular recreational attractions.

Kedah

Area: 3,639 sq. miles.
Population: 954,947.
Capital: **Alor Star**.
Known as the "Rice Bowl" of Malaysia. The island of Langkawi, 25 miles from Alor Star is a picturesque holiday resort with modern amenities.

Kelantan

Area: 5,765 sq. miles.
Population: 684,738.
Capital: **Kota Bharu**.
Famous as a seat of traditional Malay culture and for its songket, batik cloth and silverware.

Malacca

Area: 637 sq. miles.
Population: 404,125.
Capital: **Malacca**.
Oldest town in Malaysia. Of historical interest, it contains ruins and buildings dating back to Portuguese and Dutch eras.

Negri Sembilan

Area: 2,565 sq. miles.
Population: 481,563.
Capital: **Seremban**.
Points of interest include Museum, Lake Gardens and Pedas Hot Springs. Port Dickson, 18 miles from Seremban, is one of Malaysia's most popular beach resorts.

Pahang

Area: 13,886 sq. miles.

Population: 504,945.

Capital: **Kuantan**.

Royal town is Pekan, 28 miles from Kuantan. Largest State in Peninsular Malaysia. Places of interest are the Cameron Highlands, Fraser's Hill and Taman Negara, the National Park or game reserve.

Penang

Area: 399 sq. miles.

Population: 776,124.

Capital: **George Town**.

Often called "The Pearl of the Orient". Holiday island of Malaysia. Renowned for its beaches; the Kek Lok Si Temple (Temple of Paradise) is a grand and lavish edifice; the fascinating Snake Temple with live snakes; and a funicular railway which goes up Penang Hill.

Perak

Area: 8,110 sq. miles.

Population: 1,568,139.

Capital: **Ipoh**.

Royal town is Kuala Kangsar, 31 miles from Ipoh. Malaysia's tin state with the world's richest deposits in the Kinta Valley. Noted for its cave temples. Pangkor is a holiday island, about 48 miles from Ipoh.

Perlis

Area: 307 sq. miles.

Population: 121,062.

Capital: **Kangar**.

Border State with Thailand. Padang Besar is the northernmost town of Malaysia and is a popular bazaar.

Sabah:

Area: 28,460 sq. miles.

Population: 653,604.

Capital: **Kota Kinabalu**.

Malaysia's highest mountain, Mount Kinabalu (13,455 feet high) is 58 miles from the capital.

Sarawak

Area: 48,050 sq. miles.

Population: 976,269.

Capital: **Kuching**.

The Sarawak Museum at Kuching has achieved world renown for its unique collection of Bornean folklore.

Selangor

Area: 3,166 sq. miles.

Population: 1,630,371.

Capital: **Shah Alam**.

Royal town is Klang, four miles from Shah Alam. Port Klang is the largest port in the country. It is famous for its seafood. The State includes Petaling Jaya, the largest satellite town in Malaysia.

Trengganu

Area: 5,002 sq. miles.

Population: 405,368.

Capital: **Kuala Trengganu**.

Famous for fishing villages and handicraft.

FEDERAL CAPITAL

Besides the thirteen states there is also the Federal Capital (Wilayah Persekutuan) of **KUALA LUMPUR**.

Kuala Lumpur, (population 500,000) is the capital of Malaysia. It was conferred the status of a city on February 1, 1972. The

City is administered by the Datuk Bandar (Mayor) with the assistance of an advisory board.

The Federal Territory of **Kuala Lumpur** with an area of 94 square miles was established on February 1, 1974.

The Federal Territory serves national as well as local objectives. The Prime Minister is responsible for national objectives while the Minister of Local Government and Housing is responsible for local government matters. The Datuk Bandar is the chief executive carrying out these objectives. The Land Executive Committee which is under the chairmanship of the

Chief Secretary to the Government is responsible to the Prime Minister. The Committee is charged with devising and formulating policies for the proper utilization of all lands. It also exercises all the powers given in the land laws and gives technical direction to the Director of Land Administration.

An advisory board under the chairmanship of the Datuk Bandar advises on all matters other than land and city planning, connected with the administration of the Federal Territory. There is also a Technical Committee to assist City Hall in its efforts to prepare a Master Plan for Kuala Lumpur.

DEVI'S RESTAURANT

WHEN IN KUALA LUMPUR

VISIT DEVI'S

*The Restaurant for Superb South Indian Cuisine
of Spicy Pungent Curry served on Banana Leaf
with Traditional Vegetable Dishes, Pickles and Yoghurt.*

Specialities: Fish-Head Curry and Curried Giant Prawns.

*20 Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur (Telephone 442398)
(near Railway Station)*

15 Jalan Gasing, Petaling Jaya (Telephone 562961)

KUALA LUMPUR BANKS

Bangkok Bank Ltd

Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur Tel: 03-24551

Bank of America NT & SA

Kompleks Antarabangsa, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-422755

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad

Menara Bumiputra, Jln. Melaka, K. Lumpur 01-18. Tel: 03-988011/981011

Bank Buruh (M) Berhad

2-8, Jalan Gereja, Kuala Lumpur, 01-17. Tel: 03-209233

Bank of Tokyo Ltd

22 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-89174

Banque de L'Indochine Et De Suez

13 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-201322 (15 lines)

Bank Kerjasama Rakyat Malaysia Berhad,

Bangunan Bank Rakyat, Jalan Tangsi, P.O. Box 1024, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-985011

Chartered Bank The

2 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-26551

Chase Manhattan Bank NA The

9 Jalan Gereja, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-26221

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd

Bangunan Lee Wah Bank, Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-87761/6

Development & Commercial Bank (Ltd.) Berhad

18 Jalan Silang, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-22111-5, 03-206188-5

BANKS (Cont'd)

European Asian Bank

15 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-299453

Hock Hua Bank Berhad

22 Jalan Klyne, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-81114

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

No. 2, Leboh Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 200744 & 209022

Kwong Yik Bank Berhad

75 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-25632

Lee Wah Bank Ltd

Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-88351/6

Malayan Banking Berhad

92, Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-207522

Oriental Bank Berhad

Bukit Bintang Plaza, 111 Jalan Bukit Bintang. Tel: 420111

Overseas-Chinese Banking Corpn Ltd

Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-920344

Overseas Union Bank Ltd

Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-28642

Pacific Bank Berhad

145, Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-205033

Perwira Habib Bank Malaysia Berhad

Oriental Plaza, Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-482366

Public Bank Berhad

P.O. Box 2542, Kuala Lumpur 01-33. Tel: 03-209055 (15 lines)

Southern Bank Berhad

21 Leboh Pantai, Penang. Tel: 04-24351

Kwong Lee Bank Berhad

41 Jalan Hang Lekiu Kuala Lumpur 01-21 Tel: 23225-8

BANKS (Cont'd)

United Asian Bank Berhad

4 Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-920266

United Malayan Banking Corpn Berhad

Jalan Sultan Suleiman, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-202555

Algemene Bank Nederland nv

16-2 Jalan Raja Laut, Private Box 94. Telephone: 989155 (3 Lines)

Telex MA 30372

PENANG

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., 9 Leboh Pantai. Tel: 362144

Ban Hin Lee Bank Berhad

43, Leboh Pantai, Penang, Malaysia. Telephone: 373434

Telex: MA 40225

PENANG BRANCHES

Penang Main Branch, 43, Leboh Pantai, Penang.

Telephone: 368331. Telex: MA 40225

Komtar Branch, Kompleks Tun Abdul Razak, Penang Road, Penang.

Telephone: 360021

Pulau Tikus Branch, 403, Jalan Burmah, Penang. Telephone: 362131

Bayan Baru Branch, G01, Bayan Baru Kompleks, Medan Mayangpasir,

Bayan Baru, Penang. Tel: 832533.

Bukit Mertajam Branch, 34, Jalan Aston, Bukit Mertajam. Telephone: 513833

Prai Branch, 1284, Jalan Bharu, Prai Telephone: 301211

Sungei Bakap Branch, 1308 Jalan Besar, Sungei Bakap, P. Wellesley. Tel: 52438

KUALA LUMPUR

15, Jalan Gereja, Kuala Lumpur. Telephone: 205217/349. Telex: MA 31260

Citibank, N.A.

KUALA LUMPUR

A.I.A. Building, 99, Jalan Ampang. Tel: 03-25334

PENANG

No. 1, Leboh Light. Tel: 03-24271

Foreign Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION

6 Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, Kuala Lumpur 04-06.

Tel: 03-423122

AUSTRIA

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY

7th Floor, Oriental Plaza, Jalan Parry, P.O. Box 154, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-484 277

BANGLADESH

HIGH COMMISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

204-1 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-423271, 487146 & 487940

BELGIUM

EMBASSY OF BELGIUM

4th Floor, Wisma Bunga Raya, 152, Jalan Ampang,

Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-485 733 / 485 864 / 485 991

BOLIVIA

EMBASSY OF BOLIVIA

4th Floor, Kompleks Antarabangsa, Jalan Sultan Ismail,

Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-425146

BRITIAN

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

13th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan,

P O Box 1030, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-941533

BULGARIA

BULGARIAN TRADE REPRESENTATION

6 Jalan Taman U Thant, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-27 256

BURMA

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA

7 Jalan Taman U Thant, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-424085

CANADA

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION

5th Floor, Bangunan AIA, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-89 722

CHINA

EMBASSY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

229 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-299 745 & 03-299 753

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EMBASSY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

32 Jalan Mesra, off Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-427185

DENMARK

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY

3rd Floor, Denmark House, 86 Jalan Ampang,

Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-25 357

EGYPT

EMBASSY OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

28 Jalan Lingkungan U Thant, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-468 184

FRANCE

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

210 Jalan Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-484122-484235

GERMANY

EMBASSY OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

2A Persiaran Gurney, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-980730 & 03-980943

EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

No. 3 Jalan U Thant, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 03-429 666

INDIA

HIGH COMMISSION OF INDIA

Bangunan United Asian Bank, 19 Jalan Melaka,

Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-21 001 & 03-21 728

INDONESIA

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

233 Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-203 588

IRAQ

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

2 Jalan Langgak Golf, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-209 144

ITALY

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY

No. 99, Jalan U Thant, Off Jalan Pekeliling,

G.P.O. Box 640, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 465122/465228

JAPAN

EMBASSY OF JAPAN

6th Floor, Bangunan AIA, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-22 400 & 03-21 531

JORDAN

THE HONORARY CONSUL OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

42 Jalan Raja Abdullah, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-204 450 & 03-204 313

KOREA

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

422 Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-21 651

EMBASSY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

203 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-420650, 03-420657

LIBYA

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

7 Jalan Ampang Hilir, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-464 655 & 03-460 023

NETHERLANDS

THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS EMBASSY

3rd Floor, Denmark House, 86 Jalan Ampang,

Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-80 387

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND HIGH COMMISSION

193 Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-486422

PAKISTAN

EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN

132 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-483822/483963

PHILIPPINES

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

1 Changkat Kia Peng, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-201 633 & 03-201 889

POLAND

EMBASSY OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

4 Jalan Madge, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-22 816

ROMANIA

**EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF
ROMANIA**

114 Jalan Damai, Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-24 086

SAUDI ARABIA

ROYAL EMBASSY OF SAUDI ARABIA
251 Jalan Pekeliling,

Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-425644 & 425758

SINGAPORE

**HIGH COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SINGAPORE**

209, Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-486377

SRI LANKA

**HIGH COMMISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA**

P.O. Box 717, 29 Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-423094/423154.

SWEDEN

ROYAL SWEDISH EMBASSY

6th Floor Bangunan Angkasa Raya, Jalan Ampang,
Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-485981

SWITZERLAND

EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND

16 Persiaran Madge, Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-23661

THAILAND

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY

206 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-488222

TURKEY

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

30 Jalan Inai, off Jalan Imbi, Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-429832.

(Commercial Counsellor's Office: Tel: 429758)

U S S R

**EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS**

263 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 03-467 252 & 03-460 009

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

10th Floor, Bangunan AIA, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 03-26 321

VIETNAM

**EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF
VIETNAM**

4 Persiaran Stonor, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 03-484036 & 482840.

YUGOSLAVIA

**EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF YUGOSLAVIA**

353 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 03-464 561 & 03-461 087

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MALAYSIAN TOWNS

Over ten million Malaysians composing of Malays, Chinese, Ibans, Kadazans, Dayaks, Indians and Ceylon Tamils make up the population of Malaysia. Yet each retains its own culture, festivals and national dress. Having lived side by side and grown together, each community respects the customs, beliefs and ways of the other.

Malaysia, as you would have noticed, is a country of tremendous natural beauty, a country of vivid emerald trees and clear blue skies. There is profuse vegetation everywhere; bright birds flutter above it and through it, a varied fauna walks.

To get the true friendly feeling of the people and the country, you should make it a point to travel from one end of the country to the other. As the transport system is very advanced and transport itself is one of the cheapest in South East Asia, the visitor should have little problem moving around. The country is studded with state capitals, district capitals and well-laid towns. Most towns have Government Rest Houses where accommodation is cheap and food is good. Towns which have no Rest Houses have reasonably good hygienic hotels.

These are some of the towns you shouldn't miss on your visit to Malaysia.



SHAH'S BEACH RESORT

50 air-conditioned chalets located right on the beach just six miles north of historic Malacca. For a week-end retreat, a quiet spot to hold meetings, a place to take the family for a few days in the sun or simply an overnight stay en route to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur.

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Matsushita Sales & Service Sdn Bhd.

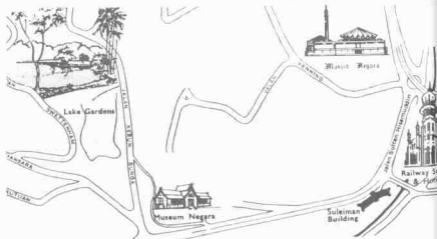
KUALA LUMPUR

Kuala Lumpur has come a long way from its "muddy river mouth" days. From being a mere collection of flimsy overcrowded attap huts along narrow streets in 1880, it has become one of the fastest growing cities in the world.

Skycrapers are trying to outgrow one another like trees in an Equatorial forest. Last year's tallest building is not this year's. For almost a decade, the 19 storey Lee Yan Lian Building in Jalan Tun Perak used to be known as the tallest building in KL and then it was overtaken by the 30 storey

Kuala Lumpur Hilton. In 1980 this was overtaken by the 38 storey, Manara Burniputra, in Jalan Melaka in terms of height.

The old Market Square (Medan Pasar) where the founder, Yap Ah Loy, lived in the late 19th century, is today the business hub of the capital. During the height of the civil war in Towkay Yap's time, grim bargains took place on this square, with Yap Ah Loy paying \$ 100 to his men for every head of the enemy faction brought to him. Today, this is the "Wall Street of Malaysia" with a bank at every



Taking the railway station as your starting point, you could walk along Jalan Sultan Hisamuddin and see a number of Moorish or Saracenic-styled buildings like the Railway Headquarters opposite the railway station. The sketch-map above will help you to reach the National Mosque, National Museum and the Lake Gardens.

corner.

The old blends with the new. Ultramodern skyscrapers of the latest architectural designs stand side by side with ancient buildings, some of which are more than a hundred years old. Whilst in KL, take a walk along Jalan Sultan Hisamuddin and you will be dazzled by some of these century old buildings like the Moorish or Saracenic-styled railway station and the railway headquarters which is directly opposite it. A walk along the road will take you to the Old Bank Negara Building, the Federal Secretariat, the General Post Office and the old Chartered Bank Building.

Just as Kuala Lumpur's past is represented by Moorish-styled buildings, the future is seen in skyscrapers and buildings of mo-

dern architecture which could be called indigenous.

The new homes, office buildings, cultural centres of Kuala Lumpur and all the other Malaysian towns are modern in appearance and function, but yet they retain the bright colours and turned-up roofs characteristic of ancient Malay architecture.

Malaysian town planners and architects are constantly working on new ideas to cope with tropical humidity and temperature. They range from honey-combed aluminium grills which form exterior padding, to long vertical louvres adjustable to exclude direct sunlight.

NATIONAL MOSQUE: Designed in Malaysian-style architecture, the National Mosque is situated near the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station. This beautiful Mosque lies in a 13-



An Aerial View Of Masjid Negara, The National Mosque Of Malaysia.

acre plot surrounded by green lawns ornamented with pools and fountains. It has a 245-foot minaret rising from the centre of a pool. The main dome is designed in the shape of an 18-pointed star representing the 13 states of Malaysia and the 5 Pillars of Islam. Forty-eight smaller domes — the main one

duration in the large central hall. These exhibits are loaned from local and foreign authorities.

When entering the Mosque, it is necessary to remove one's shoes. Ladies are expected to cover their legs and robes are provided for this purpose. Visitors are not allowed



Museum Negara.

is 150 feet in diameter — are similar to those of the Great Mosque in Mecca.

NATIONAL MUSEUM: The National Museum exhibits Malaysia in a three-storey air-conditioned building. Malaysian culture and history, flora and fauna, economic activities, especially extraction industries can be seen by one and all daily, from 10.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., except on Fridays when it is closed from 12.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. You can also see special exhibits that are put on for a fixed

in the Prayer Hall. Opening Hours: From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Fridays closed.

This imposing structure is based on old Malay-styled architecture and has two murals on the front, depicting historical episodes and the Malaysian life-style.

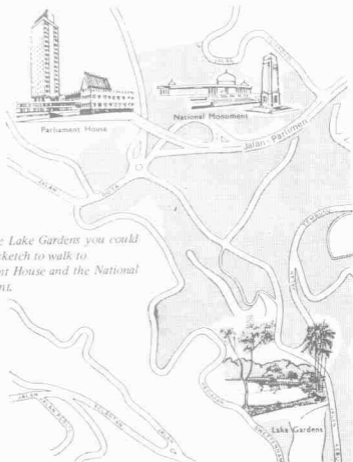
Visitors who have cameras on their hands will have to leave them at the door with the guard. Postcards and photographs relevant to Malaysia can be bought at the entrance. Admission is free.

LAKE GARDENS:

This is one of the prime natural land-marks of Kuala Lumpur. It is spacious with rolling lawns, huge trees, colourful beds of flowers and two lakes. It is a gathering place for local residents in the evenings and especially on Saturdays and Sundays. Some proceed to the Panggong, a pavilion where stage shows by local artistes are put up

every Sunday. It is also the site of much merry-making when the Merdeka Day (Independence Day) celebrations are on. Cultural shows, fireworks, singing and dancing are put up and thousands crowd the Gardens to participate in the fun.

The Lake Gardens, besides being a natural spot, also gives access to The National Monument and the Parliament House.



From the Lake Gardens you could use this sketch to walk to Parliament House and the National Monument.

TASEK PERDANA

Once you are in Lake Gardens it is true to say that all roads lead to Tasek Perdana or what was formerly known as Sydney Lake. You could spend a whole day camping by the beautiful shores of this 32 acre lake. There are ample facilities for boating. The boats are available for hire from 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. during weekdays and throughout the day during weekends and holidays. The hiring rate is \$ 1 per half hour.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE:

This is the seat of Malaysian democracy that houses the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is eighteen storeys and rises two hundred and fifty feet above the rolling lawns of the Lake Gardens. The main block is furnished with various committee rooms, a banquet hall, restaurants, bars, lounges and the library. The tower block is furnished with offices for ministers, senators and members of parliament.

The foundation stone for this magnificent building was laid on the 31st of August 1962 by the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and it was completed at a cost of \$ 16 million. It is entirely air-conditioned, enclosed in glass and shielded from the heat by terrazzo sun-breakers. The Garden areas are surrounded by transparent pools of water. Visitors may enter Parliament House

with permission from the Authorities.

NATIONAL MONUMENT:

An extract from this inscription on the National Monument reads: "a symbol of the eternal gratitude of the people of Malaya for the devotion and patriotism of all those brave men and women who died in the twelve long years of the Emergency" (Malaya's fight against Communist terrorism which ended in 1960). It was designed by Felix W. de Weldon and cast in Italy and cost \$ 1 million — donated by the Government and public. This great sculpture in bronze depicts seven gigantic figures of men of the Malaysian Security Forces, each three and a half times lifesize. This monument is based on symbolism: the top most figure holds the Malaysian flag for leadership, unity and strength; the two alert men on either side of the standard bearer is for strength and vigilance and a man comforting a wounded comrade in the centre front, for the suffering and sacrifices of soldiers of all ranks. This entire monument is moated by a pool of clear water with a cascading fountain surrounded by water lilies of pewter. Viewers can however cross this moat to have a closer look at the monument. Nearby is the Memorial Park.



The National Monument.

After visiting the National Monument, walk back to Jalan Parlimen, turn left and if you keep walking straight, you will come to the city centre. Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Jalan Tior Perak, Jalan Bandar and Jalan Petaling are the main shopping centres of Kuala Lumpur. The Jalan Raja Laut Bus Stand is to the left of the first traffic lights you come on your walk through Jalan Parlimen.

TEMPLER PARK: From Jalan Raja Laut Bus Terminus, take the Len Omnibus Co. bus whose signs read Tanjong Malim, Rawang, Ulu Yam or Kuala Kubu Bahru. Ask the conductor to drop you at Templer Park. The fare is 60 cts. for the half hour drive.

Templer Park is situated fourteen miles north of Kuala Lumpur on the main trunk road to Ipoh. The

Park covering an area of 4,000 acres, provides a green sanctuary for urban dwellers. The natural tropical forest with lawns interspersing is a picture of tranquility and peace. Mountain waterfalls, natural pools and tumbling streams are good swimming grounds. There are well-marked hiking paths for the keen hiker. Few animals can be seen, though many monkeys and squirrels and hundreds of birds can be observed and photographed. Butterflies of multi-colours abound here. A network of well-kept paths make all parts of the park easily

accessible. Quaint little bridges cross streams. The park also has a restaurant and drink and food stalls.

BUS FARE:

From the Jalan Raja Laut Bus Stop, you could also take a Len Bus directly to Batu Caves. The fare is 40 cts.

BATU CAVES

In less romantic terms, Batu Caves is a conspicuous topographic feature about six miles north of Kuala Lumpur with an oblong base of about a square mile in area.



Entrance to Batu Caves.

The hill has three peaks rising to an elevation between 800 and 1,000 feet and its underlying rock is marble. Erosion of the rock through initial cracks in the surface has resulted in the formation of caves which have totally eclipsed the hill in their frame. Despite their prosaic name (which means Rock Caves), these caves can stagger the human mind in their sheer beauty and immensity. The longest of them, the Dark Cave, is 1,200 feet long and reaches to a height of 400 feet above sea-level. A trip into its enormous interior with all its weird structures and rock formations is like Dante's inferno revisited, but in tourist comfort, of course.

It was the acrid smell of the bat-guano in the caves which first brought them to the attention of the outside world. In 1879, a visiting American naturalist, William T. Hornaday and the then Selangor Chief of Police, Captain H.C. Syers, were drawn towards the caves by the odour while on a field trip. To the "orang asli" (aborogines) living in the vicinity, the caves provided a plentiful supply of bat meat.

Guano has been extracted from the caves for many years, perhaps as early as the last century. It is processed into fertilizer at a little plant near the foot of the steps where it was roasted over fire, releasing its strong ammonia fumes. The practice has long been stopped and a visitor to the caves today has little to worry about being assailed by unduly strong smells.

The guano that is still being deposited by the bats is collected by the authorities and packed into neat little packets for sale to green-fingered visitors.

DARK CAVE

Of the three major caves to be found in the hill, this is easily the most fascinating. In the past, it would have required the enormous zeal of the veteran spalaologist armed with ample mountaineering skills to go exploring into its deep interior. But with the completion of a two-way covered footpath complete with handrails in 1973, the whole affair becomes a Sunday walk in cool comfort. A mysterious iron gate at the end of the footpath seals off further approach. Standing rather ominously, it has the aura of a forbidden door to some dark mystery. However, it serves the merely utilitarian purpose of closing off that portion of the cave which shrinks considerably, thus limiting comfortable human passage.

Nevertheless, the Dark Cave does have its share of intrigue and the inevitable association with the darker aspects of man. In January 1955, a human skeleton was found in one of its higher reaches. A message scrawled on the wall indicated that the person came from China and that he came into the cave in 1940 to commit suicide through starvation. His last request was that the person who finds his bones should write his name above his own on the wall. There used



Inside the Dark Cave.

to be numerous other messages on the wall including one by a fugitive from the Japanese during their occupation, in the Second World War.

The way along the 1,200 feet of footpath can be rather eerie if one were to walk alone. On the other hand, it is also awe-inspiring that all the magnificent rock sculpture to be found was the result of little

drops of water making obeisance to the law of gravity. One cannot help but feel the insignificance of man in the face of Nature at large. The more prominent rock forms to be found are stalagmites, stalactite, pillars (resulting from the fusion of the first two) and curtains which are thin, sometimes translucent, sheets of mineral deposits formed on sloping or over-

hanging walls. The infinitesimal pace of a stalagmite and a stalacite setting out towards eventual oneness can give a mere mortal a very disconcerting concept of time.

For the present, the mind can run riot trying to imagine what the fascinating shapes and structures can represent. The whole exercise is very much like browsing through a gallery of modern art where each individual is bound to come up with his or her own interpretations. The names of some of the formations already in use indicate the degree of this subjectiveness. Gigi Besar (Big Tooth), The Thing, Big Dome, The Priest, Llahsa Rock, The Seven Sisters, The Graveyard and the Chopstick. All in all, it would not be inaccurate to say that the whole cave resembles some inner anatomy of the Earth, not unlike that of human beings. Perhaps, you can come out with a few names of your own?

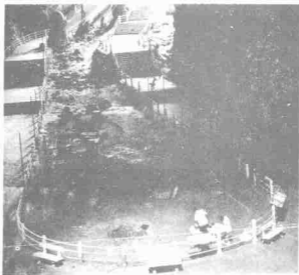
FAUNA

A list of the fauna to be found in the cave reads like the traditional ingredients in some witches' brew...bats, bugs, toads, scorpions, centipedes and even snakes! However, the visitor who has little love for these creepy-crawlies need not be put off. The opening of the Dark Cave to the general public and the lighting installed has ironically enough made the fauna less visible. It should be stressed though, the lighting used is dim and diffused and was planned with the assistance

of concerned conservationist as to have minimum effect on the ecology.

Intensive research has already been carried out on the fauna before the cave's opening. Besides its spelaeological attractions, the Dark Caves boasts some fifty species of animal life, some of which had been unknown to the world of science before their discovery here. This includes a spider which had been believed to be extinct and a microscopic cricket which lords it over the ants in the cave merely by virtue of its being able to communicate with them. Through certain gestures to which the ants seem to react by instinct, the cricket commands an unending supply of food and other lordly services from his ant-slaves. Other biological finds in the cave include the assassin bug which overcomes its prey with a bayonet mouth; an imitation scorpion which has all the attributes of the original except the sting; and a colourless snake which crushes its prey, mainly bats caught roosting on the roof, through constriction.

The presence of all these exotic creatures depend directly or indirectly on the presence of the bats in the cave. If they do not feed upon the bats or their rich guano deposits, then they prey on other creatures. The bats are about the only creatures living in the cave which feed in the outside world. There are about nine species of them and they roost in the day and fly out at dusk in search of fruits, flowers and insects.



The natural surroundings inside the Dark Cave

MAIN CAVE

Despite its name, the Main Cave or Light Cave as it is more popularly known, is less than 550 feet in length though its entrance is at a higher elevation than that of the Dark Cave. Its highest point is 370 feet at its deepest end where there is a magnificent 'skylight' resulting from a rock-fall;

Though its dimensions are less impressive, the Light Cave holds a greater attraction for Hindus from all over the country. Since 1892, the little shrine to Lord Murugan in its midst has been the centre of the annual Thaipusam festival, which occurs in either January or February. Notwithstanding its religious significance, Thaipusam has taken on

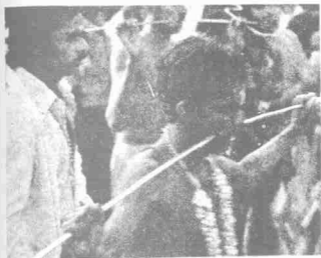
the atmosphere of a huge carnival complete with fun fairs and variety shows.

Its name is derived from the tenth month of the Tamilian calendar (Thai) and the passing of the full moon through the lunar station called Pusam. In Hindu mythology, the festival has its origins in an era when the world was ruled by the twin evil forces of Asuras and Rakshas. It was on the day of Thaipusam that Lord Murugan received from his mother Parvati the invincible spear or "Vel" with which he overthrew the Asuras and the Rakshas.

Despite the joyous atmosphere of the occasion, the day marks for some of the devotees the moment of penitence and the fulfilment of

vows. This can be awesome for the concerned penitents carry out various acts of self-mortification which seems to defy physiology. The commonest is the carrying of 'kavadis', bulky structures supported on the body by means of sharp needles and spears. This may be

enhanced by the penetration of skewers, which can reach up to a yard in length, through the cheeks. Through it all, the penitents achieve a sense of exhilaration and divine communion which students of transcendental meditation would envy.



Worshipper walking with cheeks pierced by long metal rod during the Thaipusam Festival.

MUSEUM CAVE

For those who are keen to delve more into the Hindu religion and mythology, the Museum Cave is conveniently nearby. It is situated at ground level a little way off from the two bigger caves and is about the size of a small hall. Its interior is filled with brilliantly coloured statues and murals depicting mythological scenes. The display is

effectively representative of the pantheistic nature of the Hindu religion with its numerous deities and manifestations of divinity.

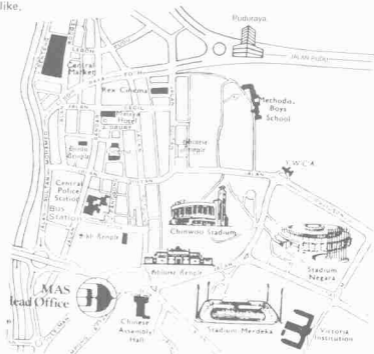
If the Dark Cave had been an experience for the human mind to exercise its fancies, the Gallery Cave carries this process one step further. In it, one sees the concretisation of the Hindu mind.

FUNICULAR RAILCAR

Before the launching of the railcar on August the 31st, 1974 (Malaysia's National Day), the only access to the Dark Cave was by means of the 245 concrete steps. A further 42 steps lead to the Light Cave, making a formidable 287 in all. Before these steps were erected in 1940, some wooden stairs built in 1920 served the purpose. Prior to all these helpful structures, it was a hard scramble up the slope for both devotees and tourists alike.

The railcar travels at a speed of 310 feet per minute. At this rate, it takes less than a minute to cover the 275 feet to the entrance of the Dark Cave. The remaining 42 steps to the Light Cave is a mandatory climb.

If a visitor with a zest for it feels like taking on the whole 287 steps under his own steam, he is always welcome. He should be cautious though that he is going to need a lot of the steam.



PUDURAYA – Malaysia's biggest bus and taxi terminal. All Express Bus Services to all parts of Peninsular Malaysia begin here. Hotel Ria a multi-storeyed hotel and The Shangri-la Night Club are also located in Pudu Raya.

SRI MARIAMMAN HINDU TEMPLE IN SENTUL: *On the way back from Batu Caves, ask the bus conductor to drop you at Sentul. You cannot miss this gorgeous Hindu Temple — one of the two biggest in Kuala Lumpur which is situated along the main road.*

SRI SUBRAMANIAM TEMPLE IN JALAN BANDAR: From Sentul, take any of the blue Sri Jaya Omnibus Co. buses to town. Pay 20 cents to the conductor and ask him to drop you at the Klang Bus Station which is below the multi-storey car park. See sketch below to proceed to Sri Subramaniam Hindu Temple. The Sri Subramaniam Hindu Temple, the pride of the Indian community in Malaysia was renovated in 1973 by special craftsmen brought all the way from South India.

THE BUDDHIST TEMPLE: From the Klang Bus Station, take any of the buses marked Brickfields, Jalan Marsh or Petaling Jaya (Bus No.) If you take the Jalan Marsh bus which runs at half hour intervals, you could proceed straight to the Buddhist Temple. Otherwise, pay 15 cents to the conductor and ask him to drop you at the Brickfields Post Office and see the sketch below to proceed from the Brickfields Post Office to the Buddhist Temple. Return to the Post Office, proceed to the bus stop on the opposite side of the post office and take any Sri Jaya (blue) bus proceeding to town.



From the Jalan Ampang Bus Stand you should take the Len Seng Bus to reach National Art Gallery, the National Zoo or Mimaland. From this bus stop you should take the Sri Jaya Bus marked Jalan Gurney or Jalan Dato Kramat to reach Sunday Market. You could walk-across Jalan Ampang, climb the steps next to the AIA Building and walk down the hill past the St. John's Institution to reach the Bukit Nanas Complex. On the walk you could also visit St. John's Cathedral.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY: The National Art Gallery, housed in the Tunku Abdul Rahman Hall, Jalan Ampang, has a rapidly-growing collection of works by Malaysian artists and holds various exhibitions along the main road.

Please note that the Gallery is normally closed between exhibitions for about 1 week.

BUKIT NANAS COMPLEX: The Bukit Nanas Complex is a popular local attraction — a jungle-clad hill, approximately 750 feet above sea level, right in the heart of the city. Visitors can enjoy a ride over the tree-tops and also take in a good view of the city in comfortable

cable cars and chair lifts across the hill.

Opening Hours: Monday to Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Friday — closed from 12 to 2 p.m.

Rates: Adults — M\$ 1 per round trip. Children — 50 cents per round trip. Opening Hours: Tuesday to Sunday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday — closed (except when a public holiday falls on Monday).



By Cable-Car Across Bukit Nanas Complex.

PETALING JAYA

LIM BROTHERS' WATCHES & OPTICAL HOUSE

No. 18, Jalan Tengah, Section 52, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Tel: 569478

SIRAJ SHOPPING CENTRE

13, Jalan 52/10, Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

SUNDAY MARKET: The Kampong Bahru "Sunday" (Saturday Night) market is where the varieties of Malaysian life can be seen. Every conceivable local product, including a large variety of Malaysian food and delicacies, are on sale in the many stalls.

NATIONAL ZOO: About eight miles from Kuala Lumpur, on the road to Ulu Klang, is Malaysia's National Zoological Park, situated on a 42-acre site of semi-virgin jungle. One of the most interesting and beautiful zoos in South-east Asia, it is open to the public daily, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission Rates: Adults - M\$ 1. Children - 30 cents. A fee of M\$ 1 is charged for every camera taken in.

PETALING JAYA: Situated 7 miles from Kuala Lumpur is the satellite town of Petaling Jaya, a self-contained town with all modern amenities such as schools, cinemas, supermarkets, shopping centres and recreational parks. Petaling Jaya covers an area of 4,000 acres, has more than 160 factories and is Malaysia's industrial showpiece.

PANTAI VALLEY: En route to Petaling Jaya from Kuala Lumpur, are the University of Malaya and the National University (Universiti Kebangsaan) at Pantai Valley. The Universities lie in acres of rolling green land dotted with clumps of trees and are two of the most attractive campuses in this part of the world.



Inside the Pewter-Ware Factory (Turn to next page)



SELANGOR PEWTER

In an age when most consumer goods are produced by machines at fast speed, a Malaysian manufacturer continues to maintain the tradition of skilled hand-crafting and produces articles of varied use, modern design and lasting beauty.

So successful indeed has the manufacturer Selangor Pewter been engaged in this unique modern industry which employs methods handed from generation to generation of the best pewter-makers of the world that today its products are in great demand throughout the world and some of its fine pewterware are collectors' pieces.

The firm's products, which reflect the fine, painstaking hand-craftsmanship of the old world combined with contemporary design and flawless satin finish, are for modern living.

The products are essentially functional, hard-wearing articles for daily use. The lustre of pewter is never lost if it is well maintained.

The pewter used by the factory contains about 97 per cent Straits refined tin and a little antimony and copper for hardening purposes.

The alloy is melted in cauldrons and the molten liquid is carefully poured from ladles by hand into casting moulds.

This is a distinctive feature of

the method employed by Selangor Pewter. In this hand-casting method the molecular structure of the metal is maintained and the product is strong. But in the inferior spinning method employed by some pewter manufacturers the chemical structure of the metal is upset.

A simple test for hand-cast pewter is to knock it on the rim or side with a pencil. It should ring like a bell. But spun-cast pewter gives a flat sound.

Weight for weight, hand-cast pewter is stronger.

More than 250 custom made articles are produced by Selangor Pewter. These include flower-vases, ash-trays, memorial plaques, pewter clocks, fruit bowls, decorative trays, beer tankards and goblets.

Selangor Pewter also accepts individual orders for products which require superb craftsmanship.

Its products are exported to countries around the world. Indeed a visit to its showroom in Jalan Genting Klang is a must during your visit to Malaysia.



MIMALAND

MIMALAND, a holiday and fun resort has been in existence for some years. Since being taken over by Magnum Corporation in 1979, the new owners are putting every effort to offer the most comprehensive range of attractions.

MIMALAND sprawls over 330 acres of hilly land rising from 800 feet above sea level to over 1,600 feet. It is eleven miles from the heart of Kuala Lumpur and situated near Jalan Gombak which is off the Kuala Lumpur/Kuantan Expressway.



The swimming pool with the proposed longest slides in the world in the background.

ACCOMMODATION

Motel — 24 units, airconditioned, carpeted, bathroom attached and patio overlooking lake.

Bagan — (Malaysian-style cottage) 10 units, Two rooms with hall each. Airconditioned, carpeted, and Fridge available.

Lodge — A 100-bed hostel modelled on the East Malaysian long-house.

RECREATION

- **Swimming** — A 32,000 sq. feet pool in valley served by spring-fresh mountain streams.

- **Slides**— The world's longest slides — in pool.
- **Squash** — 4 championship standard courts.
- **Tennis** — 3 all-weather courts.
- **Badminton** — 2 all-weather courts.
- **Indoor games** — billiards, table-tennis, etc at Sports Centre.
- **Boating** — Swan boats, row boats, canoes.
- **Maze** — 1-acre on hill side — great for families.
- **Safari golf** — 12 unique animal figures for putting holes. Great fun for children.
- **Prehistoric Animal Kingdom** — Life-size reproduction of prehistoric animals.
- **Bullock-cart rides.**
- **Trishaw-rides**
- **Scuba-diving**
- **Jungle Trekking**
- **Ice Skating**
- **Amusement Centre**
- **Funny mirror room**
- **Special interests** — Rich variety of tropical plants including timber trees and fauna as well as the protected Rajah Brooke butterflies can be viewed.

FOOD AND DRINKS

PELANGI restaurant — Typical Malaysian style floating restaurant specialising in sea food.

PELANDOK RESTAURANT — Western and Malaysian food available.

TRANSPORTATION

A special bus leaves Magnum Building in Jalan Pudu (50 yards from Perhentian Pudu Raya) for Mimaland at 8 a.m., 12 noon and 4 p.m. The bus departs from Mimaland at 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7.15 p.m. The fare is \$1 each way.

Rates for Accommodation:

MOTEL	Double	\$72	Family	\$80
BAGAN		\$130		
LODGE		\$12.50 per head (Non-Air Conditioned)		

MIMALAND is a new holiday concept where in 300 acres of unspoilt nature in all its restful magnificence and lush rich greenery you can see beautiful flowers and fluttering butterflies, and, also watch chirping birds in the fresh mornings.

KUALA LUMPUR SHOPPING

Kuala Lumpur is a Far East warehouse for everything imaginable, from duty free cameras to electronic gadgets. There are silks from Thailand and India, fabrics from France and England, optical goods from Japan and Germany, textiles from America and exquisite brocade, batik and sarongs from Malaysia. Among the many shopping centres to be found all over Kuala Lumpur, two stand out as the most outstanding in their respective rights. They are the Globe Silk Store in Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman and the Bukit Bintang Plaza in Jalan Bukit Bintang.

GLOBE SILK STORE

Globe Silk Store was founded by Mr. Tirthdas Jethanand in 1930 in Segamat in the state of Johore. From a humble start, Globe Silk Store has now grown up as a premier and best-known one-stop departmental store in South East Asia.

In 1947 Mr. Jethanand moved his headquarters from Segamat to Kuala Lumpur. He built the first phase of the six-storey building in 1957 and in 1963 completed the second phase. Earlier a branch office was set up in Singapore in 1953.

A branch of Globe Silk Store, called **Kishu's** was opened at 9 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman in 1960.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee in December 1980, the new ten-storey ultra-modern building was completed at 185 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman. All units of the previous premises, Kishu's and the Segamat branch were centralised here for more effective service, greater variety of goods and larger floor space.

Mona Industries, a subsidiary of Globe Silk Store is situated in Tanjong Kling, Malacca. Mona Industries exports quality shirts, dresses, blouses and fabrics to many countries.

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IPOH

Ipoh is sometimes called a city of millionaires because many a tin miner has made his fortune here. The city owes its existence to the Kinta Valley, a world renowned tin-rich valley, in which Ipoh is located, where tin mining is still an ongoing industry. And those tin miners who made Ipoh their home yesterday are mining tycoons today.

But don't get the wrong idea about Ipoh. Even though the city's outlying areas display the marks of men having dug and who are still gouging the earth for her precious commodity, the city itself is similar to other large Malaysian towns. Visually Ipoh is a mix of the old and the new. Where the Kinta River splits the town into two, there exists the Old Town and the New Town. The New Town displays tall blocks of offices and shopping complexes while the Old Town bears the face of Malaysia perhaps as far back as 1917. Prominent landmarks include the Birch memorial, a clock tower erected in memory of the late British Resident of Perak, J.W.W. Birch, and the magnificent railway station built in 1917.

Horse racing is popular in Ipoh. Perhaps this is the way the city's millionaires like to spend their leisure time. If curiosity gets the

better of you, wander over to the Perak Turf Club where races are held every Saturday and Sunday.

Some Malaysians will say that Ipoh is better known for its pretty girls who can be seen selling cool drinks to delighted visitors. Those who are fond of food, say Ipoh is the place to get noodle kwey teow, a Chinese style rice-noodle soup dish.

To tourists, Ipoh might be better known as the base for tours to the many holiday spots in Perak such as Maxwell Hill, Malaysia's oldest hill resort; the peaceful and historic town of Taiping; the sandy shores of Lumut; and also Pangkor, an island in the sun, which lies just off the coast.

But Ipoh is something more. It is the house of Buddhist temples built onto the sides of limestone caves, housing the secrets and temple life of the East, unchanged through the centuries.

Four miles south of Ipoh is one of the largest Chinese temples in Malaysia, called 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 122m. high hill. The entrance to the cave is flanked by two storey

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Lots 12-18

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 12m high which sounds like a gong when struck. A statue of Buddha, in a sitting position, presides over one part of the temple. In the coolness of the limestone rock formations, visitors can wander from one chamber to another accompanied by the smell of incense, marvelling at the many deities and nature's unusual architecture. Perak Tong is definitely one limestone temple to explore. A main path beyond the main altar leads deep into the cave's interior. A brick stairway, and a steep climb eventually takes you to an opening 300 ft. above ground where a view of the surrounding countryside can be experienced. Another climb leads to the painting of Kuan Yin, Goddess of Mercy, who looks out from the face of the limestone cliff.

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.

In the compound of the Meh Prasit Sumakī Siamese Temple is to be found the largest statue of the

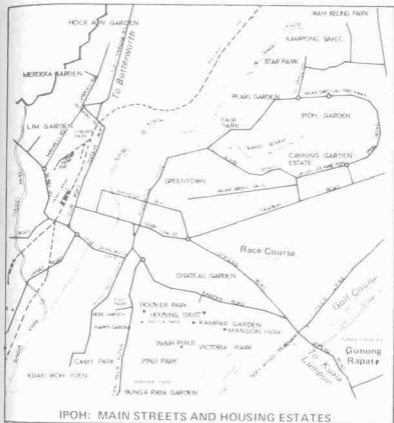
Lord Buddha in Malaysia, a reclining figure made of reinforced concrete resting on a concrete platform. The figure is 22.86m long, 4.57m high and 4.57m wide. Gold leaf is regularly being donated by devout Buddhists to cover the statue.

Another temple to visit is the Wat Thai (Siamese Temple). Here lies an 80 ft. long statue of the Reclining Buddha's bone enshrined in the hollow of the head.

Common to most of the Buddhist temples are rock gardens with water-lily ponds, decorating the grounds outside the temples. Most of these ponds also contain fish and green turtles.

As for relaxation why not try an IPOH massage. To the fun-loving, Ipoh is known as the town of massage parlours. There are more massage parlours and sauna houses here than in any other town in Peninsular Malaysia. Then, there are also some first-rate night clubs within easy reach from the city centre.

Though Ipoh is a town owing its growth to tin, the name of the town was derived from the Ipoh tree (*antriaris toxicaria*) that once grew in abundance there. Resembling a rubber tree it can still be found deep within the Malaysian jungle. The aboriginal tribes collect the tree's creamy white latex which is poisonous, for the darts of their blowpipes, while they use the bark to make cloth by beating it until it



IPOH: MAIN STREETS AND HOUSING ESTATES

becomes a thick fibrous material.

You can still see one solitary Ipoh tree in the centre of D.R. Seenivasagam Park, one of the many beautiful parks and gardens in Ipoh.

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

Next time you wander north of Kuala Lumpur, you may want to include Ipoh on your itinerary of "things to see".

Tambun Hot Springs

A visit to Ipoh is incomplete without visiting the Tambun Hot Springs.

The Tambun Hot Springs has now been renamed Yooklin Hot Springs in honour of Mr. Ng Yook Lin, a Ipoh tin miner who gave the springs a facelift.

It nestles at the foot of jungle-clad limestone outcrops and the caves in the hills are the habitat of

squeaking bats. The embankments of a serpentine pool of sulphuric water is evident that the Japanese were responsible for the initial development during their occupation of Malaysia.

The springs are open from 8.30 am to 10.00 pm daily. The admission fee is \$ 1.00 for adults and 50 cents for children.

A swimming pool has been built so that there is one pool of lukewarm water, 3 feet deep and another pool of hot water. The temperature of the water is recorded daily. Umbrella-shaped concrete shelters line the edges of the pools.

For those who want privacy, there are rooms with mineral water bathrooms attached in a three-storey hotel nearby.

A new attraction is a steam bath for which you will have to pay \$1.00. Whether you want to take

a steam bath or not you should be prepared to spend a day picnicking in the sprawling grounds of this hot springs.

You have to take the Tanjong Rambutan Bus at the Jalan Yang Kalsom Bus Stop.

National Stud Farm: A brainchild of the first Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, the stud farm which is the only one in Peninsular Malaysia is situated just outside Tanjong Rambutan some 12 km. (7.44 miles) north-east of Ipoh.

Japanese Garden: The Japanese Garden is located near the Ipoh Race Course. Though not very large in size, the garden is really delightful with its landscaped gardens.



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To it in its early days, there came Admiral Cheng Ho, the Three-Jewelled Eunuch-Yung Lo, bearing gifts and the promise of protection and forging the first Chinese link with Malacca.

In 1511, Malacca fell to the Portuguese under Alfonso d'Albuquerque. Over a period of 130 years, Portugal made it into one of the mightiest fortresses in the Orient - ringing it with walls and raising palaces and churches. The Dutch came in 1641 and stormed it after a fierce and bitter siege. They held Malacca for more than a century and a half, adding their own style of architecture with such buildings as Christ Church, the Stadthuys and the sturdy houses of the merchants in Jalan Tun Tan Cheong Lock. In 1824,

the Dutch exchanged Malacca for the British settlement of Bencoolen in Sumatra.

All around Malacca there is the story of the centuries. Apart from evidence of the Portuguese and Dutch occupations, there is Malaysia's oldest mosque and the first temple built in the Peninsula by the Chinese - the pioneer seafarers and merchants who came to trade and stayed to become a distinctive part of a community of many races.

Malacca town's quaint medieval charm, narrow streets, picturesque buildings, polyglot population and the marks of its history under five flags will add to your store of memories of your visit to Malaysia.

Bukit China

Behind the Poh Sui Teng Temple rises a large hill called Bukit China ("Chinese Hill"). Back in the 15th century, the Sultan of Malacca's Ambassador to the Court of Peking returned with the Ming Emperor's daughter as a wifely gift to the Sultan. The Princess and her retinue of hand maidens were given the hill as a residence, hence its name. Some of the oldest Chinese relics extant in Malaysia are found on the hill which together with Bukit Gedang and Bukit Tempu-

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Malacca town centre with Christ Church in the background and the Stadthuys on the right.

rong, forms one of the largest burial grounds outside of China, covering more than 160 acres. Still intact and well preserved are graves of many early Chinese notables.

Cheng Hoon Teng Temple

The early Chinese influence is seen in many old-style temples and landmarks. The oldest Chinese temple in Malaysia is the Cheng Hoon Teng whose ceremonial masts tower over the roofs of centuries-old houses and whose porcelain, glass animals and flowers (which decorate its eaves) attract visitors.

Sultan's Well

At the foot of Bukit China is

the Sultan's Well which may well date back to the founding of Malacca by Raja Iskandar Shah in the 13th century. It is as famous in its own way as the Fountain of Rome. Here too, the visitor throws a coin and ensures his return to Malacca.

The City Cross

Next flag to be raised over Malacca was that of the Portuguese who ruled from 1511 for some 130 years and made Malacca one of the mightiest fortresses in the Orient. The City walls enclosed a castle, two magnificent palaces, a hall for the Portuguese Council of State and five churches. A well-

known landmark is the City Cross erected by the Portuguese in the name of Christ and their King to indicate a Portuguese settlement.

St. Paul's Church

Remains of one of the most famous churches left by the Portuguese still stand on the top of Residency Hill overlooking the whole city and surrounding country. First built as a chapel in 1521 and dedicated to Our Lady of Grace, it was later used by St. Francis Xavier during his visit to Malacca and the Saint was buried there briefly before his remains were moved to Goa. Renamed several times, the church was finally called St. Paul's (as it is known

today) when Malacca fell to the Dutch and was used by them until 1753 when they moved into a new church and relegated St. Paul's as a burial ground for their notables.

Church of St. Peter

The Portuguese patina, still obvious in Malacca today by dint of a large number of descendants of the early conquerors, is evident in the striking Church of St. Peter in Jalan Bendahara, now the Church of the Portuguese Mission under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Macau. Built in 1710, the facade of the church is an interesting mixture of Eastern and Occidental architecture. The chapel holds a life-size



Porta de Santiago in Malacca.

statue of Jesus and there are some noteworthy stained glass decorations and old tombstones.

Porta De Santiago

Only surviving vestige of the famous old Portuguese fortress, named after the patron saint of Portugal is the gateway of Porta De Santiago. The walls were demolished by the British in 1807 when they occupied the Dutch Settlement during the Napoleonic wars. It is today the symbol of the State of Malacca.

The Dutch In Malacca

In the middle of the 17th century the Dutch ousted the Portuguese and ruled Malacca for 154 years leaving their stamp on still more churches and buildings. Probably the best expression Dutch architecture left in Malacca today

is Christ Church built in 1753 of salmon-pink bricks, brought from Middleburg in Zeeland and covered with red laterite. Typical of Dutch architecture, it features louvre windows topped with fan-shaped decorations, heavy wooden doors and a tiled roof. Particularly outstanding are the fine ceiling beams, each cut from a single tree and measuring 48 feet by 12 inches square, "a span of level ceiling seldom attempted in present-day architecture." On the centre of the inlaid marble altar is a brilliant painting of "The Last Supper" and draped from the altar and pulpit, a heavy brocade cloth. The feeling of age is increased as you notice the old tombstones laid in floor and the fine collection of antique silver vessels bearing the Dutch coat-of-arms on display. Today, Christ Church is an Anglican Church.



Aerial View of Malacca.

Stadthuys

Antedating the Church is the Stadthuys, (now housing the Government Offices) believed to be the oldest Dutch building in the East, erected sometime between 1641 and 1660. Thick masonry walls and heavy hard-wood doors and windows with wrought iron hinges are testimony to the solidity of the Hollander's masonry and woodwork.

Tranquerah Mosque

Adding still another architectural facet to the Malacca scene is the 150 year old Tranquerah Mosque of typical Sumatran design which also provides a link to British rule

in the area. In the mosque is the tomb of the Sultan of Johore who signed the cession of the island of Singapore to Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819.

Malacca Museum

Malacca Museum is housed in a 311-year old Dutch building. Through its exhibits, the visitor can telescope the state's history from the ancient Malay kingdom, through Portuguese and Dutch rule and British occupation, to its present position as a state of Malaysia.

For more of Malacca turn to page 254.

ALOR STAR is the state capital and Royal Town of Kedah.



Balai Besar in Alor Setar.

It is a throbbing, clean and modern town. Situated at the confluence of two rivers, it made its name in the past as a busy inland port. Today, it is fast becoming an important trading centre. It has a very well developed network of roads which links it to various parts of the states, as well as to Thailand and other Malaysian towns.

ACCOMODATION – Alor Setar has a number of new and comfort-

able air-conditioned hotels with wall to wall carpeting, attached bathrooms and telephones. Most of these hotels have restaurants and coffeehouses. Some even have night clubs. All are within walking distance to the centre of the town. There is also a Government Rest House which is open to tourists. Room rates range from \$12 (single) to \$15 (double).

(See Page 87)



Alor Setar is famous for its many ornate buildings, both ancient and modern. This is the State Mosque.

PLACES OF INTEREST

BALAI BESAR — This building which literally means Big Hall, is a Royal Building which incorporates a throne room. It is used mostly for ceremonial functions involving the Royalty. The building is rich in architectural splendour.

BALAI NOBAT — The Nobat or Royal Drums is part of the Regalia of the Sultan of Kedah. It is in fact a kind of orchestra and is reputed to be about 400 years old. The Nobat is the insignia of Malay Royalty.

ZAHIR MOSQUE — This is the State Mosque and it is one of the largest and most picturesque in the country. It is also a much sought after subject by photographers.

ALOR SETAR MUSEUM — This museum is noted for its collection of artifacts which were unearthed from the Bujong Valley-site of the most ancient civilization in Malaysia. The building is of similar architectural design as the Balai Besar. Next to the Museum is the Royal Boathouse where ancient Royal barges and racing boats are kept.

ISTANA ANAK BUKIT — This is the official residence of the Sultan of Kedah and is built on an island encompassed by two tributaries. It has a miniature zoo and a flower garden.

RICE MILLS AND PADI GROWING STATIONS — A number of these mills and stations are found in the state and some are within a few miles from Alor Setar.

KEDAH

ALOR STAR

TRAVEL AND TOUR AGENTS

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Jalan Sultan Badlishah,
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68 Jalan Langgar, Alor Star,
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UMNO Building, Jalan Ibrahim,
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JOHORE BAHRU

The administrative and Royal capital of the state of Johore, nestles by the Straits of Johore opposite Singapore with which it is connected by a rail and road causeway.

It is a colourful place, strongly influenced by Malay culture.

There are many interesting buildings in the town including the government Offices (on a commanding hill) overlooking the causeway and providing a panoramic view of Singapore and the seas around it, the Istana Besar (Principal Palace) of the Sultan, the picturesque Abu Bakar Mosque and stately Bukit Serene Palace which is the present

residence of the Sultan. There is a small public zoo, a stone's throw from the mosque.

In the centre of the town are the stately Government Office building, law courts and the tall minaretted and domed Mosque.

The Sultan Abu Bakar Mosque in Johore Bahru is perhaps one of the most impressive mosques in the state. The interior of the mosque is truly magnificent with its chandeliers hanging from the high ceiling.

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 towns of Peninsular Malaysia.

There is a small zoo in Johore Bahru which is very popular and visited by many people especially on Fridays and Sundays.

DESARU HOLIDAY RESORT

Address

Tanjong Penawar,
P.O. Box 20,
Kota Tinggi,
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Telephone

Penawar 838240
838211-214
Johor Bahru 22227
Telex MA60623

Accommodation

Chalets from
\$45 - \$80
Camping Site
and Dormitories
also available.

KUALA TRENGGANU

Trengganu is no place for people in a hurry. The pace of life here is leisurely, calm and poetic. It is a place for you to roam about oblivious of the cares and worries of life. Where else in Malaysia but in Kuala Trengganu can you drive through the main thoroughfare at a leisurely pace of 10-15 m.p.h. without anyone pressuring you from behind.

There are no taxis or buses plying the streets in the town centre (they are forbidden), only the trishaws and there are hundreds of them (usual fare 30¢ per mile). Such conditions automatically impose a leisurely pace of life. It makes a sinner out of one who is in the habit of driving down the street at breakneck speed, horns hooting madly and brakes screech-

ing, causing frayed tempers, raised blood pressure and tensed nerves. Such things are unknown and unwelcome in this town. If you have felt pressure and tension building up in you lately, then you should go to Kuala Trengganu for a change.

The exotic Kampong China

Visit exotic Jalan Kampong China. This narrow and congested street is the main thoroughfare of Kuala Trengganu town. Its attraction not only lies in its being the shopping centre, but also in the unique architecture of many of its buildings. Some are as old as ten generations. Many are as intact as the day when Munshi Abdullah saw them in 1838. Many of the shophouses by the river bank of Trengganu River have half of their foundations laid in the river bed because of soil erosion.



Picnicing in the shade near Kuala Trengganu.

Shopping and Bargains

If there are not enough attractions for you to come to see Kuala Trengganu, you can come here to bring back basketful of bargains of Trengganu specialities. Trengganu could be called the **home of batik**. Every piece of batik made here is hand-printed. Walk into any batik shop in Kampong China or any of the batik factories scattered over the town you will find no two pieces of it are entirely identical and what a great variety of designs and patterns there are! There are as many varieties as there are pieces on display. And at what bargain prices you can get them!

Locally hand-made mengkuang tikar (mat), beautiful brass ash-trays, vases, historic and ceremonial krises or badiks are all obtainable at reasonable prices too.

Trengganu kain songket is world famous. The material for making one suit of dazzling sarong kebaya or cheongsam costs \$10, and a full suit of sarong and baju kebaya for \$20.

Fabulous sea food .

The new Central Market with its unique and modern design is one of the most beautiful in the country. It is situated alongside the Trengganu River, near the river mouth. The farmers and fishermen bring in their daily produce fresh

from the farms or the sea or rivers to sell here. The sea-foods are fabulous and are always sea-fresh in every sense of the word. Every morning, the fishermen bring their catches from their boats directly to the market and soon you will hear heated haggling and bargaining of prices between the buyers and sellers all over the place. The sea produce are literally transferred from the sea to your shopping baskets which makes the claim of sea-freshness of some supermarkets sound hollow.

At the right season (Jan. - April) ten 5-inch prawns can be had for 50¢. A one to two lb, 12-inch giant sea-lobster can be bought for \$ 1 to \$ 1.50! Crabs are also cheap and plentiful especially during July to September. Oh, the fabulous tuna fish, ikan ayer, is available all the year round. A fish weighing 3 to 4 lbs costs \$3 and Europeans regard it as a delicacy many times better than the Russian caviar.

Other Trengganu specials

Remember the cashew-nut, the crunching, mouth-watering, mellow delicacy in the west coast sold at 10 pieces for 30¢? Here in Trengganu it is sold by the chupak (about 1¼ lb) for only \$ 1.50 or cheaper, from April to July. What about the famous Siamese mango which you can also buy at about 6 for \$ 1 from January to April? June

to September is also the durian, rambutan and local oranges season and you can buy them at unbelievably cheap prices. At the peak season, 100 durians can be bought for \$10 – \$ 20, and the soft and delicious durian cake at \$ 2,50 per kati,

Of course you mustn't forget to take back the crisp and mouth-watering kerpok (prawn or fish crackers). The best kerpok i.e., kerpok ikan parang, is sold at about \$3 per 100 pieces and others are cheaper. To some people who have learned to love Trengganu's dried sotong (cuttle-fish) for making delicious soup, are sold at about \$ 3

per kati in some of the shops in Kampong China.

Golfing

If you are a keen golfer, bring your golf set along. The 9-hole Batu Burok Golf Course near the beach is free for all! Any time of the day when the golf bug is in you, just go to the golf course in typical Trengganu leisurely fashion and play a few holes. When you are tired, just walk a few yards away to rest under the cool shades of casuarina trees at the beach overlooking the South China Sea and enjoy the fresh sea breezes.



Mengkuang Weaving in Trengganu

TAIPING

If it's tranquility you're after... a place to enjoy fresh air and the soothing medicine of clean, green, quiet... then Taiping is your best bet.

Surrounded by high mountains, the atmosphere is both restful and invigorating. You can feel new life seep into your soul from the moment you arrive.

Wandering through the most beautiful lake gardens in Peninsular Malaysia, it's difficult to imagine that this was once the scene of three bitter and bloody "wars".

Over a hundred years ago... in the late 1850's ... a feud erupted between two Chinese secret societies working the tin mines of Larut, as Taiping area was then known. It apparently started when one group calling themselves Hai San destroyed a channel carrying water to the mines of a rival group called Ghee Hin.

It broke out again in 1865 after a gambling session when a Ghee Hin worker was stabbed to death by a Hai San. At that time, the aggressive Hai San tried to wipe out their enemies once and for all. But the Ghee Hin retaliated and lost many men before fleeing from the area.

The third Larut War had all the ingredients of a Romeo and Juliet

love story. It seems the leader of the Ghee Hin fell in love with a Hai San lady, but hatred between the two groups was so intense that, when the unfortunate couple were caught by the Hai San, they were tortured to death.

After the mayhem subsided, an inquiry board was set up to look into tin mining problems. Eventually licences were issued and by 1874, mining matters were under control. The legacy of Larut was buried along with the dead and the town was renamed Taiping – city of everlasting peace.

Ironically, it was in Taiping that the Japanese were to instal their war prison. It was the same prison during The Emergency which was converted into a rehabilitation school for captured communist insurgents.

The court house built during the clean up of the Larut episode is still there today. Now it is the the Local Council Office in Matang.

Taiping has many historical structures to its credit. There's the Perak Museum which was the first to be built in Malaysia and the disused railway line at Port Weld – another first.



A View of Taiping Lakes.

Ling Nam temple is Perak's oldest and houses many valuable antiques. All its metal urns, statuettes and historical weapons were imported a hundred years ago from China ... they have since been coated with gold.

Hanging in the main doorway, you will see a boat with figures engraved on it. It's called Loh Teh Hang Chow which means "boat that sails on land" and symbolizes the achievement of the Chinese emperor, Shooi' Yeong Tee, who



太平旅遊有限公司

TAIPING TRAVEL SERVICE SDN. BHD.

Head Office: 51-53, Mosque Street, Taiping, Perak, Malaysia.
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TELEX: TTS TPG MA 44074

Branch Office: 22-A, Jalan Yong Shook Lin, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia.
Tel: 569369, 569700, 569834, 570269

was the innovator of the first canal in China.

In Station Street, just after the junction, there's an ornate Hindu temple whose deities form an intriguing pyramid among the coconut palms. Some beautiful music is played there on festive days.

Taiping is also an Army centre and the roads leading up the mountains to the barracks are excellent hiking grounds. Your reward is the view from the top.

And the nicest place to stay is the new Rumah Rehat (Rest House) which nestles into a hill overlooking the lake gardens.

KUALA KANGSAR about 32 miles south-east of Taiping on the main trunk road to the south, is the royal town of Perak. The majestic Istana (Palace) Iskandariah stands on a hill overlooking the banks of the Perak River. Beside it, stands the first palace Istana Kenangan a fine example of intricate Malay architecture. The Ubudiah Mosque, situated near the Sultan's palace on the Chandan Hill, with its golden dome is a truly magnificent building and is a must to every visitor to Kuala Kangsar. Nearly all the important occasions in Kuala Kangsar are celebrated in this mosque, which is also a famous burial place for the deceased members of the Perak royalty.

The Malay College, a centre of learning for the Royalty before the war and at present a residential college for Malay students from all over Malaysia, is also situated here.

Two of the first rubber trees planted in Malaya can still be seen in the compound of the District Office and near the Agricultural Department.

PORT KELANG

PORT KELANG, famous for its seafood, is on the coast 42 miles west of Kuala Lumpur. A day trip to Kuala Lumpur is easily made by train, bus or taxi from the port by way of Klang. A turning to the right 5 miles out of Klang on the Kuala Lumpur road leads to the Connaught Bridge Power Station, one of the largest and most modern electric power installations in South-East Asia.

On the way to the power station, and about 3 miles before it, is the modern Istana (Palace) Alam Shah, the official residence of the Ruler of the State of Selangor, in which Klang and Port Kelang are situated.

Four miles from Klang on the way to Kuala Lumpur is Shah Alam, the new state capital of Selangor. Shah Alam is fast becoming the second biggest industrial zone in Malaysia, with its teeming manufacturing industries and assembly plants.



The Old Palace in Kuala Kangsar.

KUALA KUBU BAHRU

In 1973, miners excavating for tin in the Ulu Selangor area between Kuala Kubu Bahru and the town of Rasa, found the remnants of a railway line. Later that year, they discovered roof tiles and coins belonging to an earlier period, street signs and various utensils which went to show the existence of a township.

In their ignorance, the miners buried whatever they had excavated. But legend and history tells us that these remnants made up the lost town of Kuala Kubu Lama or Kuala Kubu whose death knell was rung from the year 1883, gradually sinking into oblivion by 1930.

Legend says that the downfall of Kuala Kubu started with the

shooting of a white crocodile which was considered "kramat" to the Malays. The crocodile was found on the bank of the Selangor River which flowed through the town of Kuala Kubu.

A young Malay girl called Sakinas, a protegee of an old "pawang" had the charge of feeding the crocodile. One day, she fell into the river and was saved by a Malay boy named Sudin who then fell in love with her.

Sudin was the servant of the then British District Officer, Sir Cecil Ranking. Sir Cecil had heard the story of the white crocodile from Sudin, but disbelieving in superstition, he shot the white crocodile on the evening of 29th October, 1883. That night, dark clouds gathered, a storm broke out, the

river swelled and the dam erected on the bank of the Selangor River burst, letting out its fury. Parts of the town were submerged under slime and silt and Sir Cecil and his servant, Sudin, perished in the flood waters.

After that year, the town was constantly at the mercy of flood waters from the Selangor River which gradually annihilated the town of Kuala Kubu. Was the shooting of the white crocodile responsible for this? History, however, gives a more plausible reason,

blaming it on human and natural factors.

If you are looking for the site of Kuala Kubu Lama, ask the town folks for Ampang Pechah (Broken Bund).

The present town of Kuala Kubu Bahru nesting on the foothills of the main range is peaceful and idyllic. The Royal Malaysian Police Training College, the Firemen Training Institute and an experimental Drug Rehabilitation Centre are now situated here. Visitors who like to stay here can be accommodated at the Government Rest House.

REST HOUSES

NAME & ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	NO. OF ROOMS & RATES
Kedah Kuah Rest House Pulau Langkawi	749206 749234	12 rooms \$8 - \$15
Government Rest House 75 Pumpong Alor Star.	722422	15 rooms 3 Chalets \$10 - \$15 \$12
Government Rest House Kulim.	13722	6 Rooms \$7 - \$15
Selangor Seri Berkat Rest House Bukit Fraser.	071-60219 441026/27	9 rooms \$20
Johore Government Rest House Segamat	074-911524 911525	12 rooms \$20 - \$25
Government Rest House 1355 Jalan Abbas, Pontian Kechil	871088	6 rooms \$15

THE HILL RESORTS

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THE HILL RESORTS

A visit to the cool, blue hills of Malaysia with their luxurious flora and fauna is an experience in itself. Picture a plateau, sandwiched between shallow valleys and majestic mountains. Picture also the splendour of hillsides covered by lush trees and ferns of a temperate climate; the rushing waters of numerous beautiful waterfalls cascading down into clear natural swimming pools. These are the hill resorts of Malaysia.

CAMERON HIGHLANDS

When you visit Cameron Highlands, you will be pleasantly surprised to find that it has three townships.

Twenty eight miles from the town of Tapah is Ringlet, the first township, which is also one of the main agricultural centres of Cameron Highlands. Here, the farmers have found rich soil and have settled down to grow giant cabbages and lettuce in neat rows on terraces cut into hillsides.

A few miles and another thousand feet up is Tanah Rata, the principal township of Cameron Highlands.

No other hill resort of the size of this township can boast of so many tourist facilities. Here you will find half a dozen comfortable hotels, a bank, a post office and a

busy shopping centre. There is a regular bus service and taxis are available at all times.

Climb another two miles and you will get to Brinchang and to its famous 9-hole Golf Course. There is a cosy little pavilion by the side of the course, equipped with a bar and restaurant. Clubs are available for hire and there is no shortage of caddies.

When you have gone this far, you must climb to the peak of Brinchang and be a member of the "6666 Club". There is no membership fee, no roll of members, a badge or anything. What you will get is the satisfaction of having climbed (in the comfort of a car or jeep if you prefer not to hike) the highest accessible point in Peninsular Malaysia. (Gunong Brinchang is 6,666 feet above sea level).

The panoramic view of tier upon tier of mountain ranges is awe-inspiring and you get that wonderful feeling of being on the roof of the world.

Gorgeous Flowers

The temperate climate of Cameron Highlands enables a wealth of flowers to be grown. Roses, carnations, dahlias, geraniums, fuchsias, gladioli, violets, orchids and scores of other flowers flourish throughout the year, and the intense sunlight obtainable only at high altitude, gives them a brilliance of colour which can rarely be obtained at sea level. Flower growing has become a commercial enterprise here and is steadily developing into an industry.

Tea

There are a number of tea plantations in Cameron Highlands. Tea was first planted in 1926 at the Agricultural Station with seeds obtained from well-known gardens in Assam in northern India. Cameron Highland's tea is noted for its quality which is comparable with the best in the world.

A trip to one of the tea plantations will enable you to see the entire process of production; women in colourful dresses with baskets on their backs gathering the pale-green tea-shoots, and the factories where the leaf is withered,

rolled in massive machines, fermented, dried and packed for sale.

Agricultural Station

The Agricultural Station at Tanah Rata is always a source of interest to visitors. In addition to experimental plantations of tea and vegetables, trees which yield quinine and tung oil as well as many ornamental trees and flowers which will not thrive in the tropics can be seen. A pedigree herd of Middle White pigs and flocks of Rhode Island Red & White Leghorn poultry make a scene reminiscent of European farms.

Getting About

The guide map on the next page will help you to get about most of Cameron Highlands on foot.

- 1. MARDI (Malaysia Agriculture Research and Development Institute) Station**

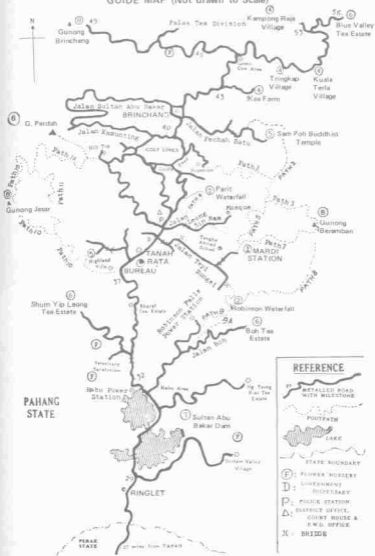
- 2. Waterfalls**

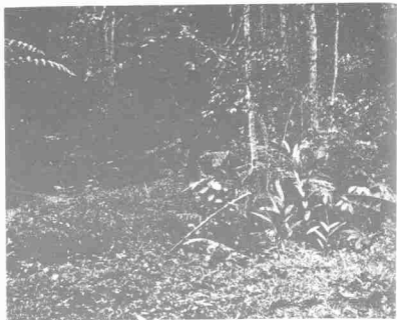
Robinson Waterfall - Tanah Rata area - proceed to the end of the Jalan Tepi Sungai and turn left across a small bridge and keep to the path for about 500 yards.

Parit Waterfall - Tanah Rata area - proceed along Leong Sin Nam for about 100 yards, turn left at directional sign before a bridge, keep to the path for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Another way of getting to this Fall is from the

CAMERON HIGHLANDS

GUIDE MAP (Not drawn to Scale)





A Jungle Trail in Cameron Highlands

path off the girdle road of the Golf Links for about the same distance.

3. Flower Nurseries

4. Vegetable Farms

Kea Farm — The nearest one from Tanah Rata is approximately 5 miles northwards; proceed along main road and turn right into a valley through a doublecut at 43rd milestone.

Tringkap Village — approximately 8 miles north-east of Tanah Rata; proceed along main road and keep right at Green Cow Area junction to the 46th mile-

stone.

Kampong Raja Village — approximately 15 miles north-east of Tanah Rata; proceed through Kuala Terla Village and keep on till the 53rd milestone. This Village was created by the re-settlement of the people from the former Lubok Tamang Village which was submerged by the Lake.

5. Buddhist Temple

Sam Poh Buddhist Temple — Brinchang area — proceed along Jalan Pechah Batu for about half a mile and turn right down a

short slope, cross a bridge, and then up again to the hillock.

6. Tea Plantations

7. Sultan Abu Bakar Dam & Lake

Situated between the 30th and 32nd milestone Tapah/Cameron Highlands Road, the Lake having a gross storage of 1,670 million gallons of water is contained by the Sultan Abu Bakar Dam named after the Late Sultan of Pahang. Proceed along the road opposite the petrol kiosk at Ringlet which will take you to the entrance road to the Dam about one mile.

8. Mountain Climbing

Gunong Brinchang — 6,666 feet above sea level; north-west of Tanah Rata: is the highest accessible point by metalled road in the Malay Peninsula

Gunong Beremban — 6,041 feet above sea level, north-east of Tanah Rata: follow directional signs behind the Mardi Station — 1¼ miles (Path 7). There is also another way up to this peak by the path beside Hopetown near the Golf Links — 1¼ miles (Path 3)

Gunong Jasar — 5,565 feet above sea level, north-west of Tanah Rata; follow directional sign near Highland Villa at 37th milestone — 1¼ miles (Path 10) There is another path to this Gunong by the side of the en-

trance gate to the Hilltop Bungalow — 1½ miles (Path 10) and (Path 12 to G. Perdah).

Activities you could be engaged in.

Junglewalks & Hillclimbing

The Cameron Highlands Tourist Association maintains numerous jungle paths — mainly leading up to such well-known hill-tops as Gunong Beremban (6041), Gunong Jasar (5565) and Gunong Brinchang (6666) and for the more adventurous — Gunong Irau (6924).

Paths leading to the main waterfalls such as Robinson Falls and Parit Falls are resplendent in ferns and other flora of interesting and varied species.

Sports

The Golf Course with its undulating fairways, meandering streams and tricky 'green' is an inviting challenge to all golfers. Visiting membership fees are reasonable and are graded according to the length of the holiday.

Accommodation

There is no accommodation problem in Cameron Highlands, except during the months of April, August and December, which coincide with the school holidays and are therefore peak holiday season in Malaysia.

A selection of reasonably-priced hotels are listed on next page.

HOTELS

BRINCHANG HOTEL

36 Brinchang Town
Cameron Highlands
Telephone: 941755

No. of Rooms: 28
Rates: Single \$18 to \$20
Double \$22 to \$24

HOTEL MERLIN

Tanah Rata,
Cameron Highlands
Tel Nos 941205, 941313
941211, 941378

No. of Rooms: 60
Rates: Single \$50 and \$55
Double \$66 and \$72

Valid from 1st Nov. 1980
till 31st Oct. 1981

'How To Reach' Cameron Highlands

By Train—You should get down at Tapah Road and take a taxi direct to Cameron Highlands or by bus to Tapah and another bus to the Highlands.

Bus Services—Tapah to Tanah Rata: 9 a.m.; 10 a.m.; 11.30 a.m. ;

THE GOLF COURSE INN

Tanah Rata,
Cameron Highlands
Telephone: 05-941411
941565

No. of Rooms: 30
Rates: Single \$32
Double \$42

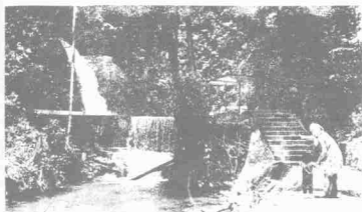
Golf View Villa,
Tanah Rata.
Telephone: 941624
6 Rooms
Whole Bungalow: \$180.

Town House Hotel,
41, Tanah Rata,
Telephone: 941666
12 Rooms from \$10 – \$42.

12.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; 2.30 p.m and
4 p.m.
Tanah Rata to Tapah: 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.;
10 a.m.; 11.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
2.30 p.m.; 4 p.m.

Fares, Tapah to Tanah Rata:
\$2.20 one way or \$3.50 return.
Tapah to Ringlet: \$2.00 one way
or \$2.50 return.

FRASERS HILL



One of Fraser's Hill's enchanting streams.

Situated mostly in the State of Pahang and partly in the State of Selangor, Fraser's Hill is — Rome-like — built on seven hills.

Legend has it that Fraser's Hill got its name from a solitary adventurer, Louis James Fraser, who built himself a shack near the site of the present "Pahang" Bungalow. Fraser was the proprietor of a primitive Mule-train operating between Kuala Lipis, Tras, Trantum and Kuala Kubu in the last decade of the nineteenth, and the first of the twentieth century.

The site of the present mountain resort was discovered in 1916 by Bishop Ferguson-Davie of Singapore who climbed the rough, steep track

from "The Gap" in a fruitless search for Fraser who, it transpired, had meanwhile vanished into the byways of Singapore.

The site was surveyed in 1919 and was soon developed by the Governments of the State of Pahang and the Federated Malay States.

By engineering ingenuity, careful planning and profound craftsmanship, this beautiful mountain resort scarcely shows the inroads made upon Nature's fastnesses. Almost at one's doorstep, the mountain forest offers unlimited attraction to the lover of wild life, the naturalist or the seeker after peace and solitude.

The Town Centre

The quaint little township has all the amenities of any modern-urban centre, complete with mini-market, post office, police station, provision shops, boutique, dispensary, petrol station, laundrette and restaurants.

Information Centre

You can obtain additional information and advice from the Centre. There are souvenirs, post-cards and daily newspapers on sale. A special display of butterflies and insects is also housed at the Centre.

Open Sundays to Fridays

– 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Saturdays

– 9.00 a.m. to 7.15 p.m.

Petrol Station

Open daily 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

The Golf Course

Contrary to popular opinion, the site of the Golf Course is not the remains of a tin mine! It was constructed by sluicing down the hill-side into the valley of Sungai Tras and, to the dismay of the contractor, not a speck of tin was found in the process.

Visitors may use this beautiful nine hole Golf Course from 7 a.m. till dusk. Green Fees are \$8/- per day (\$10/- per day on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays).

Sports Complex

Within the town centre itself, the Sports Complex, which also houses the Golf Club, is run by the Fraser's Hill Club. It has squash courts, a gym, sauna baths and an amusement arcade. Daily membership is open to the public.

Indoor Heated Swimming Pool

An indoor heated swimming pool and two more tennis courts next to the pool are located near the office of the Fraser's Hill Development Corporation in front of the present tennis courts.

Tennis

Two hard courts are available for the use of visitors. The fee is MS\$5.00 an hour for either a morning or afternoon session.

Flower Nursery

It is said that the gardens and lawns around the bungalows in Fraser's Hill would "arouse the envy of an English gardener"!

The Flower Nursery – with its dahlias, chrysanthemums, daisies, roses and many other flowers – is certainly worth a visit.

Jungle Walks

Explore! Take a walk through well-kept jungle paths. For the nature-lover, there's a wealth of jungle flora. Paths lead to peaks of hills from which you can get panoramic views of the surround-

ing hills and perhaps, on clear days the lowlands of the states of Pahang and Selangor below. You can watch the sunset and sunrise too, if you're an early bird.

Maps are available at the office of the Fraser's Hill Development Corporation. Guides are also available on request at \$2.00 per hour.

Swimming

The waters of Jeriau Waterfalls have been cleverly cupped into a swimming pool which is attracting many visitors. Sunlight filters through bamboo and fern growths which make attractive screens and add to the enchantment of a swim in natural surroundings.

Changing rooms are located nearby.

WHERE TO STAY

The Lodging House

24 economy class bedrooms (twin beds; hot and cold shower)
Economy room—\$15.00—\$25.00.

Raub Bungalow

4 VIP suites (long bath; wall-to-wall carpeting)
1 suite — \$35.00
Whole bungalow — \$140.00
Tel: 071-60241

Semantan Bungalow

5 twin rooms

Twin room — \$30.00
VIP suite — \$35.00
Whole bungalow — \$255.00
Tel: 071-60226

Temerloh Bungalow

6 chalets (each with 2 rooms; twin beds in each room; bathroom and shower)
Twin room — \$25.00
1 chalet — \$50.00
All units — \$300.00
Tel: 071-60242

Pekan Bungalow

2 storeyed, 9 twin rooms (long bath; wall-to-wall carpeting)
Twin room — \$30.00
Whole bungalow — \$270.00
Tel: 071-60213

Puncak Inn

16 Economy and 12 Special Rooms, wall-to-wall carpeting; twin beds; hot and cold shower
Economy Room — \$20.00
Special Room — \$35.00
Tel: 071-60201/60248

Rompin Bungalow

3 VIP suites (long bath; wall-to-wall carpeting)
1 suite — \$35.00
Whole bungalow — \$105.00
Tel: 071-60216

Note: Rates Quoted are Off-Season Rates.

RESERVATIONS

For reservations or enquiries, please call Fraser's Hill 071-60201 or 60248. Or write to The General Manager, Fraser's Hill Development Corporation, Fraser's Hill, Pahang, Malaysia.

How to get there?

By Car. Fraser's Hill is 63 miles from Kuala Lumpur. You have to drive to Kuala Kubu Bharu (38 miles from KL) and then drive to the Gap. From the Gap, another 4½ mile stretch of bends lead to the hill. This 4½ mile route is open during the day for up-going traffic at "odd" hours and down-going traffic at "even" hours for 40 minutes. After 7.00 p.m. it is open for traffic bothways.

By Bus. The Len Bus leaves Pudu Raya in Kuala Lumpur every thirty minutes. You should get down at Kuala Kubu Bahru. The fare is \$2.45.

The Pahang Lim Seong Bus Company operates between Kuala Kubu Bahru and Fraser's Hill.

It leaves Kuala Kubu Bahru at 8 a.m. and 12 Noon and reaches Fraser Hill at 9.15 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. respectively.

The bus leaves Fraser's Hill at 10 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. and reaches Kuala Kubu Bahru at 11.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. The fare is \$1.65.

By Train. You should get down at Kuala Kubu Bahru Road railway station and take a bus to Kuala Kubu Bahru.

By Taxi. There is infrequent taxi service to Fraser's Hill from Kuala Kubu Bahru. Fare \$4/-.

PENANG HILL

Landscapes are a universal pleasure and a trip up the funicular railway provides plenty of them — the kind one usually associates with picture postcards.

Penang Hill Railway is unique in the Far East for nowhere else other than in Hong Kong can the visitor find this funicular type of railway. It operates in two sections; the capacity of each car is 50 persons.

Penang Hill is really a name given collectively to a group of hills in the centre of Penang Island, popularly known to visitors as the "Pearl of the Orient".

A ride up the 2,270-foot Hill is a fascinating experience and a must for every visitor to Penang. In just 24 exciting minutes covering a distance of 1 mile 435 yards, the visitor can feel the temperature dropping to a cool 65°F, offering a delightful change from the hot and humid atmosphere of the plains.



Penang Hill Railway.

As the visitor makes the ascent, pitcher plants, by the dozen, zoom past; ferns twist and swirl in ever-green splendour and occasionally the hill-sides open up to expose the view of the lower-lying valleys and lands of the island and the sea.

A bus serves the Summit Station to Strawberry Hill or Tiger Hill, but most visitors prefer to walk down the Summit Road. They may follow paths branching off this main road and stroll past lovely bungalows. There are beautiful gardens in Fernhill, Woodside, Edgecliff and Convalescent bungalows.

Tea Kiosk

At the summit of Penang Hill, there is a little tea kiosk which caters for snacks and drinks. From here, the visitor can look down towards the city nestling at the foot of the hill and the ocean liners and many other Eastern crafts lying at anchor.

Looking westward, there is a wide expanse of jungle-covered slopes and foot-hills pierced by narrow cultivated valleys. Northwards lie the off-shore islands around Penang, the distant mainland and the sharply outlined Kedah Peak, while to the South are the tree-shrouded slopes of the lower hills of Penang's main range of hills.

Accommodation

Whether the visitor plans to spend only a day here or stay longer, he will find no problem with food or accommodation.

There is a twelve-room hotel with all modern facilities. Room rent ranges from M\$ 19.00 for single rooms to M\$ 24.00 for double rooms.

Apart from this Hotel, there are several Government holiday bungalows which can be rented. Bookings can be made through the State Secretary, Penang.

Penang Hill Railway

Departures from Lower Station: 6.30 am, 6.45 am, 7 am and thereafter every half an hour until 9.30 pm.

Wednesdays and Saturdays: 6.30 am, 6.45 am, 7 am and thereafter every half an hour until midnight.

Departures from Upper Station: 6.30 am, 6.45 am, 7 am, 7.15 am and thereafter every half an hour until 9.15 pm.

Wednesdays and Saturdays: 6.30 am, 6.45 am, 7 am, 7.15 am and thereafter every half an hour until 11.45 pm.

Rates: Adults MS3; children under 12 MS1.50 (return).

Enquiries: Tel: 23263

MAXWELL HILL

"The surrounding country with its groves of evergreens is very much like Switzerland in summer except perhaps the country is a little greener and more thickly wooded." This is how a visitor has described Maxwell Hill, Malaysia's oldest hill resort, about 6 miles out of Taiping Town in Perak State.

Access to this hill resort, sited at 3,396 ft. above sea level, is by Land-Rover along a metalled one-way traffic road which has 72 hair-pin bends and a swift-flowing mountain stream which is visible from various points along its winding course — to add to the excitement of the drive.



View from Maxwell's Hill.

Dahlias, daisies, pansies, petunias, lupins, marigolds, rhododendrons and all types of Malaysian flowers grow here. The ever-golden sunflower is the largest to be found in the country.

There is a mid-way stop at the Tea Garden House, the area around which was once an extensive tea

estate. From this point, the visitor will be able to see a panoramic view of the rolling surrounding countryside — map-like Taiping Town, a bird's eye-view of the Taiping Lake Gardens with its rippling mirror-lakes, the green suburbs of Aulong and Simpang and the twelve-mile ruler-straight road from Taiping to Port Weld.



Chalets and Government Bungalows on Maxwell's Hill.

Most visitors go on an invigorating climb to Cottage, the only accessible summit of Maxwell Hill. From here, on a clear day, the visitor can see the coastline from Pangkor Island to Penang.

Accommodation

There are bungalows galore on Maxwell Hill. Visitors can have their pick of the Maxwell Rest House (3,400 ft.), Watson Bungalow (3,400 ft.), the Hut (3,700 ft.), Speedy Rest House (3,650 ft.), Hugh Low

Bungalow (3,738 ft.) and Treacher Bungalow (3,750 ft.).

Bookings can be made through the Superintendent, Maxwell Hill, Taiping.

Rates for single & double rooms range from M\$5.00 and M\$8.00 in both the Rest Houses.

The Speedy Maxwell Rest Houses pamper day excursionists with Malaysian and Western meals, at reasonable rates.

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

How to Get There

Transport up and down Maxwell Hill is by Official Land Rovers only. They normally run at hourly intervals from 7.00 a.m. to 6.00

p.m. daily. The service begins from the foot of the Hill. Bookings can be made at Hill Gardens Office, Tel: Maxwell Hill 886241 or 823565

Fares: M\$ 0.60 to Tea Gardens; M\$ 1.20 to 6th mile area; M\$ 1.60 to Hut, Treacher, Speedy Rest House; M\$ 2.00 to Cottage.

ACCOMMODATION ON MAXWELL HILLS

Bungalow Name	Number of Rooms	Distance from foot of hill	Height in feet	Rates
Rumah Tempinis (Treacher)	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Milestone	3750	\$50/-
Rumah Cendana (Hut)	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3700	\$60/-
Rumah Beringin (Watson)	2	6 "	3400	\$12/-
Rumah Cempaka (Hugh Low)	4	7 "	3750	\$14/-
Rumah Rehat Bukit Larut (Maxwell)	4	6 "	3396	\$ 8/- \$ 5/-
Rumah Rehat Gunong Hijau (Speedy)	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3650	\$ 8/-

GUNUNG JERAI

Gunong Jerai in the north-western State of Kedah is another mountain resort in the making in Malaysia.

The State government has drawn up plans to construct a bungalow

at the top of the 3,700 ft. Gunong Jerai and develop a park and a canteen service for picnickers. It will also instal a telescope along the route.

How to get to Gunong Jerai?

At present, there are no bus or

taxi services to Gunung Jerai. An Alor Star based bus company will start bus services to Gunung Jerai from Alor Star at the end of 1977.

Motorists from Alor Star wishing to go to the mountain top will have to turn right at the 22½ mile-stone Alor Star/Butterworth main trunk road. This spot is 38 miles

from Butterworth. After registering with the watchman at the foot of the mountain you could drive straight up to one of the rest houses.

Other hill resorts

Kinahalu National Park (See page 183)

The Gap (See page 242)

MAH MERI ART

Carey Island, on the West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia, can be regarded the home of an exceptionally dramatic and fluid art form peculiar to Malaysia.

For this is the abode of an artistic aboriginal tribe — the Mah Meri.

When it comes to the art of transforming mere ideas into reality, the Mah Meris display incredible creativity and perception.

Despite a simple and leisurely way of life, tenacious belief in legends and a pantheon of spirits fill their very being. Casting their fearful shadow over the very existence of the Mah Meri are the "Moyangs," spirits reputed to possess awesome powers.

And the unique wood carvings of the Mah Meri manifest these convictions.

These sculptures, personifying the Moyangs, are often grotesque and frightening — yet hauntingly beautiful and intense.

The aboriginal artists use the "batu nyereh" as their medium of expression. This wood, found in abundance in swamps, is ideal for their art. Their natural contours are studied carefully before the vivid imagination and artistry of the Mah Meri give form and shape to the spirits they portray.

Enthusiastic art lovers can view these primitive art forms at the National Museum in Kuala Lumpur.

And for those who yearn to bring a little of the immortal works of the Mah Meri into the home, carvings can be bought from art shops and TDC's three duty-free shops.

GENTING HIGHLANDS

At first sight, which is usually from a distance, it seems like a Walt Disney creation in an Asian setting: a castle-like structure sitting high among the clouds atop a mountain peak overlooking the Straits of Malacca to the west and the South China Sea to the east.

GENTING HIGHLANDS RESORT is a unique multi-million dollar, magnificent resort and recreation centre with all the exacting requirements and attractions set up to woo and win the most discerning tourists.

The beauty of Genting Highlands Resort lies in its rugged mountain setting. Sprawling over 12,000 acres, it is only 30 miles or less from 40-hour's drive from the capital city of Kuala Lumpur. Located on a mountain peak 2,000 metres above sea level, its fine location amidst the evergreen Malaysian jungle gives a panoramic view of a typical Malaysian landscape.

Climate-wise, Genting Highlands is refreshingly cool. With an average daily temperature within the range of 65° to 70°F, its perpetually spring-like atmosphere is an ideal place to get away from the tropical heat of the lowlands.

For the jet-set traveller or the budget conscious visitor, Genting Highlands Resort offers four modern hotels:

1. Sri Layang Hotel

This hotel with 30 economy rooms serves as a link between the resort proper and the Genting Highlands Golf Course. A two-coach, forty-one passenger cable system links the Genting Hotel and the Sri Layang Hotel. Rates: Double M\$30.00. Extra Bed M\$10.00.

2. Hotel Pelangi

This hotel has 170 economy rooms. It has a Chinese Restaurant which serves Chinese cuisines only. Rates: Double M\$45.00. Family Suite (4 beds) M\$65.00.

3. Highlands Hotel

This hotel has 200 luxury rooms and a 24-hour Coffee House. Rates: Full Suite M\$375.000. Standard Double M\$70.00. Single M\$60.00.

4. Genting Hotel

This new 18-storey ultra hotel has 700 luxury rooms. Rates: Standard/Double M\$100.00. Deluxe Double M\$120.00. Junior Suite M\$250.00. Executive Suite M\$800.00. Eating at Genting Highlands is fun. There is a wide range of dining and wing facilities where menu variety and elegant surroundings have proven to be an ideal combination. The outlets are:

Genting Theatre Restaurant

This new M2.5 million restaurant is the biggest theatre restaurant of its kind in South East Asia. Delectable Chinese cuisines are served here. Fully carpeted and with a seating capacity of 1,200 persons, this restaurant has been the venue for many highly acclaimed variety revues and shows like the "Monte Braccoup" and the "Osmonds".

The Sails Grill & The Treasure Bar

The Sails specialises in French cuisines while the adjoining Treasure Bar serves an excellent array of wine and grape concoctions.



HELICOPTER



REVOLVING 6000



INDOOR POOL



SHOW



CHINESE TEMPLE



GOLF COURSE



THEATRE RESTAURANT



BOWLING



CONVENTION HALL



TENNIS



GOLF CLUB POOL



CASINO



BAR



BOATING LAKE



CABLE CAR



CASINO

Coffee Terrace

With a seating capacity for 800 persons this 24-hour Coffee House serves local as well as western cuisines.

Kampung Restaurant

Muslim cuisines are available at this restaurant. Its 'kampung decor' lends a touch of Malaysian setting.

Ulu Kali Bar/Library

Marble-topped tables, velvet upholstery and plush carpets provide just the ambience for a cosy tete-a-tete or a sip at the Ulu Kali Bar or the Library Bar.

Outdoors, Genting Highlands is great. As a holiday fun centre, Genting Highlands offers a ten-acre funland with a large artificial lake. Two little islands in the lake feature a waterfall. Visitors can enjoy themselves boating, hitching a ride on the mini-train or savouring the cool, refreshing air. A lakeside Tea House, a picnic pavilion and a children's corner are added attractions.

For golf enthusiasts, there is the 18-hole Genting Highlands Golf Course. The first 9 holes are open to visitors on a green fee basis of M\$20 while the second 9 holes are being remodelled. Unique features include an ultra modern clubhouse with a heated swimming pool, Japanese bath, saunas, restaurant and a meeting room. There are also two tennis courts.

Indoors, there is a lot of facilities to keep one gaily occupied. There is the theatre, a 16-lane bowling alley, amusement hall, health centre, beauty saloon and a shopping arcade, not to mention the indoor Stadium for games like badminton, squash, table tennis and basketball.

For the thrill of a lifetime, discover the excitement of a winning opportunity at Casino de Genting. **Roulette, Blackjack, French Bull, Baccarat, Keno, Tai Sai or Slot Machines** or whichever game that captures your fancy. *Courting 'Lady Luck' here, has never been easier.*

To meet increasing demands for convention facilities, a new 1,200-seat er theatre-like Convention Hall is ready. It has sophisticated facilities ranging from TV Gallery, Press Rooms, Projection Rooms to Translation Booths that can translate 6 different languages simultaneously. 12 seminar rooms for meetings or conferences are also open.

Genting Highlands is easily accessible by road and air. Private taxis ply the Genting route day and night. In addition, the air-conditioned bus service at Hentian Puduraya, Kuala Lumpur, provides a comfortable, yet economical service.

For those who prefer to travel in style, two 14-seater twin-engine Bell-212 helicopters offers a ten-minute flight from the Segambut Helipad in Kuala Lumpur. Helicopter flights are also available from Subang International Airport, but it takes 15 minutes. The fare for adult is M\$40 and children at M\$25 per one-way trip.

Genting Highlands (continued)

For a touch of Swiss Alpine holidays try the cable car rides from Genting Hotel to Sri Layang Hotel. The longest cable car system in Malaysia (about 3.2 km) the twin-coach forty-one seater cable cars have become a popular mode of transport which only takes 10 minutes from one end to the other.

Many more developments will take place before the entire Genting Highlands project is completed. As the leading tourist destination in Malaysia, Genting Highlands has emerged as a popular resort within a relatively short time.

GENTING HIGHLANDS IS MALAYSIA'S GIFT TO THE WORLD, A BRAND NEW CREATION ADOPTING THE LATEST TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS AND A TRIBUTE TO THE VISION OF ITS PLANNERS, ESPECIALLY ITS FOUNDER, TAN SRI LIM GOH TONG.

Gentings Express Bus Service

Departs Hentian Puduraya (Platform 13) Weekdays: 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 12.00 noon, 1.30 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., Every Fri., Sat.: 9.30 p.m.

Sundays and Public Holidays: 8 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 9 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.

Departs Sri Layang Hotel, Genting Weekdays: 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m., Every Fri., Sat.: 10.30 p.m.

Sundays and Public Holidays: 9.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 12.00 noon, 12.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Fares: M\$4.50 per one-way trip.

THE BEACHES

Malaysia's long coastline is a string of beaches. Some are quiet — others busier. All have attributes that rank them among the best in Asia if not the world. Local Authorities in the respective areas are continually taking steps to keep the beaches free of pollution.

By virtue of their sheltered waters especially on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, these beaches lack the surf and big breakers that are a feature of other areas in the Pacific. The map below shows the location of the main beaches. Most of the beaches are secluded between rocky promontories and shaded by coconut or casurina trees. Malaysia has enough beaches for you to swim right through the season without visiting the same beach twice.



The Most Popular Beaches.

PULAU LANGKAWI

Three hour boat journey from Kuala Perlis. Number of beaches ideal for swimming. The seas here are ideal for deep-sea diving, fishing and boating.

PENANG

The golden sands which cover the beaches of Tanjung Bungah and Batu Ferringhi are favourite with tourists who visit Penang. The beaches have exotic names like Moonlight Bay, Pasir Elok which is two miles long, Teluk Bahang and Muka Head. The waters off the coast is very good for surfing. Boats could be hired.

Teluk Kumbang - fine secluded beaches here.

Batu Maung - if you have been seen Tanjung Bungah, then you must not leave Penang without visiting the white sandy beaches of Batu Maung.

PANGKOR ISLAND

Though the beaches here are narrow, the sea opposite the Princess Hotel is good for swimming.

MORIB

This is an ideal beach to visit during high tide.

PORT DICKSON

Malaysia's best known holiday centre. The four mile stretch of beach from the 6th to the 10th milestone from Port Dickson town is ideal for camping and swimming throughout the year. Boats could be hired for surfing or visiting off-shore islands.

JASON BAY

Jason's Bay is near Kota Tinggi. The beach here is noted for its privacy. (See page 155)

MERSING

The beaches in Ayer Papan and those on the off shore islands of Pulau Tioman, Pulau Rasa and others are ideal swimming spots between the months of March and October.

NENASI

The white sandy beaches of this small town are beautiful and ideal for camping. It is here that you get one of the most beautiful views of the South China Sea.

KUANTAN

Chempadak Beach, a favourite with east coast travellers.

TRENGGANU COAST

Lining the entire stretch from Kemaman to the outskirts of Kuala Trengganu is one long, sandy, tree-shaded beach. The main trunk road skirts the coastline most of the way. It is said that the legendary turtles swim all the way thousands of miles from the Indian Ocean to lay their eggs on the beaches here.

KELANTAN

Kelantan State has many secluded beaches ideal for swimming. If you visit Kota Baharu then do not forget to visit the "Beach of Passionate Love".

THE ISLANDS AROUND MALAYSIA

PENANG

Nowhere else in Asia or in the Pacific Region will you find a fabulous island like Penang where life is tranquil, leisurely and slowmoving.

Writing in the Readers Digest William Warren called Penang an *Idyll in the Sun*.

Maxine Atiratir in an article called "Malaysia with Feeling" describes Penang as "God's Chosen Estate" and "Malaysia's Emerald Island."

Choral Pepper writing in the "Chicago Daily News" says, "This island boasts of two of the world's finest beaches which are fifteen miles apart and at opposite ends of the island."

For the fun-loving tourist, there are numerous colourful bars, night clubs, discotheques, all-night coffee-houses and restaurants. For those who like to trek, there are the beaches, Penang Hill or the Botanical Gardens.

Plan a ride on the funicular railway; or jump on a tri-shaw and explore the narrow streets; walk through Rope Walk and hunt for antiques; or a 35 cent calm ferry ride across the Penang Straits to Butterworth and back; or a junk from one of the lonely fishing villages to an off-shore island – all these you can sample in Penang. You could spend a whole fortnight swimming in a different stretch of beach each day.

If you are thinking of exotic food, name it, and somewhere in Penang you can find it. What more, you could eat round the clock. Seeing is believing and nowhere else in the world is this more true than in Penang.

WHAT TO SEE IN PENANG?

Only Penang has so much to offer. The most spectacular destination in Asia will entrance, fascinate and make you long to return. So give yourself time – at least seven days – and even then, you'll wish you could stay longer.

To make it convenient for the tourist to visit all the places of interest they have been grouped as follows:—

- I Town Area
- II Bayan Lepas and Ayer Hitam
- III The Botanical Gardens
- IV Buddhist Temples
- V The Beaches

LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS – PENANG

db MUSIC CENTRE
A3-09/B3.22
Kompleks Tun Abdul Razak,
Penang Road,
Penang.
Telephone: 367150
Penang's best known Music Centre

DE SILVA (M) SDN. BHD.
1 Bishop Street Tel: 63093
9 Rasa Sayang Shopping Arcade.
Tel: 811336
1-05 Penang Plaza, Burmah Road.
Tel: 373093

The most famous jewellers in North Malaysia

POH HIN
487 Penang Road,
Penang.
Tel: 64065
*The best stocked Duty Free
Shop in Penang.*

SPORTS CLASSIC
B1-Lot 2.22 (Second Floor).
KOMTAR, Penang.
Telephone: 25547
The complete sports stockist in Penang.

I TOWN AREA

FORT CORNWALLIS – (Map I–A1) (Turn to page 122)

Historical Fort Cornwallis is the very spot where Captain Francis Light, the founder of Penang, landed more than 150 years ago. If you happen to see flowers and joss-stick offerings near the main cannon, don't be surprised for local barren mothers believe that they can be rendered fertile by the cannon. The Penang Tourist Association is now located directly across the fort.

From Fort Cornwallis you should walk through Fort Road and Light Street and make your way to Farquhar Street (Map 2–A2/3), in which are situated some of Penang's best-known historical buildings. On your way, the places of interest you would see are Penang Tourist Association (opposite Fort Cornwallis), George Town City Council, Immigration Office, Dewan Sri Pinang, Supreme Court, Mariners' Club, Old Penang Library and St. Xavier's Institution (one of the oldest schools in Malaysia).

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DEWAN SRI PENANG

This multi-purpose hall was the venue of the Pacific Area Travel Association Workshop in 1972. It serves as a conference hall, a city hall for concerts and exhibitions and also houses the State Library.

PENANG'S CHURCHES

Farquhar Street has some of the best of Penang's famous buildings. St. George's Church is a beautifully proportioned building with a lofty spire and high white columns rising in ranks from a marble floor. Nearby is the double-spired Cathedral of the Assumption, one of the oldest churches in Malaysia.

From Farquhar Street you should retrace your steps and turn right at the junction of Pitt Street. (Map 2A/2-3)

GODDESS OF MERCY TEMPLE (Map 2A/4)

The "Kuan Yin Teng" in Pitt Street is the oldest temple in Penang (about 155 years). The twin pillars, expertly carved but now blackened with age and smoke from millions of joss sticks burned during the years, form a striking entrance to this Temple built to the glory of the Goddess of Mercy. The roof tops are carved to represent waves on which are fire-spitting dragons.

From here, keep walking straight on Pitt Street and soon after the traffic lights you come to Kapitan Kling Mosque.

KAPITAN KLING MOSQUE (Map 3 C-1)

One of the larger mosques in Malaysia, the Kapitan Kling Mosque was built around 1800 by a wealthy South Indian-Muslim headman, Cauder Mohuddeen. This majestic place of worship reflects Indo-Moorish architecture.

The Pitt Street Post Office is situated opposite Kapitan Kling Mosque. Now walk back to the traffic lights, turn right along Chulia Street (Map 2-A4) and after a minute's walk you will come to the junction of Queen Street. Turn left and you will see the Mariamman Hindu Temple.

MARIAMMAN TEMPLE

This temple which is very richly decorated is dedicated to the Hindu Goddess Mariamman. The statue of the Goddess is bedecked with jewellery of real gold, silver, diamonds and emeralds.

Now continue your walk along Chulia Street till you come to the junction of Victoria Street. Turn right into narrow Victoria Street and keep walking straight, you will come to Khoo Kongsi.

KONGSIS

A kongsi simply means a clan house. Kongsis originated in China centuries ago as associations for people with the same surname. Today, they have become benevolent associations which look after the affairs of members and also safe-guard the principles of ancestral worship. Kongsis derive their income from the scores of houses they own and they hold money in deposit, at high rates of interests, for their clansmen constituents.

Most of the kongsis in Penang were established early in the 19th century, when faction clashes were the order of the day. They have their own cemeteries also.

Every kongsi has its ancestral tablets as well as its hall of fame, to honour its "son," i.e., clansmen who have achieved fame in various spheres of life, or who have acquired professional degrees in universities and colleges, or were elected as Councillors, Members of Parliament and Senators.

The Ong and the Khaw kongsis have changed with the times and have also honoured their "daughters," who in ancient times were barred from the precincts of the kongsis during festival days.

KHOO KONGSI (Map 3 - C/3)

The richest of the kongsis in Penang is the Khoo-Kongsi in which you find the elaborate Dragon Mountain Hall. This hall which was built in 1906 and renovated in the mid-fifties contains excellent samples of Chinese Art and sculpture created by master craftsmen from China. This celebrated clan house is one of the most intricately decorated kongsis in the whole of Malaysia and is definitely worth a visit.

Other kongsis in Penang which are equally picturesque are the kongsis of the Khaws in Burma Road; the Lee's modern style kongsi also in Burma Road; the Yap kongsi in Armenian Street and the combined kongsi of the Chuah, Sin and Quah clans at the junction of Burma Road and Codrington Avenue.

From the Khoo Kongsi, walk along Victoria Street, turn right at Malay Street Ghaut, to the left at Carnarvon Street and to the right at the round-about and you will reach the Maxwell Road Bus Station (Map 4-C4). This is the bus stand for the Green, Blue and Yellow buses.

DUTY FREE SHOPS	
EASTERN ELECTRONIC & PHOTO SDN. BERHAD 491-495 Penang Road, Penang. Telephone: 646042	SYARIKAT TEONG HUAT 318-320 Penang Road, Penang. Telephone: 65218

II BAYAN LEPAS AND AYER HITAM

From Maxwell Road, take the Yellow Bus. As the bus travels along Brick Kiln Road and Jelutong Road, watch out for the signboard of the Malayan Teachers' Training College on the left and you will have to get down after a half minute's drive from here. Turn left into Jalan Calthrap and you will reach the Aquarium.

AQUARIUM

The Tengku Abdul Rahman Aquarium situated in Glugor, has the best collection of marine life in South East Asia. The 41 display tanks there are divided into salt water and fresh water sections. Apart from the fish tanks, exhibits, models, charts and items of biological interest can be seen in a museum that is part of the complex.

Open daily — 10.00 am. — 6.00 pm. except on Wednesdays.

Now come back to the Jelutong Road junction and take a Yellow Bus Nos. 28 or 66 to Bayan Lepas. Just before entering the Free Trade Zone, watch out for the traffic sign AWAS PANDU DENGAN CERMAT. Get down here and the Snake Temple is on your right. The Snake Temple is a good five miles from the Aquarium.

THE SNAKE TEMPLE

Located in Sungai Nibong, the Snake Temple is one of the most unusual attractions in Penang. The temple, built in 1850 is dedicated to the deity, Chor Soo Kong and there, you will find live, poisonous snakes (of the Wagler's Pit Viper Variety) coiling around the altar, amongst the twigs and carvings of the temple edifices as if intoxicated by the smell of the burning incense.

From the Snake Temple, take the Yellow Bus to Ayer Hitam Villagn. This is a long journey and you will be travelling along the southern and western parts of the island. From the Ayer Hitam bus stop, walk past the market to the Kek Lok See and Ban Hood. If you are not taking this route you could also reach Ayer Hitam Village by taking LPK.T Bus No.8 from Pengkalan Weld (Weld Quay) (Map 1/B2)

KEK LOK SI

Monastery of Supreme Bliss. The Kek Lok Si is the largest and finest Buddhist Temple in Malaysia and in its thirty acre precincts is found the Pagoda of Ten Thousand Buddhas.

Kek Lok Si took several decades to build with a vast talent, pooled from some of the finest craftsmen and artisans from China, Burma, Thailand and other neighbouring countries.

Work commenced in the late 19th century with the construction of the Hall of Kuan Yin, Goddess of Mercy.

The crowning glory, Pagoda of Ten Thousand Buddhas also known as King Rama V Pagoda, so named after one of the monarchs of Thailand, was completed in 1927.

In addition to its many worshipping halls, Kek Lok Si has two ponds — a tortoise pond filled with hundreds of tortoises many of which are several decades old, and a fish pond for fresh water fishes.

To the Chinese, the tortoise is a symbol of longevity and it is considered a meritorious act to release all animals including tortoises from captivity on Vesak Day, a Buddhist religious holiday.



The Majestic Dome of the Kek Lok Si Temple.

So every year, more and more tortoises are brought to be liberated at this pond where visitors can feed them with "kangkong" (green vegetables).

The history of Kek Lok Si is the story of a man's faith and perseverance and the benevolence of those materially endowed.

It was the brain child of the Venerable Beow Lean who came to Penang late in 1885 from China as abbot of the island's oldest Chinese temple, the Kuan Yin Teng (Temple of the Goddess of Mercy) in Pitt Street.

On a visit to the smaller Kuan Yin temple in Ayer Hitam in the foothills, he likened the chain of hills in the background to a giant white crane in flight.

He was immediately reminded of the Hok San (Crane Mountain) Monastery in Foochow, China, from where he hailed.

He sought for and obtained permission from his superior in Foochow to build a monastery on the Ayer Hitam hillside on the same lines as the Hok San Monastery.

At first, he bought the site on which the Kuan Yin temple stood. Then he campaigned for funds from the Chinese towkays (rich merchants).

Five of them offered generous donations. Donations later flowed in from Buddhists and Taoists all over the then Malaya, Straits Settlements—Penang, Malacca and Singapore—Thailand and Sumatra.

For 15 long years, the workers laboured through the thick jungle and boulders — a laborious and painstaking task.

Work on the Pagoda of Ten Thousand Buddhas began in 1915 and was interrupted by the (1914 1918) war years. It was completed in 1917 at a total cost of M\$200,000.

The Pagoda is constructed on three principles. The octagonal base was modelled after Chinese pagoda; the middle tiers after Thai's and the spiral dome after Burmese.

The structure rises to 80 feet. Hundreds of niches in the tiers hold statuettes of Buddha made of marble and gold.

The top-most tier contains a sacred relic of Buddha and a statuette of pure gold, in addition to other "treasures" deposited by Buddhists in pagodas after their completion such as "silver and gold trees", diamonds, gold and silver coins. As in most pagodas, this treasure room is sealed and is not accessible to anyone.

AYER HITAM DAM

The dam which is situated above Ayer Hitam can be reached from the road leading to the Kek Lok Si Temples. The Dam, 770 feet above sea level is at the lower ranges of Penang Hill. Although the ride up there is a steep one, the panoramic view from there is well worth a trip.

From Ayer Hitam bus terminal, take LPKT Bus No.8 and you reach Penang Hill.

PENANG HILL

Penang's highest peak stands 2,723 feet above sea level, is a world of its own—lofty and cool, careless about the pressures of city life. It gives a commanding view of the city below and atop the peak, a panorama of sky, sea-coasts, lazing ocean-going steamers, small brown junks and multi-coloured homes spread out before you like a big canvas. It is connected to the city by a unique funicular railway. The temperature drops to a cool 65° and offers a delightful change for tired nerves. (See page 98).

PENANG HILL RAILWAY

DAILY TIME TABLE

Depart Lower Station

6.30 a.m., 6.45 a.m., 7 a.m.,
7.15 a.m. and every ½ hour till
1 p.m., 1.15 p.m. (b), 1.30 p.m.,
1.45 p.m., (b), 2 p.m., then every
½ hour till 5 p.m., 5.15 p.m.,
5.30 p.m. then every ½ hour till
8.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m. (a) (c), 9.30
p.m. (a) (c), 10 p.m. (a) (c), 10.30
p.m. (a) 11 p.m. (a) (c), 11.30 p.m.
(a) (c), Midnight (a)

Depart Upper Station

6.30 a.m., 6.45 a.m., 7 a.m.,
7.15 a.m., 7.45 a.m., 8 a.m.,
8.15 a.m. and every ½ hour till
8.15 p.m., 8.45 p.m. (a) (c),
9.15 p.m. (a) (c), 9.45 p.m. (a) (c),

10.15 p.m. (a), 10.45 p.m. (a) (c),
11.15 p.m. (a) (c), 11.45 p.m. (a),
Midnight (a) (c)

(a) Wednesdays & Saturdays only
(b) Saturdays only
(c) Subject to change without
notice.

FARES

	1st Class	2nd Class
One way ticket	\$1.60	\$0.80
Return excursion tickets	\$2.00	\$1.00

(Wednesdays, Saturdays,
Sundays & Public Holidays)

**N.B. All rates and schedules quoted
here are subject to alteration with-
out notice.**

BAT TEMPLE

Penang's Bat Temple is unique in South East Asia. It is situated at the foot of Penang Hill, Ayer Hitam. It is a sanctuary for the fruit bats which suspend from the roof inside a cave like chandeliers. Right in the centre of the cave is the altar of Tua Peh Kong (God of Prosperity).

These bats are protected by the Buddhist monks who guard them zealously against human interference.

These bats are considered to be "holy creatures". Bats or "Fook" in Chinese means "luck". So the Tua Peh Kong's shrine is visited by devotees who ask for luck and riches.

The bats are normally about four or five inches in length with both wings spread to about 10 inches. They feed on wild fruits growing in the neighbourhood.

Each day at night fall, these bats fly out of their cave in search of food and return before dawn.

Originally the bats' nestling place used to be a hermit's cave. The hermit spent more than a year in deep meditation in search of truth.

After his death, two huge white cranes occupied the cave — but nobody knows how or where these big birds came from.

Legend has it that the birds lived in the deserted cave for more than 20 years. Mystery also surrounds their sudden disappearance. A plaque

outside the cave reminds visitors that the cave was once occupied by cranes. Bats occupied the caves later.

Shortly after the hermit's death, about 60 years ago, a wealthy Ayer Itam estate owner's wife, the late Madam Lim Chooi Yuen, built the Bat Temple to protect the bats.

After seeing the Bat Temple, return to Pengkalan Weld by taking LKPT Bus Nos. 8 and 10.

III BOTANICAL GARDENS

From Pengkalan Weld, take bus No. 7, which leaves every thirty minutes, to the Botanical Gardens.

BOTANICAL GARDENS

The Gardens situated only 5 miles from the city, are in a beautiful valley surrounded by jungle — clad hills. The rolling green lawns are studded with fern, rockeries, secluded ponds, ornamental pools and a profusion of flowering plants.

It is a favourite spot for family picnics with children who enjoy feeding the large number of monkeys that inhabit the gardens. Besides monkeys, there is a miniature zoo where you can see animals like the deer, mouse-deer, orang utan and even kangaroos.

The place will prove to be a botanist's delight for there are hundreds of different plants and trees to be seen.

YOUTH PARK

This is in Quarry Drive which is a short distance away from the Botanical Gardens. It is one of very few such parks in Malaysia. Centre piece of the park is the roller-skating rink. The complex is also ideal for picnicking, hiking with a foot-path leading to Penang Hill, camping, archery and aeromodelling.

NATTUKOTTAI CHETTIAR TEMPLE

This temple is situated in Water Fall Road on the way to the Botanical Gardens. This is the most famous of all Hindu temples in Penang and maintained by the rich chettiar community. It is dedicated to Lord Subramaniam, in whose honour the annual Thaipusam Festival is held. Thaipusam is usually held in the month of February.

It is a day of penance, of thanksgiving for blessings received, and of the fulfillment of vows. A devotee who has made a vow to the Lord carries out his commitment on this day. He does so by carrying a kavadi

through the streets, a **kavadi** being a steel arch with long spikes attached such that they pierce into his body. There are many kavadi-carriers in the procession which is colourful, exciting, and awe-inspiring.

IV BUDDHIST TEMPLES

Take LPKT Bus No. 4 from Pengkalan Weld and get down at the bus stop opposite the Penang Buddhist Association.

PENANG BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION

This temple is a very modern and stylishly built Temple in Anson Road. Just in front of the entrance to this Temple is a miniature 10-ft high, seven-tiered Pagoda with all the intricate details of an actual pagoda. Inside the Temple, huge glass chandeliers from Czechoslovakia, intricately-carved teak tables inlaid with mother-of-pearl from China, figures made of Carrara marble from Italy, adorn the Shrine Hall.

Turn right outside the Buddhist Association and the road leads to Perak Road. Turn right at junction and you reach Wat Buppharam.

WAT BUPPHARAM

This Buddhist temple is the oldest Thai temple in Penang. It has a towering pagoda and there are also two towering statues of Buddha. Added attractions are two 100-foot dragons on its boundary walls and a bell tower.

After visiting Wat Buppharam, retrace your steps to the traffic lights at the Perak Road/Dato Kramat Road junction. Turn left and walk along Dato Kramat Road and you come to the Temple of Siva.

TEMPLE OF SIVA

Though the temple is hidden by a high wall, yet it is worth a visit. "Siva" is the third God of the Hindu Trinity and is worshipped as the preserver, destroyer and creator. The priests of the temple chant their prayers to the accompaniment of drums, symbals, pipes, flutes and bells at sunset everyday.

V THE BEACHES

The beaches of Penang set the holiday mood. A series of beaches broken by palm fringed shaded bays and rocky promontories, make up the entire coastline of Penang. The main beaches, Tanjong Bungah, Moonlight Bay, Batu Ferringhi and Telok Bahang are within a forty five minute bus drive. To reach the beaches, take the bus for Tanjong Bungah operated by the

Hin Bus Co. from Jalan Maxwell. *(For more on beaches see page 107)*

Batu Ferringgi *(See page 129)*

BUDDHIST TEMPLES *(Continued)*

On the way to Tanjung Bungah, get down at the bus stop opposite Pulau Tikus police station. The two most famous Buddhist temples in Penang are on Burmah Lane which is on your right.

WAT CHAI-YAMANGALARAM

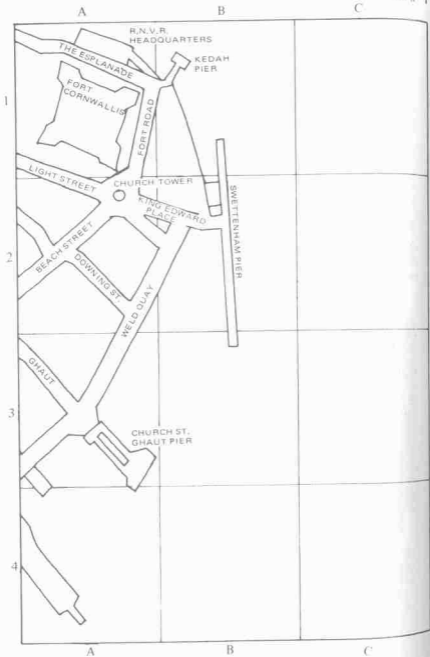
The largest Thai temple in Penang, this temple boasts the world's third largest Reclining Buddha. The Reclining Buddha which is covered with gold leaves is 108 feet long.

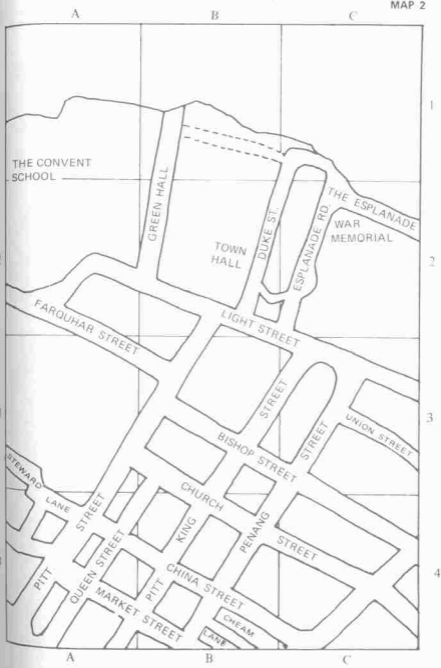
BURMESE TEMPLE

Opposite the Wat Chai-Yamangalaram is Penang's only Burmese Temple. Besides the ornate carvings, two huge white stone elephants at its gates provide a distinguishing landmark.



Botanical Gardens in Penang.





A

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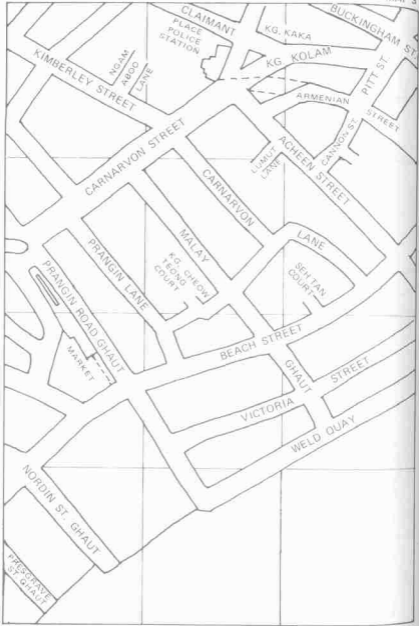
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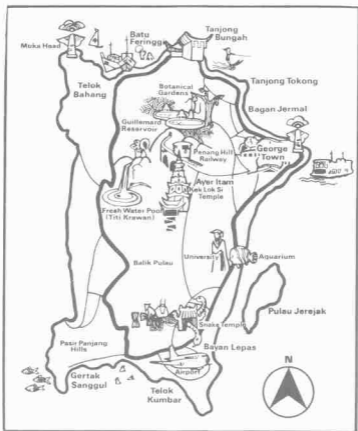


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MOTORING AROUND THE ISLAND

If you have a car, one of the most interesting things to do is to drive round the island. The 46 mile journey could be done in three hours, but it is best to take a slow drive and spend a whole

day visiting off-beat places. (See Page 130 OFF-BEAT PLACES OF PENANG).

The round-island road takes the visitor through the heart of the city passing many of the historical landmarks, to the renowned beach areas with resort hotels in the North, the less populated hilly

region in the West, the industrial estate in the South-West and back to the city to Penang Road, the shopping mecca of the tourists.

This route provides the visitor with a glimpse of the different cultures and lifestyles of the various races.

Beginning at Weld Quay opposite the ferry terminal, the motoring tourist passes through the business hub, with the swallow-nestled buildings some dating back to the late 19th century.

He then passes the Government building which houses all branches of the executive arm and the Port Commission.

Past a commemorative clock tower which chimes the time without fail despite its age, Fort Cornwallis and its imposing guns on the right, the Legislative Assembly on the left, and the Church of St. George, the oldest Anglican Church in Malaysia.

Next to the church is the Penang Museum and Art Gallery, the building of which once housed the oldest English school in Malaysia, the Penang Free School.

Further ahead shaded by frangipanis is a cemetery in which was buried Penang's British founder, Francis Light, whose statue stands outside the Museum.

On towards Northam Road, generally known as the millionaires' row because of the palatial houses.

This road leads directly to the beach areas taking in Tanjong Tokong Road, past the swimming clubs and to the beautiful beaches

of Batu Ferringhi and Telok Bahang with their giant boulders and coves.

Three batik factories are located in the Batu Ferringhi/Telok Bahang area and tourists are admitted free to witness the art of fabric printing using fabricated blocks.

A road leads directly to the Telok Bahang fishing village where the motorist can, if he wishes, foot-path to Muka Head, an excellent place for skin-diving, swimming and fishing. Alternatively, he can hire a boat which is available at the village.

After this, the motorist can drive to the lesser populated areas passing the Forest Recreational Park, a sprawling jungled complex with an arboretum, man-made ponds and trekking areas.

From here until Balik Pulau, a low-lying township with padi-fields and kampong houses, the road is winding and hugs the mountain range.

The motorist is exposed to a wide variety of fruit trees — the spiked skin durians, chempedak (of the jack fruit family), rambutans, cloves. On the mountain slopes can be seen cloves and nutmeg cultivation and rubber plantations too.

At the peak, the motorist is afforded a serene view of the lowland with its greenery, the sea and part of mainland Malaysia.

This northern road also takes the motorist to the Titi Krawan waterfall with fresh water ponds which can only be reached on foot.

Before Balik Pulau, the motorist

can branch off into Pantai Aceh, a fishing village with beautiful beaches.

At Telok Kumbar, the motorist can proceed to another fishing village at Gertak Sanggul passing through some of the most beautiful beaches off the tourist track.

There are a number of places ideal for either the sun-worshippers or swimmers. During weekends, boats are available for hire to the outlying islands.

Back to Telok Kumbar and past the Bayan Lepas airport and northwards is the Free Trade Zone Industrial area.

From Bayan Lepas, a road branches off leading to Batu Maung, a fishing village where the legendary eunuch, Admiral

Cheng Ho, is said to have set foot.

An oversized footprint on one of the rock formation is said to belong to Admiral Cheng Ho and a little shrine is dedicated to him.

Batu Maung boasts of excellent seafood and has a children's playground decked with concrete figures from the pages of comic books.

Back to the Bayan Lepas Road and the motorist comes to the unique Snake Temple with vipers coiling around the branches and vases on the altars.

After this, it is past the Universiti Sains Malaysia (Science University of Malaysia) and on to Jelutong, past the Penang River and into Penang Road.

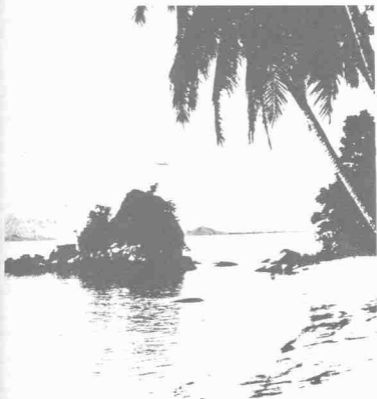


Farming on the slopes of Penang Hill

PENANG'S GREAT BEACHES

Penang's coastline is a series of sun-soaked golden beaches, secluded between rocky promontories and shaded by coconut trees. All have attributes that rate them among the best summer beaches in the world. Easily accessible and surprisingly uncrowded, these beautiful beaches provide a soothing contrast to the hectic pace of urban living.

By virtue of their sheltered waters, Penang's beaches lack the pounding surfaces and big breakers that are a feature of others in the Pacific. The beaches are no more than 20 minutes drive from the principal hotels in George Town. Leaving the city through Bagan Jermal, the road enters the fishing village of Tanjung Tokong, and from this point, fine beaches spread along the coast.



The rock popularly known as Lovers' Isle at Batu Ferrings, a favourite retreat for couples.

Soft golden sands cover the beaches of Tanjung Bungah (cape of flowers), Moonlight Bay, two-mile long Pasir Elok, Batu Ferringhi (Portugese Rocks) and Telok Bahang, which is over-shadowed and protected by the Muka Head Lighthouse. All offer good swimming and sunbathing facilities with the conveniences of a hotel or restaurant nearby, in some cases right on the beaches themselves.

Travelling south from the city through the suburb of Jelutong, to the aquarium at Glugor, the Snake Temple at Sungai Nibong and the airport at Bayan Lepas, the beaches appear again at Telok Kumbar and stretch along the western side of the island to join their sister beaches in the north.

The rocky outcrops around the island provide ideal sports for amateur fishermen with an excellent chance of a good catch while conditions of the water surrounding the island are generally suitable for fishing from boats, yachting and water-skiing.

Penang has enough beaches for you to go right through the season without visiting the same beach twice.

OFF-BEAT PLACES OF PENANG

THE beautiful beaches of Penang are not confined to Batu Ferringhi and Tanjung Bungah although most beach hotels are located in these areas.

The relatively remote Pantai Asam en route to Gertak Sanggul village on the South-west coast and Pantai Acheh, a fishing village on the north-west coast, have equally beautiful stretches of sandy, palm-fringed beaches and intimate coves for swimming.

For those who like the refreshing, cool and clean waterfall, Titi Krawan is the place.

The Bukit Dumbar Reservoir with two large underground tanks covered by a large garden commands an excellent view of the

sea and harbour and part of the coastal area on the mainland. It also has a children's playground and facilities for refreshments.

The Ayer Itam Dam, not far from the temple-pagoda complex of Kek Lok Si and the Penang Hill Railway, also commands a good view of George Town and North Channel. Well-kept lawns, gardens and footpaths provide opportunities for relaxing strolls in the afternoon or evening and plenty of room for children to run around.

In the northern area — in Telok Bahang — is the Forest Recreational Park. This is a relatively new park with an arboretum and man-made streams and ponds.

Opened only in December 1974, the entrance to the park is still dotted with young plants although further in the interior can be seen

almost all of the hard wood trees found in Malaysia. Foot-paths and rest benches make for pleasant, leisurely forest walks. A timber coffee house in Malaysian architecture is nearing completion. This park is extremely popular during the weekends.

So for those who find pleasure in parks, they certainly will not miss that in Penang.

HISTORICAL PENANG

BRITISH history in Malaysia began in Penang. The island was the first British Settlement being founded by a British sea captain, Francis Light in 1786.

Long before this, the island had gained prominence with the founding of Portuguese Malacca in 1511. Penang's position at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca made it attractive as headquarters for local pirates.

Before this, the island was part of the Kedah Sultanate, almost uninhabited and known as Pulau Pinang or Betel Nut Island in Malay.

Legend has it that the island was named Pulau Ka Satu (single island) by a sea rover, Ragam, who had not seen any island larger or higher than it throughout his voyages between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

Captain Light, of the East India Company had viewed Penang as an excellent location to repair British

ships damaged in monsoons in the Bay of Bengal.

Ships at the time were forced to round the southern tip of India for repairs at Bombay on the north eastern coast.

Light successfully negotiated for lease of the island from Sultan Abdullah of Kedah in return for promise of protection to the Sultanate.

He sailed into Penang on July 17, 1786 and officially took possession of the island on August 11. This day was the eve of the birthday of the then Prince of Wales — later King George IV, Light named the island the Prince of Wales Island.

The township that began to develop around the camp in the harbour, he named George Town, after the then reigning British monarch, George III.

The wooden stockade that was built to defend the island, Light named Fort Cornwallis, after Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, a distinguished Governor-General of India.

Fort Cornwallis which was consequently rebuilt with convict labour, still stands today with its guns which it is said, had never been fired.

The guns were all of Dutch origin and were recovered from the pirates who had stolen them from the Johore Sultanate.

The most famous of these guns is the Seri Rambai believed to originate in the 17th century and can be easily singled out by visitors

to the Fort by its seaward facing position.

In 1800, the Sultan of Kedah ceded a strip of land on the mainland to the East India Company and Light named it Province Wellesley after the then Governor of India, Richard, Marquis of Wellesley.

British judiciary system was introduced to Penang with the appointment in 1801 of a first Magistrate and judge. He was the uncle of the famous British novelist, Charles Dickens.

In 1805, the status of Penang was raised to that of Presidency and together with Malacca and Singapore which were made dependence of Penang, formed the Straits Settlements in 1832.

Many of the historical landmarks still stand today. The first four streets of George Town mapped out - Beach, Light, Pitt and Chulia

- still form the main thoroughfares of present day Penang.

Penang Free School - the first English speaking public school east of Suez, built in 1816 - still bears the name although it has changed location.

The first Anglican Church - St. George - built in 1817, still stands on its original site next to the original Penang Free School which today houses the Penang Museum.

The island's multi-racial population dates back to very early days of its history as this passage from Sir George Leith, Lieutenant Governor of Penang from 1800 to 1804, testifies:

"There is not, probably, any part of the world, where in so small a space, so many different people are assembled together, or so great a variety of languages spoken."

DUTY FREE SHOPS

POH HIN
487 Penang Road,
Penang.
Telephone: 64065

SIK HONG PHOTO SDN, BERHAD
489 Penang Road,
Penang.
Telephone: 63829

Malyasia Taxi Service *馬泰西亞的士服務
24, WELD QUAY, PENANG.
367938
20960



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24 WELD QUAY, PENANG.

PENANG'S ART

Penang has long been known for its ART which is distinctly Malaysian. Though batik was popularised in the east coast states of Kelantan and Trengganu, it is in Penang that an artist adapted this age-old craft as a medium of fine art. He is Chuah Thean Theng, whose Yahong Art Gallery in Batu Ferringhi is the best-known after the National Art Gallery in Kuala Lumpur.

Chuah Thean Teng was born in 1914 in China where he received his formal art education. He came to Malaya at the age of 18, and has lived in Penang ever since. He has led a varied life which may account for the wide range of subject matter in his paintings.

Teng presented his first solo exhibition in 1955 in Penang. Since then he has had many one-man shows in Malaysia and abroad. In 1965, prior to his departure for his European tour, the National Art Gallery of Malaysia honoured Teng by presenting an exhibition of his work.

Teng has taken part in most major art shows in Malaya, and representative works have been displayed from time to time in general exhibitions in more than a dozen countries.

As *Helen Hector* wrote in the *Reader's Digest*, "His work to me evokes Malaya," and thus anyone who wishes to see the culture of Malaysia unrolled in the loveliness, variety and delight of batik paintings should visit the Yahong Art Gallery.



S E A



PENANG SHOPPING

Penang used to be a free port which explains the development of a strong shopping base for visitors. Things to buy include electronic products, cameras, watches, jewellery, cosmetics and perfumery, textiles and garments, batik, Malay silverware, pewterware and pottery. However, since duties on cameras, watches, pens and cigarette lighters have been lifted throughout Malaysia, they are available duty-free throughout Malaysia.

The main shopping areas are Penang Road, Leboh Campbell and Jalan Burmah in Georgetown where most of the department stores and duty-free shops are situated. You may also find good bargains at the roadside stalls which sell leather handbags and purses, shoes, shirts and dresses. Most shops and stalls are open between 10 am to 9pm. All prices in the department stores and bigger shops are fixed but elsewhere it is advisable to compare prices before buying. It is also customary to bargain.

Batik: Batik material is printed locally and is available in batik factories at Teluk Bahang, Batu Feringgi and Bayan Lepas. Ready-made batik shirts and garments are available at most department stores and shops in Penang Road, Leboh Campbell and Jalan Burmah. Batik paintings are available at art galleries in Batu Feringgi and Penang Road.

Books: Penang Road, Bishop Street, Leboh Pantai, Leboh Carnavon, leading hotels.

Cameras and films: All well-known brands available at duty-free shops, department stores and in Penang Road.

Cosmetics and perfumery: Duty-free shops, department stores, Penang Road, Leboh Campbell.

Curios and handicraft: Shops and art galleries in Penang Road, Batu Feringgi.

Electronic and electrical goods: Duty-free shops, department stores. Penang Road, Leboh Campbell, Leboh Chulia, Bishop Street.

Jewellery: Leboh Campbell, Leboh Pitt.

Local products: Sweetened nutmegs and mangoes, salted fish, durian cakes and coconut-milk sweets available at Chowrasta Market (Penang Road) and Ayer Itam.

Pewterware: Leboh Farquhar,
Penang Road.

Pottery: Tanjung Bunga, Penang
Road.

Leather goods: Duty-free shops,
department stores, Leboh Camp-
bell, Penang Road, road-side stalls.

Shoes: Leboh Campbell, Penang
Road.

Silverware: Penang Road.

Textiles: Department stores,

Penang Road, Bishop Street,
Leboh Campbell, Jalan Burmah,
road-side stalls.

Pasar Malam (night market)

Penang is well known for its
travelling "pasar malam", a bazaar
which normally starts at 7 pm and
ends at 11 pm and is held at
designated places for a fortnight.
For information on the location,
refer to the Penang Diary column
in the daily newspapers or call
the City Council. Tel: 64141.

BATIK PAINTING

**Yahong
Art Gallery**

58-D, Batu Ferringhi Road,
31B & 47, Leith Street,
Tel: 811251 or 67572
PENANG.

CHINATOWNS

There is never an off-day in this noisy, crowded, delightful conglomeration of people, goods, mobile stalls and low shophouses. These are the Chinatowns which originated when the early colonial rulers divided the main towns into Indian, Malay and Chinese Zones. A visit to this country is not complete if you have not gone to one of the Chinatowns.

Where are the Chinatowns?

In **Kuala Lumpur** it is the area bordered by *Jalan Bandar, Petaling Street* and *Sultan Street*. In **Penang** the square-like centre made up of *Penang Road, Campbell Road, Love Lane* and *Prangin Road*. In **Ipoh** Chinatown is situated in the streets between *Jalan Brewster* and *Jalan Hugh Low*. In **Malacca** *Jalan Bunga Raya* and the side streets make up Chinatown.



Colourful Chinese characters painted on signboards and pillars of shophouses provide the first hint of Chinatown. Most of the houses – two and threestoried

– are 80 to 100 years old and if one walks up dark, wooden staircases you will be led to little cubicles each occupied by a family, separated from noisy and nose-y neighbours only by flimsy board walls or curtains.

WHAT TO SEE IN CHINATOWN?

You must stroll down Chinatown and observe the unlikely professions of its people to understand its uniqueness.

You will not fail to come across the **statue carvers** who make wooden statues of gods and goddesses for the temples. Their skill has been acquired from an earlier

generation and will be communicated to the next.

The **seal-carver** takes only a table space in a small shop, but he continues a proud profession whose importance was rooted in ancient China when commands, rewards and punishments had to be hand-carried thousands of miles with only the mark of an official seal to authenticate the document. Have your name in English, or its Chinese equivalent (the carver usually has an English-Chinese name conversion book for this purpose) permanently inscribed on ivory or soapstone the size of your fingertip. He carves on the spot and delivers within an hour.

Chinatown's **fortune tellers** who ply their trade on the streets are differently inspired — some read palms, others birth dates and fortune sticks.

Red paper painted with Chinese characteristics is the trade-mark of the **street calligrapher**, a much sought-after man whose output is pasted over doors (particularly during Chinese New Year and other festivals) to bring luck and fortune.



Medicine shops furnished with mother-of-pearl inlaid furniture display western medicine in glass showcases, but keep the precious Chinese herbs in glass jars or special wooden cabinets carved with intricate Chinese characters.

By night Chinatown is filled with hundreds of mobile stalls which display an incredible array of clothing, hardware, photo-albums, magazines, shoes, utensils and ready-cooked food, leaving only squeezing room for thousands of shoppers and sight-seers.

Visiting one of these Chinatowns will certainly not be an unforgettable experience.

PENANG'S LEADING JEWELLERS

H. SENA (M) SDN. BHD.
50-B, Penang Road,
Penang.
Tel: 64348

When you are in Penang do drop in!

MACTUCKY CAFE & PARTY CENTRE

163 DATO KRAMAT ROAD,
PENANG. TELEPHONE 379658

TRI

TOKO RUMPUN JAYA
A2-24 First Floor
TUN ABDUL RAZAK COMPLEX
Penang Road, Penang.
Tel: 367214

Leading House of Batik in Penang.

SYARIKAT TOP FASHION



Showroom: Lot B1 3-11,
Second Floor, Komtar, Penang.
Tel: 23703

Dealers in imported:
Dresses; Unisex Wear;
Uniforms and Specialists
in Embossed or Silk-Screen
Printing on T. Shirts.

OTHER ISLANDS PULAU LANGKAWI

There are ninety-nine islands here, where the Straits of Malacca meet the Indian Ocean and the sea is calm all day, yearlong.

Nowhere will you discover a more enchanting face of Nature: clear lagoons, marble caves, cool jungle paths ... your very own beach.

Pulau Langkawi, the lush marble isle of Malaysia lies to the north of Penang Island, close to the Kedah coastline at the head of the Straits of Malacca. It is a charming isle with a rural scene — of fishing villages and padi fields — virginal in beauty yet to be marred by the hand of civilisation.

This isle is full of folklore, legend and romance.

The legendary Princess Mahsuri was executed on this isle for alleged adultery. She cursed, "*For seven generations, this island shall not prosper.*" Her blood ran white signifying innocence. And the curse seemed to have come to pass with



The Seven Wells in Pulau Langkawi.

the building of the luxurious Langkawi Country Club, which seems to be the first step to prosperity on this island!

The lake of the Pregnant Lady draws barren women who believe in the legend of a childless lady

who became pregnant by bathing in its waters!

The famed Ambassador Cheng Ho of the Ming Dynasty had used it as his base during his voyages. The Chinese annals clearly record it as "Lung-ya-kiao-yi".

Activities you can be involved in

Mountain climbing — Gunong Rayu is 2,500 feet high.

Pony riding.

Sporting at sea: yachting, boating, skin diving, fishing, crabbing.

Golfing (9-hole course)

Tennis

Billiards and other indoor games at the Country Club premises

Places of interest to see

Wild life sanctuary

The Seven Wells Waterfalls

The Black Sand Beach

The Bay of Kuah

The Lake of the White Crocodile

The Lake of the Pregnant Lady
(Tasek Dayang Bunting)

Marble quarries

Hot springs

Gua Cherita (Storied Cave)

Tomb of Mahsuri

Where to stay

Langkawi Country Club (operated by the Tourist Development Corporation, Malaysia)

Government Rest House, Sri Samudra Bungalow, Hotel Asia, Hotel Langkawi, Sang Bayu and Sri Kenangan Chalets



TASEK Dayang Bunting — Island of pregnant maiden.

PANGKOR

Pangkor lies in the Straits of Malacca and is only 4 miles from the mainland — i.e. from where Lumut is. The island is easily accessible and provides a good holiday ground with its beaches, jungles, hills and lovely bays. Only recently, a dozen cars have come to the island. A road has been laid to the interior with a short bus service.

Activities

Swimming, water-skiing, scuba diving, coral hunting and camping are the chief activities. There are two lovely beaches — Pasir Bogok and Telok Belanga.

Accommodation

Two modern hotels, a rest house and Samuel Khoo's mini camps are at Bogor Beach, which is a mile away from the fishing village and jetty of Pangkor. The best place to stay would of course be Pangkor Bay Village (See advertisement below):

PANGKOR BAY VILLAGE
Teluk Dalam, Pangkor Island,
Perak. Tel: 939091

Chalets and Suites \$80—\$165.
Rooms: \$34 — \$50.

Other facilities

Food is available in the canteen-cum-restaurant run by friendly folks. If you wish to have regular

meals for groups, you should have to make specific arrangements. Cooking utensils can be hired. If you prefer camp-style cooking, you can shop at the village stores and supplement with the lovely catch of fish, crabs and prawns brought in daily at the village and which you can purchase for a *song*. There is good drinking water.

Places of interest

Emerald Bay, true to its name, is a gorgeous, translucent green sea, lying on the seaward side. You can lie in the boat and look through the clear waters and watch Portuguese-man-of-war and fish swimming beneath and also get glimpses of coral beds. Or you can skin-dive or scuba dive and be in the midst of all! You can either hire a boat or trek across to this spot. Emerald Bay leaves a lasting impression of the glorious sea-sun-sand of the tropical isles in your mind.

You could hire a boat and sail around Pangkor, (a most interesting experience) or cross the channel to the mainland, and explore away the huge rocks abound with rock crabs, minnows, and mudfish.

For the history lover, there is the ruins of the Dutch Fort at Telok Gedang (Godown Bay). This Fortress was built to check piracy in the Straits, for loading and unloading and also for collecting fresh water supplies in the ships.



The beach and calm sea between Pangkor Island and the mainland.

The British took over from the Dutch and Pangkor was the scene of an important Treaty signed between the Malays and British in the mid-18th Century.

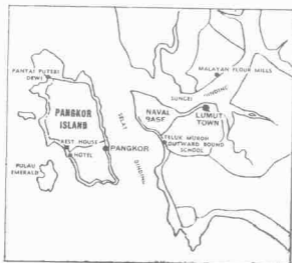
The people are an interesting mixture of Chinese, Indians and Malays engaged in fishing. Some are quite poor. They are friendly and are not shy of tourists.

Accessibility

From Ipoh: Take bus marked "Lumut" from Terminus. Fare is \$3.00.

From Kuala Lumpur: Take train to Batu Gajah – proceed by bus to Sitiawan, then to Lumut, OR Take taxi to Lumut.

From Lumut: Ferries ply regularly with an hour's interval. Fare is about \$ 1.00



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NATIONAL PARKS

While the Ice-Ages were affecting far-reaching climatic changes across the northern hemisphere and afflicting the flora and fauna of the rest of the world, the Malaysian jungles remained untouched by nature or man for an estimated 100 million years — older than the jungles of the Congo or the Amazon.

Amongst the many splendid gorges, magnificent rivers and towering hills, Malaysia's National Parks provide an adventure tour with a full quota of thrills — boating through swirling rapids, stalking big game with a camera, fly-fishing for giant carp, bird-watching, mountain climbing, exploring limestone caves, swimming in placid river waters, camping amidst the majesty of giant tropical trees and to the humming of cicadas and the soothing noises of deep jungle. There are a dozen wonderful things to do and see in these great game reserves.

TAMAN NEGARA

Taman Negara comprises 1,677 sq. miles and is situated partly in Pahang State, partly in Kelantan State and partly in Trengganu State in Peninsular Malaysia. The National Park accessible to visitors is that contained in the State of Pahang, bounded on the south-east by the Tembeling river. The Headquarters of the Park is at Kuala Tahan and it is invariably the first point of call for all visitors to the Park.

Salt Licks

There are seven salt-licks within easy reach of Kuala Tahan and Kuala Terenggan. A large variety of wild life come to these salt licks

to drink the water and eat the chemically impregnated soil. At Jenut Belau, sambar, barking deer, wild pigs and tapir are frequent visitors and the same variety may be seen also at Jenut Tabing salt lick in daylight. These two salt licks are within easy reach of the Park Headquarters at Kuala Tahan. *Observation hides have been built at all these licks so that the visitor may watch unseen.* At Jenut Kumbang, there is a high hide in which visitors may stay overnight. From this observation post, elephants, seladang, tapirs, tigers, black panthers, wild dogs, deer and pigs have been seen and photographed.

Angling

Malaysia is a land of rivers, some wide and shallow, others clear and swift boiling downward from rapid to rapid in a thunder of water and spray. *The fishes are almost as varied as the rivers themselves.* It is estimated that there are as many as 300 species of fresh water fish in the rivers.

The rivers in Taman Negara are well stocked with fish, those most frequently encountered being members of the carp family which includes the well known Mahseer of India, known locally as Kelah.

The Kelah can be found in the swifter reaches and a line of about 12 lb. breaking strain will give the best result since they run up to 20 lbs.

The Serbarau (*Hampala macro-pidota*), looking much like a silver carp, is another game fish. Although not quite as energetic as the Kelah (which has all the spirit of the true Mahseer), the Serbarau will give a good account of himself, despite his tendency to run for the nearest sunken snag after being hooked.

The Kelasa (*Sceleropages For mosus*) will put on a wonderful fighting display, leaping high out of the water and running at amazing speed. They are to be found in the fast moving rivers at points where the water is deep and relatively quiet.





View of Taman Negara from a boat near Kuala Tembeling

Fishing Areas

Sungei Kenyam so far has been the most patronised fishing river, and some very good bags have been had. The further one goes beyond Kuala Kenyam Kechil, the better the water seems to be. To reach the best fishing water, you normally need a two-day trip. Thus, the visitor who wishes to avail himself of a week's good fishing in the Kenyam requires no less than 10 days' holiday.

The most suitable times of the year for fishing are the months of February to March and July to August.

Other Interests

Within the area of the Park, there are many limestone hills and outcrops. Visitors interested in spelaeo-

logy will be well rewarded by a visit to the limestone caves that were used by aborigines and elephants; some have crude drawings on the walls and in addition, there is the challenge of rock climbing. To get there, it takes about two-and-a-half days of travel by boat and on foot.

Swimming

About 10 minutes walk from Kuala Tahan, at Lubok Sempon, there is a fine bathing pool. A path has been opened up, but visitors may use it only when there is no big game in the vicinity and the Superintendent must be consulted at all times. The short trip may also be made by boat.

Gunong Tahan

Many people have indicated a desire to climb this mountain which



A beautiful stretch of river in Taman Negara

the highest in Peninsular Malaysia. The main obstacle to this is time. From Kuala Tahan to Kuala Teku (at the base of the mountain) it takes two-and-a-half days on foot. From Kuala Teku to the summit, the journey must be done in two stages owing to the scarcity of water. Thus, to reach the top takes five days of travelling time.

Level

Travel within the Park is mainly by river, but there are numerous single paths for the more energetic to follow. Between Kuala Tahan and Kuala Trengganu, there is a series of seven rapids which, if

there is sufficient water, may be negotiated non-stop by outboard. But when the water is low, then passengers are required to get out and walk along the river bank until the boatmen push the boat into deeper water. Visitors are requested not to attempt to assist in any way with handling of the boat, since the stones on the river bed are slippery and inexperienced help is generally more of a hindrance to men who are used to the work.

Stores, Provisions, Etc.

It is not necessary for visitors to bring their own food to Taman Negara as there are full catering

facilities at reasonable prices at the Kuala Tahan Rest House, and tinned food for journeys further afield may be purchased at the Rest House Shop. No catering facilities are provided at the outlying lodges and halting bungalows and visitors must undertake their own cooking there.

Accommodation

A modern four-room stone-built Rest House in addition to four chalets are at the disposal of visitors to the Park Headquarters at Kuala Tahan. Each room has bathroom attached, modern sanitation and a piped supply of filtered water. There is a 24-hour supply of electricity.

There are Visitors' Lodges at Kuala Atok, Kuala Terenggan and Kuala Kenyam and Fishing Lodges at Lata Berkoh and Kuala Perkal. At Visitors' and Fishing Lodges, beds, bedding sheets and pillow slips are provided as well as crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, water, light and firewood.

Accommodation at Visitors' and Fishing Lodges consists of two rooms, each containing two single beds, and for a large party, extra personnel can be accommodated in camp beds on the verandah. All beds are fitted with bedding and mosquito nets.

Camp equipment for visitors who wish to live under canvas includes tent, camp bed, mattress, bed linen, mosquito net, wash basin, camp table, camp chair and pressure lamps with fuel.

How to get there

By car or bus: To Jerantut and from there to Kuala Tembeling.

By train: To Tembeling Halt and from there by bus to Kuala Tembeling.

The park boats meet visitors by prior arrangement at the Game Department compound situated alongside of the river a few hundred yards beyond Kuala Tembeling village.

The mail train from the North or South will stop at Tembeling Halt when arrangements are made in advance through the station master of the station where the tickets are purchased.



An Observation Hide in Taman Negara.

The journey by boat from Kuala Tembeling to Kuala Tahan takes from 2¼ to 3½ hours, depending upon the condition of the river.

Intending visitors should write well before the date of the visit, giving as much information as possible on their special interests to the Chief Game Warden, 4th Floor, MABA Building, Jalan Davidson, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, so as to enable the Game Department to plan their itineraries.

TEMPLER PARK

"Covering an area of 4,000 acres, Templer Park is a cool haven, profusely green, with tumbling cascades and rushing streams — Nature's own sanctuary from heat and glare. Set like a jade amidst forested hills, the Park abounds in an enormous variety of flora that fills the air with a strange mixture of fragrances. It is about thirteen miles from Kuala Lumpur on the North/South Highway and is named after Sir Gerald Templer, the last High Commissioner in the former Federation of Malaya, who opened it in May 1953. Thousands of urban dwellers from Kuala Lumpur, Rawang and surrounding areas make a bee-line to Templer Park during week-ends and public holidays. For more of Templer Park. (See page 54).

BAKO NATURAL PARK

Situated on a peninsula at the mouth of the Sarawak River, this ten square miles of primary forest is readily accessible by launch or longboat from Kuching, capital town of the State of Sarawak.

The coastline of the Park is indented by small sandy bays, often backed by steep cliffs, beyond which a gentle plateau spreads into the wooded interior, backdropped by the blue mid-day sky or the pink and azure sunrise and sunset.

Visitors will find an abundance of botanical treasures.

Within this relatively small area, twenty-five types of vegetation typical of Sarawak are concentrated. The littoral forest and vegetation on exposed rocky cliffs along the coast give way to lowland dipterocarp forest and the tableland "heath" forest dotted with patches of topogenous peat swamps.

"Heath Forests"

The extensive "heath" forests, tree species such as *Whiteodendron moultonianum*, *Keruing* (*Dipterocarpus bornensis*) and *Telawan Timber* or *Keruntum* (*Tristania main-gayi*), offer excellent opportunities for scientific studies in tropical rain forest, and particularly in the study of the ecology of species.

Flora

Visitors who are not so scientifically inclined, will find great interest in the carnivorous plants whose beautiful flowers convulse and close over insects and afford an insight into a fascinating aspect of Nature at work. Pitcher Plant or *Periok Kera* (*Nepenthes*), *Sundew* or *Punggu Api* (*Drosera Spatula*) and *Bladderwort* or *Lumut Ekor Kuching* (*Utricularia racemosa*) are abundant, and *Myrmecophytes*, including *Baboon's Head* or *Dedalu*

Api Laut (*Hydnophytum formicarium*), Samboko or Periok Hantu (*Myrmecodia tuberosa*), Pitis-Pitis Kechil (*Dischidia*) and Ferns (*Phymatodes sinuosa*) drape the stunted bonsai-like trees.

Fauna

Although animal life is not as abundant as in Taman Negara, pigs and Sambar deer frequently come out onto the beaches even in daylight. Also fairly common along the coast is the Long-nosed Monkey or Blanda (*Nasahs larvatus*) which is endemic to Borneo. Reptiles and amphibians nose in and out of the water in the interior.

Ornithological Interest

The variation in the vegetation provides suitable habitats for many species of birds. The bays and caves of the Park are exceptionally rich in palaeartic migrants and waders such as sunbirds, kingfishers and reef egrets.

Bathing Beaches

The sandy bays at the further end of the Park provide excellent bathing beaches.

Accommodation

If a visitor intends to stay overnight at the Park or has special interests, he should write well before the date of the visit to The Warden, Bako National Park, Forestry Department, Badruddin Road, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia, for the necessary arrangements.

KINABALU NATIONAL PARK

Fifty-eight miles from Kota Kinabalu, rises the 13,455 feet high Mount Kinabalu. The Park extends from the elevation of 500 feet above sea level to the summit.

A Forest Reserve of some 265 square miles encircling Mount Kinabalu, the Park represents a fascinating panorama of North Bornean flora and fauna.

As you approach upwards, the trees of the tall Diptorecarp Forest of the lowlands and the Montane Oak Forest of 4,000 feet get smaller



A Salt Lick in Taman Negara

KINABALU

NATIONAL PARK



Looking for an area of beautiful scenery and a refreshing cool climate – an ideal location for a restful and enjoyable vacation, inexpensive with facilities of a mountain climb, abundant tropical rain forest, unique plant life and a sanctuary of animals which are now becoming extinct.

Come to **KINABALU NATIONAL PARK.**

DEDICATED TO THE CONSERVATION OF THE SCENIC, SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORIC HERITAGE OF SABAH FOR THE BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT OF ITS PEOPLE.

For information and details contact:

**THE DIRECTOR,
SABAH NATIONAL PARKS TRUSTEES
P. O. BOX 626, KOTA KINABALU, SABAH, MALAYSIA.
TELEPHONE: KOTA KINABALU 211585, 211642**

and smaller Damp, stunted Mossy Forest then extends from 6,000 feet to 9,000 feet and within fifty feet of the Summit, dwarf sub-alpine vegetation carpets the rocks.

Access and Ascent

Simpangan Kinabalu, 35 miles from Tamparuli is the Park Headquarters. At 5,300 feet above sea-level, it can be reached by Land Rover in 4½ to 5 hours from Kota Kinabalu or 1½ hours from Ranau airfield.

The road from Tamparuli extends past the Sabah Electricity Board's Power Station at 6,000 feet above sea-level, a fifteen minute drive by Land Rover. Further travelling is by foot.

The ascent begins with a graded trail joining a jungle track which is followed to the first of the Climbers' Huts. This stretch of 1½ miles takes about 2 hours in reasonable weather.

A further walk of some 2½ hours takes the visitor to Panar Laban (11,000 ft.), another hour's walk over rocks to Sayat-sayat (12,500 ft.). From here, Low's Peak, the summit can be reached in about an hour.

An early start should be made for the ascent as soft-billowing clouds often obscure the view after nine o'clock. The summit can be reached and a return made to Park Headquarters from either Panar Laban or

Sayat-sayat, but the descent should commence before noon if the Power Station is to be reached before nightfall.

Visitors must utilise the services of an authorised guide for the ascent to the summit. The rate for the guide is MS 10.00 to MS 20.00 per day for the normal 2-day trip. All arrangements for the climb, including the booking of guides and porters should be made well in advance through the Park Warden.

Ornithological and Zoological Interests

The birds of Mt. Kinabalu are unusually tame. Although some birds such as the Argus Pheasant are shy, the Mountain Thrush and the Friendly Babbler/Warbler may even fly down onto an outstretched arm.

Three hundred species of birds have been recorded.

Lizards, tree shrews, bats and squirrels amongst other small mammals dart around unconcerned. Fish have also been identified in picturesque little rock pools at 13,000 feet.

Echoing Rocks

On the southern part of Kinabalu East, upon descent by the narrow column which separates the immense wall of the east Mesilau amphitheatre from the upper Mikado valley, the cliffs faithfully echo one's call.

Flora

Kinabalu is also the hub of the oak-beech kingdom. One can "discover" the *Trigonobalanus* forest tree which has oak-flowers, beech-nuts and tufted trunks which distinguish the souther beeches (*Nothofagus*) of New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand and the extremity of South America.

The little fungus-like root-parasite *Mitrastemon* grows on the roots of the Chestnut *Castanop* at 4,000 feet. *Rhododendron ericoides* push out their blazing red and brilliant yellow bell-shaped flowers amidst the varying shades of greenery. Over 800 orchids add extra colour and the reddish *Rafflesia*, the largest flower in the world, spreads its 3-foot bloom on the floor of the primary forest between 2,000 and 4,000 feet.

Very lucky visitors may come across the huge *Nepenthes Rajah*, a specie of the Pitcher plant, the bowl of which can hold up to four pints of water.

How to get there

The Tuaran United Transport Co. runs a daily Land Rover service between Kota Kinabalu and Ranau. It departs Kota Kinabalu bus station at 8 a.m. and the journey to the Park takes about four hours, at M\$ 7.20 per person. The return trip to Kota Kinabalu passes the Park Headquarters at 9 p.m.

Ranau has a 600 yard airstrip. A helicopter landing pad is available at the Park Headquarters.

Accommodation

The Park provides overnight facilities at Park Headquarters, mile 35 on the Ranau Road and at Poring Hot Springs, 12 miles north of Ranau.

At the Headquarters there is available a hostel, four visitor cabins and two luxury chalets. Rate for the hostel is M\$ 1.20 per night per person (students at 60 cents).

Each visitor cabin has two bedrooms at M\$ 10.00 single or double occupancy and M\$ 2.50 for each additional person.

The luxury chalets have facilities of a higher standard of comfort and convenience at a daily rate of M\$ 35.00 for two bedroom chalet and M\$ 50.00 for three bedroom chalet.

Accommodation at Poring includes two visitor cabins and campground. Visitors are reminded to bring their own food. Usage of the campground which has prepared tent sites, a communal cookhouse, bathrooms and a recreation/dining room is at M\$ 1.00 per person (students 50 cents) per night.

For reserving hostel accommodation, procuring guides and other necessary arrangements the visitor should write to The Park Warden, P.O. Box 626, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.

THE GUNUNG MULU NATIONAL PARK.

The Gunung Mulu National Park covers a large area (130,630 acres) in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions of Sarawak and includes the second highest mountain of Sarawak (7,798 ft) after which it is named. Immediately to the north of Gunung Mulu lies the remarkable limestone massif of Gunung Api and Benerat which rise over 5,500 feet in altitude — possibly the highest limestone mountains between northern Thailand and New Guinea. Scenically, the park is of exceptional beauty. Gunung Mulu itself is a magnificent mountain, and the limestone mountains of Gunung Api and Benerat have spectacular cliffs. In the Melinau Gorge where a river cuts between the two mountains, the cliffs rise sheer from the George to a height of over 2,000 ft. The limestone is riddled with caves (including the well-known Gua Payau or Lubang Rusa Deer Cave) which rivals in size with the great cave at Niah.

Vegetation

A large cross-section of all major vegetation types of Sarawak are represented in the Park. The rich fauna of the tropical rain forest which accompanies these vegetation types provides a wealth of material for the botanist.

How to reach Gunung Mulu National Park?

The Gunung Mulu National Park can be reached by car from Miri to Kuala Baram. From Kuala Baram, the first stage of the journey is by Express boat (by way of Baram River) to Marudi. The journey takes about $\frac{3}{4}$ hour with a stop at Marudi. Government Resthouse or hotel accommodation is available. The other means of access to the park is by MAS aircraft, a 15-20 minute flight to Marudi. From this point, the journey is undertaken by river.

Longboat or the National Park service longboat will take visitors by river to Long Terawan (Kayan Longhouse) from Marudi, a journey of 8 hours, which takes oneself past typical and fascinating longhouses of Kayan, Kenyan and Iban situated along the river banks. Before proceeding to Long Melinau (Gunung Mulu National Park), overnight stay in the longhouse at Long Terawan is necessary. This will enable visitors to view many families of tribes living together, sharing a long-communal outer-room and open verandah. The next day, you leave Long Terawan by longboat for a two-hour journey to Long Melinau (Gunung Mulu National Park).

Jungle Trails

There are numerous jungle trails which link various areas providing

the more energetic visitor an opportunity for long or short jungle walks, such as Long Melinau Park (cum hostel) to Melinau George (distance 12 miles); Melinau George to Lubang Cina (Sg. Terikar 5 miles); Long Melinau Paku to Lubang Rusa (Deer Hole, 2 miles); Long Melinau Paku to top of Gunung Mulu (13 miles). The ascent of Gunung Mulu is a memorable experience and well worth the time for those interested in hiking and climbing. The distance from Melinau George to the pinnacle of Gunung Api is about 2 miles.

Wild life

The presence of wild animals, big or small cannot be guaranteed at this stage as an extensive study has to be undertaken by the wild-life authorities in Sarawak. How-

ever the following can generally be found; Dahan (*Neofelis nebulosa*); Babi Janggut (*Sus barbatus*); Babi Hutan (*Sus scrofa*); Rusa (*Cervus unicolor*); Kijang (*Muntiacus muntjak*); Pelandok (*Tragulus javanieus*); Pelandok Mapoh (*Tragulus napu*).

Accommodation

At present, a two-room hostel at Long Melinau Paku (situated on the river bank) can accommodate 12 persons.

Intending visitors should write well before the date of their visit, giving as much information as possible on their special interests, to the office of National Parks, Sarawak, c/o Forest Department H.Q., Badrudin Road, Kuching, so as to enable the National Parks Section to plan their itineraries.

THE FABULOUS EAST COAST

Very few Singaporeans have been to the East Coast. If you own a motor car then there is nothing better you could do during your leave, than to drive up and down the beautiful roads of the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. Except for short stretches between Kota Tinggi and Mersing in Johore State which are in the course of improvement, the entire stretch of road between Johore Bahru in the south and Kota Bahru in the north can be considered good to excellent. Reasonably priced hotels in all the towns on the way and scenic motels set in beautiful surroundings should help to make your holiday exciting and enjoyable. For the non-motorist, there are express buses and taxis which will make your holiday equally enjoyable. The following should help to make your way up the east coast easily.

From Queen Street in Singapore, you could reach Johore Bahru in the following ways:

Singapore-Johore Bahru Express - 80 cents.

Singapore Queen Street-Johore Bahru Bus No. 170 - 50 cts.

The taxi fare between Singapore and Johore Bahru is \$ 1.50.

JOHORE BAHRU

Johore Bahru is the capital of the state of Johore. It is the southernmost town in Malaysia. Visitors entering Peninsular Malaysia from Singapore will have to pass through the Immigration and Customs checkpoint on the

JOHORE BAHRU

MONEY CHANGING?

MUHIBBAH MENGURUP WANG

No. 38, Komplek Tun Abdul Razak, Johor Bahru, Johore.
Tel: 073-228034 (J.B.)

SYARIKAT RAZIA

58, Jalan Ibrahim, Johore Bahru, Johore.
Tel: 226116.

Johore Bahru end of the causeway.

Johore Bahru is a modern town where the old mixes with the new. Narrow one-way streets lead into four-lane viaducts and express-highways. Modern multi-storeyed buildings stand side by side with fifty-year old two-storeyed structures.

J. B. SARI CENTRE

No. 15 Complex Tun Abdul Razak, (1st Floor),
JOHORE BAHRU.
Telephone: 24902

Places of Interest

The main places of interest are Istana Bukit Serene, Abu Bakar Mosque, the Istana Besar and its gardens.

Foreign Currency

If you are bringing in Singapore currency, be careful to change into Malaysian Ringgit at Johore Bahru, otherwise you may face difficulty in other towns. Two well-known money changers are listed on previous page.

JOHORE BAHRU

Where To Stay?

FORTUNA HOTEL

(A Subsidiary of Tok Jwee Kee & Sons Sdn, Bhd.)
29, Jalan Meldrum, Bangunan Tok Jwee Kee, Johore Bahru, West Malaysia.
Telex: MA60765 'TRAVEL'
Cable Address: TRAVELAIDS
JOHORE BAHRU.
Tel: 28666 (6 lines)

**STRAITS VIEW HOTEL
SDN. BHD.**

1-D, JALAN SCUDAI,
JOHORE BAHRU,
WEST MALAYSIA.
TEL: 24133, 24224, 24527

LEADING BOOKSELLER

**JOHORE CENTRAL STORE
SDN. BHD.**

Booksellers and Stationers

No. 55, 56 & 58,
Jalan Ibrahim,
Johore Bahru,
P.O. Box 263
Tel: 23637, 21841

RECREATION

THE WAGONER

Restaurant & Lounge
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1ST FLOOR,
Complex Tun Abdul Razak,
Johore Bahru.
Tel: 223742 OFF: 224282

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of Hotel Wato Inn.
Fine Chinese and
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15R & T, Jalan Bukit Meldrum,
Johore Bahru.

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NEW
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DANCING LOUNGE

New villa Roma Dancing Lounge
is situated about 2½ km from Johore
Bahru town. It is the most popular
lounge in Johore Bahru.

The interior design is cozy and
music is lively. Nightly there are two
singers with golden voices to sing to
you, your favourites and offer their
services to pamper you.

It is open daily from 5 p.m. Western
cuisines are served. After 9 p.m. it's
peak of business. Family dining, friends
enjoying and dancing to the music and
also there are two P.R.O.s to help you
feel at home. It can be said that Villa
Roma is a place where there are no
strangers but friends you haven't met.

No. 10 & 12, Jalan Pingai,
Taman Pelangi, Johor Baru.

WE PROUDLY PRESENT SHOWS BY FAMOUS ARTISTS
WHO WILL BRING TO YOU A TOUCH OF THEIR FABULOUS
TALENTS AND CAPTURE YOUR HEART WITH THEIR WIDE
& VERSATILE REPERTOIRE OF NUMBERS.



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3.00 pm — 1.00 am.

* HAPPY HOURS:
4.30 pm — 6.30 pm.

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NO. 29 & 31, JALAN PERANG, TAMAN PELANGI,
JOHORE BAHRU, JOHOR.

LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS — JOHORE BAHRU

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Jalan Segget, Johor Bahru. Tel: 23573

Specialities

- Tandoori Chicken
- Nyonya Chicken Laksa (Breakfast)
- Vegetable Rice
- Fish Head
- Fried Chicken Curry
- Fried Mutton
- Fried Fish/Prawns/ Crabs
- Cold Drinks/Beer

We also cater for parties, buffets etc.
Charges reasonable.

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GOLDSMITH SDN. BHD.**

柔佛新山亞羅致打街禧街101號門牌電話二二三六一六

No. 10 & 11, Tingkat Bawah, Komplek Tun Abdul Razak,
Jalan Alif Usik, Johor Bahru.
Johor. Tel: 23518.



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25, Ground Floor

Tan Abdul Razak Shopping Complex
Johor Bahru Malaysia
Tel: 24468



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Suite 1306, 13th Floor,
Johor Tower, 15, Jalan Greja,
Johor Bahru, Malaysia.
Tel: 28111, 21852, 21851

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*Our charming masseuses
are the talk
of the town.*



(Air-Conditioned)

Specialities

- Spring-Up Massage
- Body Massage
- Herbal and Steam Baths.

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34, 34A & B, Jalan Serampang, Taman Pelangi,
Johor Bahru, Tel: 330480.

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Staying here means a world of difference

- Reasonable Rates
- Comfortable Accomodation
- Ample Parking Space

One of the newest Hotels in J.B.

147 Jalan Sri Pelangi, Taman Pelangi,
Johore Bahru.



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TRAVEL & TOURS SDN. BHD.**

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NO. 15, JALAN GREJA, JOHOR BAHRU,
JOHORE, WEST MALAYSIA.

TEL: 073-28222

Gives more than it's best

KOTA TINGGI

Kota Tinggi is 26 miles from Johore Bahru. Follow street directions in Johore Bahru to get on to the Kota Tinggi Road and traffic along the first ten miles is fairly heavy. Taxi fare to Kota Tinggi from Johore Bahru is \$2.50 and the bus fare is \$1.50.

Kota Tinggi is famous for its waterfalls. The waterfalls are situated nine miles out of Kota Tinggi town. The falls are found at the foot of Gunung Muntahak (2,000 feet). The first fall is 300 feet above sea level and cascades over a 120 feet high precipice into a natural pool ideal for swimming. The water flows over rapids and smooth rocks at the foot of the mountain, ending in two calm pools for children to play in. The spot is also ideal for peaceful sunbathing. The Sungei Pelepah provides shady spots for family picnics.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

Kampung Makam. About one mile from Kota Tinggi town, lies a Royal Mausoleum where the past Sultans of Johore were interred. It is the resting place of Sultan Mahmud who was murdered by Laksamana Bentan. Kota Tinggi means "high fort". The town was the capital of Sultan Mahmud Shah in 1685. He was the last descendant from the Malacca Royal family. The town was sacked by the Portuguese in 1536. It was first established as a capital by Sultan Alauddin Riayat

Shah II in 1530 when Johore became a centre of Malay power in the Archipelago after the fall of Malacca in 1511. For further information about Kota Tinggi and many other historical sites, please see your travel agent or write to TOURIST SECTION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, STATE SECRETARIAT, JOHORE BAHRU, MALAYSIA.

Telok Mahkota (or Jason's Bay). Within easy driving of Kota Tinggi, this fine sandy beach stretches for 6 miles. It is sheltered from the rough South China Sea and is an excellent spot for swimming.

River Cruise. A boat trip down Sungei Johor will take you through historical battle grounds between the Malays and Portuguese fleets which made their way up the river, plundering towns and villages. One famous capital was Johor Kampong in Johor Lama. Twice sacked and burnt, it is now the site of a recently restored fort.

ACCOMMODATION

Visitors who wish to stay overnight may do so in spacious comfortable chalets, self contained with bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchenette and a living room. A refrigerator is provided. The rent is M\$ 20/- per night and bookings may be made to the Assistant State Secretary, Local Government and Housing, State Secretariat, Johore Bahru, Malaysia - telephone: JB. 3131 Extension 14.

MERSING

Mersing is one of the district capitals of the state of Johore.

Taxi fare from Johore Bahru to Mersing is \$ 9.

The fare for the Express Bus from Johore Bahru is \$ 4.25.

Taxi fare from Kota Tinggi to Mersing is \$ 3.

The Bus fare is \$ 1.65.

Watching the boats sail in and out of the river mouth is sheer joy. Or if you want to enjoy swimming, then go up north of the town to Air Papan Beach.

Staying in Mersing

You could stay at the **Mersing Rest House**, if you are lucky to make a booking. You should try to book at least two weeks in advance by writing to the Lessee, Rest House, Mersing.

The **Mersing Rest House** is one of the most beautiful of its kind in the country. From your room in the Rest House, you overlook directly into a nine-hole Golf Course and the fringe of this Golf Course is the South China Sea. What better view on the east coast?

The **Mersing Rest House** has 18 rooms and the rate for a double air-conditioned room is \$ 18. You could telephone 103 or 104 Mersing and make your bookings.

The Rest House is situated on a small hillock and motorists making their way should proceed towards the District Hospital and keep

straight until you reach the Rest House.

Two other places where you could find cheap accommodation are Mersing Hotel (Telephone Mersing 137), and Merdeka Hotel, (Mersing 83), both near the taxi stand, which are clean and provide satisfactory services.



Though there is nothing of interest to see in Mersing, but it could be used as a stopover for a visit to one of the off shore islands, namely, Pulau Tioman, Pulau Rawa, Pulau Hujung, Pulau Tenggara, Pulau Stinaan and Pulau Besar.

Pulau Tioman

Pulau Tioman is the most developed of the off-shore islands. It is about 40 miles off shore from Mersing and it can only be reached by a 2½ hour boat journey.

The Merlin Samudra Hotel is one of the most luxurious hotels on the east coast. It is a one-level native styled hotel with 44 luxury suites and rooms all fully air-conditioned, carpeted, with bathrooms attached.

The room rates range from \$30 for a single occupancy and double room to \$75 for a family suite.

The Merlin Samudra also provides economy rooms and dormitories in three separate buildings near the main hotel building.

Economy Rooms

There are seven units of economy rooms, equipped with two beds and electric lighting. The rooms are serviced by common shower rooms and toilets conveniently located. The rates for these rooms is \$15 for double occupancy.

Dormitories

Three units of dormitories can accommodate up to 40 people. Two units contain 12 bunk spaces and the third, 16 bunk spaces. The

dormitories are serviced by common shower rooms and toilets. The rate is \$5 per bunk.

The hotel provides a wide variety of food ranging from packed lunches, economy meals at a special rate of \$10 per person daily to western and local cuisine.

You could spend a whole week in Pulau Tioman engaged in such activities as mountain hikes, swimming in secluded fresh water pools, prawn catching, butterfly catching, fishing or angling, botanical pastimes and deep sea diving. If you are not engaged in any of the above activities, then you could visit ten villages, eight of which could be reached by foot.

Marine equipment such as snorkels, goggles, dinghy, etc. could be hired at reasonable prices.

How to reach Pulau Tioman?

The hotel launches make two trips daily. The morning launch leaves around 9 am and the evening launch around 4 pm. Departure times to Pulau Tioman and other islands are strictly dependent on tides.

Boat Charges

Each launch – maximum capacity of 24 passengers – can be chartered from \$120 per round trip.

Individual charges are \$20 per person for a round trip. Note: if there are less than six passengers in the launch, passengers will have



Rawa Island with the restaurant in background

to share the cost of chartering the boat among themselves.

Bookings at the Merlin Samudra can be made by phone or letter at 27, Jalan Abu Bakar, Mersing, Johore. (Telephone Mersing 83, Extension 16).

PULAU RAWA

The other most popular off-shore island off Mersing is Pulau Rawa. Flamboyant Tengku Mohamed Archibald ibni Temenggong Ahmad and his wife Shirley (Puan Zarinah) are the proud owners of Pulau Rawa Tourist Holiday Resort which is well-known in Singapore and many other parts of the world. The holiday resort was opened in

June 1971. As Tengku Mohamed Archibald claims, "Pulau Rawa is one of the most beautiful islands in the South China Sea and it is well worth a visit by those who seek a quiet holiday in very peaceful surroundings."

Pulau Rawa can be reached by a 90 minute boat journey from Mersing. Pulau Rawa is twelve miles off-shore. Tengku Mohamed Archibald's Rawa Safaris have chalets ranging from \$20 per chalet to \$25 per room. The big chalets have toilets and there are also cold water showers, four-roomed bungalows. In addition, there is a boat house and also a two-storeyed bungalow-type house (\$60 per night). There is a restaurant and a well-

stocked bar. Rawa Safaris' motor boats M.G.P. 116 and M.G.C. 180 make frequent trips to the island daily and the fare is \$ 8. For bookings on Pulau Rawa, ring Mersing 120.

Pulau Rawa is best known for its peaceful atmosphere. There are no television, radio or telephone. The island has its own short-wave radio.

Mersing to Kuantan

A 23 mile drive takes you to Endau where you have to cross the Endau River by ferry. The fifteen minute crossing is free. The road from Mersing to Endau is winding in certain stretches and you should look out for oncoming timber lorries.

From Endau, you cross into the state of Pahang where the road right up to Kuantan is excellent.

The first town is Kuala Rompin forty miles from Mersing. At the 122½ milestone is a beautiful two-storeyed **Government Rest House** which has ten rooms, two of which are air-conditioned. The Rest House is set in very quiet and peaceful surroundings and the food is good. Rates: \$ 18 for air-conditioned and \$ 10 for non-air-conditioned rooms. Bookings could be made by ringing Kuala Rompin 65245.

The drive from Kuala Rompin will take you through open countryside and forests and in certain stretches you come close to the sea. The distance from Kuala Rompin to Kuantan is 80 miles. As you near

the village of Nenasi, the sea is very beautiful and you will do well to park your car and camp by the South China Sea. After Nenasi, it is sea all the way till you reach the outskirts of Pekan, the royal town of Pahang.

(For more about Pekan see page 285)

As you drive into Pekan, you will see the huge river mouth of Peninsular Malaysia's largest river.

After passing Pekan town, you will cross one of the largest bridges in Malaysia across the Pahang River. Car drivers will have to pay a charge of 50 cts at the Toll Gate at the other end of the bridge.

Kuantan, the state capital, is one of the fastest growing towns in Malaysia. There are many good hotels, some of international standard. Plans are underway to make Kuantan the holiday capital of the east coast. (See page for more about Kuantan).

There are a number of night clubs, sleazy bars, massage parlours and restaurants in Kuantan. But if you are not looking for night life, then you should motor north and stay at one of the motels which are conveniently spaced all the way to Kota Bahru.

Every motel is set in spacious surroundings adjoining the sea and every one has its own individual characteristics. It is well worth staying in these motels especially after a long day's drive. You will get the old world Malaysian charm of the East Coast from the moment you step in. Each motel has some-

thing special to offer which is different from the others.

TWIN ISLAND MOTEL

The Twin Island Motel is situated on the 23rd milestone, Kuantan/Kemaman Road. It has twelve rooms and ten chalets with modern conveniences.

You could sun bathe or maroon yourself on a tiny tropical South China Sea Island which is 300 yds. away. Its crystal clear waters with a diversity of underwater life is a rare treat for skin-diving enthusiasts.

The Motel can also arrange for turtle-watching at nearby Chendor. If you are a fishing enthusiast, a visit could be arranged to Paya Bungor which is a collection of fresh water lakes. You could drift in a boat and make your catch. You could also cruise the nearby Cherating River and see beautiful kampong scenery.

Rates at Twin Island:

Double Room	\$ 32
Single Room	\$ 28
Chalet	\$ 30

Bookings:

Patrabu Tours Travel and Motels,
Wisma MPI, Ground Floor, No. 9;
Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur.
(Telephone 201520/203053)

Twin Island Motel,
23rd Milestone, Jalan Kemaman,
Sungei Ular, Kuantan.
Telephone: 31-302

CHENDOR MOTEL

Chendor Motel is on the 29th

milestone, Kuantan/Kemaman road. The six-mile strip of beach outside the motel is one of two spots in Malaysia where the near extinct leathery (*Dermochelys Coriacea*) giant seven-foot turtles come in waves to lay their eggs. The other spot is at Rantau Abang in Trengganu.

At Chendor beach, you can watch the turtles laying their eggs for most days of the months from March to September with the peak in August when you can see the turtles at some spot on the beach almost every night.

Chendor Motel has a very good restaurant and bar. The motel can arrange off shore fishing, visits to top spinning contests, local mat weaving and the traditional shadow play 'Wayang Kulit'.

TARIFFS AT CHENDOR

Four air-conditioned chalets for family of four (\$70).

Two air-conditioned chalets for family of five (\$65).

Four non-air-conditioned chalets for family of four (\$60).

Twelve air-conditioned chalets for two (\$35).

Nine non-air-conditioned chalets for two (\$20).

Twenty Five double rooms:
Air-conditioned \$ 20
Non-air-conditioned \$ 15
Long house \$4.

Chendor is a hundred miles from Kuala Trengganu.

Bookings:

Chendor Motel,



Hotel Perdana

**The best known hotel
on the East Coast**

<i>Superior</i>	<i>\$75 - \$85</i>	<i>Suites:</i>	
<i>Deluxe</i>	<i>\$85 - \$95</i>	<i>Junior</i>	<i>\$140</i>
		<i>Studio</i>	<i>\$100</i>
		<i>Premier</i>	<i>\$250</i>

Telephone: 097-2500

Jalan Mahmud, P.O. Box 922, Kota Bharu.

Telex: MA 53143 Cable: HOTDANA, KOTA BAHRU.

29th milestone Kuantan/Kemaman
Road,
Chendor, Kuantan, Pahang.
Telephone: Kemaman 369.

TITIK INN

Less than three miles on the Kemaman road from Twin Island Motel is Titik Inn which is as fascinating as the very name sounds. It is owned by vivacious Tunku Zaharah binte Tunku Zakaria. Appropriately called Pantai Kembali or the Beach of Return, the place captivates those who visit it and many make at least one return visit.

Titik Inn can arrange local cultural shows, off shore fishing and big game hunting. It can also arrange jungle trips for small groups.

Titik Inn is situated on the boundary of Kampong Cherating where there are much festivities in mid-August every year to commemorate the visit to the kampong more than a hundred years' ago of a mythical mermaid from the South China Sea.

The festivities at the kampong include kite flying and top spinning contests. **Indeed it is well worth a stay at Titik Inn and enjoy the charming hospitality of Tunku Zaharah at this time of the year.**

Titik Inn has four family chalets and twelve double chalets.

Rates: Family chalets \$50
Double Chalets \$30

Bookings: Titik Inn,
P.O. Box 2,
Kemaman, Trengganu.
Telephone: Kemaman
329

TRENGGANU

Trengganu is a beautiful State. In Trengganu you can see fine, white and velvety beaches that stretch continuously for more than a hundred miles. You can see miles and miles of quiet, unspoilt creamy beaches, most of them in their virgin state with picturesque fishing villages clinging to the coastline.

All along the rivers you can see Malay houses clinging to the banks where you can witness the traditional life of the rural folks. Some of these rivers offer good fishing ground as well as boating.

KEMAMAN

The first town into which you will drive into Trengganu is Kemaman. It is sixteen miles north of Chendor. There are a number of cheap hotels here. It is possible to hire boats and visit some of the off shore islands.

(For more of Kemaman see page 292)

Motel Kemaman is 4½ miles north of Kemaman town (Chukai). **It is the biggest motel on the east coast.** The chalets and rooms which are apart from the main building which houses the lounge and res-

restaurant are sprawled in a panoramic setting. On the edge of the motel is the bay and during the months from April to September, there is nothing better to think of than to sprawl yourself on the beach and watch the waves and wind 'chasing' you. The motel has a large children's playground and the beaches are well maintained.

The motel has comfortable rooms and chalets. Each chalet is equipped with a private garage, self-contained bathroom with hot and cold water showers, and is complete with a small kitchen if you wish to do your own cooking.

The main building has a games' room, conference room, spacious lounge, first class restaurant and bar, shopping arcade, postal service and telephone facilities to any part of the world.

If you are planning a seminar or a conference for a group of up to a hundred people, then you should think of Motel Kemaman with its fairy-tale setting.

TARIFFS

Rooms

Air-conditioned double room-\$26 per day.

Double room with two single beds:
'A' Block: inter com and long bath-\$ 18.

'B' Block: telephone, long bath and shower-\$ 20.

CHALETS

Two-room chalet, air-conditioned with longbath and shower suitable for family of six - \$40.

One-room chalet with shower only suitable for family of three-\$24

Members of the Automobile Associations of Malaysia or Singapore entitled to ten per cent discount on room rates.

DUNGUN

A twenty minute drive from Kemaman brings you to the town of Dungun. Dungun was once famous for its iron mines. It is also a quiet town by the sea and if you wish to spend a few days in quiet surroundings and take a short drive in the nights to Rantau Abang to watch turtles laying eggs, Dungun is recommended.

(For more of Dungun, see page 295)

You could put up at Molek Inn which is situated on the approach road to Dungun town. Molek Inn has ten rooms. The charges for an air-conditioned room is \$ 20 per night and for a non-air-conditioned room, it is \$ 15. You are advised to ring Dungun 41270. It also has an associate establishment, the Surra Holiday Resort (Tel: 41280).

From Dungun, you could drive nightly to Rantau Abang, famous for the Leathery Turtle. The beach near Rantau Abang and generally large sections of the coast of the states of Trengganu and Pahang

are the world's major resting sites of the Leatherly Turtles. Females come ashore normally after mid-night during the months from June to September and lay 40 to 140 eggs. There are several guides in Rantau Abang who will be willing to guide you to see the turtles. If you are willing to rough it out, there are a few houses along the beach which could accommodate you for \$5 a night.

KUALA TRENGGANU

From Rantau Abang, you drive past Marang to Kuala Trengganu, the state capital. There are several

good hotels in Kuala Trengganu. The market in the heart of the town is well worth a visit and so is the new palace of the sultan. There are several batik factories, silver smiths and copper tooling works in the vicinity of Kuala Trengganu. *(For more of Kuala Trengganu, see pages 80 & 295)*

Dot's Village Motel is situated on one of the highest spots in Kuala Trengganu in Bukit Pak Apil. It has twenty air-conditioned rooms and the charges are: Double Room \$23, Single Room \$ 18. The Motel also has a swimming pool. If you have



A silver smith at work near Kuala Trengganu

difficulty in locating the Motel, ask anyone for the directions to the Radio Malaysia Station and be careful when you drive up the steep hill which has a gradient of 1:7.51. To make bookings at Dot's Village Motel, ring Kuala Trengganu 21875.

Pantai Motel is situated by the sea side on the approach road to Kuala Trengganu. It has 8 chalets which can be booked at \$ 36 a night and 22 air-conditioned rooms whose booking charges are \$ 30 a night.

The popular features at Pantai Motel are a spacious lounge, a well-stocked bar and a fresh-water swimming pool.

Taxi Fares:

Kuala Trengganu to Kuala Lumpur
— \$ 21

Kuala Trengganu to Kota Bharu
— \$ 7

Kuala Trengganu to Kuantan
— \$ 9

Bus Schedules:

Kuala Trengganu/Kota Bahru Express
Leaves 8 a.m., 12 noon and 4 p.m. simultaneously from Kota Bahru and Kuala Trengganu. Fare \$ 5 and duration of journey approximately 3 hours.

Kuala Trengganu/Kuantan Express
Leaves Kuala Trengganu: 7.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Leaves Kuantan 7.30 a.m., 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Fare: \$ 6 and duration of journey approximately 3½ hours.

A half hour drive from Kuala Trengganu brings you to the town of Jerteh and when you cross the Jerteh Bridge you are in the state of Kelantan.

Kelantan has a long and colourful history with a succession of Sultans who rule the State. It can be said that it is in Kelantan that one sees the rich and delightful blend of all Malaysian things. It is a beautiful state with rustic countryside and strong cultural mixture. Batik and kain songket industries are found in almost every town. Skilled village craftsmen turn out exquisite silverware and other handicrafts.

Visitors should not miss the unique display of Shadow Play, kite flying or top spinning. (See Pages) Another attraction in the villages is specially trained monkeys plucking coconuts.

Kota Bharu, the state capital is a well-laid town with broad streets and avenues. There are several good hotels where accommodation is reasonable.

Whilst in Kota Bharu make it a point to visit the market. While the markets of Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and other cities strike one as drab utilitarian places, Kota Bharu's *pasar* is a blaze of colour,



Behind the scenes of a Shadow Play in Kelantan.

Shadow Play which is unique to the state of Kelantan and which no visitor should miss.

the hues of nature rivalled by the brilliance of *sarong*, *kebaya* and *kain lepas*.

In the Kota Bharu market, it is the produce of the Kampong that predominates. Here, one sees on sale almost every Malaysian fruit and vegetable in season and the rice is from Kelantan *bendangs*, the fish from Kelantan waters, and much of the meat, too, is from the state.

The most interesting feature of this market is that it is the women who run the stalls. In one

quiet corner, one finds a venerable old lady selling Malay sweetmeats – *dadar* (coconut pancakes), *kueh kasturi* (cooked green peas fried with rice flour) and *kueh lapis* (coloured two, three or four-tiered cake). In another stall, you may find another trading in Kampong brassware.

At the fruit stall, the best-known fruit in the country can be bought – the high-smelling *durian*; the fawn-coloured *langsar*; and the red *pulasan* which looks so much like the familiar *rambutan*. The

Kelantan women are known for their grace, beauty and friendliness and you will see many of them in this market which is in the heart of the town.

(For more of Kota Bahru, see page 301).

You could use your stay in Kota Bharu to make a visit to Golok, the town across the Siamese/Malaysian border known for its women.

To get to Golok, you should first go to Rantau Panjang. The taxi fare from Kota Bharu to Rantau Panjang is \$ 1.50. There is also a bus service linking Rantau Panjang and Kota Bharu. You should present your International Passport to the Immigration Officials on the Sungei Golok Bridge and after crossing the bridge, you are in Thai territory. There are several hotels in Golok and accommodation for a night ranges from \$ 8 upwards. You could also drive into Golok from Kota Bahru in which case you should carry your car registration card. At the Thai end of Sungei Golok be careful to present your registration card and obtain a stamped form from the Thai Immigration Officials certifying that you are the owner of the car and whilst in Golok be especially careful to have a watchful eye over your car at all times. If you are taking your car to Golok, it is also advisable to have someone seated beside

you. Malaysian currency is accepted in the shops and hotels at Golok.

Beach of Passionate Love

Kelantan is known for its Beach of Passionate Love. The Beach is situated six miles from Kota Bharu and you could reach by bus or car. On the way to the beach, you could see many cottage industries such as Kelantan Silver ware and the weaving of intricate sarongs and Kain Songket. Of further delight is the shadow play (*wayang kulit*), puppets intricately cut from buffa-



Batik hand painting is an intricate art. While in Kota Bahru make it a point to get a piece of hand-printing batik cloth.

to hide and braced with bamboo struts are dexterously manipulated by experts to cast shadows on the screen, re-telling age-old stories from the Hindu epics of the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

If you want to have a holiday by the sea, the Resort Pantai Cinta Berahi is recommended.

Resort Pantai Cinta Berahi has an air-conditioned bar, dining hall and swimming pool. The rates are:

Air-Conditioned Chalet	\$30
Executive Chalet	\$40
Twin Bed Motel Room	\$15 (Double)
	\$12 (Single)
Air-Conditioned Twin Bedroom	\$20

For reservations, ring Kota Bharu 21307. P.O. Box 131, Kota Bharu.

Kota Bharu to Alor Star

If you are travelling the slow way by bus and taxi and you wish to conclude your holiday in Penang, then you should consult the travel department of Amiza Enterprises.

Amiza Enterprises operates a tourist bus service to Alor Star and back from Kota Bharu.

The schedules of the bus which leaves Kota Bharu and Alor Star once a day simultaneously at 8 a.m. are as follows:

ALOR STAR TO KOTA BAHARU

Alor Star	8 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Padang Besar	10.30	2 p.m.
Pattani	12.30	
	1 p.m.	12 noon.
Narathihat	2.30	9.45
Sungei Golok	3.30	
	4	8.30
Rantau Panjang	4.05	8.25
Kota Bharu	4.30 p.m.	8 a.m.

The fare is \$17 or \$27 for a return journey. You could if you wish, drive through the above route to Alor Star, but you should make sure that you leave Kota Bharu early morning at 6 a.m. or 7 a.m., so as to cross the Customs checkpoint at Changloon before lunch. Driving through Thai territory after 12 noon is not recommended. The drive through Southern Thailand should take you through good roads and well-marked directions.

HOTELS

KELANTAN (continued)

RESORT PANTAI CINTA BERAHI & CINTA MOTEL

Resort Pantai Cinta Berahi,
P. O. Box 131,
Kota Bharu.
Tel. No. 097 21307

Rates: Single \$48 - \$60
Double \$55 - \$65

HOTEL KASINA BARU

Jalan Padang Garong,
Kota Bharu.
Tel. Nos. 097 21455, 21659 & 21780.
No. of Rooms: 36
Rates Single: \$30,
Double: \$34.

EAST MALAYSIA

East Malaysia consists of the two states of Sabah and Sarawak. East Malaysia is separated from Peninsular Malaysia by some 400 miles of the South China Sea. The first state of your East Malaysian visit will be Sarawak, which, with an area of 47,000 square miles makes it almost the same size as the whole of Peninsular Malaysia.

SARAWAK

The first impression you will get as you tour Sarawak is that life is leisurely, the people gentle and the towns spotlessly clean. Mrs. Hedda Morrison in her book *Sarawak* (MacGibbon & Kee, London, 1957) had this to say about the people of Sarawak:

"No human beings are more likeable, and in no country is the business of Government conducted with a finer sense of friendly partnership between the rulers and the ruled . . . the population is very mixed, including large communities of Malays, Chinese and Melanau as well as tribes of simple jungle dwellers like Ibans, Land Dayaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, Muruts, Kelabits, Punans and others."

Situated on the northwest coast of Borneo, Sarawak state covers an area approximately the size of Peninsular Malaysia. Tropical in climate, there is abundant rainfall which falls throughout the year and many of the rivers, like the 580-kilometre long Rejang

River, and the Baram River, are navigable.

Inaccessible rain forests and swampland cover three-quarters of the state. The interior is mountainous, and the 2400 metre Gunung Murud is the highest mountain in the state.

For administrative purposes, Sarawak is divided into 7 Divisions, and the state capital, Kuching is situated in the First Division. Kuching, the largest town in North Borneo is on the north bank of the Sarawak River, about 35 km from the sea.

KUCHING

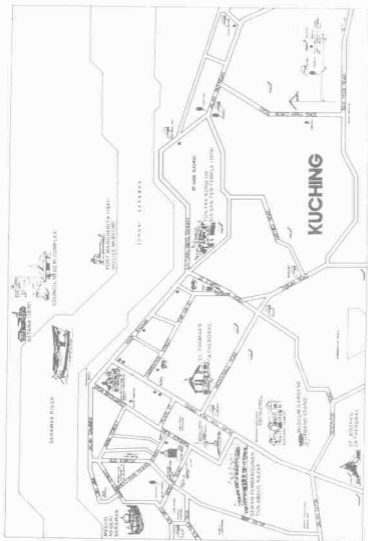
Kuching is an attractive town, and its growth and development reflect that of the country of which it is the capital. It has an estimated population of 50,000-60,000, and is sited on the Sarawak River where the coastal swamps meet rising ground. This is the case with all the main towns in the First and Second Divisions of Sarawak.

KOTA KINABALU & SUBURBAN TOURIST SPOTS



KEY

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. KOTA KINABALU | 16. ROYAL TURF CLUB |
| 2. SIGNAL HILL | 17. KINABALU GOLF CLUB |
| 3. SAMAH FOUNDATION COMPLEX | 18. YACHT CLUB |
| 4. LIKAS SPORTS COMPLEX | 19. PRINCE PHILIP PARK |
| 5. ISTANA | 20. TANJONG ARU BEACH |
| 6. DOUBLE SIX MEMORIAL MONUMENT | 21. KINABALU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT |
| 7. SACRED FRUIT CHURCH | 22. MAIN RAILWAY STATION |
| 8. SARAH STATE MOSQUE | 23. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN NATIONAL PARK |
| 9. GAYA COLLEGE | |
| 10. SABAH GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB | |
| 11. UNIVERSITY - KEPANG SAAN MALAYSIA | |
| 12. TUN FUAD STEPHENS PARK | |
| 13. SECRETARIAT | |
| 14. QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL | |
| 15. FEDERAL BUILDING (IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT) | |



There are three original hills in Kuching, and there are really two towns today. The hills of the town of "the cat" (Kuching in Bahasa Malaysia) separate it into clearly defined sections. The main hill on the north bank was the one chosen by the first Rajah Brooke as the site for his Astana (Bahasa Malaysia "royal palace".) The other two hills on the south bank were given one to the first Christian missionary for his mission house and church, and the other to the first trading company, the Borneo Company, for its headquarters. These two were separated by the Sungei Kuching which now no longer exists, having been filled in and built over. The town today has two distinct commercial areas: the original bazaar by the river and opposite the Astana, and downriver beyond the Borneo Company — the Padungan area — where there has been rapid growth during the past ten years.

Whilst in Kuching do not forget to take a stroll on the banks of the Sarawak River. The Sarawak River today bustles with small ferry boats plying to and from Kuching's bazaar quarters. Kuching port exports rubber, pepper, sago, copra, and, of course, Bird's Nests, one of the most expensive delicacies in the world. Kuching is the meeting place of the Sea Dayaks or Ibans, the Land Dayaks (Bidayus), the Chinese, the Malays, the Melanau, the Kelabits, the Muruts, the Penans, the Kedayans, the Kayans

and the Kenyahs, thus making it one of the most colourful towns in Malaysia. The State of Sarawak has many points of interest other than its riverine capital to endear it to the visitor. Travel to Sibu or nearby Bau or Segu-Bunuk and visit the longhouses or shop for the numerous native crafts — from fearsome looking spears, shields, ceremonial masks and head-gear to beautiful hand-woven fabrics and delicate stringed beads.

The Sarawak Museum

The Sarawak Museum is a "treasure house" for visitors who are interested in archaeological and cultural studies.

The Museum, opened in 1891, presents a historic and ethnological picture of Sarawak's many indigenous inhabitants. The display is varied and extremely interesting, covering a diorama on Stone Age excavations of the Niah Caves; indigenous tools, fine weaving, carving and burial paraphernalia. A Dayak mural, the "Tree of Life", decorates the ethnological galleries. Several galleries are devoted to the fauna of the Island of Borneo. In its gardens are two objects of great interest. One is a burial pole made by the Kajamans (a sub-group of the Melanau peoples), and brought from Belaga in the Upper Rejang in 1920. The other, a stone with a human figure carved on it, is a copy of an original stone, carved about 1,000 years ago and found at Sungei Jaong near Santubong.



The Sarawak Museum was opened in 1891. It houses excellent historical and ethnological exhibits of Sarawak's varied indigenous inhabitants. The displays are fascinating covering excavations of the Stone Age, indigenous tools, coverings and fine arts of weaving.

The Gardens

Adjacent to the Museum, there is a small landscaped park. Its closely-clipped undulating lawn is dotted with flowering shrubs, palm trees and comfortable benches. A small aquarium of tropical fishes provides an interesting diversion and an octagonal-roofed canteen serves refreshments. Paved footpaths wind their way between shrubs, and under giant rain-trees

The Astana

The "Astana" or palace, built by the Second White Rajah, James

Brooke's nephew, Charles, in 1870, is now the residence of the Governor and lies across the river from Pangkalan Batu. It possesses considerable charm and contains interesting portraits of the former rulers of Sarawak.

Fort Margherita

Slightly downriver from the Astana is the old Fort Margherita, named after Ranee Margaret, wife of the Second White Rajah. It saw the passing of the eventful rule of the Brooke Rajahs from 1841, the British Protectorate period from

1888, World War II and the time when the last Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, ceded the country to the British Crown in 1946. Access to the Fort is by one of the many small ferry boats or "tam-bangs". One-way fare is 10 cents per passenger. Boats may be hired at \$ 4.00 per hour.

Temples

Tua Pek Kong (Sia San Ten)

Not unlike other Malaysian towns, Kuching has many ornate temples. The oldest temple, situated on the hillock at the junction of Thomson Road and Padungan Road, is the Tua Pek Kong, built in 1876.

Hian Tien Shian Tee (God of Heaven)

This temple was built in 1897. According to legend, Hian Tien Shian Tee ranks high in saintly spiritual life.

Supreme Court

A visit to the Law Courts on the river front is also of interest, particularly the Supreme Court Building, an imposing building erected by the Second Rajah in 1874. Bold and imaginative local art forms have been incorporated in the roof panels and in the door and window grilles of this building.



The Land Dayaks also known as Bidayuhs from Segu Benuk, Sarawak performing the "Rice Dance". This traditional "Rice Dance" is performed during the Gawai Bersimpan (Harvest Thanksgiving) in celebration of a good harvest.

The Longhouse

Visit a longhouse. Several of them are within a half-day tour distance from Kuching. Longhouses are to be found only in Sarawak State and they represent an entirely different way of life. Almost all longhouses are made of belian or ironwood and roofed with palm leaves or belian tiles. Each longhouse may have five rooms or it may even have 100, but the principle is always the same. Each house consists of a series of family rooms with a long communal hall or verandah, "ruai", all under the same roof. Thus a longhouse is really a village under a single roof. The cooking is done in the family room but most of the other chores such as pounding the padi, are carried out on the verandah. In the evenings, the families very often move on to the "ruai". There they sit and discuss the events of the days or carry on with their mat or rattan or bamboo reeds basket-making, bead-work or carving.

Visitors who are interested in seeing good longhouses should allow several days in Kuching and arrange upriver trips.

Festivals

The Malay, Chinese and Native peoples' festivals add colour to the tour itineraries of visitors to Kuching. Gawai Batu (the start of the Padi Farming Season), Gawai Burong (Feast connected with bad omens or dreams), Gawai Kenyalang (Hero's Festival), Gawai Bersimpan (Harvest Thanksgiving) and Gawai Antu (the greatest of Iban or Sea-Dayaks' Festivals) are elaborate and unique celebrations when the Natives don beautiful traditional attire. At all these festivals, visitors can be assured of traditional Sarawak hospitality.

SIBU

Sibu is the second town of Sarawak. It is a natural river anchorage, being sited at the head of the Rajang River delta, and has a population of more than 30,000. The town itself, together with Government offices, bazaar, churches, schools, wharves, and warehouses, lies on a small flat island and is subject at times to floods. The Chinese population is very largely Foochow, the second Rajah having authorised a large-scale immigration from that place about 60 years ago. Sibu's recent growth has probably been more rapid, proportionate to its former size, than any other centre of population in Sarawak. Its residents are very civic-conscious, and there is a feeling that their town would make a much more sensible centre for the administration of the country than Kuching, which is tucked away in the south. "Progress"

TRAVEL AND TOUR AGENCY

DISCOVERY TOURS SABAH SDN. BHD.

Wisma Sabah, Lot 122,
Jalan Haji Saman,
P.O. Box 1355, Kota Kinabalu
Tel: 088-57735 & 53787

is quite clearly the motto of Sibu's go-ahead Foochow traders, and the centre of the town has been rebuilt in recent years, not because of war damage, but simply because it was not good enough. Sibu is the meeting place and metropolis of some of the most progressive Dayaks and Chinese in the country: and so, whilst Kuching may claim to be the centre of administrative progress, Sibu certainly asserts its right to be known as the centre of commercial progress.

MIRI

Miri, the headquarters of the Fourth Division, has an unusual position. It is situated 15 miles down the coast from the mouth of the great Baram River, and is built on low-lying land at the mouth of a small river which flows roughly parallel to the coast and very close to it for about seven or eight miles before finally discharging into the sea over a very shallow bar. All Sarawak's rivers have bars of varying depths at their mouths but Miri's is easily the most dangerous, and accidents are common as launches attempt the crossing, not a few being fatal. Miri owes its existence to the oilfield which was opened up there in 1910.

The bazaar, wharves, hospital, and oil company offices lie along the narrow, flat strips of land on the seaward side of the river ('the peninsula') and the mile-and-a-half-wide landward side. There are steep slopes inland where much oil has been drilled, though the field is now producing relatively little. The

Government residential area is on Tanjong Lobang, two miles south from the town.

Visit the Skrang River longhouse

A longhouse looks just like what its name implies — it is a long house. Each longhouse may have five rooms or it may have 100.

Longhouses in the jungle have no modern conveniences and visitors are told in advance that they must be prepared to rough it out.

Longhouse living is part of a social life for the Ibans. In the longhouse, the people are together, this means that they have collective labour and they are also better protected.

Longhouses have always been built on stilts with only one ladder leading up to it. In bygone days, this afforded protection against head-hunters on the war-path from a rival longhouse.

Head-hunting is outlawed today, of course. It was once the test of manhood. Iban girls showed little interest in men who had not taken a head, as young braves tattooed themselves each time they brought in a kill.

Although head-hunting has not been practised for a long, long time, heads still find a pride of place in many remote longhouses.

A visit to one of Sarawak's longhouses is something which one will remember all his life.

Longhouse visitors will remember



A Sarawak Longhouse

the festive nights spent as guests of the *tuai rumah* (headman), the exhilarating experience of riding the rapids, and the traditions and culture of the Sarawakians – in that order.

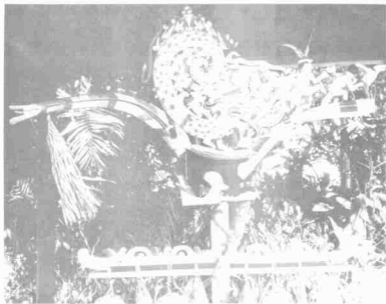
Any tour operator in Kuching will be pleased to arrange the Skrang River longhouse safari which is by far the most popular trip for tourists with limited time at their disposal.

This safari begins with a journey of about 145 miles out of Kuching by coach, to reach the banks of the Skrang river. It takes five hours,

After this point, the journey continues by motorised longboats. An hour's travelling will bring you within view of the first longhouse – longhouse Mujan – stretching along the river bank.

The *tuai rumah*, who, usually is forewarned about the party's visit will come out to offer the traditional greeting. The guide has gifts for the chief, usually cigarettes and cloth.

The party is then shown into a communal hall where flickering kerosene lamps light up the late evening darkness.



A Dayak head-hunter's prized possessions — skulls.

Dinner is longhouse style with everyone (guests and hosts alike) sitting cross-legged on the bamboo floor. Little dishes of chicken, rice and fish are served.

The headman makes sure that guests don't go thirsty. Young Iban damsels are summoned and they move around serving the local wine — *tuak*.

The rice wine is strong and it burns as it goes down. But it washes away the aches of the tiring journey up-stream, and it loosens the tongue.

After dinner, everyone settles

down to enjoy some dancing. The Iban orchestra, which consists of girls, strikes up a heady rhythm on gongs and bamboo drums.

As the music hots up, a youth steps out from the darkness into the lighted area. Dressed in an elaborate head-dress of tall black-and-white hornbills' feathers, a bright-coloured loin cloth, silver belts, and a goatskin poncho over his shoulders, he cuts a striking figure.

More dancers appear. They break into the first steps of an Iban dance with a fierce yell, enacting



*Iban women in Ceremonial
Costumes – Sarawak*



*A Bajau Malay Girl in
Bridal Costume (Sabah)*



*A Kadazan Maiden
(Sabah)*

a dramatic version of a fight with swords and wooden shields.

The women do not dance at official functions. But at a later stage, they dress up in ceremonial finery to pose for photographs.

Women go completely naked above their waists in many longhouses. But they enjoy dressing up, wearing multi-coloured skirts, and adorning themselves with silver

jewellery chains and bracelets.

The evening is indeed strange and exciting. An overnight stay is necessary to enjoy the entertainment some of which goes on until dawn if the guests can take it!

There are good reasons why the Ibans continue to live in longhouses. One reason is purely economical. To build attached houses saves material.



Floating Village near Kota Kinabalu.

KOTA KINABALU

Your first port of call in Sabah will be Kota Kinabalu. Your first views of Kota Kinabalu are the cluster of glistening new multi-storey concrete offices, shop blocks and flats crowding a narrow strip of land, back-dropped by the thickly wooded slopes of the Crocker

Range of hills and possessively protected from the balmy waters of the South China Sea by a string of tiny coral-frag islands.

Situated at the north-western tip of the world's third largest island, Borneo, it is below the typhoon belt. The Sulu pirates of old called it "Land Below the Wind"

What To See In Kota Kinabalu?

Sabah Museum

The Sabah Museum offers a rich collection of Sabah's unwritten cultural anthropology and history as well as displaying some of Sabah's unique animals, birds, reptiles and fishes. Witness the transitory tools used by the early men of Borneo.

Tun Fuad Stephens Park

An artificial mini-lake, spanned by colourful bridges and surrounded by weeping willows and multi-hued flowers, Tun Fuad Park offers visitors canoe rides and short strolls along its surrounding cool trails.

Handicraft Shops

Handicraft shops in Kota Kinabalu sell rich collections of beautiful handwoven baskets, hats, mats, beads and other gift items. It is no exaggeration that Sabah is a paradise for souvenir hunters. The melting pot of all the colourful collections is of course Kota Kinabalu which is not amazing since the State has more numbers of indigenous tribes and racial groups than anywhere else in Malaysia.

The Sabah Tourist Centre.

Here you can arrange for free viewing of slide-projections and documentary films on Sabah.

Tanjong Aru

If you happen to come to town from the airport, look closely at the residences of Tanjong Aru — a satellite town of Kota Kinabalu. These modern homes, in pleasant and spacious surroundings, give way to houses built with reinforced concrete stilts over water—Kampong Ayer, the "Floating Village".

Closer and especially when you enter the heart of the town, you will admire the wide streets divided by trees and flowering shrubs. Formerly known as Jesselton, this capital town of Sabah is a relatively new town, rebuilt and expanded only since the last World War.

Sabah's earliest settlement was on Gaya Island. In 1897, the most notorious outlaw in the history of North Borneo, Mat Salleh, burned and destroyed it. Sandakan to the east, was the capital of Sabah.

During the war and particularly in the course of the Allied offensive landing, most of the towns in Sabah, including Sandakan, were virtually destroyed. In 1946 Kota Kinabalu was chosen as the most suitable site for the new capital because of the deep water anchorage of Gaya Bay. From a small coastal trading post, it has never stopped to grow and to justify its position as Sabah's principal town and capital.

Make a tour to the Agricultural Station at Tuaran. It is only a leisurely half-hour drive away from Kota Kinabalu.



Kadazans In Traditional Attire.

You will pass through farm valleys, rubber plantations, wooded hills and perhaps see your first "Tamu" — an open-air market to which anyone in the surrounding district can bring his rural produce for sale. It is also a time for gossip and a chance to meet old friends from other "kampongs" (villages). The word "tamu" itself means "a meeting place". Take time to visit Mengkabong — A Bajau village built over the water,

Kota Belud

No visitor should miss an early morning drive to Kota Belud. Bring along your camera. It is from this town that you will get the best view of the magnificent Mt. Kinabalu, the highest mountain in South-East Asia. Rising majestically perpendicular from the lush tropical greenery of the plains to a height of 13,455 feet, its granite peak dominates the landscape. To the Kadazan people,

Mt. Kinabalu is known as "Akina-balu" meaning "the revered place of the dead" for Mt. Kinabalu is considered by them to be the final resting place of their spirits when they die. Such reverence for this intriguing mountain is not hard to understand for the peak of Mt. Kinabalu may be seen only during the very early hours of morning, standing out splendid and awesome for a brief while, and then vanishing again as the noon day clouds roll up.

LABUAN

Labuan is Sabah's island domain at the entrance to Brunei Bay. Labuan is fast becoming one of the leading industrial towns in East Malaysia. This is because of the discovery of oil in the seas off the shore of Labuan.

Labuan itself is a small town with a few shops, hotels, two cinemas and a night club.



Buffalo Racing in Sabah.

Whilst in Labuan visit the Asia Diamond Centre owned by a retired army general.

Labuan is a duty-free port.

The Tamu

A visit to Sabah will not be complete if you do not go to a Tamu.

The "tamu" is a jungle of goods — live chickens, dried fish, home-rolled cigarettes, birds in cages, jewellery on suitcase-top counters, an endless variety of fruit and vegetables — all spread out on the ground. Vendors are nearly all women who squat under a makeshift roof or the shade of oiled umbrellas. Here is where you will get unique souvenirs such as a flute made of a few tiny bamboo sticks

to a hallowed dried gourd. Scenes of young Kadazan girls with their black short sarongs bound by bands of cane ornaments, setting up their vegetable stalls next to headcloth-draped betel-chewing Bajau women selling tobacco wrappers, make the "tamu"

In sharp contrast to Kota Kinabalu, the little town of Kota Belud — the "Bill Fort" — is very rural, quaint and picturesque.

In the light of the misty dawn, villagers can be seen arriving for the "tamu". Most of the men ride in on the backs of their ponies or their buffaloes, splashing through the shallow reaches of the rivers and streams. Sometimes their wives ride behind them, but more often they



A Murut warrior sipping tapai (a locally brewed native wine) from a huge jar in Teniom, Sabah.

walk alone. They stride gracefully along the paths and tracks, balancing large, over-loaded "bongun" or carrying-baskets on their back.

Cock Fighting

Here, too, you can watch the brisk bargaining, over the price of water-buffaloes. Or, for more lively entertainment, there is always a cock-fight or two in progress. Have no qualms about it being a cruel sports. Metal spurs are not used. Fighting cocks get the best food and care the family can afford – even in the arena during the fighting.

Scenic wonder

Another must on your Kota Belud visit is the Rest House, set on a hillock overlooking a wide valley. The site commands a magnificent view. Looking West from this vantage point, the top of the tropical forest spreads out like a green carpet, with flashes of red, yellow and deep brown, until it reaches the deep blue of the horizon beyond. Looking East, the sides of the valley are vistas of rolling mountains.

The fairest of the fair

To visit the Kadazans, go to Penampang or Papar. You can make the trip to Papar by train, bus or



An Elderly Kadazan Woman Weaving A Mat.

taxi. Visit the beautiful Chinese temple and native villages there.

Take a boat trip and enjoy the scenic grandeur of overhanging jungle trees and verdant vegetation. Look at the Kadazan girls in these villages.

Long before the High Priests of Fashion in Paris, London and New York declared shiny disc dresses and detachable circular chain belts,

an elegant contrast against the black.

Their hats can rival any at Ascot. Finely woven and delicately designed, the circular bottom edge tapers at the top where fresh flowers are arranged ikebana-style. Papar is especially famous for the beauty of its Kadazan girls.

Kinabalu National Park

For those who enjoy a different

the revolutionary TO-DAY look, the Kadazan girls have paraded the catwalk by the silhouette against the magnificent Mt. Kinabalu in such attire. The gold coins, forming a gleaming chain, adorn their tiny waists, gathering loosely the black long-sleeved shift accentuating the youthful figures of the agriculturalist Kadazans. The caftan-like collars are further stitched with rows and rows of smaller coins, presenting and more vigorous holiday, travel to Kinabalu National Park. Here is a paradise for naturalists, bird watchers, mountaineers or those who simply admire nature. Travel to and within the park is by Land-Rover.

The Bajaus and the Muruts

Close to Kota Belud is the village of Sorob and the open country of the colourful Bajaus, who are excel-

lent horsemen. The District of Tenom is one of the homes of the Muruts, who to this day, still use blow-guns.

Offshore Islands

Visitors with time to spare should not miss the opportunity of visiting the offshore islands which are uninhabited and which provide exclusive sheltered beaches, clear water and close-to-shore coral areas – a must for snorkelers. Boats can be hired to take visitors to any of these islands or to cruise round the islands and call at the more interesting ones.

Tanjong Aru Beach

When you have made all these side trips you should then visit Tanjong Aru only a few minutes drive from down-town Kota Kina-



A Murut.



A Murut Maiden.

balu. Relax on the long sweep of soft yellow sand; listen to the rustle of the graceful and feathery *Casuarina* trees as they are wafted by the breeze and reminisce and recollect your memories of this sojourn in the "Land Below the Wind"

SHELL COLLECTING

DRIFT WOOD COLLECTING

If you collect shell or drift wood unspoilt then it is to the numerous beaches of Sabah that you should go to.

Sea shells as a whole are divided into five classes - the slugs, the snails, the tusks, the clams and the "head-footed molluscs" (shell dwellers). All these five classes are found in plenty in Sabah.

One of the rarest shells, in the world, the "Gloria Maris" is also found in the beaches bordering the Sulu Sea.

The beaches where you could go to collect sea shells are Tanjong Aru Beach near Kota Kinabalu; Kudat; Gaya Island and Labuan.

If you do not like beachcombing for shells then you should walk alongside the seawall near Kota Kinabalu where numerous hawkers trade in shells, multi-coloured corals, polished drift wood and even dried sea-horses, reputed to be an aphrodisiac.

ORANG UTAN SANCTUARY

When you are in Sandakan do not forget to pay a visit to the

Orang Utan sanctuary, at Sepitok, fifteen miles away. This sanctuary the only one of its kind in the world, houses the famed orang utan also referred to as the "wild man of Borneo" (arboreal anthropoid ape).

Nearest in intelligence and appearance to human beings they are natural crowd-pullers. The tailless orang utans are very friendly and lovable. After mingling with people for a period of time, they seem to forget that they are apes, and behave almost like human beings.

Like children, the little ones are extremely fun-loving. They tease each other into a playful wrestle and spew water on each other while bathing. And they love to show off their acrobatic skills as they swing from branch to branch.

Should you approach the older ones, they will scan you up and down. If they are scared of you, they will immediately scamper up the trees. But if they consider you friendly, they will slowly approach you and perhaps even shake hands with you.

CLIMBING MOUNT KINABALU

Hundreds of people reach the summit of Mount Kinabalu every year. Making your way up Mount Kinabalu is a lot easier than one would think considering Mount Kinabalu is 13,455 feet high. The mountain slopes have been well

mapped and ropes as well as footholds cut into the rocks help the amateur mountaineer most of the way. There are ample facilities such as hiring of sturdy Kadazan porters and clearly marked paths leading

to the summit should attract any adventurous climber. Some years ago a seventy year old lady is reputed to have climbed Mount Kinabalu.



Bajau Girl In Bridal Costume.

How to get to Mount Kinabalu?

You should first make your way to Ranau from Kota Kinabalu. The major part of the road to Ranau is laterite surfaced and literally carved out of the mountain side.

The most suitable vehicle for a

journey on this road is a Land Rover which could be hired for a reasonable fee from the Kota Kinabalu Park Authority. The Land Rover journey begins on the Tuaran Road to Tamparuli and the journey to Ranau will take more than three hours. The journey uphill takes you



Mount Kinabalu's Victoria Peak towering majestically above the clouds.

along hair-pin bends, generally potholed and littered with loose stones.

The rough journey is compensated by breath-taking views of rolling hills, deep valleys and a variety of flora seldom seen in South East Asia. Another facet of life which one is sure to see along the journey is pretty women in brightly clad dress and head gear working much harder than the men.

On the way at 5,300 feet is the Kinabalu National Park Headquarters which is a pleasant group of huts surrounded by forest. The park which has an area of 275 acres is surrounded by tropical rain forest, sub-Alpine meadow and is the home of rare birds, animals and butterflies. The mountain slopes are studded with orchids, rhododendrons, and rafflesia, the largest flower in the world, which attains three feet in diameter. It is also here that you

come across the pitcher plant, which eats insects, trapping them in its large cup and digesting them in its juices.

It is well worth spending the rest of the day after the tiresome journey strolling round the park admiring or studying the amazing variety of flora. You could spend the night in one of the chalets at the Park Headquarters. These are two-bedroom wooden houses with sleeping accommodation for five. Every chalet has a complete set of kitchen equipment with crockery and cooking facilities and the rate for spending the night is only \$15 per night.

To get the best view of Mount Kinabalu you should get up early morning and on a clear day you will have a breathless view of this mountain. The orange glow of the morning sun slinting off the bare rock face provides a sharp contrast

to the deep purple jungle in the lower mountain slopes.

A fifteen mile drive from Park Headquarters will take you to the village of Ranau. It is situated on a little hillock overlooking terraced padi fields.

If you are fortunate in arriving at Ranau during a Tamu you will see villagers from miles around gathering. There is a Rest House on the outskirts of Ranau where rooms are available for \$12. Bookings could be made at the Park Headquarters. From Ranau excursions could be made to the Poring Hot Springs, a collection of sulphur pools set amidst a sparkling mountain stream.

Ranau could also be used as the set-off point for the climb up Mount Kinabalu. Well-marked direc-

tions will help you to take the right route.

For the fatigue-ridden climber there are two aluminium huts with bunks at 11,000 feet. Nearby is a stream of sparkling water which could be drunk without fear.

The hardest part of the climb is from the bunks to the summit. There are long rolling curves of rock that must have been scoured by glaciers a million years ago. There are crests like the unswept bows of great ships; and others like giant loaves of bread, fluted, stratified and powerful. After the long weary climb step by step a small pool of cool clear water is reached and beyond this is the unmistakable pyramid of large boulders, with a white flag on top; the summit.

BRUNEI

Brunei is an internally self-governing sovereign state with Britain looking after its external affairs and defence. It is situated between the Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah. Brunei is only 2,226 square miles in area, with a population of 200,000. Malay is the official language with English widely spoken among all races.

Brunei's wealth comes from oil - about 200,000 barrels a day and liquefied natural gas. Brunei has a per capita income of US\$8,000, one of the highest in the world.

Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital of Brunei has some very interesting sights. The magnificent Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque - an imposing structure of gold leaf mosaic, marble and stained glass - towers in splendour over the town. A large section of the town comprises the fabled Water Village where about 25,000 inhabitants reside. And the largest collection of Winston Churchill memorabilia, outside the United Kingdom, is housed in the Churchill Memorial. Other highlights include the grand Royal Ceremonial Hall (Lapau) where traditional royal ceremonies are held; the Dewan Majlis or Legislative Assembly and the National Museum.

There are a number of hotels in Bandar Seri Begawan and for the budget conscious traveller there are the Capital Hostel and the Youth Centre.

SABAH

SELECTED HOTELS

HOTEL CAPITAL

23 Jalan Haji Saman,
Kota Kinabalu.

Telephone: 53433

No. of Rooms: 102

Rates: Single \$120

Double \$130

INTERLODGE HOTEL

SHANGRI-LA

P. O. Box 1718, Kota Kinabalu,

Telephone: 56100

No. of Rooms: 120

Rates: Single \$80 - \$95

Double \$95 - \$110

NAME & ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	NO. OF ROOMS & RATES
Kota Kinabalu Hotel Jesselton Jalan Gaya	55633	27 rooms \$55-\$75
Kota Belud Hotel Tai Seng P.O. Box 41.	551/552	20 rooms \$12-\$26
Beaufort Padas Hotel P.O. Box 147	441/442	22 rooms \$18.38-\$37.80
Tenom Tenom Hotel P.O. Box 78	587	10 rooms \$18-\$22
Tawau Tawau Hotel 72/73 Chester St.	71100	38 rooms \$35-\$68
Sandakan Hotel NAK P.O. Box 761	2172-6	37 rooms \$46-\$60
Labuan Victoria Hotel Jalan Tun Mustapha	567/568/569	39 rooms \$38-\$65
Semporna Island View Hotel P.O. Box 12	503	9 rooms \$20-\$28
Lahad Datu Deluxe Hotel P. O. Box 141	81500/81460	12 rooms \$22-\$32

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A new, revolutionary concept in making satay a more enjoyable meal, Saté Ria has many added features:

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Choose from six satays — big chunky pieces of meat, so big, half of them are skewered on two sticks! There's chicken, beef, mutton, chicken breast, chicken wings or 'steak' satay. Served with fresh, crisp onion and cucumber slices and ketupat cooked just to the right softness.



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We are the only satay restaurant to offer a choice of three sauces — prepared according to recipes from famous cooks from the North, the East Coast and, of course, Kajang.

3 *Grilled right before you*

You can watch your satay being cooked on our new charcoal grill. It takes less than three minutes — and the charcoal adds fresh aroma to your satay.



4 *Easy all-in-one tray*

Never before has it been so convenient to enjoy satay. Everything from satay to sauce and trimmings, served in one tray at the same time. No fuss, no mess.



5 *Great thirst-quencher*

Order our fresh sugar cane juice with all its natural goodness, deep chilled for great thirstquenching.



6 *Eat in or take away*

Enjoy your meal in our cosy restaurant or take it away in our special keep-hot packages.

7 *Neat decor and service*

Let our friendly, efficient staff serve you in cool, clean, comfort.



8 *Convenient location*

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Sizzling Good Taste

MALAYSIAN FOOD

Malaysia is a gourmet's delight. With its cosmopolitan population and various cultures, the variety of food to be seen and tasted in Malaysia is perhaps unparalleled anywhere else in Asia. Food is the cheapest you could think of. You could have a sumptuous breakfast of Malay Nasi Lemak, Chinese Tim Sum or Indian Thosai for under a dollar; a hearty lunch for two dollars and a good dinner for three dollars. Though the list of dishes available could fill a book, listed below are the popular dishes which could be obtained for three dollars or less. Malaysia is a land of restaurants, eating shops, coffee shops and food stalls. You can eat in formal western surroundings in a plush restaurant or enjoy a choice, spicy Indian set-curry lunch eaten from a banana leaf or have a chop-stick supper in an open air stall where you can eat rich food straight from the fiery saucepan. You should try the food of the three principal races during your stay here.

MALAY DISHES

To the foreigner, the Malay food appears similar to the Indian dishes, but there is a lot of difference in the way curries are prepared. The most popular Malay dish is "Satay". Others are Gado-Gado, Ayam Panggang or Ayam Percheh (barbecued

chicken), Soto Ayam and the desserts, Gula Melaka and Chendol.

Satay. This is the national dish of Malaysia. **Satay** is barbecued meat or shishkebab in miniature. Small chunks of beef, mutton or chicken

Not all the best DISHES
come from



but you will be surprised
how many DO!

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Tel: 23929 & 81069

AMPLE CAR PARK



SATAY AND KETUPATI! Nothing like it.

are marinated in various spices. The meat is then pierced through coconut-leaf stem skewers, and then barbecued over a slow charcoal fire, basted occasionally with coconut milk. It is accompanied by ketupat, (boiled rice in woven palm cases), raw cucumber and onion, with a spicy groundnut sauce. It is truly Malaysian. When accompanied by a mug of cool beer, nothing can be more appetising.

Laksa Asam. This is rice noodles in a bowl of fish-soup and has a sourish taste. "Asam" (tamarind) paste is one of the main ingredients in the soup. The other ingredients are onions, shrimp paste, and mint leaves, which enhance the pleasant flavour of the soup. It is served with shredded cucumber and "bunga kantan" (a flower belonging to the rhizome family).



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Laksa Lemak is an adaptation of the Siamese dish. The noodle is served in a bowl of curry sweetened by coconut milk. Tit-bits like prawns, fish and chicken liver go into the dish. It is very pungent, if topped with fresh chilli sambal.

Curry Kapitan is famous in the seaside restaurants. Only fresh ingredients like shallots, red chillies, yellow ginger are used along with coconut milk and sugar. Lemon juice is added. The chicken is tender and spicy hot.

Curry Mee. The soup is made from curry paste ("rempah"), boiled in coconut milk. Clams and shrimps are added to bean sprouts dried soyabean cake and noodles, and the curry soup is poured over them. It is rather mediocre.

Gado-Gado. It is a mixed vegetable salad served in special sauce and is Indonesian in origin. The sauce is made from ground roasted peanuts, coconut milk, bfachan, chillies and spices.

Rijsttafel is also Indonesian in origin. This is a well-known meal and a favourite among Europeans in the East. It is the famous "colonial Sundau Curry Lunch" served in clubs and rest houses. It is a basically rice and chicken curry meal with delicious side dishes such as ikan bilis (salted fried minnows), cucumber, onions, pineapple, peanuts and roasted coconut. Most hotels specialize in this dish.

Ikan Panggang: means "baked fish".

The fish is wrapped in banana leaves and cooked over an open fire. A spicy sauce of red onions, tomato cubes, chillies, bfachan (a dried shrimp paste), and tomato paste is poured over the fish before serving. It is worth trying this Penang speciality.

Ayam Panggang or Perceh. Chunks of chicken marinated in sweet aromatic herbs is barbecued over hot coals brushed with coconut cream. It is a speciality of the east coast of West Malaysia. It is a wonderful dish.

Nasi Dagang. In Kuala Trengganu, an old favourite – the "nasi dagang" – can be found in the latest popular eating centre – the



DAWOOD RESTORAN

63, Leboh Queen, P. Pinang
Telipon: 371617-24262

Known to practically every visitor who has set foot in Penang. Renowned for exquisite Kapitan Chicken and Briyani Rice.

"Kedai Congok"

The nasi dagang is a favourite breakfast in both Trengganu and Kelantan although it is not known which State started it.

The name literally means "rice of a different sort." It is a combination of glutinous rice and plain rice, with coconut milk added and garnished with onions, ginger and spices.

It is only eaten with fish curry. The most common fish used being the kembung or the temenung (a kind of mackerel) and the tongkol (tunny).

Those who love hot food can add "chilli api" to the meal.

"Kedai congok" literally means "the shop where one sits on the floor", but it is actually a make-do gathering of hawkers' stalls and tables and chairs.

CHINESE DISHES

Chinese have a wide variety of dishes styled after the various regions: Shanghanese, Hainanese, Cantonese, Hakka and Hokkien dishes to name just a few. Of course "Peking Duck" is world famous. The Chinese are known for their soup preparations. Any Chinese stall or restaurant serves some soup or other with meat, seafood and vegetables.

Tim Sum. A tray of steamed wheat dumplings with bits of delicacies hidden in them - all kinds of meat

eggs and vegetables delicately flavoured. They are eaten for breakfast or supper. Ask for Chinese tea to go with it.

Fried Rice. Hot fried rice with bits of meat, sea food and vegetables is a quick meal by itself and is quite cheap.

Fried or Soup Noodles. Any stall and most coffee shops serve one or both. It is steaming hot or burning hot. A safe, satisfying, quick meal and is cheap too.

Spring Roll. This is a hot favourite with almost everyone. Flavoured and minced crab-meat, together with cabbage, carrots, prawns and watercress is rolled in a special

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Penang. Tel: 367214)

thin wafer made from a mixture of flour, egg and water. Then it is deep-fried till crisp. A special chilli sauce is served with it. (Meat rolls are prepared similarly).

Sea Food. Seaside towns such as Johore Bahru, Malacca, Klang, Penang and others are known for their crabs and prawns. The crabs are alive and you are invited to choose and pick the best. Crabs are either steamed or fried. Prawns are best when deep fried and coated in batter.

Steamboat. This is the Chinese version of the Swiss "fondue". An assortment of meat, sea-food and vegetables are laid out. A charcoal or gas heated steamer is in the middle with the soup bubbling in it. Everyone cooks his bit of meat and the meal continues for hours.

Enchee Kabin. This is a Penang speciality. It is a popular chicken dish prepared by Hainanese cooks at the seaside restaurants. Pieces of chicken are marinated for several hours in a paste comprising ginger, fresh chillies, coconut milk, onions and spices. The marinated chicken is deep-fried in oil and eaten while still hot, dipped in special sauce.

Packet Chicken. Joints of chicken are marinated in ginger, soy sauce, oyster sauce and wine or sherry for hours. Then, they are wrapped in grease proof paper and deep fried – a succulent dish, indeed!

INDIAN DISHES

Chappati – This is a North Indian

dish resembling a pancake, but made of unleavened, unrefined wheat flour dough. You can see it being baked on a heavy hot iron plate. It is accompanied by various side dishes of curries and pickles and is downed by a glass of buttermilk (diluted yoghurt) or tea. It is cheap and nourishing.

Roti Chanai or Paratha. A North Indian cuisine too, but made of fine wheat flour which is kneaded well with ghee. It is flaky and rich and can be eaten either with sugar and butter or with the inevitable curry dishes and pickles.

Murtabab is the same version of Roti Chanai, but has layers of spiced egg or meat of your choice. It resembles a baked sandwich.

Rice and Curry. Any Indian restaurant serves this. Mounds of rice are served either on plates or the traditional banana leaves with vegetable accompaniments. The main curry dish is either of meat or



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Kuala Lumpur, 03-05
Tel: 988770-920485

We serve Muslim and Chinese food.

seafood and is of your own choice. There is also "rasam", (the original of the colonial Mullugatawney) and thick fermented milk curds (yoghurt) to round off the meal. This is a typical south Indian lunch.

Rice Cakes — Idli, Thosai and Idiappam. These are basically made of fine rice flour with an addition of ground lentils, and is either steamed or baked on a flat iron. These are served for breakfast and dinner with spicy coconut chutneys or dhal curries.

Indian Cakes. This is for elevenses or tea. These range from the sweetest to the spiciest of preparations using wheat flour, rice, lentils and dhalls, mostly fried in ghee or coconut oil. They are worth trying. The sweet ones are: **Halva, Laddu, Jela-bi, Palkova** and **Kesari**. The spicy ones are: **Vadai, Muruku,** and **Omapudi**.

Curries. This is a preparation of vegetable or meat or fish in a sauce (curry) made of various finely ground ingredients — red pepper (chillie), coriander, black pepper, cummin seed, anise seed, mustard seed and turmeric, to name just a few in the range. Coconut milk is added to take off the "sting". Onions, garlic and ginger accompany the meat dishes. A generous amount of curry is poured over the rice and is eaten.

Curried Meat and Seafoods. This is a "dry-curry" preparation and is North Indian in origin. Chunks of meat and fish are fried, smothered in curry paste ranging from "chillie hot" to mild.

Rice. Rice is either boiled and served plain with curries or cooked as a savoury. **Briyani** is a very popular dish cooked with ghee, raisins and cashewnuts, together with meat. **Vegetable Briyani** has no meat in it. This can be compared to the Spanish dish, "Paella". Being North Indian (Muslim) in character, the origin must be the same.

Tit-bits sold by the wayside. As you are walking along streets, you can come across colourful stalls selling banana fritters, sweet potato fritters or some sort of cake made of dough, fried on the spot and served. You can try these as they are quite "hygenic", since they are just off the fire. Try the various nuts, peas, beans and lentils sold by the Indian vendors. They are tasty, harmless and nourishing.

Drinks sold by the wayside. In towns, almost all the hawkers use tap water to dilute the various cool drinks. It is quite safe! But do try the young coconut water and sugar-cane water. Ask them to serve the former straight from the nut itself and the latter to be squeezed fresh. They are really refreshing and thirst-quenching. Ask for a squeeze of lime in it. Really wonderful!

NONYA FOOD


Malacca is the home of Nonya Food. It is a delicious blend of Malay and Chinese cuisines unique to this state. It is a synthesis of Malay and Chinese methods of cooking and it could be considered as the only truly local cuisine. Its nature is a priceless heritage and a parallel of the distinctiveness of the Straits-born Chinese or "Babas". "Babas" are locally born Chinese who have adopted many Malay customs and whose native language is Malay.

Nonya food is cooked with lots of coconut milk, spices, chilli, blachan (prawn paste), fragrant roots (laos) and serai (lemon scented grass) and a lot of care goes into the preparation. Fragrance is common to all Nonya dishes.


Favourite dishes are Laksa (noodles in spicy coconut gravy), Satay Babi (pork satay), Otak Otak (spicy fish cake), Nasi Lemak (rice cooked in coconut milk). Favourite desserts are Gula Melaka (sago pudding topped with brown sugar and coconut milk) and Apung Pokuay (cakes in banana sauce).

Other popular dishes are Pong Tolu (prawn soup), Hartie Babi (liver balls), Buah Keluak ayam (candle nut chicken), Kuey Petic (fried pastry with filling) and Garam Assam (sourish gravy with sea food).

The best known restaurant in Malaysia which serves Nonya food is the Dondang Sayang Restaurant in Malacca (see advertisement below).



*DONDANG
SAYANG*



Capture the spicy flavour of
malay cuisine at the
DONDANG SAYANG
in the
Heart of Historical Malacca
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and European Cuisine
Catering Facilities are available
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MALAYSIAN FESTIVALS

Never a month passes by without some festival being celebrated at local or national level. The national festivals are Hari Raya Puasa, Chinese New Year, Deepavalli, Thaipusam and Christmas. On these festival days life throughout Malaysia comes to a standstill. A feature of Malaysian life is the friendliness, cordiality and sincerity of the peoples of any one race towards the others. Thus, on any of these festival days, it is common to see people of all races visiting the homes of the respective celebrants. Thus, if you are visiting Malaysia during one of these great festival days, you simply have to walk into one of the homes which is celebrating a festival and enjoy the cordiality and friendliness which is showered on you.

The main festivals of interest are:--

HARI RAYA PUASA

Hari Raya Puasa, celebrated by Muslims, falls between October and February, depending on the position of the moon. Nowadays, Hari Raya Puasa is fixed by the lunar calendar.

The prelude to the celebrations is the religious fasting, lasting a

whole month in the Mohammedan month of Ramadan. In accordance with the great prophet's (Prophet Muhammad) teachings, all Muslims abstain from food and drink from sunrise to sundown during this month. Only the sick and the ailing or those on a difficult journey are excused from fasting.



Hari Raya to the children means new clothes, lots of goodies to eat and of course, plenty of money from doting elders! Picture shows young girls in baju kurung (loose-fitting Malay dress) being helped to the delicious spread on the table by their charming hostess.

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

In the morning, on the first day of Hari Raya Puasa, prayers are said. The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong heads the Hari Raya Puasa prayers at the National Mosque (Masjid Negara). Simultaneously, Muslims all over the country perform their prayers in the nation's numerous mosques.

The young will ask the old for forgiveness for all their wrongdoings and kneel and kiss their hands. Then, in all their colourful finery, the young 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 exchanged; cinemas do a roaring trade; and parks and places of amusement are filled to overflowing with crowds of merry-making. Hari Raya Puasa is enjoyed to the fullest.

CHRISTMAS

Christmas or Christ's Mass which commemorates the birth of Christ is celebrated by Christians throughout the country. This is a time of

rejoicing and the advent of 'peace on earth and goodwill toward all men'. It is essentially a festival of mirth proclaimed in song and merriment. Colour and splendour are added by brightly lit and decorated homes, where the Christmas trees is the centre of attraction.

Christmas carols are sung, candle-light services are held in churches and bells are pealed to signify this happy season. Gay clothes, specially prepared cakes and sweet-

meats, and in some homes the Christmas dinner complete with turkey and the Christmas pudding are part and parcel of the celebrations. Gifts are exchanged to enhance the spirit of giving. Santa Claus draws the kids by distributing gifts and it is fun and laughter all the way. It is sheer happiness to unwrap one's gifts to see what Santa Claus has brought. Children are not admonished on Christmas Day and they can have as many helpings of the goodies as they



The endless variety of cakes available during Hari Raya Puasa.

like. It is indeed a time of good cheer and many a child and even grown-ups look forward to the next Christmas.

Departmental stores and other shops too have bumper sales at Christmas time as various articles of food and clothing, toys of almost every description and Christmas de-

corations are in great demand. In spite of the fact that Christmas has come to be a highly commercialised festival, the message of Christmas is rung anew as it is celebrated each year.

CHINESE NEW YEAR

Each year, the Chinese celebrate their new year some time between

the 21st of January and the 20th of February, depending on the lunar calendar. Each new year is given the name of an animal. 1975 is the year of the hare and it will be followed by the years of the dragon, snake, horse, goat, monkey, chicken, dog, pig, rat, ox and the tiger. This cycle lasts for twelve years and starts all over again after the 12th year.

Chinese New Year is the most important Chinese festival of the year and has been celebrated by the Chinese race for the last two thousand years. Preparations for the New Year begins well ahead of the actual day. According to Chinese beliefs, one week before the new year, the "Kitchen God" will return to heaven to report to the "Sky Grandfather" about the doings of each family on earth during the last year. Housewives take great pains to tidy and decorate their houses, not only to impress their friends and family but also to impress the "Inspector-kitchen god". A special sweet and sticky cake made of molasses is cooked and it is said that the "Kitchen God" will eat this cake on his way to Heaven. It is hoped that the molasses or treacle will stick his lips together and he will not be able to report misdeeds. Another possibility is that, having had so much of that sweet cake, he would have nothing to tell except sweet things.

Before New Year arrives, many Chinese families visit the temple where they light joss sticks and

make food offerings to their gods. To bring good luck, bright red banners are sometimes placed above the front door and on both sides of the door there will be paper streamers on which such sayings like "*May peace always be with this family*" or "*May there always be rice in the family bowls*" are written. However, this practice is seldom observed now as more and more Chinese families drop traditions.

Chinese New Year's Eve finds almost every Chinese family sitting down to a gala reunion dinner. Usually, there is chicken, duck, roasted pork, soups and vegetables. Sons, daughters and relatives who have been away working or studying in other towns or cities will return for this dinner. This meal is an occasion for a family gathering as well as a time for good resolutions: old quarrels are forgotten; old debts are settled; and plans are made for the coming new year.

This night is a very late one for some children for it is believed that the longer they stay awake, the longer the lives of their parents will be.

The celebrations for the Chinese New Year last for fifteen days, taking up the time between the new moon and the full moon. Many families will let off fire crackers, despite the ban on fire crackers in Malaysia. This firing of crackers is supposed to frighten away evil spi-

rits and to bring good luck to the family.

The first day of the New Year is a day of presents and visits. Traditionally, the younger members in the family will offer tea to their elders and receive in return, *ang-pows* (a small red envelope or packet containing money). It is important that relatives and friends are visited on this day and it is important to visit them in order of rank. Titbits, sweets, little cakes, the traditional "love letters", (brittle, fragile biscuits, folded into a triangle), drinks and sometimes wine will be offered to visitors. Cantonese visitors usually bring with them, Mandarin oranges, which they will hand over to the hosts with a smile and good wishes. They always receive some back and this exchange is looked upon as a sign of good-will between the two parties. The orange is both a symbol of good luck and an omen for a happy new year.

On this day, new clothes are worn and it is a day too when Chinese children know that they can afford to be a little mischievous. They know that their parents will try not to scold or punish them because they believe that if New Year's Day itself is a happy day, so will the rest of the year be. On this day, they try not to break anything or use bad words, in case the rest of the year will be unhappy. The house is unswept for the first two days as it is believed that good luck will be swept away.

The rest of the days are just as important and many Chinese believe that on the second and fourth days, the gods will return from heaven to earth. Special meals are prepared to welcome them. The third day is believed to be the most unlucky and few Chinese will go out as they believe that should they meet a friend on this day, they will quarrel sometime during the remainder of the year. The seventh day is "*All People's Day*" as the Chinese believe that this day is everybody's birthday, the day on which man first came into the world. A special dish of vinegar, spices, vegetables and raw fish is prepared for this occasion. However, restaurants will serve this dish from the first day of the New Year to the fifteenth day. The saying "*Kong Hee Fatt Choy*" is used frequently during the fifteen days of celebration as they mean "*Congratulations and may all good luck and prosperity be on you*".

"*Chap Goh Meh*" is on the fifteenth day after New Year's Day and is especially celebrated by the Hokkiens of Penang. This is a festival for young men and women. The words "*Chap Goh Meh*" are Hokkien for "*The fifteenth night*". After another special dinner in the evening, fire crackers are let off and the young people will attend parties and dances. Long ago, when traditions were more prominent, young girls will throw oranges into the river or sea and while doing so, wish

for good luck in finding a husband. Sometimes, young men who wish to find a good wife will throw small pieces of dried carrot into a stream or the sea.

Chinese New Year celebrations thus evolve around age-old traditions and beliefs.

DEEPAVALI

Deepavali, celebrated in the months of October or November is a festival marking the triumph of good over evil. Literally, "deepa" means a lamp; "vali" means a row or a line. The celebration of Deepavali thus entails a line of lights in homes, on house fronts and along streets to banish darkness. One of the most popular legends of Deepavali ascribe its beginnings to the triumphant return of Rama to his city of Ayodhya, to rule his country after fourteen years of exile in the jungle. The story is in the great Hindu epic of the Ramayana and it tells of how the people filled their city with lights to welcome their Lord Rama after his defeat of Ravana, the Evil One — symbolising the triumph of good over evil.

Another legend is the victory of Lord Krishna (or Vishnu) over the wicked King Narakasura, who is said to have a harem of sixteen thousand maidens and to have been so powerful that even the daughters of the gods were not safe from him. As he lay dying, Narakasura is reputed to have asked Krishna for a boon — that the event should be

celebrated each year by the people bathing and putting on new clothes.

In Malaysia, Deepavali is a time for rejoicing, especially for children, even in the humblest of Hindu homes. As usual, visits to friends take part of the day in which prayer has had first call. Then a trip to the amusement park or a cinema show completes the day's enjoyment. At certain temples, the religious overtones are emphasised with fire-walking ceremonies.

Deepavali is very much a festival of the home, the reception of relatives and friends of all races. On the eve of the festival, homes are brightly lit and incense is burned to welcome into the house the Goddess Lakshmi. In North India, her image is placed in a chair with elbows resting on the arms. The head is crowned with a wreath of roses, jasmine and other flowers, (pepelilin). The face of the image is made of paper, beautifully-printed, but sometimes the head is made from clay or is even of brass or silver. A silk saree drapes the figure. The traditional ornaments of Hindu women adorn the image. The hands, which are cut out of paper are painted with *kum-kum*, vermilion powder. The finger-nails are coloured red. (*Most houses today display a large portrait of the goddess adorned with flowers*). Around the image are pots of lotus, of silver or brass containing water and supporting a coconut each. They are placed on heaps of rice. Plates hold offerings of fruit, Sandal paste,

milk and holy ash are served out on a tray. The "*panchari*", the sacred lamp with five wicks, is placed near a "*kindi*", a water goblet. On the wall behind the image is a painted background with a stencilled decorative border. Nowadays, it is lit by electric bulbs fixed to the wall. There are also lamps in front of the image. The foundation for this presentation of the image is a "*kolam*", the traditional drawing, which must adorn the floor of a Hindu home for this festival. "*Kolam*" has been prepared on the eve — many-coloured in a variety of designs including flowers, fruit, animals, figures and scenes from the ancient legends. Girls of four or five years of age work on their own "*kolam*" as mothers and elder sisters work on the more elaborate patterns painted on a prepared surface of moistened cow-dung, the pigments being put on with the fingers. On Deepavali Day, all are up before dawn to anoint their heads and bodies with sesame oil, bathe and put on new clothes for the great occasion. Then follows the visit to the temple for "*puja*", prayers. There is worship, too, at the household shrine in thanksgiving for the day when the world was rid of an evil king. There is much feasting. Elaborate curries, spiced yellow rice and a variety of sweetmeats are served. On the eve of Deepavali Day, North Indian merchants generally close their accounts and ceremoniously open new books for

a new year with special prayers. Thus, the ancient customs of Deepavali, brought to Malaysia by generations of Hindu immigrants, survive in a multi-racial society where there are many faiths, but where all believe that light triumphs over darkness.

Mandi Safar (Bathing Festival)

This falls in mid-April. This is observed by Muslims, but might have Indian origin. According to the Muslims, it was the time when Nabi Isa was very ill. People write holy verses on paper or on leaves and throw it into the sea (also rivers and wells if they are not in the vicinity of the sea). Then, they bathe in the waters to get rid of their ill luck or "*malang*". It might have originated in South India. It was the festival to celebrate the season when rivers are filled after a season of drought. It falls on a full-moon day when all gather on the banks to make merry in honour of the river goddess.

Anyway, Muslims and non-Muslims from all walks of life congregate at the beach for two days and nights dressed in their gayest. There is much singing, dancing and merry-making. Gaily decorated bullock carts, cars, buses, scooters and bicycles make a beeline for the beach. Stalls of all kinds are set up and the atmosphere is that of a Grand Fair.

The famed Mandi Safar spots are Tanjong Kling (Malacca), Morib (Selangor) and Bagan Luar, and Sungei Semilang (Penang.).

THAIPUSAM

Thaipusam falls in January and takes its name from "Thai", the full moon day in the zodiacal period. Thaipusam is celebrated by many Indians throughout Malaysia and is a day, not only of prayer and penance, but also of rejoicing. It is a day of temple ceremonies, notable at Batu Caves, and devotees carrying "kavadis". It is the festival of Lord Subramaniam, youngest son of the mighty Shiva, perhaps the most awesome of the gods of the Hindu pantheon. The ever-youthful Subramaniam, whose chariot is the sacred peacock, is depicted with six heads and twelve arms, representing various divine aspects and powers. He is the wielder of the lance of victory and has thirty-seven names.

As the sun rises, the pilgrims come in their thousands bringing with them "kavadi" carriers of their groups, pausing momentarily to watch the penitents by the river — who undergo a process of purifica-

tion. Here, the Hindus from all over Malaysia — from all walks of life — mingle as one, full of humility to atone for their sins. Their women-folk, in their finest garbs, create a blaze of colour, undimmed by the dust that now rises from the road. It is a crowd in many moods. Jostling is accepted with good grace. It is part of the occasion. These worshippers take offerings to the temple, including coconuts, cows' milk and honey in brass pots and several kinds of fruits.

The air is electric with the religious mood of the festival. Over the crowds, music and announcements blare forth through the temple's loudspeakers. Free food and drink stalls line the way of penitents. Here is a stall on which books of citizenship are sold side by side with religious tracts and sacred pictures. Here are white-bearded mendicants, the epitome of the ascetic who has taken a vow of poverty, soliciting alms with a quiet dignity.



A Chinese Devotee skewered through tongue and cheeks.

Through the throng and the rising dust, the first of the penitents from the stream has reached the decorated and illuminated archway at the foot of the stairway. The drumming grows faster. As the priests chant prayers, 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. Out-runners 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.

These devotees and penitents carrying "*kavadis*" in fulfilment of vows, bear on their shoulders a bow-shaped piece of wood, sometimes carrying the pear-shaped lance or "*vel*", the instrument of chastisement or salvation. This represents Lord Subramaniam's energy and wisdom. The devotees are decorated with tiny bells and peacock feathers which are attached to their bodies, back, front and sides by steel pins which pierce through their flesh. Although a "*kavadi*" carrier can have as many as a hundred spears piercing his flesh, he apparently loses little blood and in a trance-like state his faith sustains him against the agony.

At certain temples, fire-walking is part of the ceremony.

Thus is manifested a brilliant spectacle in a country of many races, cultures and faiths.

Sabah Festival ("*Tamu Besar*" — Annual Market Day).

In Sabah, there seems to be no regular festivals of a religious nature on a large scale, except for the "*Tamu*" gatherings. The word "*tamu*" means meeting place. The "*tamu*" happens in a town to which all the folks of that district gather with their produce to exchange and sell. It is really an open air market-day. Friends and relatives meet, exchanging news and views and gossip. Such meetings were encouraged by the Company (British Rulers) in order to promote intermingling of various tribes and communities, and also it would have been easier to advise or put across any matters of importance to them instead of trekking from village to village.

The "*Hari tamus*" (little Sunday meetings) culminated in "*Tamu besars*" (Big Meetings) annually after the harvest season. This is a real happening to which each and everyone comes clad in all their tribal finery. The men come in riding on buffaloes and horses. The women usually follow on foot balancing huge baskets, followed by strings of children. There are the Kadazan maids (famed for their beauty) in all their finery; the picturesquely clad Bajau horsemen and the Muruts

from the backwoods mingling with the local Chinese and Indians. A riot of colour, and a cacophony of noise assails the visitor. Many contests are held: cockfighting, horse-riding, talentime and beauty contests; blow-pipe competitions; and women's football. Even tennis and volleyball games are held (in huge "Tamu Besars"). There is an exhibition of agricultural products, handicrafts and livestock. Folk songs are sung lustily. Native dancing takes pride of place and such traditional dances as the *samuzau*, *magagong*, *dindang* and *joget* are danced. Both traditional and modern music are played. In seaport towns, water sports and boat races are prominent.

Prominent Tamu Happenings

The best "Tamu Besar" celebration is at Kota Belud, 48 miles from Kota Kinabalu. There is a mixture of Kadazan and Bajau people. Bajau horse-riding, native dancing and singing are the main features.

Another town is Ranau, 1500 feet above sea level, close to Mt. Kinabalu; here the most colourful gathering of rural folks and tribes takes place.

At Sipitang, 31 miles from Beaufort, ladies football and blowpipe contests are prominent.

Semporna which lies between Lahad Datu and Tawau has colourful water sports and boat races. It is really worth a visit.

Tenom, 87 miles from Kota Kinabalu, is the centre of Murut civilisation. The other towns where there are prominent "Tamu" happenings are Tuaran and Menggatal.

Kadazan Harvest Festival

It is a two-day festival and declared a public holiday. It is also the largest and chief festival of the year for the Kadazans. It is the traditional celebration of a successful harvest observed in a gay, colourful fashion with much feasting and merry making. The traditional "sumazau" dance highlights the festivities.

Dayak Festival

This usually falls on 1st June. It is a festival of the various spirits held on different days.

Gawai Batu — Padi Planting Festival
Gawai Burong — Bad Omen Festival
Gawai Kenyalong — Hero's Festival
Gawai Besimpun — Harvest Festival
Gawai Antu — Feast of the Dead

Each element, the Dayaks believe, is embodied by a spirit and hence the appeasement of them to ward off evil or placate the ill omen spirits and thus, ensure good health, good harvest and happiness.

Among the Gawai, **Gawai Kenyalong** and **Gawai Antu** are most important as the slightest disregard to the dead might bring calamity.

Families get together, wear traditional costumes and observe all customs. It is like a reunion dinner! But friends and strangers are wel-

comed. Much dancing, singing and "Tuak" (local rice-wine) drinking is carried on throughout the festivities.

Baram Regatta

This festival is held in the **Baram District** of Sarawak, and is a colourful annual event. The unique "perahus" (boats) are raced amidst much festivity. Everyone gathers together in their national costume to witness or participate in these events.

MINOR MALAYSIAN FESTIVALS

The minor Malaysian festivals of local importance are as follows:

Snake Temple Rites

This festival falls on the 20th of February and is only celebrated at the Snake Temple at Penang. The Chinese pray and then go to the compound facing the temple where a theatrical performance is staged.

Good Friday

This is celebrated on Good Friday. This celebration is famous in Malacca. The Good Friday procession involves thousands of worshippers carrying lighted candles, bearing statues of Christ and the Blessed Virgin around the grounds of St. Peter's Church, Malacca.

Easter Sunday

This celebration is impressive in Malacca. There is a procession at St. Peter's Church.

Birthday of the Goddess of Mercy

This festival falls in early April in accordance with the Chinese calendar. The Chinese visit temples dedicated to her; the largest number of the faithful going to the temples in Malacca, Penang and Kuala Lumpur.

Main Pantai (Beach Play Festival)

This festival falls in May and is observed for three days in the East



Firewalking during the Festival of the Nine Emperor Gods.

Coast of West Malaysia only, to celebrate the end of the rice harvest at Pantai Batu Burok near Trengganu. All gather at the beach, erect a temporary camp of huts and make merry.

June Feast

The June Feast of St. Peter is held in honour of the fisherman's patron saint. During this procession, the priests bless the candle-lighted boats as a prelude to an evening of feasting and merrymaking.

Dragon Boat Festival

This festival falls on the 14th of June. It is celebrated to mark the anniversary of the death of ancient China's leading poet. It is celebrated in various villages, but is most spectacular in Penang City. It is celebrated in the late morning.

July 31st Sea Sports

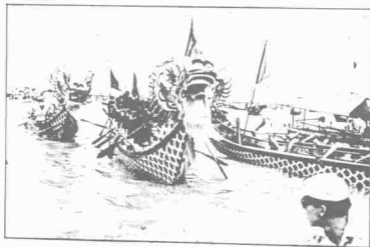
This is held at Lumut, Perak (opposite Pangkor Island). It is the Annual Seasports and Fun Fair. There is channel swimming, hydroplane racing, boat races, etc. Chinese operas, Malay Dancing and other cultural items are also on the programme.

Market Festival

This festival falls on early September, depending on the Chinese calendar. This is celebrated by the Chinese community in a splendid outburst at the Market Place in Johore Bahru. Classical Chinese drama is performed every night just outside the market.

Puja Katek

During October, the Siamese Temples in Kelantan celebrate Puja



Dragon Boat Racing in Penang.



Dragon Dance During Chinese New Year.

Ketek'. The Buddhists take offerings to the "Ketek" and the biggest "Ketek" is found in the state at Batu Tiga. Tepek. Side shows such as "Menora" and the "Wayang Gedek" are held and thousands of Buddhist followers, mostly Siamese settlers in the state, attend it.

Menggatal Tamu Besar

This is held in October. Menggatal is a small pleasant town about 8 miles from Kota Kinabalu, along the Juaran Road, Sabah. It is a gay gathering of the local population who participate in beauty contests, native dances, cultural shows and agricultural and handicraft exhibitions.

Pesta Pulau Pinang (Festival Of Penang)

The month of December is festival time in Penang. The highlight of the festival includes a colourful

Chingay procession. The Chingay procession is an acrobatic balancing of huge triangular multi-coloured flags on chins, foreheads and shoulders. Similar Chingay festivals are also held in Johore. Other highlights are the spectacular Dragon Boat races, decorated floats, international film festival, Malay, Indian and Chinese dramatic productions, opera shows and lion dances.

Fish Drive

This is a happening in May at Pekan when His Royal Highness, the Sultan of Pahang, visits the royal town. It is a gay occasion when the whole town turns up. Tuba root juice (poisonous) is poured into a section of the river. The drugged fish floats to the surface. His Royal Highness has the first catch. Others fall in after a gay melee. This method of fishing in streams is traditional.





A gaily dressed Kelantanese with his proudest possession—his kite.

These are skilfully glued and then painted. Alternately, coloured paper is used. Formerly, the kite was made from a large, light type of leaf and at its ends with a piece of bamboo. Later, a framework of bamboo was constructed, onto which leaves were skilfully sewn together. At the head of the kite, a "Busar" (a piece of bamboo) is attached. This "Busar" produces a siren-like sound when the kite is blown by the wind. It is believed that the sound of the "Busar" frightens away evil spirits. This is one of the reasons as to why kite flying is popular with farmers.

Top Spinning Top spinning is the favourite pastime of children as well as adults in the East Coast States. In the rural areas, top spinning is adult play. The tops have various shapes and sizes, but the largest ones are to be found in the state of Trengganu. Top spinning contests are held after the rice harvests when the farmers have leisure time at their disposal.

There are two known contests. One is the "Knock Out" ("Lawan Pangkah") and the other is "Long Spinning" Contest.

There are usually four players in the "Knock Out" Contest. The players on each side (the Defenders) spin their tops in as compact a group as possible, without actually touching one another. The strikers must then throw their tops, one after another in rapid succession, and each thrower must hit and if possible knock out a different and preselected opponent. The side whose last surviving top spins the longest is considered to have won that round, but only the striking side can score, and if the defenders are successful, they are rewarded by becoming the strikers. The match may continue until an hour before sunset, or until one side has obtained an agreed number of points.

In the "Long spinning" contest, duration of the spinning of the top

is the criterion. Two tops of equal size and weight are matched against each other and after the initial throw, they are skilfully transferred to small metal stands to spin for at least an hour. The record for a "Long spinning" contest is one hour and forty minutes.

Bergayong Ota Ota

This is a combination of gymnastic self-defence dance in which the performers are armed with daggers, swords or spears in one hand and shields with jingling bells in the other. They perform graceful duelling movements to the accompaniment of ancient music. The dance is usually performed in pairs, ranging from three to six pairs.



Top-spinning requires a great degree of concentration.

Berdikir Barat

This is poetry and verse sung to music. This is found in the East coast, especially in the state of Kelantan and Northern Trengganu. Although this pastime originates from these two states, it is gradually being popularised in the rest of Malaysia under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

In "Berdikir Barat", opposing teams called "Berdikir Laba" test each other's poetic wit in friendly competitions which may last a whole night. Each team may number eight or more persons.

Makyong

This is a theatrical play based on the great Hindu epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata. It originated in Thailand and was introduced in Malaysia about a century ago to the north-east of the east coast of West Malaysia, especially in Kelantan and Trengganu. The Makyong features a team of dancing girls called "Jong Dondang".

Zapin Dance

This dance was brought to Malaya in the 15th Century by the Arabs who came through India. Thus, it shows great Arabic influence. This dance is very popular with the rural folks and it is performed in every important village ceremony. Its accompanying music has a definite tempo and the musical instruments used are of Arabic origin such as "Gambus" (Arabic guitar), "Marwas (hand-drum) and sometimes the violin.



Rice Harvest Dance

Wayang Kulit (Shadow play)

The wayang kulit originates from the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia where it is most common. It can also be seen in other parts of the country. In the east coast, it is performed on auspicious occasions, at a wedding or after a birth. It is believed that this will appease sea and land spirits. It is also part of the celebrations held after a successful fishing event or harvest.

The plays of the wayang kulit are mostly based on the great Hindu epics of The Ramayana and The Mahabharata of the post-Rigvedic period. The less frequently used sources are the Hikayat Hang Tuah (based on the famed and legendary Malacca hero) and the Malay Annals (Sejarah Melayu). These plays are often presented serially and a single play can last a whole week.

Only one person is in charge of a performance of the wayang kulit. He is the master of ceremonies, "To' Dalang" (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, sit crosslegged or sit on benches and stools on the ground below. Where electricity is not accessible, a coconut oil lamp with a reflector 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 as a result of the lamp. 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



A Royal Court Dancer

handle as many as thirty puppets in the course of one evening's entertainment.

The puppets are cut from buffalo hide and strengthened with bamboo struts. The specialised art of making wayang kulit puppets is handed down from father to son. The appropriate music accompaniment to the action of the play is provided by an orchestra of several instruments, including a "rebab" (three-string violin), a "serunai" (Malay clarinet), two "chanang" (gongs) three drums, "geduk", "gendang" and "gedombak" and sometimes even a violin.

Rodat

The modern Rodat comprises of six to eight couples. The girls,

known as "Mak Inang", dance and sing. The original Rodat had a strong bond with the Islamic religion. The purpose of the dance was to honour Prophet Muhammad. The participants of the dance were males, but after the Second World War, the modern version of the Rodat dance was introduced. It is now a popular dance in Trengganu.

Rodat is danced to the music of the "Kopat" (a small drum). Sometimes, popular modern music is also played in a unique style which makes the listener sway to the tempo.

Bersilat

This is the Malay art of self-defence. It can be seen in significant town and country celebrations or opening ceremonies of institutions, etc. It is always performed to the rhythmic beat of "kompangs" (gongs) and drums.

Bersilat was once an essential part of a young man's education. It is said to have been introduced to the Malacca Court in early 15th Century by a religious teacher from North Sumatra, Indonesia. Bersilat is still popular today and youths take to it as an artistic form of physical exercise. In formal classes, they are taught the techniques of parrying-off attackers who may be armed with a kris or a sword.

Sepak Takraw (Sepak Raga)

This is a game played on a court with a net. Two teams face each other across the net. A football



Bersilat, the best-known art of self-defence in Malaysia.

or "sepak raga", made of rattan strips which are plaited into an open ball weighing about six ounces is used. It is kicked with the foot using an ankle guard made from dry frond of betel palm.

A "sepak raga" team consists of six or ten players who stand in a circle about six metres across. The aim is to keep the ball in the air as long as possible passing it from one player to another. The total number of kicks made from the ball is recorded and play continues for an agreed length of time. No hands can be used during the play. The team which scores the highest number of points is the winner.

Sepak raga has been popular for four centuries. It was played in the Court of Alaudin in Malacca.

Sepak raga has now acquired a modern version and is known as Sepak Takraw. The game is played by two teams as before, but the players may now use the head, knee and foot, but no hands.

Ronggeng

This is the most popular Malay dance in the country. It has a very catchy rhythm. There are several varieties of the Ronggeng; the "Dongang Sayang", the "Mak Inang" (once a court dance) and the "Chonggong" (native to Perlis).

The Ronggeng is danced by a couple to the musical accompaniment of flute and drum. The couple moves as close to each other as possible, but ought not touch each other. In some Ronggeng dances, the couple make up impromptu

verses which they sing in praise of each other.



Ronggeng, the most graceful dance in the east.

PART THREE

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CHOICE OF TRAVEL ROAD

Every town and village in Peninsular Malaysia is inter-connected by local bus services or taxi services. For long distance travel there is the excellent Malayan Railway train services. Then there are also the express bus services operated by MARA Ekspres (Sdn) Bhd. The air-conditioned MARA Express Buses are noted for their comfort and punctuality. The principal express bus schedules; train time tables and the daily air services to Singapore operated by MAS and SIA are listed in the following pages.

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BUS SERVICE	DESTINATION	DEPARTURE TIME	FARE	
			NON-COND.	AIR-COND.
Sykt. Keluarga Warisan Express	Kota Baru	8.00 p.m.	\$19.00	\$21.50
	Kuala Trengganu	9.00 a.m., 8.30 p.m.	\$15.00	\$18.00
	Kelantan	9.00 a.m.	\$19.00	\$10.00
Ekora	Simpang-Taiping-B'worth	9.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m.	\$9.00 (Taiping)	\$11.00 (Taiping)
		3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m.	\$11.20 (B'worth)	\$13.80 (B'worth)
Cinta Baru Travel Service	B'worth	7.30 a.m.	\$12.00	\$14.00
	Sungai Patani-Alor Setar	8.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m.	\$13.00 (S' Patani)	\$15.00 (S. Patani)
Silver Express Services	Ipoh-Kuala Kangsar-Taiping	10.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m.	\$15.00 (A.,Setar)	\$16.00 (A. Setar)
		9.45 p.m.	\$7.00 (Ipoh)	\$8.00 (Ipoh)
			\$8.00 (KK)	\$10.00 (KK)
			\$9.00 (Taiping)	\$11.00 (Taiping)
Kota Enterprise	B'worth-Sungai Patani-Alor Setar-Kangar		\$12.65 (PG)	—
			\$11.80 (B'worth)	—
Resju Express	Seremban-Port Dickson	9.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m.	\$12.00 (B'worth)	—
		2.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m.	\$13.00 (S. Patani)	—
		7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m.	\$15.00 (A. Setar)	—
	Ipoh-Lumut	8.30 a.m., 6.00 p.m.	\$17.00 (Kangar)	—
			\$3.30	—
			\$9.35	—



BUS SERVICE	DESTINATION	DEPARTURE TIME	FARE	
			NON-COND	AIR-COND
Setia Express	Bukit Mertajam-Kulim-Baling-Kroh	9.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m.	\$12.00 (B.M.)	\$14.00 (Bkt. Mertajam)
		9.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m.	\$13.00 (Kulim)	\$15.00 (Kulim)
			\$15.00 (Baling)	\$17.00 (Baling)
			\$15.00 (Kroh)	\$17.00 (Kroh)
Svarikat Perak Syndicate	Tanjong Malim	8.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 12.00 Noon	\$2.70	-
		2.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m.		
Hasyr Express Sdn. Bhd.	Muar	8.00 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 4.00 p.m.,	\$6.00 (Adult)	-
		4.30 p.m.	\$3.00 (Child)	-
		8.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.45 p.m.,	\$7.50 (Adult)	-
	4.00 p.m.	\$3.80 (Child)	-	
Tanjung Express	Butterworth-Sungai Patani-Alor Setar-Kangar	9.00 a.m., 8.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m.	\$11.90 (B'worth)	-
			\$13.10 (S' Patani)	-
			\$15.00 (A. Setar)	-
			\$16.50 (Kangar)	-
Jebat Express	Melaka	9.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m.,	\$5.00	-
		4.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m.		
Ebban Express	Butterworth-Kangar-Padang Besar	10.00 a.m. (Air Con Buses)	-	\$14.15 (B'worth)
				\$20.00 (Kangar)
				\$21.10 (Padang Besar)
	9.30 p.m. (Non Air-Con)		\$11.80 (B'worth)	-
			\$16.30 (Kangar)	-
			\$17.40 (P. Besar)	-

BUS SERVICE	DESTINATION	DEPARTURE TIME	FARE	
			NON-COND	AIR-COND
Syarikat Pengangkutan Kemajuan Sri Perak Bhd.	Lumut	8.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m.	\$8.50 (Adult) \$4.30 (Child)	—
Aneka Express Sdn. Bhd.	Johore Bahru-Singapore	8.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.	—	\$14.00 (Johore) \$16.00 (S'pore)
Sri Maju Express	Ipoh	4.30 p.m.	—	\$8.00
Jasaramai Express	Ipoh	8.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.00 Noon 1.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m.	\$6.50 (Adult) \$3.25 (Child)	—
K.L.-S'pore Express	Johore-Singapore	9.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m.	—	\$16.00 (S'pore) \$14.00 (Johore)
K.L. Malacca Express	Melaka	8.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m.	\$4.80	—
S.P.T. B'worth	Ipoh-Butterworth	7.45 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.45 p.m. 8.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m.	—	\$11.80 (B'worth) \$6.70 (Ipoh)
S.P.T. Teluk Intan	Teluk Intan	8.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m.	\$5.50	—

AIR

MALAYSIAN AIRLINE SYSTEM (MAS)

1st October 1972 saw Malaysian Airline System take to the skies as Malaysia's national flag carrier. Soon it celebrates 9 years of golden service, backed by 3 decades of experience and expertise in the aviation field.



A MAS Boeing 747 which is fitted with Rolls Royce RB 211 - 524 Engines.

The late Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak christened the airline 'MAS' meaning gold in the national language to symbolise the quality and service that the airline must strive to maintain in all aspects of its operation. Today, that image of superior golden service is indelibly MAS.

Its logo, a familiar sight at home and abroad, is the sty-

lised version of the WAU or Kelantan bird kite which dates back many centuries and represents not only a fine expression of the mythologies that surround the nation's traditions but also a controlled and artistic form of flight.

History

MAS history can be traced to 1937 with the registration of

contributions and role as the national airline of Malaysia.

MAS fleet and operations

MAS had a modest beginning, operating to only six international destinations, apart from 34 points of its domestic network with seven B737-200, nine F27-500 and three Britten Norman Islanders.

With a present fleet strength of 37 aircraft comprising 3 DC-10-30, 4 A300-B4, 10 B737 (1 on lease), 12 F27-500 (1 on lease), 4 BN2s, 2 twin otters and 2 new B747s. MAS has spread its wings to bridge three continents — Europe, Asia and Australia. Today it flies regularly to 22 major cities of the world.

MAS Golden Holidays

Apart from its regular flights to the world's major cities, MAS has special arrangements for travel under its Golden Holiday tour programme which are available to Bangkok, Chiangmai, Haadyai, Songkhla and Phuket in Thailand; Jakarta, Bandung, Medan and Bali in Indonesia; Manila, Hong Kong, Seoul, Taipei, Tokyo, Britain and Europe and Australia. The Golden Holiday packages carry the MAS guarantee which ensures that

passengers get the best value for their money.

MAS Stopover Holidays

MAS Malaysia Stopover Holidays allow passengers a maximum of five days in Kuala Lumpur and Penang or Kuala Lumpur and Singapore is entitled to this privilege. This all-inclusive vacation arrangement offers among other things first-class hotel accommodation, full breakfast and dinners, transfers and car rental discounts. Arrangements have also been made for sight-seeing tour vouchers and shopping.

MAS Golden Service

MAS golden service is more than its fleet of modern aircraft, superb cuisine, well trained cabin crew, experienced pilots and engineers with the expertise. It is the genuine hospitality and friendly service from check-in to departure on the ground and from take-off to touch-down in the air. All from the staff who are brought up on the traditional Malaysian characteristics of hospitality, friendliness and consideration. Qualities which form the basis of the airline's reputable service.



MAS/SIA JOINT SHUTTLE SERVICE

Daily from Kuala Lumpur

Airline	Depart	Arrive
SIA	0730	0815
MAS	0830	0920
MAS	0930	1020
SIA	1015	1100
MAS	1145	1235
SIA	1315	1400
MAS	1445	1535
SIA	1615	1700
MAS	1800	1850
SIA	1915	2000
MAS	2015	2105
SIA	2215	2300
MAS	2300	2350

Daily from Singapore

Airline	Depart	Arrive
MAS	0745	0835
SIA	0845	0930
MAS	1000	1050
SIA	1145	1230
MAS	1315	1405
SIA	1445	1530
MAS	1615	1705
SIA	1745	1830
MAS	1830	1920
MAS	1945	2035
SIA	2045	2130
MAS	2200	2250
SIA	2300	2345

Kuala Lumpur-Singapore

Class	Fare*
Shuttle Economy Class	M\$ 98
Shuttle First Class	M\$140

Singapore-Kuala Lumpur

Class	Fare*
Shuttle Economy Class	S\$ 98
Shuttle First Class	S\$140

How to purchase your tickets?

You simply purchase your ticket in advance or at the airport (at the special shuttle service counter) and depart on the next immediate flight on a first-come-first-served basis.

Alternatively, if you wish to reserve your seat, you will be required to pay an extra M\$40 for First Class or M\$32 for Economy Class seating over the shuttle fares. MAS and SIA tickets are valid on either airline between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

Malayan Airways Ltd (MAL), a company formed by the Straits Steamship Company, the Ocean Steamship Company and Imperial Airways.

During its first year of operation in 1947, domestic services between Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang, Kuantan and Kota Baru were inaugurated. Later in the year, regional services to Jakarta, Palembang and Medan began when the airline took delivery of its first DC3 aircraft. International services to Saigon were also initiated.

In 1963 it was renamed Malaysian Airways Ltd. Two years later, Borneo Airways Ltd. was absorbed by MAL.

The Government of Malaysia and Singapore in 1966 acquired a joint majority control of Malaysian Airways, which was renamed Malaysia Singapore Airlines Ltd. or MSA. The airline became the joint national airline of Malaysia and Singapore.

Early in 1971, a policy decision was made at government level to split MSA into two separate airlines — Singapore International Airlines or SIA and Malaysian Airline System or MAS.

Objectives

As the national carrier, the airline set for itself certain objectives:

1. To provide the people of Malaysia with an efficient and profitable air transport system which enhances the standing of the nation and the policies of its government.
2. To develop an efficient domestic service within Malaysia which also directly links East and West Malaysia and contributes to the economic and social integration of the country as a whole.
3. To provide simultaneously competitive and profitable international services which support Malaysia's trade, tourism and other activities.
4. To select, train and develop personal using the most-up-to-date and appropriate managerial techniques.
5. To contribute meaningfully to national aspirations and foster an organisation which is in harmony with the multi-racial objectives of Malaysia.

In all respects, MAS has more than realised the objectives set and will continue to enhance its

RAIL

The Malayan Railway covers 1,000 miles of lines in Peninsular Malaysia stretching from Singapore in the south, to the southern boundary of Thailand. Another line branches off from this main one at Gemas and runs north-eastwards to Tumpat in the East Coast.

The Malayan Railway or Keretapi Tanah Melayu as it is popularly called is one of the best operated meter-gauge railway systems in the world. The Malayan Railway is known for its punctuality and many a tourist has named its trains as the only ones in Asia which keep to the published times of departures or arrivals.

Direct International express passenger services between Butterworth and Bangkok are run three times a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The train leaves Butterworth at 7.55 a.m. and the First and Second Class Fares are \$61.40 and \$31 respectively. The International Express leaves Bangkok for Butterworth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays and arrives in Butterworth at 5.53 a.m. to be in time to catch the connecting express to Kuala Lumpur.

There is also a special Mesra Express (Kuala Lumpur to Haad-

yai) coach which is attached to the night mail that leaves Kuala Lumpur at 8.10 p.m. on every Thursday. This air-conditioned coach is meant for tourists who wish to spend the week-end in Haadyai. The coach leaves Haadyai on Sundays at 12.10 p.m. arriving in Kuala Lumpur at 5.20 a.m. on Mondays. The fare from Kuala Lumpur is \$42 (to and fro) or \$70 (to and fro with sleeperettes).

A special coach (ASA) conveying through first class passengers departs from Kuala Lumpur every Sunday at 10.00 p.m. This coach is attached to the Night Express (North Star) which goes to Butterworth. From there it is attached to the International Express leaving Butterworth at 7.55 a.m. every Monday.

A fast daily service by Diesel Rail Car operates between Butterworth and Haadyai. The passenger fares are 2nd Class — M\$10.90 and third Class — M\$7.10.

MALAYAN RAILWAY TIME TABLE

BUTTERWORTH - KUALA LUMPUR - BUTTERWORTH

ER	E	EK	B	E	t - arrival	b - departure	EK	E	ER	B	E
19	1	23	5	3			24	2	18	6	4
0830	0915	1310	2025	2200	b.	Butterworth	1240	1725	2115	0505	0630
-	0933	-	2042	2217	t.	B. Mertajam	-	1705	-	0440	0608
0955	1109	1431	2237	2356	t.	Taiping	1115	1535	1946	0252	0431
-	1201	-	2327	0046	t.	K. Kangsar	-	1434	-	0203	0341
1127	1304	1553	0030	0150	t.	Ipoh	0953	1330	1819	0050	0235
1130	1315	1555	0045	0220	b.	Ipoh	0951	1312	1816	0025	0213
-	1332	-	0103	0238	t.	Batu Gajah	-	1253	-	0006	0154
1207	1400	-	0147	0307	t.	Kampar	-	1226	1738	2337	0123
1221	1417	-	0205	0327	t.	T. Road	-	1155	1723	2314	0101
-	1534	1739	0326	0447	t.	T. Malim	0808	1040	-	2155	2342
1450	1725	1855	0515	0635	t.	Kuala Lumpur	0700	0900	1500	2010	2200

EK = Ekspres KTM E = Ekspres/Express ER = Ekspres Rakyat B = Teren Blasa/Ordinary Train E = Ekspres/Express

A rapid transit through rail system is now in service between Singapore and Butterworth known as the "Ekspres Rakyat." With limited stops enroute this express covers the journey of 787 kilometers in slightly less than 13 hours. Guaranteed seating is assured and there is the choice of travelling in the air-conditioned or non air-conditioned coaches provided with all the modern facilities for a pleasant journey.

A new inter-city train service (KTM Express) was started from 1st March 1980, running between Kuala Lumpur - Butterworth and Kuala Lumpur - Singapore respectively. The trains leave simultaneously from Kuala Lumpur at 7.00 a.m. Modern facilities are provided by 2 air-conditioned and 3 non air-conditioned coaches for comfortable and fast service. And for your meals there's a modern buffet coach offering a wide choice of Muslim and non Muslim dishes.

Tickets for the Ekspres Rakyat or KTM Express can be purchased three days before the date of travel and passengers will be allotted numbered seats. For the ordinary express, the Malayan Railway allows purchase of tickets up to 90 days ahead.

On every Sunday there is a special excursion rail service to Port Dickson, one of the most popular seaside resorts in Malaysia. This exclusive service is especially ideal for the tourist who would like to take some time off from his or her busy travelling schedule for a few exhilarating hours of fun-filled picnicking.

The return excursion fare is MS4 per adult passenger, and MS2.50 per child passenger. The special coach departs from Kuala Lumpur for its destination at 7.40 a.m. On arrival at Port Dickson town at 9.45 a.m. there will be a bus waiting to whisk you to particular locations along the beach. The bus fare is only 40 cents per trip. The special coach returns from Port Dickson to Kuala Lumpur at 5.20 p.m.

Regular day and night express services ply the route between Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Butterworth. Passengers travelling on these trains enjoy air-conditioned and pressure-ventilated first class sleeping cars, cool second class sleeping coaches and well-stocked buffet cars. Third class sleeperette coaches with reclining seats are provided on all night express trains in

MALAYAN RAILWAY TIME TABLE

KUALA LUMPUR-SINGAPORE-KUALA LUMPUR												
EK	E	ER	B	E	B	ER	E	EK	B	E	B	
15	7	19	9	11	117	18	8	14	10	12	118	
						t - arrival	b - departure					
0700	0900	1515	2015	2200		1430	1725	1900	0505	0640		
-	0938	-	2054	-		-	1647	-	0427	0602		
0807	1025	1627	2142	2326		1318	1547	1753	0335	0508		
0844	1117	1712	2237	0019		1233	1453	1715	0230	0408		
-	1224	-	2345	0124		-	1350	-	0130	0310		
-	1235	-	2355	0200	0745	-	1335	-	0120	0229	1755	
0951	1302	1828	0024	0235	0810	1123	1258	1610	0039	0155	1730	
1107	1449	1950	0235	0417	0947	0952	1105	1452	2250	0014	1554	
-	1617	2043	0343	0522	1051	-	0956	-	2149	-	1500	
1220	1648	2112	0415	0554	1121	0830	0915	1341	2032	2232	1427	
1245	1730	2140	0505	0640	1200	0800	0845	1315	2000	2200	1400	

→
←

b. Kuala Lumpur t. t. Kajang t. Seremban t. Tampin t. Gemas b. Gemas t. Segamat t. Kluang t. Kulai t. J. Bahru t. Singapore
 t. Kuala Lumpur t. t. Kajang t. Seremban t. Tampin t. Gemas b. Gemas t. Segamat t. Kluang t. Kulai t. J. Bahru t. Singapore

EK = Ekspres KTM E = Ekspres/Express ER = Ekspres Rakyat B = Teron Biasa/Ordinary Train E = Ekspres/Express

addition to ordinary third class seats.

There are also daily train services from Tumpat to Rantau Panjang; Kuala Lumpur to Pelabuhan Kelang (Port Swettenham) and, between Tapah Road and Teluk Anson.

Tourists who wish to visit Batu Caves on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur can charter the 'Puffing Bill.' Tourist groups could charter a whole coach or a number of coaches and these will be hauled by the only surviving member of the steam engines which were in use forty years ago. Tourist groups could charter 'Puffing Billy' to take them to Port Dickson, the sea side resort.

Then there is also the Rail Safari which is meant for tourists.

With a choice of eleven tours ranging from 5 to 13 days, Rail Safari does at a leisurely pace what other tours try to rush

through. Rail Safari shows the most interesting places in three countries (Malaysia, Singapore and South Thailand) which are seldom beyond the reach of the average tourist either because of distance or cost.

A Rail Safari tour fare includes rail travel in first class coaches as specified in its itinerary; transfers from major hotels at starting point and point of termination; meals and guide services and portorage. The tour rates range from \$529 to \$661.

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 pressure-ventilated sleeping cars, the Malayan Railway provides convenient and comfortable travel.

So if you are ready..... get on board and enjoy Malaysia by rail. Then, and then only will you get to feel the soul of the country.

LEADING THAI HOTELS

PEARL HOTEL
Montree Road,
Phuket, Thailand.
Telephone: 211901
Telex: 6501 Pexl TH

THE REGENT PATTAYA
Pattaya Beach,
Pattaya, Thailand.
Telephone: 418311

MALAYSIAN YOUTH HOSTELS' ASSOCIATION

The Malaysian Youth Hostels' Association is affiliated to the International Youth Hostel Federation. There are four youth hostels in Malaysia. They are:

<p>KUALA LUMPUR YOUTH HOSTEL,</p> <p>9 Jalan Vethavanam, off 3½ milestone Ipoh Road, Kuala Lumpur 13-12. Telephone: 672872 Cable: Youthostel, Kuala Lumpur. Postal Address: P.O. Box 2310, Kuala Lumpur.</p>	<p>MALACCA YOUTH HOSTEL,</p> <p>9 milestone Pantai Kundor, Off Tanjong Kling, Malacca.</p>
<p>PORT DICKSON YOUTH HOSTEL,</p> <p>3½ milestone Coast Road, Port Dickson, Nagri Sembilan.</p>	<p>PENANG YOUTH HOSTEL,</p> <p>next to E & O Hotel, Leboh Farquohar, Penang.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>

POPULAR TOURISTS' HAUNTS WHICH PROVIDE CHEAP
ACCOMMODATION

<p>MALACCA SUNSET HAWAI</p> <p>H.M.S. SHAH Pantai Kundor (Opposite Malacca Youth Hostel)</p>	<p>PENANG</p> <p>DIN BAMBOO RESTAURANT</p> <p>Telok Bahang. <i>200 metres across the Batu Feringgi Road opposite Annex Fashion House. Access is by foot path only.</i></p>
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LEADING ECONOMY CLASS HOTELS



HOTEL KTM KUALA LUMPUR
 Bangunan Stesyen Keretapi
 P.O. Box 277,
 Kuala Lumpur 01-02.
 Tel: 207628, 207718, 207818
 Cable Address: HOTAPI.

REX HOTEL

132-134 Jln. Tuanku Abdul Rahman,
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HITCH-HIKING IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA I



KUALA LUMPUR —

TEMERLOH —

KUALA PILAH

SEREMBAN —

PORT DICKSON

For the average tourist Malaysia is a hitch-hiker's paradise. There are cases of tourists who have hitch-hiked from Johore Bharu in the south to Penang in the north in a single day. Malaysian motorists, most helpful and courteous, are ever willing to give you a ride, provided you show your 'thumb's up' in the right place. You are advised to begin your journey from any town, especially from Kuala Lumpur, by taking a twenty cents bus ride out of town towards your destination, then getting down on the main trunk road, to 'thumb' a lift. These chapters give a detail account of seeing most of Peninsular Malaysia the "hitch-hiker's way". As Malaysian bus fares are the cheapest in Asia, details of bus services are given to assist you further.

PAHANG

INTRODUCTION:

Covering an area of 13,886 square miles, it is the largest State in Peninsular Malaysia and the third largest in the whole of Malaysia. This evergreen State enjoys warm days (85°F) and cool nights (76°F). Lower temperatures are experienced in the Hill Resorts of Cameron Highlands and Fraser's Hills.

For administrative purposes, this State is divided into eight districts, each named after its major town. Thus Kuantan, the capital of Pahang, is in the district of Kuantan.

Economic products of the State include timber, rubber, oil palm, and iron ore. Industrial development is catching on fast, with industrial complexes being set at various centres. On the tourism

front plans have already been completed and preliminary works started to turn the picturesque beach of Gebeng, about 15 miles north of Kuantan, into what will be the largest seaside resort in Malaysia. Pahang has 128 miles of superb beaches almost all of which are open to the public.

SEEING THE MAIN TOWNS

The main towns are connected by an excellent network of roads and the first stage of this suggested route should take you to the towns of **Raub**, **Bentong**, **Mentakab**, **Temerloh** and to **Lake Tasek Berah**.

KUALA LUMPUR TO TEMERLOH GENTING HIGHLANDS.



KUALA LUMPUR TO RAUB

You should take the Kuala Lumpur/Kuala Lipis bus from **Jalan Pekeliling**. Buses leave at:—

Time : Approximately 3 hours
Fare : \$6.

On the way are **Kuala Kubu Bahru** and the **Gap**, which are situated in Selangor. From the **Gap**,

you could go uphill to the hill resort of **Fraser's Hill** (See Hill Resorts: Page 89).

The **Gap** has a beautiful English style Rest House. The food is excellent and reasonable. Bookings for rooms at the Gap Rest House must be made well in advance at the **District Office, Kuala Kubu Bahru** which is 19 miles down hill.

RAUB: (**Raub** is the Malay word for 'scoop with one's hands' It is a legend that so much gold was found in those days that one needs only to scoop the precious metal with one's bare hands)

Raub was a gold-mining town till 1955.

For the tourist:

Weekly bazaar — mingle with the villagers, discover the different varieties of village products and enjoy the colour of country life.

Bird watching.

Visit the remote waterfall at **Ulu Dong**.

BENTONG:

Buses leave **Raub** every half an hour during the day for **Bentong**, 29 miles away.

For the tourist:

Mountain scenery: admire the picturesque view of **Genting Mountains** and valleys and drive into **Janda Baik** village if you wish to see a Malay village in the hills.

Picnics: **Chemang Waterfall** is the picnic ground. Cannot be reached

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by bus. Falls are fairly pretty, but very short. Not good for swimming.

Hill climbing: The **Raka Hill** tests the determination and the strength of hikers.

MENTAKAB AND TEMERLOH:

Buses leave every half hour from **Bentong** for **Mentakab** and **Temerloh**.

MENTAKAB

Mentakab offers a rural scenery to the tourist. It is also the town from where you could catch the train north for **Kuala Lipis** and **Tumpat** or south to **Gemas**.

TEMERLOH

Temerloh is developing rapidly. This town stands on the bank of the **Pahang River**, and as such, it is the best point to begin a river safari to **Pekan** — (the Royal Town of **Pahang** — if you can get a boat.

For the tourist.

River safari: a boat upstream to **Tasek Bera** to experience life in the jungle.

Weekly market: Local housewives of this town await the arrival of Saturday afternoons, when riverine villagers bring in varied produce for sale at the side street near the town mosque. This Street bazaar presents a very interesting picture of the market place of old Malaysia.

Temerloh has a beautiful Rest House overlooking the **Pahang River**. If you have not made prior booking

at the District Office you might be lucky if you go directly to the Rest House keeper and ask for a room. There are a number of hotels in the town and room rates start from \$ 5 a night, exclusive of food. There are many good restaurants and food is cheap.

IF YOU HAVE TIME, AMPLE MONEY AND AN EXCELLENT PHYSIQUE THEN DEVOTE FOUR DAYS TO TASEK BERA.

TASEK BERA

A visit to the state of **Pahang** is not complete without paying a visit to **Tasek Bera**. The journey is tough-going and should be considered a challenge to the true adventurer.

What is **Tasek Bera**?

Tasek Bera: (literally means "The Lake of Changing Colours")

Ronald Ransom in his article, "Byways and Highways" wrote "Memorable journey by boat from **Fort Iskandar**, down the lake and along the **Sungei Bera**, to emerge a week later, not, dishevelled and thirsty, at **Temerloh** and the civilised comforts of the Rest House. It is easy to recreate in imagination the peace of **Bera** in the late evening, with the sun going down and what "Stewart Wavell calls 'the wine-red waters of the task (lake)'. Ransom's thoughts of **Malaysia** reproduced above turn more to the remote and loney places than to the towns which the average traveller knows.

**Stewart Wavell was a radio commentator in pre-independence Malaysia.*



Orang Asli children crossing a stream in Tasek Bear by raft

How to reach Tasek Bera?

Tasek Bera, the biggest inland water mass in Malaysia is situated in south-west Pahang. It is one of the few areas in Malaysia where Mother Nature is not touched by civilisation. Malaysian flora and fauna is in their natural undisturbed surroundings in the inhabited vicinity. This lake has generated great interest among tourists and is the subject of intense study by scientific bodies, notably the International Biological Project.

Tasek Bera is not a true lake in the sense that it is not one big mass of water surrounded by land.

It consists of a network of inter-connecting channels whose average depth is about six feet. In the open water mass, the depth is as great as thirty feet. The entire lake area is about three miles wide and seventeen miles long. It is drained by the small Bera River and finally flows into the Pahang River.

Of the 272 species of colourful birds in Malaysia, 215 are known to exist in the vicinity of Tasek Bera. Also 144 rare species of fishes most of which have become extinct in South East Asia abound in this lake. It is also the home of the "gharial" crocodile that live deep down in the silt below the clear water and seldom disturb the

adventurous swimmers in the cool waters. There are also several legends of prehistoric snake-like monsters swimming in the lake.

The numerous channels are very narrow and for a small fee, you can get the Semelais to take you in their sleek, narrow and very shallow canoe — a dug-out of a tree trunk. It is a thrilling experience to glide through the swampy lake, dodging low, overhanging branches and sliding over submerged logs.

How to reach Lake Tasek Bera?

Stage I

TEMERLOH via **TRIANG** to **KEMAYAN** and **BAHAU**.

Transport and Costs:

Bus — Temerloh Omnibus Co. Ltd. from Jalan Ibrahim Bus Station.

Times of Departure — 8.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m.

Duration of Trip — 2 hours.

Fare — \$ 1.70

KEMAYAN to BAHAU

Transport and Costs:

Bus — "Lian Fok Bus Co."

Times of Departure — A bus every 45 mins.

Fare — \$ 1.00

Only scrub bush and rubber estates are found along the way.

Stage II

BAHAU to FORT ISKANDER
and **TASEK BERA**.

Transport and Costs

Bus — "Ludhiana Transport Syndicate"

Times of Departure — From 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., a bus every 45 mins.

Duration of Trip — 30 mins.

Fare — 60¢ (\$ 1.00 for a round trip, good for a week)

The above information is relevant only for the trip from **Bahau** to **Ladang Geddes**. There is no public transport from the latter to **Fort Iskander**. The safest way to reach **Fort Iskander** is to hitch a ride with an Orang Asli on a motorcycle because of the liability of getting lost due to several criss-crossing tracks. A taxi can be hired for \$ 15.00. Few vans and private cars travel here. Thus, hitching from **Ladang Geddes** is not fruitful. If there is a lack of patience and you do not mind the fare, one can hire a taxi from **Bahau** to **Fort Iskander** for \$ 20.00.

Stage III

Lake Tasek Bera

Numerous people, including local townspeople, forest rangers, policemen, representatives from the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and District Officers have suggested five ways, *including the above*, to get to **Tasek Bera** of which **Fort Iskander** is the only outpost or "town" (there are numerous orang asli kampongs along the shores of the lake, inlets and rivers).



LAKE TASEK BERA

If own transport — motorcycle or car — is used, be sure to have complete, precise directions. A good map will be very valuable, but still may not show all routes.

If you drive, go from **Bahau** to **Ladang Geddes**. Watch out for the road signs! You make a half-left (45°) turn at a 'Dunlop' sign on the left side of the road, and go through the new **Bukit Merah** village with its many red-tiled roof houses. At **Ladang Geddes** you will come to a roundabout where six roads (including the one you are on, "**Jalan Bahau**" according to sign post) come together. Take the third road from your immediate left (i.e. keep going more or less on a straight line). There will be a

row of shops to your left and you will pass the back of them.

After **Ladang Geddes** you will meet three "choice points". At the first, a right-angled junction, make a 90° right turn. Keep on this road. Further on you will come to a fork where a logging trail branches to the left. Keep going straight. Finally, after you pass the second "sentry gate" (a pole that can be raised and lowered), you will come to a road that turns right 90° . Keep going straight, till you reach **Fort Iskandar** headquarters, a group of wooden houses and buildings.

The four other ways are:

- (a) From **Temerloh** to **Kuala Bera** (about 25 miles) by bus (or

boat if one's time permits), then from **Kuala Bera** up the **Bera River** by boat — either a small motor boat or sampan. This method is not very practical. To travel by motor boat requires 2 nights and 3 days with reasonable luck. The cost would depend on the duration of the trip and river conditions. Two boatmen are required (people plus equipment). Fees are at least \$ 5 a day per boatman (orang asli) and may be as high as \$ 10/= per boatman. There is also a charge of \$ 2/= a day for the sampan. This means the cost of travelling by river will be in the region of \$ 50/= — assuming the river is high enough and clear of debris to Tasek Bera. Since the boatmen have to return to **Kuala Bera** even if the passengers do not, they may want extra payment, so it is best to bargain and settle the total payment before the river boat trip is made. One point to remember — it is down-river on the return trip.

- (b) **Temerloh** to **Triang** by bus, then a short jaunt to **Kerayong**, where the logging routes begin. Unfortunately, there is little or no logging in the **Triang** area now — hence, no logging trucks.
- (c) **Mentakab** to **Mengkuang** by train, then via the logging trails, to **Tasek Bera**. But again, loggers are now not

working in adjacent areas and logging trucks are virtually absent here.

- (d) **Temerloh** to **Kemayan** by bus, then to **Tasek Bera** via logging trails. But, logging tracks from the **Kemayan** area have also reduced greatly, or even stopped operations.

From **Bahau** to **Fort Iskandar**, one can see secondary jungle, rubber estates and scattered villages. These are **Semelai orang asli** and their villages. Some villages are just a short walk from **Fort Iskandar**. There is some dense secondary jungle along these paths, good for a 5 or 10 minute jungle bash. Primary forest is miles away. Other villages half-hour to two hours away by foot or by sampan; a few require several hours of walking or boating, and a guide or boatmen or both. **Kampong Putat** and **Baapa** are a short walk away. **Kampong Kuin**, an older village, is a half-hour trip by sampan. The fee for guides for "long" walks — all or most of a day — is \$ 5.00 a day. For "short" walks it is less. Similarly, boatmen get \$ 5.00 a day per man for long trips, less for short ones. There may be an extra fee for the sampan of \$ 2.00 or more.

ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOU COULD BE INVOLVED

1. Fishing

The best place is at **Lubok Kuin**, some four hours by sampan rowing.

north of **Fort Iskandar**. The best catches are *Tapah*, *Seharau* and *Haruan*. The fees are \$ 2.00 a day for each boatman plus food for the boatman.

2. Hunting (See *Big Game Hunting* Page 11)

There is no game near **Fort Iskandar**. The nearest hunting areas are two to three hours away by foot or sampan. The best hunting is six or seven miles north of **Fort Iskandar**, west of the lake, in thick jungle. (Check with the **Temerloh Game Warden's Office**). The trip takes about four hours by sampan. You can also walk there, but the requirements are: a good guide who knows the jungle well, a strong constitution with a good pair of legs for the up-and-down walking required. (The jungle is mostly dense secondary growth, which makes hiking more difficult.) The time required is also about four hours each way (unless you shoot big, heavy game; that will slow you down a great deal on the way back).

Fees for guides, boatmen, and boats are as quoted above: \$ 5.00 a day per guide and boatman plus meals and shelter on lengthy trips and \$ 2.00 a day per sampan.

In order to hunt, you need two licences: one from the **Game Warden's Office** in **Temerloh** or at any **Department of Aboriginal Affairs** office (**Temerloh**, **Seremban**, **Kuala Lumpur** etc.) and from the **local police**.

3. Trekking and Jungle Walking

Guides are necessary for all but short hikes unless you are an experienced and fit jungle walker. For primary jungle you will have to make a long, hard hike.

4. Studying Malaysian flora and fauna (including butterfly catching)

Most of these objects are several miles from **Fort Iskandar**: birds, five miles or more; unusual flora, mainly in the deep jungle four or five miles over hilly terrain. Even butterflies are scarce at **Fort Iskandar**; they prefer valleys. Only marine life is close, relatively speaking.

There is very little opportunity for swimming. There are no beaches, only swamps and marshes. It is a long way to the cool, clear, fish-filled waters of the lake (and some of the big fish bite). River swimming is tolerable, but made difficult by submerged logs and other obstacles.

ACCOMMODATION:—

In order to stay at one of the bungalows at **Fort Iskandar**, permission has first to be obtained from the **Department of Aboriginal Affairs** at **Temerloh**. Without that, you will have to camp out, or sleep in the completely bare community hall at the **Fort**, or put up in one of the nearby **orang asli** villages. You can only stay at the community hall for two or three days.

Fort Iskandar bungalows provide sleeping and cooking facilities, and bathrooms when the waterpump

works, but no food. If you plan to camp out away from Fort Iskandar, you will need not only non-perishable food, but drinking water and cooking and eating utensils as well. Water-purifying tablets or a stove and pot for boiling water would also be desirable. Other equipment are tent, blanket or sleeping bag; a mosquito net or repellent or both; either an adequate supply of clothes or provisions for washing them.

No matter where the accommodation is, soap, towel and toilet paper are essential. You have to be prepared to bathe in the "river" or lake inlet. It is also worth remembering that when the water pump stops working there is no water in the bungalows.

If you have a tight schedule, a trip to Tasek Bera requires private transport. Anyhow, a good map, a good torch, a compass if you plan any long walks without a guide, non-perishable food, water and shelter are essential.

NOTE: *Taking photographs at Tasek Bera around the Fort area is prohibited.*

THE SEMELAIS

The Semelais are an Orang Asli people. There are about 900 people of this tribe scattered in the small kampongs on the banks of Tasek Bera. All these kampongs, including Fort Iskandar and Tasek Bera itself come under Temerloh District. The better known kampongs are Putat,

Batak, Istana, Genderek, Kruing and Belawan. Each has its own headman, known as **Dato Batin**. In any dispute concerning local customs and village life, his word is law.

The Semelais are an interesting people. They earn their livelihood as fishermen and shifting cultivators. Many rear wild pigs under their stilt houses. It is fascinating to see the spike-haired, long snouted wild pigs, which the Semelais capture at suckling age and domesticate. The pigs are a source of meat as well as being a useful item for barter — such as for battery-powered torchlights and transistorised radios, both of which they carry proudly during their nocturnal fishing expeditions.

Fort Iskandar is the nerve centre of the entire area. A gong is beaten continuously whenever there is a function there such as an Information Department film show, a cultural dance or a meeting. In the jungle stillness, the sound of the reverberating gong is heard in all the scattered kampongs, some of which are nearly 4 miles away. Within half an hour, from all directions of the finger-like projections of the lake come scores of canoes, carrying men, women, children and sometimes even dogs, which sit proudly at the bow. Shyness, formality and language barriers, simply do not exist once the fun starts. Crude guitars and drums are produced and music and songs fill the night.

Indeed, it is worth visiting the Semelais.



Orang Asli Bamboo Orchestra In Session.

BAHAU TO SEREMBAN

Leaving the state of Pahang for a while, the tourist could now travel eastwards to the state of Negri Sembilan. Negri Sembilan is a beautiful state, rich in culture, tradition and friendly people.

If you leave Bahau early in the morning, you could see Kuala Pilah, Seremban and spend the evening swimming in the beautiful beach resort of Port Dickson.

BAHAU TO KUALA PILAH

Transport and Costs

Bus — "Union Omnibus Co. Ltd."

Times of Departure — 6.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. — A bus every 20 mins.

Duration of Trip — 45 mins. to Kuala Pilah, 2½ hours to Seremban.

Fare — To Kuala Pilah — 65¢
To Seremban — \$ 1.65¢

Kuala Pilah is a small town surrounded by rice fields. The area is noted for its many cows and goats.

At **Kuala Pilah**, however, are two interesting places worth sight-seeing: an old Chinese temple and an old palace (**Istana Lama**) at **Seri Menanti**.

The **Chinese Temple** is on **Jalan Lister**, close to The Bus Station. It has very attractive carvings on the roof, on the inside walls and especially on the unusual and decorous chandelier over the doorway. If you stop for refreshments, or have time to while away, waiting

for a bus or a "hitch", it is worth the short walk.

To get to the old palace which is 10 miles away, this information is necessary:—

Bus: "Malay Transport Co. Ltd," labelled "Kuala Pilah—Seri Menanti" It can be taken from the station.

Times of Departure — From 7.30 a.m. — a bus every 45 mins.

Duration of Trip — 30 minutes.

Fare — 40¢

Unless you wish to take a longer way and see more of the rural area, the bus that also goes to Ulu Pilah should not be taken.

The Palace is at the end of the road that passes under the arch at the edge of the town. Just beyond the arch on the left, is the royal **Seri Menanti mosque**. For the return trip, board the blue Kuala Pilah bus just outside the arch.

The palace is said to be a fine example of Minangkabau architecture. It is commendable for its very interesting and attractive wood-carvings on the four massive central pillars. Two of the pillars bear an extended backward swastika — a very old emblem found in many places in eastern Asia and among some North American Indians.

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The lake is situated amidst beautiful scenery. The State Museum and the "model Malay house" (built without a single nail) are within the lake area.

The routes from the Bus Station to the Lake Gardens by foot takes about 30 - 45 minutes.

The Museum: This is actually the main section of an old Malay Minangkabau palace. It is small and will not take up much of your time.

The "Model Malay House": This is the main part of the above palace. It was originally built without nails, but evidently, after it was dismantled and moved to its present site, nails had to be used to put the house together again.

Minangkabau-style houses: To see these, take any bus that goes out of town towards **Kuala Pilah** and ride for 5 or 6 miles. The houses are found on both sides of the road. You can then get off and get on a Seremban-bound bus or take a walk back for a closer look at the houses. Bus rides to nearby **Nilai** or **Pantai** will also give you a chance to see these Minangkabau houses. The buses to **Nilai** belong to Seremban Omnibus Co. and they are labelled "Nilai". Buses to **Pantai** belong to "Lim Omnibus Co. and they are labelled "Pantai" or "Titi".

SEREMBAN to PORT DICKSON

Transport and Costs

Bus - "Utam Singh Omnibus

Co.," labelled "Port Dickson" from Jalan Lemon.

Fare - 60¢ (\$ 1.00 for a return ticket, good for a week).

Port Dickson is a small beach resort 20 miles to the south-west, on the west coast. During weekends or public holidays, outstation residents swarm in for picnicking and swimming and a day by the sea. The main attractions are its beautiful beaches - especially from the 4th to the 8th mile, southward.

You could spend the night at the Youth Hostel or in one of the many hotels in the town and all along the eleven mile stretch of beach. Charges from \$6.00 upwards exclusive of food. By special arrangement you could stay at the Methodist Centre, 10th mile where chalets could be hired for as little as \$ 5 per night. There are also a number of Government bungalows which could be rented, but permission in writing has to be obtained from the District Officer, Port Dickson.

THE BEACHES OF PORT DICKSON

The coast from Port Dickson to about 11 miles south is fringed by an almost continuous stretch of sandy beaches interrupted only at a few places by rocky headlands. The width of these beaches, exposed at low tide, varies from about 500 feet to more than a quarter mile. The beach material is mainly sand (particles with diameters between 1/16 mm and 2mm)

PORT DICKSON BEACHSIDE HOTELS

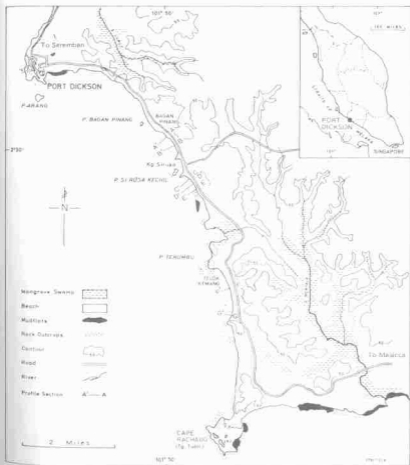
Name & Address	Tel. No:	No. of Rooms	Rate
1. Si-Rusa Inn, 7th milestone Coast Road, Telex: SIRUSA MA 63865 P.O. Box 31, Port Dickson.	06-795233	170 chalets and rooms	\$59 upwards
2. Pantai Motel, 9th milestone	06-795265	18 chalet rooms 1 summer house (\$16 per night)	\$20 upwards
3. MUI Beach Hotel 8th milestone	06-795244	200 rooms	Single \$110 - \$120 Double \$130 - \$140
4. Hotel Merlin, 218 & 219 First milestone	06-791444 06-791147	1 single room 8 double rooms	\$11.50-\$22
5. Hotel Sea View, 841 First milestone	06-791818 06-791811	22 rooms	\$20 non air-cond. \$28 air-cond.
6. New Hai Thien Hotel, 266 1½ milestone	06-791378	8 rooms	\$14 non air-cond. \$20 air-cond.
7. Klana Lodge, 4th milestone	06-791892	3 rooms	\$25 air-cond.
8. Hotel Mandarin 10, 4th milestone	06-791855	9 rooms	\$20 - \$28
9. Kong Ming Hotel & Restaurant 8th milestone	06-795239	12 rooms 3 chalets	Small Room \$12 Big Room \$18 Chalets \$45, \$65 and \$80
10. Lang Leng Guest House, 8th milestone	06-791035	11 rooms	\$12 to \$15
11. Lido Bar & Restaurant, 8th milestone Coast Road.	06-795273 06-79527422	22 rooms	\$18 to \$23

(Note: All hotels with the exception of Lang Leng Guest House and Hotel Mandarin face the sea.)

ranging from very coarse sand (diameter between 1 and 2 mm) to very fine sand (diameter between 1/16 mm and 1/8 mm) The sand either greyish-white or light brown, the light brown colour being due to iron oxide staining largely inherited from the parent rocks.

The Port Dickson coast ex-

periences a semi-diurnal tide which is common for coasts in equatorial areas. Hence, the coast experiences two high waters and two low waters within a period of about 24 hours. The two high waters are slightly of unequal height. The tidal range is about 6-7½ feet.



The Coastal Area South of Port Dickson.

HITCH-HIKING IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA II



PORT DICKSON — SEREMBAN TAMPIN — MALACCA

TO REACH MALACCA

The next part of your journey would be to reach Malacca which is 52 miles south east from Seremban or 59 miles from Port Dickson. A slow bus journey with stops on the way should not take you more than four hours to reach Malacca from Port Dickson or Seremban.

You could take the coastal route from Port Dickson to Malacca and stop for a while at Pengkalan Kempas and Linggi which incidentally have nothing much to offer by way of tourist attractions.

Or you could return to Seremban, take a bus or train to Tampin

and then take another bus to Malacca.

If at Kuala Pilah you wish to skip Seremban and Port Dickson, then you could take a taxi (fare \$2.50) directly to Tampin and then catch a bus to Malacca.

The route from Seremban to Malacca via Tampin enables you to see houses and shops of a rural and traditional Malaccan style. All along the way you can see many beautiful, old mosques. The route is dotted by picturesque kampongs separated by ricefields, rubber estates and dusuns (fruit orchards). In season (second half of the year

HOTEL

Shah's Beach Motel, 6½ M. Tanjong Kling, Malacca.	26202 & 26222	50 rooms	\$40 — \$60
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HOTEL

LOTUS INN 284G, Jalan Semabok, Malacca, Malaysia.	27011 27012 27013	27 Rooms	\$28 — \$48 less 10%.
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the orchards and wayside are a spectacle of colour — the ruby red rambutans (hairy fruits); green "machang" (strong-flavoured local mangoes); the dull red mangosteens (enclosing snowy-white flesh in segments); golden-yellow dukus and langsat in bunches (sweet and sour flavour) and the inevitable "durian" (thorny fruit) whose smell puts off many a tourist from sampling the gorgeous fruit. Be adventurous and sample them.

The route from Seremban to Malacca via Port Dickson and Pengkalan Kempas is rather plain with dull rural scenery. However, there are some pretty beaches and seaside views on the way out of Port Dickson.

Here are some bus schedules which would be useful:

1. Seremban to Malacca

Bus "Kuala Lumpur-Malacca Express" from Jalan Lemon.

Times of Departure — 9.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m.

Fare — \$2.50

Bookings for seats vacated at Seremban must be made early. It is difficult to book reservations at Seremban as most buses are full when they leave Kuala Lumpur.

Express buses leave Kuala Lum-

pur for Malacca at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m. Fare — \$3/=

2a. SEREMBAN to TAMPIN

Bus — "Southern Omnibus Co." labelled "Tampin" from Jalan Lemon.

Times of Departure — from 6.10 a.m. to 8.10 p.m.; a bus every 20 — 30 minutes.

Duration of Trip — 45 minutes. Fare — \$1.00

2b. TAMPIN to MALACCA

Bus — "Tye Lai Bus Co." labelled "Malacca". No: 26

Times of Departure — From 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.; a bus every 20 minutes.

Duration of Trip — 1 hour. Fare — 60 cts.

3a. SEREMBAN to PENGKALAN KEMPAS

Bus — "Ganesan Bus Co." labelled "Pengkalan Kempas"

Times of Departure — From 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; a bus every hour.

Fare — 80 ¢

3b. PENGKALAN KEMPAS to MALACCA

Bus — "Patt Hup Transport Co." No: 42.

Times of Departure — From 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.; a bus every hour.

Fare — \$1.05

4a. **SEREMBAN to LINGGI**

Bus — "Ganesan Bus Co." labelled "Pengkalan Kempas"

Times of Departure — From 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; a bus every hour.

Fare — 70¢

4b. **LINGGI to MALACCA**

Bus — "Patt Hup Transport Co." No: 42

Times of Departure — From 8.15 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.; a bus every hour.

Duration of Trip — 1¼ hours.

Fare — \$1

5a. **SEREMBAN to PORT DICKSON**

Bus — "Utam Singh Omnibus Co." No: 67

Times of Departure — From 6.45 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; a bus every 30 minutes.

Fare — 80 cts.

5b. **PORT DICKSON to PENGKALAN KEMPAS**

Bus — "Chin Wah Bus Co." Pengkalan Kempas to Malacca (See 3b above)

Fare — 85 cts.

There are so many objects and places of interest to see in this historic town, that you are recommended to spend at least four days here. The map in this section and the directions that follow should help you a great deal.

From the Central Bus Terminal to the Tourist Centre, you could take one of the following routes.



The Stadthuys built during the Dutch Occupation of Malacca.



MALACCA

Malacca is best seen on foot or by bus that ply the town's routes.

Route I From the bus station, proceed towards Jalan Hang Tuah (the trunk road to Kuala Lumpur) and turn left at the junction. A grey clock tower can be seen straight ahead, some distance away. Walk straight to the three-road roundabout junction just before the hump bridge. At the roundabout; make a 90 degree turn to the right on to Jalan Kubu. Follow Jalan Kubu till you come to the first junction Jalan Portugis, which branches to the left, and follow Jalan Portugis to the junction with Jalan Masjid, which goes off to the left at a 90 degree angle. (If you want to see a Sumatran-style mosque, turn left on to Jalan Masjid and walk a very short block, then return to Jalan Portugis. There are other mosques of this style farther on). This is the more scenic route.

Proceed along Jalan Portugis till it ends at Jalan Tokong. On your right is a small Chinese Temple with two red masts in front. This is not "the old Chinese Temple". Turn left on to Jalan Tokong and follow this street around the bend. On your right is the Cheng Hoon Teng Temple.

Continue along the same route.

At the next junction notice the Sumatran-style mosques, Masjid Kampong Kling. Three shops beyond the mosque is a Hindu temple, unprepossessing from the outside, but rather decorous and attractive within. These are authentic architecture corresponding to that period of history.

Walk along the same street — which has changed its name to Jalan Tukang Emas — till you come to a dead-end at the river. Turn right, walk one block, then turn left and cross the bridge. To the right is the Tourist Centre.

Route II You may turn half-right at the first roundabout after the bus station, and proceed along Jalan Kampong Hulu to the junction with Jalan Masjid. Masjid Kampong Hulu is to your right. (At this joint you may turn right on to Jalan Masjid — a short street — then left on to Jalan Portugis, and follow the first route). At the end of Jalan Kampong Hulu, the street curves left and changes its name to Jalan Kampong Pantai. Keep on this street till you come to the river. Cross the bridge and turn right 90 degrees on to Jalan Laksamana. To your left stands Christ Church (with its cross above the doorway and a bell atop the near end of its semicircular "gable" facing the Stadthuys (town hall). The Tourist Centre is straight ahead



The Town Centre. The Imposing Building is the Stadthuys.

(Note: The Tourist Centre is open from 8.30 a.m. till 5.00 p.m. week days, and from 8.30 a.m. till 12.45 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.)

Route III Going straight (over the hump bridge) after the roundabout when you leave the bus station will lead you to the first traffic lights at which you should turn right. This is Jalan Bunga Raya. Walk straight on till you come to another junction with traffic lights. Cross it and keep straight on, and you are now in Jalan Laksamana.

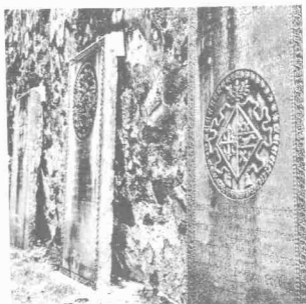
SIGHT-SEEING

Most places worth seeing can be

reached by foot. Two or three, however, require a bus if you do not like walks of three or more miles.

The more important places and objects of interest could be seen in groups:

- a) **Jalan Kota-Jalan Gereja Area** — Christ Church, the Stadthuys (especially the interior), the Museum, the City Cross, St. Paul's Hill and Church, the Entrance to the former Port Santiago (Portuguese) and the old Dutch-British Graveyard. The empty grave in St. Peter's Church is where the body of St. Francis



Tombstones outside St. Peter's Church.

Xavier was buried before its removal to Goa, India.

- b) **Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock-Jalan Gelenggang-Kampong Hulu Area**
The oldest "Chinese Houses" (of Chinese style, but built by the Dutch) in Malacca, an old "Chinese house" of old colonial design, a beautifully ornamented Chinese Assembly Hall, Tranquerah Mosque, Sumatran-style mosque, Hokkien Kuay Kuang, a beautifully decorated Chinese Clan building, Sumatran-style Kampong Kling Mosque, Vinayaga Moorthi Temple, the old Chinese Cheng Hoon Teng Tem-

ple and other old style Chinese houses.

- c) **Jalan Ujong Pasir Area** — Old traditional Malacca style houses, St. John's Fort and the Portuguese Settlement.
- d) **Jalan Bukit China Area** — the Sultan's Weil (Perigi Rajah) and Bukit China.
- e) **Jalan Pengkalan Area** — St. Peter's Church, Church of St. Lorenzo and Kampong Morten (a Malay village)
- a) **Jalan Kota-Jalan Gereja Area**

Christ Church lies behind the red clock tower as you look from



St. John's Fort

the Tourist Centre. From the exterior, it looks very "unchurchlike" despite its cross above the entrance and its bell atop the rounded roof front. There is a plaque outside, near the entrance, that should be read. The colourful fan-shaped decorations above the windows, the marble altar, the painting of the "Last Supper" near the pulpit, the pulpit's brocade cloth and the massive overhead beams, each hewn from a single tree are all worth seeing. The church has a simple, plain and tranquil atmosphere.

To the right of the church, as you face the entrance, is the **Dutch Stadthuys (Town Hall)**. The Stadthuys is basically "U-shaped", with

the left arm of the "U" longer than the right. The base of the "U" is parallel to the church and clock tower. However, the interior deserves more attention. The maze-like corridors and paths (from the right arm of the "U") gives some idea of the size and complexity of the original structure. The upper floors of this massive building and the old wood ceiling with its beautiful carvings is the *Pejabat Daerah Melaka* (first floor) which are worth noticing. After leaving the Stadthuys, continue on clockwise around the hill. Pass the entrance to St. Paul's Church temporarily. You can return to it later. First, see the *Malacca Museum* (if

you are a compulsive sightseer who can't bear to miss a thing).

The City Cross between the sea and St. Paul's Hill, is now a tall, slender, unattractive black wood cross, set in what looks like a lump of cement surrounded by polluted water in a shallow well encircled by a fence. Walk anti-clockwise around St. Paul's Hill to the last red building (but before the museum). Opposite this last red building, across the street (Jalan Kota which encircles St. Paul's Hill), is a path with hand rails which leads to a narrow road that passes a group of buildings. Walk towards the buildings, go past the "Kolam Berenang" (Swimming Pool) to a junction with another path. Look to your left, and you will see the cross and its protective fence. (This is not the original Cross, which was made of iron and replaced by the Portuguese for reasons now obscure. There is a legend about the Cross or its site, but nobody agrees with it.)

To get to the Museum, recross Jalan Kota and turn right till you come to a red building labelled "Muzium Melaka". It is very small and has few noteworthy displays, and it will not take much of your time.

St. Paul's Hill and Church are old, and age has not changed them. The "Church" or its remains consist mainly of walls with no roof, an annexed walled and roofed vestry. There are many tombstones, both inside and outside this church. Inside the main structure is a deep pit, covered by a grate, which once held the body of St. Francis Xavier (now buried in Goa, India.) The statue of him outside the entrance to the church does not blend with the surroundings. To get to St. Paul's Church from the museum, you may take either of these two routes:

1. Back track clockwise around the hill till you come to an arch in the red wall and a plaque that reads: "To Church of Our Lady of Enunciation (St. Paul's.)" Climb the stairs to the top of the hill and you are there. (The exit is via the vestry and down the "back" stairs).
2. Another route, maybe longer, but offering an easier climb to the top of the hill, is to continue anti-clockwise around the hill till you come to the "back" stairs, at the entrance to the former Fort Santiago. These stairs also take you to St. Paul's Church entrance. The entry chamber is "the only remaining



St. Paul's Church.

part of the ancient Fortress of Malacca built by Alfonso d' Albuquerque...1511." The sea was up to this point 400 years ago!

If you climb **St. Paul's Hill** from the "front" end, you will leave through the vestry and descend the stairs to the fort entrance. From the fort entrance, continue anti clockwise around the hill. You will come to an old, low, broken-down wall that encloses several tombstones. This is an old graveyard for victims of the Dutch-British war in the late 1800s.

Continue circling to the left (past some new government buildings with red-tiled roofs on the right). You will pass the long "left arm" of the **Stadthuys** on your left,

and as you circle again, you will pass between the "bottom" of the **Stadthuys** and **Christ Church**, back to your starting point.

On the Feast Day of St. Paul, mass is celebrated at the site of the ruins.

b. **Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock-Jalan Gelenggeng-Kampong Hulu Area.**

With the Tourist Centre as the base point, start from across the river at the foot of Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock (which is roughly next to and parallel to the Straits of Malacca). Continue straight to Jalan Kubu. At Jalan Kubu, you may continue on foot or by bus to the **Tranquerah Mosque** then, return to Jalan Kubu.

From Jalan Kubu, keep to the far right around the curves till you come to Jalan Gelanggang. Walk down Jalan Gelanggang till it ends at the river. Turn left for one block, then left again on to Jalan Tukang Emas (which becomes Jalan Tokong farther on). Follow the street to the bend. Here, Jalan Tokong meets with Jalan Portugis to the right. Follow Jalan Portugis for one short block, turn right on to Jalan Masjid, and continue on to the next junction. Now, turn right again, on to Jalan Kampong Hulu (which at the bend farther on becomes Jalan Kampong Pantai). Follow this street to the river. Across the bridge is Jalan Laksamana.

On the right (Jalan Bunga Raya is to the left) is the red clock tower. The Tourist Centre is down Jalan Laksamana to your far right.

Old Chinese Houses

The oldest in Malacca are in Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock between the river and Jalan Kubu. They are Chinese-style houses, but built by the Dutch. They are not very attractive (though they are in good condition), and they are not much different from most Chinese houses or shop-houses, but they are old. This is deduced from the fact that the Dutch were here during the 1600s.



A Village Singing Troupe And Their Mode Of Travel In The Malacca Countryside.

Some of the houses have beautiful tiled sidewalks; others have very attractive stairs or decorations on the front of the buildings. They are not very interesting, except for the circular holes in the side walls that extend out as far as the sidewalk's edge. After the junction of Jalan Hang Lekir and Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock (on your right), you will see on your left, an old "Chinese house", clearly of colonial style and design. The metallic dome and decorations atop the roof are interesting.

Chinese Assembly Hall

This is a little farther on the road, to the right. It is big and

beautifully ornamented.

At the junction with Jalan Kubu, you have a choice of two routes: If you wish to see Tranquerah Mosque — one of Malacca's two oldest mosques and certainly its most attractive one — continue straight ahead (past Jalan Gajah Berang) for a mile or so. If you wish to take a bus, take No. 18 Town Service through Jalan Kubu to the mosque. The fare is 10 g.

Tranquerah Mosque

It has a traditional square shape and three-tier roof and basically Sumatran in shape and form. It however appears to have elements of Chinese design and decorations



TRANQUERAH MOSQUE

— notably the minaret and some decorations on the roof tops. Altogether, it is attractive as well as interesting.

On your return trip from Tranquerah Mosque, reverse the out-bound procedure from Jalan Kubu. Turn left on to Jalan Kubu, continue on to the first junction, then turn right and keep to the right. You can then proceed down Jalan Gelanggang.

If you do not want to go to Tranquerah Mosque (you will see one or two similar but less attractive ones later), turn right on to Jalan Kubu and keep to your right till you are facing down Jalan Gelanggang.

As you proceed down Jalan Gelanggang (which is one street away from and parallel to Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock, towards the river), you will see two very pretty Chinese buildings. The first on your right, is a very attractive **clan building** or "meeting house" for all Chinese of the same clan or dialect. This building is the fourth structure after the large, modern **Teo Chew Hui Kuan Building** — three small shops intervening. The front and top is elaborate and the inside indicates the reverence the Chinese have for ancestors and families.

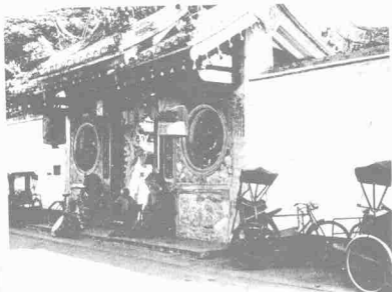
After passing two small Chinese temples on your left, you will come to **Hokkien Huay Kuang** (on your right), a beautifully coloured and decorated association hall.

At the river, 1½ blocks away, turn left, then left again on to the third main street, Jalan Tukang Emas (which becomes Jalan Tokong at the bend, farther up).

The first block has a cute little red **Chinese temple**. In the next block, you will see a plain almost unnoticeable **Hindu Temple**. It is very unimpressive from the outside, but rather quaint on the inside and colourfully decorated.

Three shops after the Hindu temple is **Masjid Kampong Kling**, a typical Sumatran-shaped mosque with its square shape and three-tier roof; yet offering a curious blending of styles; the form, Indonesian; the roof surfaces and hip adornments, Chinese; the baton atop the mosque and the decorations atop the entrance arch, Hindu.

Beyond the mosque — around the bend on Jalan Tokong is the old, well-known and beautiful **Cheng Hoon Teng Temple**.



CHENG HOON TENG TEMPLE.

Cheng Hoon Teng Chinese Buddhist Temple

It is the oldest Chinese temple in Malaysia and probably the most beautiful structure in Malacca. The symmetry of its form, the grace of its lines, its brilliant colours and numerous vivid decorations, the figurines on the roof of the gate and the main temple's outer hall, the statues inside the main temple and the rock garden with its carvings are all worth seeing.

The Indian Temple (The Sri Poy-yatha Vinayagar Moorthi Temple)

This temple, in Jalan Tukang Emas, is believed to be the oldest

temple in use in Malaysia. It is dedicated to the elephant-headed God Vinayagar also known as Pillaiyar and Lord Ganesa. He is widely worshipped by the Hindus as the one who grants all boons.

This temple was erected in 1781 by the Indian Community on land granted by the Dutch.

The architecture corresponds to that of 17th century India with a local touch.

If you wish to see another Sumatran-style mosque, much like the Kampong Kling Mosque, turn right from Jalan Tokong on to Jalan Portugis. Then right again at the

next junction, to Jalan Masjid. Follow this road, a short one, to its end at Jalan Kampong Hulu. To the left is Masjid Kampong Hulu. To return to downtown or to the the Tourist Centre, turn right on to Jalan Kampong Hulu, which curves leftward a bit and becomes Jalan Kampong Pantai. Follow this street to the river, cross the bridge, and you are on Jalan Laksamana. The red clock tower and Tourist Centre are to your far right.

If you choose not to see Kampong Hulu Mosque, but to return to the Tourist Centre, simply retrace your steps back to the river on Jalan Tokong/Jalan Tukang Emas. Turn right at the end of the street, go one block, then turn left and cross the bridge. The Tourist Centre is to your immediate right.

c) Jalan Ujong Pasir Area

Old Traditional Malacca-Style Houses.

These are seldom mentioned as tourist attractions, but they should be. They are both attractive and interesting with their steeply, pitched roofs, low-roof verandahs, and "anjongs" or "pre-verandah porches". The customs, too are interesting. In old houses, the floor

level of the main part of the house is highest; that of the verandah is lower, and that of the "anjong" is lowest of all.

Many houses have beautiful tiled stairways. Others have attractive and interesting adornments on their roof ridges. Some have intricately carved gables, which usually are louvres.

The best places to find old Malacca-style houses are along Jalan Bandar Hilir and its continuation, Jalan Ujong Pasir. Beyond the Chinese temple on Jalan Bandar Hilir, you will pass Masjid Bandar Hilir (a modernized version of a Malacca house). Bandar Hilir is just opposite an ESSO Service Station on the left at Lorong Tiga. Right after the masjid (on the right) are two very attractive, tile-roof, original-style houses. The odd, almost Chinese-like ornaments on the roof ridges, and the stairs are commendable. Beyond these are two more old-style houses, less attractive, but still authentic.

When Jalan Bandar Hilir continues into Jalan Ujong Pasir, you will see many authentic rural Malacca-style houses all the way to the Portuguese Settlement turn-off.

The House at Kampung Bukit Godek

If you want to see a 60-year old Malay-style house which has attracted national attention, then take a bus to Kampung Bukit Godek, Semabok four miles on the Malacca/Kuala Lumpur trunk road.

The house belongs to Encik Buang bin Hitam.

The house has attracted the attention of local and other historians because it is one of few left incorporating the style and carvings of Malacca Malays.

Like other traditional Malay houses, this one has one room only. Its value lies in the many wood motifs found on the walls and verandah door.

The verandah has 12 French windows. Almost three-quarters of the upper portion of each window has louveres, while the lower portion carries mountain scorpion motifs.

The outer front wall of the verandah has similar designs. A major part of the wall also has perforated carvings.

A small part of the outer back wall of the verandah is carved with bitter gourd flower motifs (*bunga ketola*).

The verandah doors are divided into three parts, each bearing various versions of the mountain scorpion motifs.

On each middle portion of the doors is a mirror. Abstract carvings are found on the eaves. On other parts of the verandah are leaf motifs.

The house and carvings were the work of two craftsmen known as Encik Tahir and Encik Madur (both now dead). The house was built around 1914.

Seraya wood was used and the house is still structurally sound although some carvings have been damaged.

Museum sources say Encik Buang's house is an example of traditional Malacca Malay dwellings. All the carvings are of motifs distinctly **Malaccan**.

St. John's Hill/Fort

St. John's Fort lies on a little hill. St. John's hill is close to Bukit China, to the east of Malacca. (Take a bus marked "Ujong Pasir" and tell the conductor to drop you there).

It was built as a private chapel by the Portuguese. The Achinese captured the hill during their attack in 1628 and from here bombarded the Franciscan Hanasbug on Bukit

China. Finally they destroyed the chapel itself.

The Dutch rebuilt it in the late 18th century to guard the sea-front but it was destroyed by the British later. The ruins are still there, visible from the road. There is a blue water tower occupying the top today and as you are driving to Malacca from Singapore, you can spot it on your left.

On 24th June, the Feast Day of St. John the Baptist, Mass used to be celebrated here. In the Portuguese settlement on the sea-front close by, the people still observe the custom in their homes. It is easily accessible from the road. You can get a good view of the town from here.

The Portuguese Settlement

The Portuguese Community in Malacca is a small community of simple souls who still measure time by the changing tide, and who like to strum guitars under star-filled skies while singing softly of love and life and the way things were. They still speak the Portuguese patois and regard Portugal as their motherland. This community sprang up in 1511, during the Portuguese rule of Malacca.

The present Portuguese Settlement was founded in 1930. There

are about 1,200 of them, poor but proud people. They are devout Catholics and belong to the Church of St. Peter which is under the jurisdiction of Macao. They are basically fishermen and celebrate St. Peter's Day (in June) with great festivity. The Parish Priest blesses their decorated fishing vessels. There is much sporting at sea, singing and dancing with a Portuguese flavour. Almost everyone is dressed in gay costumes reminiscent of old Portugal.

So primitive are most of these fishermen's lives, says a leading Catholic Priest, that many of them never wear watches. "Time as we know it has little meaning for them," he observes. "They run their lives by the changing tide, not the ticking clock!"

On the whole, the Portuguese Eurasians in Malacca are a very friendly people who like to meet, talk and entertain foreign tourists in their own special, humble way.

Jalan Bukit China Area The Sultan's Well

This well is also known as the "Perigi Rajah" and Sam Poh's well.

It is situated at the foot of Bukit China and is reputed to be the oldest well in Malaysia. It is enclosed by strong walls with gun

embrasures for eight cannons with a guard house, erected by the Dutch to prevent its seizure by enemies in times of war. It is quite intact today. The well never even dries up and the purity of its water has been tested and proven. Both legend and fact envelops this well.

It was ordered to be constructed by Princess Hang Lim Poh who was sent with her retinue as a royal gift to Sultan Mansur Shah (1459 – 1477) and to whom the Sultan gave Bukit China as residence.

Admiral Cheng Ho, the famous traveller-cum-ambassador of the Ming Dynasty visited Malacca. It is believed that after he had drunk from the well, the water had attained its purity. To the Chinese, he is Sam Poh Cheng or the Sam Poh Kong, and it is even believed today that his spirit guards over the well. History shows that his visit was well before the arrival of the Princess to Malacca!

In 1551, the Javanese poisoned the well during the siege of Malacca and many died (according to Portuguese historian de Conto). In the 17th century, the Dutch built a mini-fort around it and guarded it, as it was the purest water obtainable and supplied the needs of the city. Many Dutch administrators have referred to this well in their

writings.

Legend says that whoever drinks from the well will surely return to Malacca. Visitors throw coins today to make a wish.

There is a small temple close by erected by Captain China Chua Su Cheong in 1795 to the memory of Admiral Cheng Ho, whose statue adorns the altar.

It is easily approached from the town centre (Tourist Bureau) via Jalan Laksamana and Jalan Temenggong.

Bukit China (Chinese Well)

Bukit China lies to the east of Malacca Town just outside the town centre, rising just behind the Sultan's Well. It was a gift to Princess Hang Li Poh and her retinue of five hundred as residence; by Sultan Mansur Shah. The Princess was the daughter of the Ming Emperor who sent her as a bride to the Sultan when his Ambassador Tun Parapati Puti presented his credentials at the Court of Peking in the 13th century.

Bukit Gedong (Godown Hill) and Bukit Tempurong (Coconut-Shell Hill – being as symmetrical as the half of an overturned coconut shell) are its sister hills. To

gether they are said to form the largest single burial hill outside of China, covering an area well over hundred and fifty acres. The graves of prominent Chinese citizens of yesteryears are still intact. Li Kup, the founder of Cheng Hoon Temple, is buried here. It was he who donated Bukit China hill to the Chinese community around 1650. Bukit China is the site of the oldest Chinese relics in South East Asia.

A Franciscan Monastery was built on Bukit China in 1581 but in 1629 the Achinese destroyed it during a siege. Though rebuilt, it

was destroyed by the Dutch in 1641. Bukit China is referred to as "Mount of St. Francis" in the Portuguese annals.

The Malacca Historical Society unearthed the foundations of the monastery in 1949.

Today, it is a bare hill dotted with graves. The site becomes alive and colourful on Chinese All Souls' Day or Cheng Beng Festival Day which falls on the third moon of the Chinese calendar.

It is a common sight every year to see thousands of Chinese gathering in Bukit China to pay respects to their great ancestors.

FALCON TRAVEL SERVICE

Air, Sea & Land Travel & Tour Service
53, Lorong Bukit China, P.O. Box 316,
Malacca, Malaysia.

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EDDIE FASHIONS

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Jalan Bendahara, Malacca.

Malacca.

Tel: 28268; 28269.

Boutique



St. John's Fort

e) Jalan Pengkalan Area

St. Peter's Church

This church is the Church of the Portuguese Mission and is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Macao. It was built around 1710;

The architecture resembles that of churches in Portuguese Goa and Macao – a mixture of East and West.

On Good Friday, thousands from all over Malaysia gather at the Church to take part in the candle-light procession. The life-size statues of Christ and the Holy Mary are taken around the church.

Kampong Morten

Kampong Morten lies to the left where Bunga Raya Road joins Pengkalan Rama Road.

It is a tongue of land enclosed by the "U" bend of the 'lazy' Malacca River. There is a quaint-wooden bridge linking Jalan Bunga Raya to Kampong Morten. A tiny lighthouse is here lit by the chief occupant of this area. It is said to be the last landing spot for seafaring craft in the days of yore. An aged retired Malay interpreter of the Courts, who remembers much of British Malacca, resides here with his family of three generations. There is a mixture of modern and traditional Malay houses here.



St. Peter's Church, Malacca.

HOTEL LIST

MALACCA

NAME/ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	NO. OF ROOMS/RATES*
1. Cathay Hotel 100 104, Jalan Munshi Abdullah.	06-23744	26 rooms From \$7.35 — \$16.80
2. Federal Hotel, 60B, Jalan Bendahara.	06-22161	15 rooms From \$9.45— \$21
3. Majestic Hotel, 1881, Jalan Bunga Raya	06-22455	20 rooms From \$21— \$25
4. Malacca Hotel, 27 A, Jalan Munshi Abdullah.	06-22499	20 rooms From \$10.50 — \$16.80
5. Ng Fook Hotel, 154 HI Jalan Bunga Raya.	06-28055	35 rooms From \$12—\$24
6. Straits Travel Inn, 37, Jalan Bandar Hilir	06-21211	45 rooms From \$42—\$90
7. Palace Hotel, 201 Jalan Munshi Abdullah.	06-25355	48 rooms From \$32—\$40
8. Regal Hotel, 66, Jalan Munshi Abdullah.	06-22433	31 rooms From \$24— \$42
9. Sea View Hotel, 4th Mile Klebang Besar.	06-22436	12 rooms From \$16—\$20
10. Shah's Beach Motel, 6½ Mile-Tanjong Kling.	06-26222	50 chalets From \$35—\$55
11. Valiant Hotel, 41B Jalan Bendahara	06-22323 06-22799	35 rooms From \$14— \$24
12. Sentosa Hotel 91, Jalan Bachang	06-28325	30 rooms From \$35— \$46
13. Lotus Inn 2846 Jalan Semabok	06-27011	27 rooms From \$25 — \$35

HITCH-HIKING IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA III



MALACCA TO MERSING

The next stage of your journey through Malaysia is from the historic town of Malacca on the Straits of Malacca to the fishing town of Mersing on the South China Sea.

Mersing could be reached from Malacca in one of the following ways:

- 1) Malacca to Muar, Batu Pahat, Ayer Hitam, Kluang and Mersing.
- 2) Malacca to Muar, Yong Peng, Ayer Hitam, Kluang and Mersing.
- 3) Malacca to Jasin, Tangkak, Segamat, Labis, Yong Peng, Ayer Hitam, Kluang and Mersing.

mat, Labis, Yong Peng, Ayer Hitam, Kluang and Mersing.

Of the above the first route is the most colourful.

Whilst it is possible to reach Mersing from Malacca in a single day, it is suggested that you spend two days on this stage of your journey.

If you have time to spare, you could proceed to Johore Bahru by bus, taxi, or train from Kluang, spend a day there and then go to Mersing through Kota Tinggi.

All the towns above are interconnected by buses and taxis.



GETTING ABOUT IN THE SOUTH



A Typical Malacca-Style House on the Malacca-Muar Road.

Picturesque rural villages with old traditional Malacca-style houses could be seen on the road from Malacca to Muar. Three Sumatran-style mosques, two of which are on the right side of the road and the other on the left could be seen on the way. You can see two old Javanese-style mosques on the way from Muar to Batu Pahat and another one on the way from Batu Pahat to Kluang.

MALACCA to MUAR

Bus — "M.O.S. Ltd. "No 2, labelled "Muar"

Times of Departure — From 6.00 am. to 6.00 pm, a bus every 30 minutes.

Duration of Trip — 1 hour

Fare — \$ 1.00

MUAR

Muar is the second largest town in the state of Johore. You could spend an hour here walking through the main streets of the town and then on the road parallel to the river till you reach the Rest House. The Rest House is one of the most modern in Johore state and the view of the river mouth as you sip tea in its spacious res-

taurant is most beautiful.

MUAR to BATU PAHAT

Bus — "Lian Hoe Omnibus Co." No. 18, labelled "Batu Pahat." Times of Departure — From 7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., a bus every 30 minutes. This also goes for buses leaving Batu Pahat for Muar. There is an early bus at 6.10 a.m. Duration of Trip — 1½ hours. Fare — \$1.00

The bus station is situated beside the river near the centre of the town.

BATU PAHAT

Batu Pahat with its many bars, restaurants and night clubs is nicknamed the "playground of tired Singaporeans." It is practically impossible to get a room in a hotel or the Rest House on a Saturday night when thousands of Singaporeans make a bee-line to Batu Pahat to escape the pollution and crowded city life. When in Batu Pahat make a visit to one of the town's "Kopek Korek" which is unique only to Batu Pahat. "Kopek Korek" is a simple coffee shop where for a 25 cents cup of tea, you could have a beautiful waitress in attendance. There is no cover charge and you could spend all the time in the world sipping your cup of tea.

Batu Pahat is characteristically a Chinese Town. The Chinese cui-

sine attracts Peninsular and Singapore Chinese here and other Chinese food lovers.

BATU PAHAT to KLUANG via AYER HITAM

Bus — "Johore Motor Bus Co." (J.M.B.C.) No. 56, labelled "Ayer Hitam-Kluang" Times of Departure — From 6.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., a bus every 20 minutes. The same goes for buses leaving Kluang for Batu Pahat.

Duration of Trip — One hour to Ayer Hitam, Thirty minutes to Kluang. Fare: — \$1.00

AYER HITAM

Ayer Hitam is a stop-over for most motorists after their long drive north from Johore or south from Segamat. There are many restaurants selling good, cheap food. If you want to taste a variety of Malaysian fruits, then Ayer Hitam is the place. You can see colourful stalls displaying local fruits especially pineapples to visitors.

THE AW POTTERY

A forty cent ride on any south bound bus from Ayer Hitam will bring you to the Aw Pottery at Kampong Macap.

The Aw Pottery is the only one of its kind in South East Asia and has a very interesting history.

The history of the Aw pottery



Every Piece of Pottery is Hand-Made

goes back to more than a century ago when the first Aw became a well-known ceramic artist in China. The family secret and experiences then brought down through 4 generations to a young Aw named Eng Kwang who carried his potter wheel acrossed the ocean to S.E. Asia and settled in Kampung Macap half way between Ayer Hitam and Simpang Rengam.

Today, the Aw pottery studio is run by both the 4th and 5th generations having about 100 craftsmen and apprentices. The Aw Pottery is world recognised as the representation of Malaysian pottery for its distinctive design and glazes and the skilful craftsmanship.

The Aws obtained the clay from their own clay pits and make the glazes with their family secret formula. Every piece of Aw pottery is carefully hand-made throughout the process and every piece is individual as a piece of art.

The same Kicking Wheel in the Aw pottery studio was used in China for more than a thousand years. You can see skilful potters demonstrate their magic hands.

After seeing the Aw Pottery you could take another bus to Simpang Rengam and a dollar ride by another bus will bring you to Kluang.

Kluang

Kluang is cool, neat, pleasant and clean. It is noted for its timber, textile and other industries. Accommodation and food is cheap at the Merdeka Hotel or the Rest House, both of which are situated on the road to Simpang Renggam. You pass through luscious green oil palm and rubber plantations as you travel here.

KLUANG to MERSING

Bus - "Mersing Omnibus Co." No. 100, labelled "Mersing"

Times of Departure - 7.00 a.m., 8.15 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 4.45 p.m. This also goes for buses leaving for Kluang.

Duration of Trip - 2 hours.

Fare - \$2.00

Points of Interest

Mersing is most important as a stepping stone to the nearby beaches and islands.

The Beaches

There are three popular beaches within ten miles of Mersing, and a fourth about 30 miles away to the north. They are:

Sri Pantai about four miles away.

on the way to Johore Bahru.

Ayer Papan six miles to the north-east.

Tanjung Sekakap eight miles away - four miles beyond Sri Pantai

Penyabong thirty miles north of Mersing on the road to Endau.

The Nearby Islands

There are several islands off the coast, anywhere from 8 to 42 miles away. Most of them are inhabited; some are not. Only two have accommodation for visitors. The most popular islands are Tioman, Rawa, Babi Tengah, Babi Besar, Babi Hujung, Aur and Pemanggil.

What you do in Pulau Tioman?

The most popular activity is deep-sea fishing, which is good and is only a mile away. The most plentiful fish are "Kachi", "Merah", "Belang" and "Kerapa". Both rod-and-reel and spear fishing are possible.

Other activities are swimming, snorkeling, scuba-diving, collecting or just viewing coral (there are many live-coral beds and they have a wide variety of colours). Hunting for small game and birds is also possible. Hiking is also possible, though there are few tracks. There are several mountains, the highest being Gunung Kajong, at 3,400 feet. No equipment is available for mountain climbing, though

There are several villages scattered around the island, with the three main ones being Kampong Tekek, Nipah and Juara.

Pulau Rawa

Pulau Rawa is one of the most



Mersing to Pekan

beautiful islands in the area and is privately owned. The island is ten miles from Mersing. (see page 158)

Babi Besar (Eight miles out)

Transport – 12-passenger motor launch.

Time – 1½ hours (one way)

Cost – \$ 40.00 for one day for

return trip, \$ 60.00 return trip if you stay one or more nights.

Accommodation – You may be able to stay:

1. at one of the few Balai Rayas if the village chief allows you.
2. with a family in one of the villages. There are no supplies available.

3. Camping. You need complete equipment: shelter, bedding, stove, fuel, cooking and eating utensils, can opener, matches and a torch.

Activities

Picnicking

Snorkeling (you will have to bring your own equipment.)

Scuba Diving (you will have to bring your own equipment).

Pulau Babi Besar is mainly a nearby place for families and groups to picnic and enjoy water sports. It is mainly a one-day trip. The beach is small and there are dead coral gardens. About 50 families inhabit this island.

The other islands

Boats could be hired for visits to the other islands of Babi Tengah, Babi Ujong, Aur and Pemanggil. Time - Babi Tengah, Babi Ujong: 1½ hours.

Costs - Upwards from \$40.00 for a return trip for one day.

Accommodation - None in Babi Tengah, Babi Ujong and Aur. There is a Balai Raya in Pemanggil.

Supplies available - There are none in Babi Tengah. There is some fresh-water in Babi Ujong. You can buy some canned food at Aur and Pemanggil.

Activities you can be involved in

At Babi Tengah, there is very

good swimming, scuba diving and snorkeling. At Babi Ujong, there is good swimming, scuba diving, snorkeling and coral beds. At Aur, there is good fishing and average water sports. At Pemanggil, there is good fishing and water sports. Both Aur and Pemanggil have lobster trolling.

No equipment is available at Babi Tengah, Babi Ujong, Aur and Pemanggil.

Both Babi Ujong and Babi Tengah are inhabited and they are popular for this reason. Aur and Pemanggil are uninhabited. They are popular with tourists as a camping ground. You will have to bring your own equipment and supplies for this purpose.

MERSING-ENDAU-KUALA ROMPIN-NENASI-PEKAN

Scenery.

The scenery from Mersing to Endau is almost entirely mature secondary jungle (jungle reserve) suitable for mild jungle bashing. The journey from Endau to Kuala Rompin encompasses mainly farms or cultivated areas and very small villages. From Kuala Rompin to Nenasi, farms and a forest reserve are dominant, and similar scenery is seen from Nenasi to Pekan.

MERSING to ENDAU

Bus - "Mersing Omnibus Co" labelled "Endau"

Times of Departure - From

7:00 am to 7:00 pm, a bus every hour.

Duration of Trip - 45 minutes.

Fare - 80 cents

Scenery

There is nothing to see or do in **Endau**, but you can use it as a base for cruises or fishing, or even hiking or camping for hunting. Large motor launches - those that carry about ten persons with not too much discomfort, plus an equivalent volume of light cargo, can go about 70 miles up river. The last kampong, **Kampong Patah**, is about 80 miles up-river; **Kampong Punan**, a fairly large village, is about 60 miles away. Thus, a launch could take you to Punan or ten miles beyond. At this point, the current changes (due to rapids) and you need a smaller boat: a sampan or a very small (three-or-four man) motorboat.

After **Kampong Patah**, there are no villages; there is only jungle - mostly primary, and about five or six kampongs of *Jakun* and *Orang Asli*. The best source of information for up-river trips is the local police. A few people have boats they hire out and arrangements to use smaller craft after **Kampong Punan** - if you do not take your own - could be made through local *orang asli* who often ply the river.

It takes about 7½ hours to get to **Kampong Punan** from **Endau**, and the return trip takes 5½ hours. The rental is \$70.00 for the boat,

\$2.00 per person for food. (For more of **Endau** see page 159).

ENDAU to KUALA ROMPIN

Transport and Costs

Bus - "Mara" bus called "Ikatan Setia" labelled "Rompin".

Times of Departure - **Endau** to **Rompin**: 6.00 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 8.05 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 9.50 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.20 p.m., 1.40 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 4.30 pm, 6.00 pm.

Duration of Trip - 1 hour.

Fare - 80 cents.

Kuala Rompin

There is nothing to do or see here. There are also no boats available for river trips here. However, people who have a Land-rover or jeep (which cannot be rented here) and wish to explore the interior could drive from **Kuala Rompin** to **Iban** (60 miles), then from **Iban** to **Kampong Aur** (an *orang asli* village-Semai, where they still have one or two longhouses, 15 miles from **Iban**). You can borrow or rent a sampan for further exploration. You will have full camping equipment, but some food can be purchased at **Kampong Aur**.

KUALA ROMPIN to NENASI

Bus - "Mara" bus called "Ikatan Setia" labelled "Nenasi".

Times of Departure - **Nenasi** for **Rompin**: 7.00 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 4.15 p.m.

Rompin for **Nenasi**: 8.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.15 p.m.,

2.45 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m.
Fare - \$1.25

You can go directly by express bus from **Kuala Rompin** to **Kuantan** or to **Johore Bahru**. The fare is \$3.20

Nenasi

This is another place you go through rather than go to. However, if you are in a group, you can hire a motor launch to go up the **Nenasi**, **Bebar**, and **Serai** rivers to **Ulu Serai**. They almost certainly would be able to put you up at **Kampung Ulu Serai**, an orang asli village. It would take about 8 hours from **Nenasi** to **Ulu Serai**. The cost would be about \$50.00 for the boat, plus food.

NENASI to PEKAN

Transport and Costs

Bus - "Bee Huat Bas, Bhd." labelled "Pekan-Nenasi", No. 32
Times of Departure - From
for Pekan: 7.30 a.m., 9.15 a.m.,
11.30 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 2.45 p.m.,
4.00 p.m.

Pekan for Nenasi: 7.30 a.m.,
8.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 11.30 p.m.,
1.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m.

Duration of Trip - 45 minutes

Fare - \$1.35

Pekan

This royal town is reminiscent of her bygone days. It is the home of the Sultan of Pahang and abounds with cottage industries. The old shops where many products were handmade have given way to shops that sell consumer goods. The old man, famed for producing the "kris" is dead.

The very new modern palace of the Sultan of Pahang (the Istana Abu Bakar) is attractive. This istana is at the edge of town on the main road to **Batu Balik** and **Kuantan**. There is a road sign directing you to the istana.

Another ultra-modern home which belongs to the Sultan's Son, is an interesting, exaggerated present-day version of the simple old-style houses of both Malay-Minangkabau and Malaccan houses. This is situated across the river, just at the end of the bridge, to the left, on the way to **Kuala Pahang** or **Kuantan**.

Kuala Pahang

This riverine village lies across the river and is at land's end. It is a fishing village and quite like most fishing villages, only much less unattractive.

Boat-travel up the Pahang River is largely non-existent because of the presence of roads that run parallel to the river (43 miles along the southern bank, as far as **Kampung Melayu**).

Tasek Chini is a fine place to visit if you wish to camp and like good fishing. **Tasek Chini** is actually a series of thirteen swamps - nine main ones, all of which are connected by slender, marshy waterways. The "lake" has many varieties of fish and a good number of crocodiles. "Ikan sebaran" and "Ikan tengelan" are the two favourite types of fish caught in **Tasek Chini**.

The easiest way to Tasek Chini is by car or bus. You can get the local bus at Pekan that is labelled "Mempelas" or "Kampong Melayu". Pekan to Mempelas is 38 miles. You can drive to Kampong Mempelas, along the Batu Balik road that parallels the Pahang River in the south. At the edge of Mempelas, just before a coffee shop, there is a road that branches off to the left; this is the road to Bukit Iban. Further on, the road to Bukit Iban divides. The road to the right — a private lateritic road — leads



Pekan to Kuantan

toward Tasek Chini, but ends after 5 miles. Along this road are scattered houses, and fair-weather logging roads going off to the right. One of the logging trails, 1½ miles

away, goes to the lake. You will need a Land-Rover or a jeep only after you have turned off the private road into the logging road.

A trip to Tasek Chini is not meant to be a one-day journey. This is not a resort or a sight-seeing area; it is a camping and fishing area. The best season is from May to August. You will need full camping equipment; shelter, a stove or burner, cooking utensils, containers to store your boiled lake water in, table service and food — though you will be able to get tapioca and fruit from the orang asli who live on the lake's edge in various places. You may be able to hire or borrow a sampan from them.

A final place of interest is Kampong Pulau Keladi, about three miles out of Pekan on the Batu Balik road, past the Kuantan-road turn-off. To get there, you will have to take a local bus labelled "Mempelas" or "Kampong Melayu". The fare is 15 cents only. The point of interest here is silk being woven into sarong. The process is intricate; the looms are curious. The final product is a fairly heavy, durable, striped colourful sarong, marked at \$ 30.00 each. It is easy to arrive at this spot — ask the bus to stop at the place where the signboard "Pahang Silk Weaving Centre/Pusat Tenunan Sutra Pahang" is.

PEKAN to KUANTAN

The scenery from Pekan to Kuantan, is mainly scrub bush, burnt forest clearings, replanted agricultural areas and beautiful kam-pungs.

Transport and Costs.

Bus - "Bee Huat Bus" labelled "Kuantan-Pekan", No. 31.

Times of Departure - From 7.00 a.m., to 5.10 p.m., a bus every 60 minutes.

Duration of Trip - 50-60 minutes.

Fare - \$ 1.25 (a return ticket \$1.60 - good for 10 days).

KUANTAN

Kuantan, the capital of the State of Pahang is fast becoming the favourite seaside resort of West Malaysia. The South China Sea off her shores is ideal for swimming, skin-diving, boating and fishing. The beaches are clean and picturesque.

Places of Interest

Telok Chempedak Beach (three miles north of Kuantan town). This beach is pretty. Swimming in the South China Sea can be enjoyed. But beginners are advised to keep away from those areas around the rocks, and there are many big, ugly rocks.

Taman Teruntum (Wild Park) is a small, hilly forest reserve about 1½ miles from Kuantan town. This is strictly for amateur botanists and easily satisfied but incurable "bush walkers". There is a track

(through the reserve (a small, sparse jungle of small to medium-size trees and bushes) over the hill to the seaside at **Telok Chempedak** or to the seaside around this point. The track is at the far end of **Jalan Golf** - past **Golf Club** and **Telok Chempedak Rest House**, and beyond the wire fence. It offers only a fair bush walk, and is barely worthwhile.

To get there, turn right at junction of **Jalan Telok Chempedak** and **Jalan Golf**, after the golf course, **Beserah**

This is a large seaside and fishing village with a long beach; several inlet-like small rivers; and a variety of houses and shacks, old and new, including two or three old **Patani/Kelantan-style** houses. It is six miles north of Kuantan.

Activities of interest

Village crafts (Cottage industries) These are common in Kuantan and its environs. **Pandanus leaf-weaving** of mats, hats, handbags etc. **Dolls** in traditional Malay clothing are made at **Kampung Balok**. **Ornaments** are made from **seashells**. Examples are:- artificial trees, plants and animals as well as brooches and necklaces. These are made in **Sungei Karang Darat**. **Batek printing and dyeing** is at **Beserah Pantai**. These are intricate processes and rather interesting to watch. **Driftwood decorations** - model Malay houses and boats, large tops (the kind made for sports) are also made at **Beserah Pantai**. **Silver working**

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Dried Fish being cured near Kuantan

is at Jalan Besar in Kuantan town beneath the Hotel Pahang building. Brocade weaving is found in Jalan Selamat off Jalan Telok Sisek. Foreign silk and gold thread are weaved by the same old looms to produce brocade materials for our national costume, as was used in the olden days to make sarongs out of locally planted cotton.

The Tourist Bureau gift shop (adjoining the Tourist Bureau, on Jalan Tanah Putih which becomes Jalan Besar at the south-east end of town, toward Pekan), has many samples of the items mentioned above — plus others. Such items

including Aborigine carvings can also be bought at various villages between Beserah and Chendor, northward.

Marlin Fishing This is an international sport to be enjoyed in the China Sea. The best months for this sport are January, February, September and October.

Crabbing and Fishing in the Kuantan River Boating, fishing and crabbing in the Kuantan river is fun. Visitors with children take this as a special outing. Bait and equipment will be provided.

Boating to a fishing village Enjoy

boating in a villager's boat and visit the fishing village of Tanjung Lumpur. Do wander around this village and see how the fishermen and their families live!

Squid Fishing A squid squeeks when caught. Squid fishing by gas-lamp at night can be enjoyed here. The best months are June and July.



Women in a fishing village near Kuantan help to draw a net to the shore.

BLUE MARLIN

Balok fishermen have often caught Blue Marlin on their normal fishing expedition. Their boats are not insured. However, if you would not mind taking the risk, you may hire their boats which are not very comfortable.

BROWN SUGAR

Look out for the man who climbs the coconut trees at Balok. This small village industry run on very primitive method, is found in many villages. Juice, taken out from the stalk of the coconut

flowers, is boiled together with chips of the bark of the 'Chengai' trees and poured into moulds. Big pieces of brown sugar are used to sweeten deserts and cakes or can simply be eaten.

FLICKERING TREES

The trees that line the banks of the Balok River flicker with millions of fire-flies; as if mother nature so wishes us to admire her Christmas trees! Children will enjoy boating up this river.

TAPIR WATCHING

Tapir is protected by the law

of this country. They are rare and elusive. They are known to have made frequent visits to the plantation behind the Pengorak village.

RODAT

The fishermen of **Beserah** are proud of their folk dance in which hand movements are greatly emphasised. The dances depict the movement of the various fish in the sea and the efforts of fishermen to trap them.

FISHING VILLAGE OF BESERAH

Visitors admire the quaint beauty of this village. To cater for visitors who care to see life in a fishing village, the State Government has built a Halting Bungalow with three rooms (furnished) overlooking the China Sea. See the fishermen returning with their catch!

ISLAND IN MINIATURE

Pulau Ular is the island miniaturised by nature. It is an ideal place for picnics and to get away from it all. Unique rock-crabs live here! Skindiving may be enjoyed around this island in April, May, August and September.

Cultural Shows and Events

1. Shadow puppet show — "Wayang Kulit" at **Cherating**.
2. Chongkok, a game played by young ladies at **Cherating**.
3. Silat, the Malay art of self-

defence at **Kampong Balok**.

4. Sepak Raga, played in traditional at **Kampong Balok**.
5. Rodat Dance at **Kampong Sungai Ular** and **Beserah**.
6. Top-spinning with huge tops at **Beserah**.
7. Other traditional dances, plays, shows and celebrations, are performed from time to time at various villages but no dates are given.

SPECIAL EVENTS

1. Egg-laying on the beach by various species of large sea turtles. The period is from May to September. The best months are however, June, July and August. September is not a good month. The best place to watch this event is at **Rantau Abang**, which is 13 miles north of **Kuala Dungun**, 100 miles north of **Kuantan**; and 35 miles south of **Kuala Trengganu**. There are eight species of turtles at **Chendor**. The biggest is the **Kambar**, 8 — 12 feet in length. The smallest is the **Tuntong**, 2 feet, the common one is **Agar**, 3 — 5 feet.
2. **COCONUT PLUCKING** — by baboons (a specie of monkeys) who are trained to climb the trees and pluck coconuts at **Kampong Sungei Darat**. This usually requires no advance arrangements. Many visitors are highly interested in this event.

Kampung Sungai Karang Pantai is also popular with young travellers. Many of them rent prefabricated houses on the beach.

Activities in which you can be involved in

KUANTAN and ENVIRONS

Swimming

Telok Chempedak is a long, slightly recessed beach, three miles from town. Other than debris left by the tides and people, the beach remains pretty. The waves are low to high, depending on the season. There is no barrier reef, but the undertow is slight. Body surfing and board surfing are sometimes possible, depending on the season. Swimming is fairly good, but not outstanding.

The coast from north of Besaroh to Kampong Balok is mostly beach with several kampongs interspersed. It is about nine miles north of Kuantan. Swimming is also not outstanding here. However, there are still patches of beautiful beach here and there.

The Beach of Whispering Love (Pantai Chinta Berbisik) has good swimming, but the sand is somewhat coarse and dirty. Its best feature is privacy. The nearest village, Balok, is four miles south.

Chendor Beach, thirty miles north of Kuantan, stretches for about five miles. On both sides of Chendor village are some nice, fine sand, better and cleaner than that

of Telok Chempedak. The quality of swimming is about the same as at Telok Chempedak. The waves are low to high, depending on the season. The sea is very calm from April to August. There is also privacy here, and you can have picnics near Chendor village. The Chendor Motel has dormitories, private rooms and chalets. There is a Youth Motel for 25 boys and 25 girls, 2 miles from Pulau Chempedak, on Jalan Tengku Muhammad. Cost: \$ 1.00 a night for members and \$2.00 a night for non-members. Swimming (beaches, waves, tides etc.) and camping in Pahang is considered to be good by the inhabitants. This is from five miles south of Kemaman to Cherating and from Titik (twenty four miles north of Kuantan) to Tanjung Gelang. The latter includes Chendor, Titik and Kampong Sungai Ular.

Sungai Ular (twenty-two miles north of Kuantan) has a good, but expensive hotel. There is also very good swimming at Titik, a very clean beach, few waves and a very good, not too highly priced motel — "Titik Inn".

See Page 161

The Manager can arrange river trips and hunting expeditions.

Fishing

Crabbing and Squid fishing is on Kuantan River. Marlin fishing is at Balok. One day's notice is necessary. Arrangements are made directly with the boat owners/operators, bait is usually provided.

Picnicking

Pulau Ular is good because swimming is safe and a suitable place for children.



The "Beach of Whispering Love" near Pulau Ular.

The "Beach of Whispering Love" at Chendor Beach is good especially for privacy, but it has no facilities.

Camping

This can be done on all the above mentioned beaches.

Places of interest

Charah Cave is nineteen miles west

of Kuantan on the Lembeng Road. It is a large cave where a Buddhist monk has hand-carved a thirty-foot long "reclining Buddha" statue.

The open-cast tin mines at Sungai Lembing is about 3,000 feet deep. It is one of only two tin mines of this sort in the world, and the deepest. There is a road from Sungai Lembing to Kuantan.

KUANTAN — KEMAMAN — KUALA DUNGUN — KUALA TRENGGANU.

As you leave Kuantan and travel northwards you will be getting closer to the soul of Malaysia. You will see little or no industries but beautiful seaside kampongs and villages which have retained their identity through the ages. The East Coast States of Kelantan and Trengganu are rich in culture, handicrafts and pastimes. It is in these states that you will come across the true leisurely Malaysian way of life. Traditional Malay dancing, top-spinning kite-flying, cock-fighting, bull-fighting and turtle-watching are common pastimes of the peoples in these two states. It is worth spending from seven to ten days in these states.

KUANTAN to KUALA TRENGGANU (135 miles north of Kuantan).

Bus — "Leng Huat Co." — Kuantan — Trengganu Express from main station on Jalan Besar.

Times of Departure — 7.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m.,
Duration of Trip — 3½ hours.

Fare — \$ 5.00 (A return ticket — \$9.00, good for one week).

KUANTAN to KEMAMAN

Transport and Costs

Bus — "Sin Hup Co." labelled "Kuantan-Kemaman", No. 27.

Times of Departure — 6.30 a.m., to 5.30 p.m., a bus every hour.

Fare — \$1.50.



Kuantan to Kuala Trengganu

Bus — "Sin Hup Co." labelled "Kemaman".

Fare — \$ 1.20.

Fishing

There is deep-sea fishing — barracuda and tuna, ten miles out at sea. There is also garupa fishing in the rivers. Boats are necessary and information can be obtained at the wharf near the Customs Office, which is itself near the bus station.

Hunting

You can hunt wild boar the whole year round and no licence is required (except for your gun). You can also hunt mousedeer and wild pigeon — all from five to ten miles inland, and there is frequent tiger hunting at Kijol.



If you can balance on its slippery back, the friendly Turtle is always willing to take you for a ride.

From Kemaman, the closest place to see the turtles is Chendor Beach, 8 miles south. There is accommodation at Chendor Village and at Kemaman.

From Kuala Dungun, you can go south 12 - 14 miles by bus or taxi to Rantau Abang. Accommodations can be obtained at Molek Inn in Dungun and Sura Camp with chalets and bungalows. Local villagers' huts can also be obtained for \$ 4.00 a night during the "turtle season". However, meals will be a problem. You can rough it out by

camping on the beach, cooking over drift wood fire and bathing by a well — a most exciting experience.

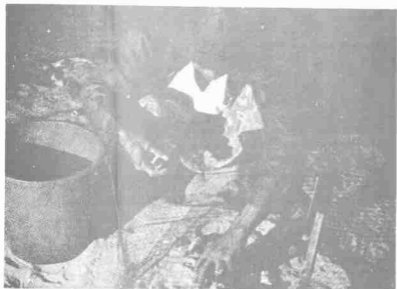
TURTLES

The beaches of Rantau Abang and Cheritor are famous for turtles, which come every year from May until early September to lay eggs on the warm sands. The turtles, are not native to the seas around Malaysia. Zoologists have proved that these turtles travel thousands of miles from their homes in the Mid-Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean to lay their eggs. Some of these turtles are reputed to be more

than a thousand years old. The turtles usually measure between six and seven feet in length. Some of the turtles, which are all females weigh about a ton each and the largest caught on the Dungun beach some years ago measured about eight feet in length and weighed more than one and a half tons. On reaching their temporary home on the sandy beaches, each turtle selects a portion of the beach to lay eggs, and this search may last up to two hours. Then scraping out a wide, foot-deep nest with her forward flaps, the turtle starts scooping out the sand to make a deep tunnel in which to lay her eggs. Within

five or ten minutes she lays more than a hundred eggs and covers the eggs with a thin layer of sand. In the process of laying the eggs, the turtles groan and sigh with actual tears running down their glazed eyes. In size the eggs are slightly bigger than hens' eggs and the shells are very soft.

The Rantau Abang breeding ground is the world's largest breeding ground for turtles. Zoologists believe that there are less than a thousand pairs of giant leathery turtles in the world. The Malaysian Government has taken steps to save these giant turtles, which are said



Collector digging for turtle eggs in the sand at Rantau Abang.

to have survived from the age of Dinosaurs, from extinction. As soon as the eggs are laid, officials from the Fisheries Department collect the eggs and take them to a hatchery. The eggs are looked after by these men for about forty days, when the eggs hatch. As it is impossible to rear young leathery turtles in captivity, the young turtles are taken out in boats to the open sea and put back into the waters.

KEMAMAN to KUALA DUNGUN.

Transport and Costs

Bus — "Thong Air Bus Co." No. 27.

Times of Departure — 8.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m.

Duration of Trip — 2½ hours.

Fare — \$2.00

KUALA DUNGUN

Swimming

The best places are at Sebarang Pintasan (eight miles north), Telok Jara (nine miles north) where youth-movement huts and a tourist centre are being developed. You can also swim at Rantau Abang. Swimming is also good at Kampong Jambu Bongkak (eighteen miles north) and Merchang. There is a lot of beach between Tanjong Jara and Merchang. Pulau Kapas (eight miles off Marang, thirty-eight miles north of Kuala Dungun and twelve miles south of Kuala Trengganu) is also good. The trip takes forty minutes from Marang on a motor launch.

Skin and Scuba Diving

This can be done at Pulau Tenggol (eighteen miles off Dungun — two hours by large motor launch). This is also popular at Pulau Kapas. (eight miles off Marang and 38 miles north of Dungun) You can also collect shells, shoot fish, collect coral (there are some very good coral beds) and take underwater pictures.

Hunting

You can hunt wild boar in several places around villages, five to ten miles inland. There is also tiger-hunting at the Batu Limas-Batu Tujoh area (five miles south). You can also see or go after river crocodiles at Merchang.

Fishing

Best fishing is off Pulau Tenggol where you can have deep-sea fishing of tuna, barracuda, sharks (a lot of them). You can hire boats at Dungun. There is also good fishing off Pulau Kapas.

KUALA DUNGUN to KUALA TRENGGANU

Transport and Costs

Bus — "Trengganu Bus Co." No. 52.

Times of Departure — 7.30 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 9.55 a.m., 10.45 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 6.00 p.m.

Duration of Trip — 2½ hours.

Fare — \$2.00

KUALA TRENGGANU

(See page 80)

Points of Interest

Village Crafts (Cottage Industries)

Mengkuang weaving (hats, mats, baskets, handbags, etc., from the leaves of palm trees)

Batek printing

Songket weaving (traditional brocade weaving) – the process is long, the procedure is intricate, the looms are intriguing and the products and designs are very pretty. The process of setting up the loom and design and the weaving procedure are fascinating and definitely worth a visit.

Brass working – traditional style.

Silver working – Some products, such as plates are very pretty, but costly. The silversmith shop itself is just a display of the finished products. However, it is very interesting to be able to watch a craftsman designing or shaping silver.

Boat building – traditional style.

Where to look for the abovementioned activities:

Mengkuang weaving is done in Rusila, 8 miles south of Kuala Trengganu. The batek printing is best seen in Jalan Pantai in Kampong Tanjong area, past Jalan Kedai Hilir. It is opposite a school and just before the forty-sixth milestone to Dungun. Signs read "Batek" and "Tembaga Perusahaan dan Pengeluaran"; operated by Wan Ismail bin Haji Wan Omar. In Jalan Busu, on the part of the street that parallels the beach can be found

another batek industry. Malaysian Handicraft Centre has batek printing and wool knitting at times. It is three miles south of the town.

Songket weaving is done in several places in various kampongs away from the beach. There is one at the Dutamara Building, Akur, on the left as you face the town. This is the easiest to find and to get to. Kampong Pulau Pusa has songket weaving. The village is accessible by boat or bus. The kampong alone is worth seeing; it is very pretty.

Brass working can be found on Jalan Pantai, Kampong Ladang, at sign which bear the names of "Batek" and "Tembaga....." These belong to Wan Ismail bin Haji Wan Omar. A second shop is farther along the same street just a bit, to the right (as you walk towards Jalan Paya Bunga, away from the seaside) down a small path. There is also a batek-printing shop close to, and before, the brass workshop.

Boat-building in the old, traditional style can be seen at Pulau Duyong on the mouth of the Trengganu River. You can get a small ferry boat at the pier between the market and the post office.

Cultural shows

Dances of several types: Rodat dance (closely associated with Islam) Court dances with gamelan orchestra (of Indonesian origin), Zapin dance (Arabic origin), Mak-yong (a dance only by girls of Thai origin).

Miscellaneous shows/displays.

Kite-flying

Top-spinning (with huge tops).

Bergayong ota ota (a self-defence dance).

Silat demonstration

Shadow-puppet shows ("Wayang kulit").

Mock wedding, Malay style.

While there is no set time as to when the above activities are staged, it is possible to see one or more of the above as one travels through Trengganu during the months March to October, or during festival days and the ruler's birthday celebrations.

Miscellaneous places and sights.

Kampong Pulau Rusa is very pretty, peaceful and quiet. It is situated up-river, three miles from Kuala Trengganu. Its houses are Patani/Trengganu-styled architecture. One of them has been converted into a mosque. To get there, you can take a boat from the pier, the cost is 20 cents. You can return by bus. Seberang Takir is across the mouth of Trengganu River. Here, the residents dry and process fish in the old, traditional style. To get there, you can get a boat at the pier. The ferry pier is between the market and the post office at the north end of Kuala Trengganu.



A Silversmith near Kuala Trengganu.

Pulau Rusa, is a very pretty Malay kampong. To get there, you can make a short trip up the river. The cost of such a trip would depend on many variables: the distance covered, the time consumed, the nature and mood of the boat operator and your ability to bargain. The average price is \$3.00 an hour for the trip.

Traditional Trengganu-style houses. If you are interested in these traditional houses, you can see several of them around the centre of town and south, on the road to Kuantan, a few miles out of town. These are interesting houses and often resemble Thai houses.

River Trip, you can hire a boat for a trip around the Trengganu River mouth. You can visit Pulau Duyong where the local folks build boats in the traditional style. But you should have an elementary knowledge of the Malay language or you will not understand descriptions, explanations of the local people. You will also see the back of Chinatown hanging over the river on stilts. You can also visit Seberang Takir on this trip.

You can hire a small inboard-motor ferry which carries about fifteen passengers.

KUALA TRENGGANU and ENVIRONS

Chenering Head (on the north side) is the best around Kuala Trengganu. It is six miles south of

Kuala Trengganu and the sea is calmly sheltered.

Kuala Trengganu town has fairly good beaches and fair swimming along its eastern shore and further south. This area is known as Pantai Batu Burok. The currents and undertow are however, strong and swimming can be fatal during the monsoon season.

Batu Rakit (fifteen miles north, and off the main road) has good swimming too.

The area around Kampong Merang (twenty-five miles north after Kuala Trengganu) has some very good beaches and swimming too, especially, north of the kampong and the south side of the river. There is a natural bay here, and plans to improve the area for tourism are being developed. Kuala Kluang, six miles south of Kuala Besut (forty-five miles south of Kota Bharu and seventy north of Kuala Trengganu via the main road several miles inland), off the main road, has some good beaches and swimming on both sides, but not near the estuary. The road is bad, however. Kuala Besut is the point for two government plans to develop the area for picnicking and boating.

Fishing

At Trengganu Mati (twenty-eight miles up the Trengganu River), there is prawn and crab fishing. Otherwise, fishing in the river is only

fair at best; but there is good spear fishing off Batu Burok, at the south edge of Batu Burok at Kuala Trengganu on the east shore. Fishing boats and boatmen can be hired for off-shore fishing too.

Hunting

There are good big-game hunting areas many miles inland. The usual starting place for hunting expeditions is Kuala Brang, on the Trengganu River, twenty-three miles south-west from Kuala Trengganu by road.

Boat trips

A boat trip can be taken up-river. Kuala Brang would be a good place to hire a boat for a trip deep into the interior. The boats have inboard motors, can take fifteen to twenty passengers. Hire rates are variable and negotiable but are much more than \$ 3.00 an hour for an up-river trip from Kuala Trengganu or Kuala Brang. The variables are size of boat, river conditions and the mood of the boatman.

Hikes and Picnicking

This can be done at Sekayu where there is a nice waterfall and beautiful rock formations. To get there, turn left before Kuala Brang at Jalan Sekayu. From this junction is ten miles to Sekayu.

Nearby Islands (KAPAS, BIDONG, REDANG, PERHENTIAN KECHIL and TENGGOL).

Pulau Tenggol is located eighteen miles off Dungun. From Dungun to Pulau Tenggol a boat ride takes 2½ hours. The cost is \$40.00 per boat. Accommodation cannot be obtained here. Fishing – deep-sea in these areas is quite good twenty miles out. Swimming, skin-diving and spear-fishing is common here. Beware of sharks on the far side

Pulau Kapas is thirteen miles off Kuala Trengganu, and four miles off Marang. All boats available are diesel-powered inboard motorboats, the capacity is 12 – 15 persons. There are also good shuttle boats. The cost per boat varies from \$15 \$ 30.00. The cost also varies with type and size. Common activities here are swimming, skin-diving, picnicking and hiking. There is lovely scenery here too. There is no accommodation, and you have to carry your own food and water.

Pulau Bidong is twenty-one miles off Kuala Trengganu, ten miles off Kuala Merang and twelve miles off Batu Rakit. However, few boats are available and one costs \$ 25 – \$ 30.00 for hire. From Kuala Trengganu, it costs \$ 70.00. There is no accommodation. The common activities are swimming, skin-diving and picnics. There are coral gardens too. The scenery is also lovely here. You have to bring your own food and water

Pulau Redang is thirty miles off Kuala Trengganu, twenty-three miles off Batu Rakit and seventeen miles off Merang. The few available boats

are diesel-powered motor boats and their capacities are twelve to fifteen persons each. The cost is \$ 30.00 to \$ 40.00 and \$ 100.00 from Kuala Trengganu. The common activities here are swimming, skin-diving, picnicking, spear-fishing and taking jungle walks. There are coral gardens here too. The twin islands **Pulau Perhentian Besar** and **Kechil** are thirteen miles off Kuala-Besut. All boats available are diesel-powered motor boats. Hiring charges are \$ 50 - \$ 80.00 each. The shuttle service is \$ 2.75 if the demand is there. There is a government Rest House, but permission must be obtained from the Jerteh District

Officer. The water obtained here must be boiled. You will have to bring your food, stove, etc. You will also need a permit from the District Officer if you plan to stay.

Pulau Perhentian Besar and Kechil and Pulau Redang have beautiful scenery and many people enjoy going there just for this. Pulau Redang has streams, pretty beaches with coconut palms. Pulau Perhentian Besar and Kechil have the same scenery minus the streams.

From Kuala Trengganu you could take a bus or taxi to Kota Bahru. (See page 301). The scenery all along the four hour journey is



The Skayu Waterfalls a popular picnicking spot for tourists about thirty miles from Kuala Trengganu.



Kuala Trengganu to Kota Bharu

and you should take time out and wander into the friendly kampongs and watch such traditional pastimes as top spinning, kite flying, silver craft making, batik weaving, bull fighting and even cock fighting.

The countryside around Kota Bharu abounds in plots growing Malaysian tobacco and tobacco curing kilns and it is well worth a visit to one of these tobacco farms.

KOTA BAHRU and ENVIRONS

Points of Interest

Village Crafts

Batek-printing is at Samasa and Jalan Mustafa. To get to Samasa, go out of Jalan Kuala Krai, past Jalan Kampong Puteh. Turn right just before "Lee Motors", a big building, on to a small street; make a second right turn and follow the lane to the end.

To get to the shops at Jalan Mustafa: cross Keladi River at Jalan Makaf Mak Zainab. Turn right at the first street after the bridge. Follow this street past the first junction, after which you will see the shops on the right side of the lane.

Songket weaving is at Sengkat. Take a No. 9 or No. 10 bus to Kampong China. Get off where Jalan Kampong China junctions with the road on the left side, and you will see a number of village crafts such as batik printing and songket weaving.

beautiful. You could see fishermen pushing their boats out to the sea or farmers curing tobacco leaves. You could also see beautiful kampung maidens displaying the produce of their land in the village markets.

KOTA BAHARU

Kota Bharu is the capital of the state of Kelantan. It is noted for its filigreed silver, batik and songket weaving.

One of the most fascinating pasar malams (night markets) in Malaysia can be found in Kota Bharu. Sacks of grain, baskets of fruits and spices, varieties of rice, fish and fowl — all contribute to the pot-pourri of odours which will linger in your memory long after you have left. There are a large number of shops and stalls which carry a variety of Kelantan silver filigree not found elsewhere and at prices well below those of most tourist shops.

Malaysian culture may well have originated in the state of Kelantan



The mosque at Kampong Laut on the bank of the Kelantan River and two miles from Kota Bharu is believed to be the oldest place of worship in Peninsular Malaysia. It is reputed to be more than three centuries old.

Silver-working

This is found on Jalan Sultana Zainab before Jalan Hamzah. There are three shops here. You can take the No. 19, 24 and 19 buses. One is alongside a Caltex Station. A better one is on the same side of the road, closer to town at the junction. The last one is farther out, at a junction with a small street before Jalan Hamzah.

Other places of Interest

Kampong Sabak (Pantai Dasara)

Here, you can see large colourful fishing boats used by the men of this fishing village: go just before

dusk, when the fishermen are returning, and watch their ritual of beaching the boats and butchering the fish.

Floating houses

These are alongside the river at the foot of Jalan Tok Hakim. They are interesting, though crude and unattractive. You can walk there.

TUMPAT

You can find two Buddhist monasteries by the roadside (left on the way out). The first is somewhat modern and uninteresting. The one farther out is fairly large and is interesting. Between these two

monasteries, to the right are two old, very interesting wats. The first has several buildings that synthesize elements of Thai, Patani/Kelantan and Javanese/Sumatran architecture. The second has a tall tower surrounded by four stone statues: two Thai-style demons and two men in military garb. You can get to here by turning right on to a dirt road just after a "3 miles to Tumpat" sign. The sign is at the junction labelled "Wat Mai Suwan Kiri"; follow this road for one and a half miles.

Traditional-style Kelantan houses

There are a few of these interesting houses scattered here and there. There are two on the way to Pantai Chinta Berahi both on the right side of the road. They are two, and four and half miles away respectively. Many others are situated around the Balai Besar.

Balai Besar

You can see an interesting blend of Patani-style and Dutch/Javanese style architecture here.

Activities to be involved in

Swimming

Pantai Chinta Berahi (The Beach of Passionate Love) is the closest and most popular beach. It can be crowded on weekends and public holidays. The beach is poor and swimming is fair depending on the time of the year.

Pantai Dasar at Sabak has a fair beach and the swimming is rather

good. The beach is seldom crowded and is shaded by a grove of rhu (pine) evergreen trees along the narrow and long beach. It is peaceful and, owing to the trees, is a good place for picnicking. However, there are no facilities and you have to bring your own food and drinks.

Pantai Irama at Bachok is also good for swimming. The best part is opposite **Pantai Semerak**, three and a half miles north of Kuala Besut, and forty miles from Kota Bahru is good for swimming and is better than at Kota Bahru.

Picnicking

Pantai Dasar at Sabak is suitable for picnicking.

Jeram Pasu has a waterfall and is a picnic area, five miles from Kampong Padang Pak Amat and twenty-two miles south of Kota Bahru, before Pasir Puteh.

Hot spring-bathing

Labok is one and a half miles off the road enroute to Kuala Krai.

Fishing

If you are adventurous and an ardent angler you can hire boats and boatmen from local fishing villages for shallow-sea fishing. Otherwise, try Kuala Besut or Pulau Perhentian.

General information about seeing cultural events.

Usually, it requires luck to be able to see a cultural event. You will have to be in the right place at the right time, and hear or read

about the event before it occurs. These performances are seldom publicised and even if they are, it is always at the last minute.

You can contact the District Officer and ask whether his office is aware of any shows scheduled or being planned. In Kota Bharu, the District office is on Jalan Hospital, opposite Jalan Dato Patti.

You can arrange to be in key towns during the right time of the year: the sultan's birthday celebrations (10th to 12th July for Kota Bharu, Merdeka Day 31st Aug. and other special festival/holiday periods.)

You may be able to have some events arranged for you. In order to do so, you will have to contact the Jabatan Kebudayaan, for information. In Kota Bharu, you can contact Pegawai, Jabatan Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan. Usually several days' notice is necessary. Costs may be very low, depending on the nature, number and complexities of the events, the distance involved and the number of performers involved. In Kota Bharu, costs could range from \$ 10 - \$ 15.00 for one event to \$ 50.00 for a two hour performance of three to four dances.

You can also turn everything over to a private travel agency and let them arrange the shows. In Kota Bharu, a firm charges a minimum of \$ 100 for a performance of dances. A week's notice is required.

If you stay in one place long enough, find out where certain

events are frequently given, or practised. You can then go there and get to know some of the people involved. Maybe you will be allowed to watch a practice.

Transport and Costs

KOTA BAHRU to PANTAI CHINTA BERAHI (5½ miles)
Bus - No. 10 labelled "Kuala Semut Api"

Times of Departure - A bus every 30 minutes.

Cost - 25¢

KOTA BAHRU to SABAK via PANTAI BASAR (½ miles)
Bus No. 9 labelled "Sabak"

Times of Departure - A bus every 30 minutes

Cost - 30¢

To get to the beach, get off the bus at junction with lane to Pantai Dasar and walk ½ mile.

KOTA BAHRU to BACHOK (15 to 22 miles depending on the route)
Bus - No. 2 labelled "Bachok"

Times of Departure - a bus every 30-40 minutes.

Cost - 60¢

KOTA BAHRU to TUMPAT (13 miles)
Bus - No. 19 labelled "Tumpat"

Times of Departure - A bus every 30-45 minutes.

Cost - 65¢

KOTA BAHRU to PASIR MAS (12 miles)
Bus

No. 24 labelled "Pasir Mas"

Cost - 60¢

No. 24 labelled "Tanah Merah"

Cost - \$ 1.30

No. 29 labelled "Rantau Panjang"

Cost - \$ 1.30

KOTA BAHRU to KUALA KRAI

Bus - No. 5 labelled "Kuala Krai"

Cost - \$ 1.30

KOTA BAHRU to JERTEH

Bus - No. 3 labelled "Jerteh"

Times of Departure - 6.15 am to
7.14 pm; a bus every 30 minutes

Cost - \$ 1.15

Buses leave Jerteh for Kota Bahru
every 30 minutes from 7.00 am to
6.30 pm.

TAKI FARES FROM KOTA BAHARU

Kota Baharu to Kuala Trengganu	\$ 7
Kota Baharu to Dungun	\$ 10
Kota Baharu to Kuantan	\$ 16
Kota Baharu to Kua Lumpur	\$ 28
Kota Baharu to Johore Baharu	\$ 32
Kota Baharu to Ator Setar. (See page 156 page 167)	



A beautiful Makyong Dancer of Malay-Thai Origin. The Makyong Dance developed from centuries-old art form and can only be seen in Kelantan State. The Makyong is comprehensive theatre, combining ballet, opera, romantic drama and comedy.



JOHORE SAFARI PARK

Johore Safari Park Sdn. Bhd., opened their Animal Safari Park to the public on 18 January 1982.

The first in the South East Asian region, the Safari Park houses more than 200 wild animals which roam freely in the landscaped terrain.

The 32 hectare Animal Safari Park is located on the 39/40 milestone off the Johore Bahru/Ayer Hitam main trunk road. Situated beside the trunk road, Johore Safariworld is 62 kilometers or just an hour's drive from Singapore.

The Safari Park contains a large variety of African animals including lions, rhinoceros, zebras, hippopotamuses, giraffes, bears and tigers.

The local species found in the Safari Park are elephants, tapirs, deer, monkeys and gibbons.

The Animal Safari Park has 8 kilometers of fencing and 4.5 kilometres of winding road.

To ensure that all is not plain fare during the 45 minute drive, every turn brings a new surprise.

The terrain has been reshaped and landscaped not only to pro-



Giraffes and elands graze and roam in conditions similar to their natural habitat.

vide a good view of the animals but it also makes the ride interesting.

The tickets for the Animal Safari Park are priced at \$4/- for adults and \$3/- for children.

While snapping photographs is encouraged, (there are no camera charges) the enthusiastic photographer is not allowed to go out of his vehicles.

Visitors are required to remain in their vehicles at all times when going through the Animal Safari Park.

Special care has been given with regards to safety in each section of the Animal Safari Park.

High grade tensioned chainlink is used for the fencing of the lions and tigers.

They are released in a doubled fenced area which has an inner and external fencing.

To enter the lions section, one has to pass through electrically controlled double gates.

Lion country has 14 'King of the beast' while there are 9 terrors of the jungle - Bengal tigers.

The monkey area has a 1.2 metre wide filon sheet (type of fibre glass) at the top of the fencing to prevent the monkeys from climbing over the fencing.

The antics of these mischievous animals are a delight to watch. In the monkey area too, black bears romp about playfully.

The herbivorous animals comprising giraffes, zebras, ankole cattle, camels, elands and donkeys, are allowed to wander about over a large area of the park.

The hippopotamuses have their own pool and tank like two ton rhinoceroses which lumber about in their own area.

To top it all, there are the elephants and tapirs, both local species and prominent due to distinctiveness in size and markings respectively.

The experience of big game strolling right beside you, their daily behavior and watching their antics is an unforgettable experience.

The Johore Animal Safari Park offers an exciting and adventurous outing for all age groups, one that shouldn't be missed.

HITCH-HIKING IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA IV



KOTA BAHARU — IPOH — KANGAR — PADANG BESAR

The last stage of your hitch hiking tour of this beautiful country should take you through lovely country side in the state of Kelantan, virgin jungles in Pahang, then through winding roads in Selangor to the palm oil, rubber and tin belt of Perak and then to the padi growing areas of the states of Kedah and Perlis popularly known as the "rice bowl" of Peninsular Malaysia.

From Kota Bahru you should take the 30 cent bus ride to the town of Tumpat and board the **Golden Blowpipe** to Kuala Lipis.

The day mail leaves at 10 a.m. and arrives in Kuala Lipis at 5.35 p.m. The third class train fare is \$ 19.30. If you want to visit Taman Negara (page 144) then you should travel further south to Tembeling Halt and then take the boat up the Pahang River.

The train journey to Kuala Lipis will take you through well laid padi fields, rubber estates, orchards and virgin jungle. Towns of interest on the way are Kuala Krai and Gua Musang.

Kuala Lipis, a former capital of Pahang is now a railway town. It is worth taking a walk round

the town especially along the river side and watch life on the river boats. Kuala Lipis has a comfortable Rest House and you could also sometimes find cheap accomodation on the river boats.

From Kuala Lipis the journey to the west coast could be made by bus or taxi. You should take the bus or taxi to Kuala Kubu Bahru. On the way you will pass through Raub (page 240) and The Gap. From the Gap, you could go off to Fraser's Hill a mountain resort. (Page 94) From Kuala Kubu Bahru you should take the Len Bus to Tanjong Malim. (Fare \$1/-) Tanjong Malim is situated on the Selangor/Perak border. It has a nice Rest House and the steaks and chops served there are known through the country.

Tanjong Malim also boasts of the first teachers' training college in the country. Six miles on the old road to Behrang Ulu is Malaysia's first dairy farm (Majuternak). Fare by Mogah Bus, (ask for Behrang Ulu) is only 20cts.

The next stage of your journey to Ipoh is by bus or train from Tanjong Malim. Fare on the Azra Express Bus to Ipoh is \$3.80 one way. On the way to Ipoh you will pass through the towns of Slim River, Bidor, Tapah, Kampar and Gopeng.

All these towns are interconnected by local bus services. Thus you could also reach Ipoh by bus from Tanjong Malim to Sungkai; Sungkai to Bidor; Bidor to Tapah; Tapah to Kampar and Kampar to Ipoh.

If you wish to visit the coastal town of Teluk Anson which is one of the three large towns in the state of Perak you could take a bus from Bidor to Teluk Anson and then take a bus from Teluk Anson to Ipoh directly or through Kampar.

From Tapah you could take a bus to Cameron Highlands. The fare is \$ 1.90 (see page 89).

Kampar is noted for its Chinese food especially chicken rice cooked in earthen pots. The food is served

in the pots itself. It is also noted for steamed groundnuts. It is nice to buy 20 cents worth of nuts and eat as you travel.

There are Government Rest Houses in Slim River, Tapah and Teluk Anson where accomodation is cheap and the service is reasonably good.



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As you approach Ipoh your thoughts are turned to its clean broad streets and orderly way of life. Indeed it has a reputation as the cleanest town in Peninsular Malaysia (for more of Ipoh turn to page 68).

From Ipoh you could reach Kuala Kangsar by taxi, bus or train and on the way you will pass through the towns of Chemor and Sungei Siput.

It is well worth making a stop at Kuala Kangsar. Kuala Kangsar is known as the 'Royal Town' for the Sultan of the State of Perak resides here. You could walk round the palace grounds and near the palace is the Ubaidaya Mosque, one of the most beautiful mosques in Malaysia. There is also a fine Rest House which is situated on a hillock and from where you could have a splendid view of the Perak River as it meanders round the outskirts of the town. (For more of Kuala Kangsar turn to page 85).

From Kuala Kangsar you could reach Taiping by bus, taxi or train.

Taiping is a reflection of the name "Town of Everlasting Peace" and the first impression you get when you reach Taiping is the feeling of peace and tranquility that abounds in this town of broad, clean streets. Taiping has the highest rainfall in the country and you

should walk round to enjoy the fresh air. (For more of Taiping turn to page 83).

From Taiping you should take the Red Omnibus Co. to Parit Buntar. On the way you would pass through the suburbs of Aulong and Kamunting, the village of Gunung Semmangol and the town of Began Serai.

There is nothing worth of interest to see in Parit Buntar which is the District Capital of the rice growing district of Krian. It also has a Rest House which is situated opposite the Post Office.

From Parit Buntar you could reach Bukit Mertajam the second largest town in Penang by the following ways:

- 1) By bus to Nibong Tebal and then by another bus or taxi to Bukit Mertajam.
- 2) By foot on chain ferry across the Krian River to the village of Bandar Bahru in the State of Kedah and then by bus to Kulim and another bus to Bukit Mertajam.

Bukit Mertajam is a bustling town and is the headquarters for a number of transport companies.

Three and a half miles on the road to Kulim is St. Anne's Church which is known to every Catholic in the country.

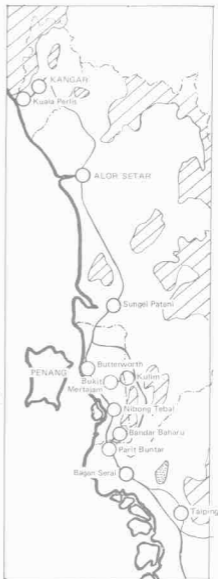
St. Anne's Festival is celebrated on the last Saturday of July when hundreds of thousands of Catholics from all over the country come to Bukit Mertajam. There is a Rest House in Bukit Mertajam which serves good food. The Hindus and Siamese Temples are interesting.

Buses and taxis leave for Butterworth minutes of each other throughout the day. If you wish to go to Alor Star without going to Butterworth then you should take a bus or taxi to Kepala Batas and the route is through rural areas. From Kepala Batas you should take another bus to Sungai Patani.

The last part of your journey to the north will be the 110 mile route to Padang Besar on the Malaysia/Thai Border. The route passes through many villages with eye-catching names such as Tikam Batu, Gua Chempedak, Gurun, Bedong, Kampung Sanglang etc.....

The first stage of the journey by bus or taxi would take you to Sungai Patani, 22 miles from Butterworth. Sungai Patani is a well laid-out town and at any time of the year the stalls by the road side are full of fruits.

The next stage is the 38 mile journey to Alor Star and then another 28 mile travel to Kangar the capital of the state of Perlis.



Taiping and North



The Limestone Caves At Kaki Bukit, A Favourite Tourist Attraction.

Kangar is a low-lying town surrounded by limestone hills. In the shops you could buy hand-produced cloth, handicraft and other articles not only from Malaysia but also from neighbouring Thailand as well.

If you wish to go to pulau Langkawi, (see page 137) then you should take a bus to the coastal village of Kuala Perlis from Kangar. If you are driving then you should turn left at the junction on the 25th milestone Alor Star/Kangar Road.

The 22 mile journey from Kangar to the border railway town of Padang Besar passes through the royal town of Arau and the village of Kaki Bukit.

At Padang Besar you could slip across the border by showing your International Passport, to a strip of Thai territory known as "No Man's Land" which bustles with cheap American goods and other articles such as watches, cassettes, shoes and leather goods bearing well known brand names (Beware of counterfeit articles, though!)



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