



*The Malaysian*  
**Monarchy**

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# *The Malaysian* *Monarchy*

## FOREWORD

*His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar Ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rabman assumed the Kingship of Malaysia on April 26, 1994. Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rabman Ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Mubammad was the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia and the late father of His Majesty.*


*With the ascension of His Majesty, the office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has come to a full circle. "The Malaysian Monarchy" is published to commemorate the completion of the first circle and the beginning of the second.*

*We hope "The Malaysian Monarchy" will give a better understanding of our Constitutional Monarchy. We have come a long way since August 31, 1957, and we have done well as a nation. It is our hope that by fostering better understanding we can strengthen the bonds that bind our People and the Government and help to ensure that the second cycle will be accomplished as peacefully and successfully as the first.*



**Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri Naquiah**  
Chairman and Editor  
Royal Album Publication Committee

# Introduction



The installation of His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar ibni Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan, as Malaysia's tenth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, begins another cycle of Malaysia's historic Constitutional Monarchy. His father, Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Almarhum Tuanku Muhammad, was the first to be installed The Yang di-Pertuan Agong when the Federation of Malaya achieved her independence from Britain on August 31, 1957.


Our founding fathers introduced Malaysia's system of Constitutional Monarchy to provide the nine hereditary rulers from Negeri Sembilan, Selangor, Perlis, Terengganu, Kedah, Kelantan, Pahang, Johor and Perak with equitable responsibility for each to serve as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a term of five years.

The election of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong is done democratically by the nine hereditary rulers at the Conference of Rulers. The election is by secret ballot, an event unique to Malaysia.

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is a symbol of the people's unity and loyalty towards the nation. His Majesty is looked upon as a caring and loving monarch who represents our nation's democratic rule as enshrined in the Federal Constitution. The functions of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia as the nation's Supreme Monarch are also outlined in the Federal Constitution.

The pace of Malaysia's economic development will inevitably push the nation into an era of modernity with its attendant emphasis on high technology and the achieving of a higher quality of life. Nevertheless, the harmony of traditional Malay culture will be preserved to reflect our identity as a people and as a nation. The ceremonial functions of the Royal office reflect the nation's rich cultural heritage and the splendour of our Royal traditions.

It is to the nation's credit that elections of a new Government and elections to the office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong have been accomplished without the trauma and discord found elsewhere in the world. Malaysia's system of Parliamentary Democracy and Constitutional Monarchy have been able to operate harmoniously and maintain the institution of the palace as a symbol of the nation's sovereignty and the people's unity.



# The Malay Sultanate

According to the archaeological evidence of Bujang Valley, the first organised human settlements were established here some 13 centuries ago. Legends would have us believe that *Merong Mahawangsa* took refuge near Merbok after his battle with *Garuda* and, thereafter, founded a new kingdom. This Hindu-Buddhist period in Malaysian history ended with the coming of Islam into the region.

The foundation and early development of this dynasty are shrouded in the mist of history and legends. It is not clear when it was actually founded or when it embraced Islam. The Kedah dynasty, however, based on the *Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa*, lay claim to an unbroken line of rulers and the present ruler of Kedah, His Royal Highness Sultan Abdul Halim Shah, is believed to be a descendent of this ancient lineage.

The first Sultans from the Melaka Empire emerged in tandem with the massive Islamic conversion that swept across the Malay archipelago in the fifteenth century. By 1488, the Melaka Sultanate had firmly established its influence and power across the regions of the west coast of the Malay peninsula, Pahang and much of the east coast of Sumatra. From Melaka, Islam spread along the trade routes to other parts of the peninsula and beyond.

Malacca was founded by *Parameswara*, a Hindu prince of Palembang, who was chased off *Temasek* (present day Singapore) by the Siamese. He built Malacca into a great trading centre, rivalling the pre-eminence of *Palembang* and *Majapahit*. In 1414, he married a *Pasai* princess and converted to Islam, taking the name *Megat Iskandar Shah*.





Tuanku Antababo fought the Battle of Bukit Putus against the British in 1874. Photo was taken in 1874 or 1875 in Singapore during his meeting with the British Governor.

Malacca prospered and grew under Parameswara's descendants until its hegemony extended to all the Peninsular states and various parts of the archipelago including Sumatra, Singapore and the northern part of the island of Kalimantan. Although Malacca fell in 1511 its influence lives on even until today.

Although not all the Malay sultans can trace their sovereignty back to the Malacca dynasty, nevertheless, their court rituals, ceremonies and structure were adopted from its model.

Malacca had an elaborate political and administrative system that was adopted by other Malay sultans. A number of chieftains, each with his distinct functions, were appointed to help with the administration. The Malay political culture with its elaborate ceremonies, palace protocol, Royal language and the award of titles and honours can trace its origin back to the courts of Malacca.

The glory days of the Melaka empire came to an end with the coming of Europeans to this part of the world. On the 24 August 1511, Melaka crumbled before the onslaught of Portuguese firepower. Sultan Mahmud fled and Melaka fell, to remain under foreign subjugation for more than 450 years. From 1511 onwards Melaka was never again ruled by a Sultan.

After his flight, Sultan Mahmud established himself at Bintang in the Riau Archipelago and died in Kampar, Sumatera, in 1628. His elder son established himself in Perak and assumed the title of *Sultan Muzaffar Shah*.

The younger son went to Johor and became *Sultan Alauddin*. Sultan Mahmud, the last of this lineage, was assassinated in 1699, leaving no heir apparent to the throne. The *Bendahara*, who assumed the title *Sultan Abdul Jalil*, succeeded to the throne of Johor while one of his brothers, assuming the title of *Sultan Zainal Abidin*, established a sultanate in Terengganu.

However, *Raja Kecil of Siak*, insisting that he was the son of Sultan Mahmud, laid claim to the throne of Johor. In the ensuing struggle Sultan Abdul Jalil was assassinated by Raja Kecil's followers. Sultan Abdul Jalil's son, *Sultan Sulaiman*, enlisted the help of *Bugis* warriors and regained the throne of Johor.

The exact date when the sultanate of Terengganu was founded is not very clear, though it must be after Sultan Abdul Jalil came to the throne. About sixty years later, around the 1760s, *Sultan Mansur* of Terengganu installed *Long Yunus* as the Sultan of Kelantan. Long Yunus was the founder of the present Royal lineage of Kelantan.

Selangor as a kingdom was founded at about this time. In November 1766, Sultan Mahmud of Perak installed *Raja Lumu*, the Bugis ruler of Selangor, as Sultan Salehuddin. Thus the present dynasty of Selangor was founded.

Before Negeri Sembilan became a political identity in its own right, it was under the suzerainty of the Malacca sultanate. The people of *Minangkabau* from West Sumatera had long settled in this region and had looked to Malacca for its protection. After the fall of Malacca in 1511, allegiance was then transferred to Johor. When Sultan Mahmud was assassinated, Johor was thrown into internal conflict. The *Minangkabau* settlers turned to their homeland for a prince to be their suzerain.

*Raja Melewar* was sent over by the court of *Pagar Ruyong*. His installation in 1773 also witnessed the installation of Negeri Sembilan as a kingdom.

When *Raja Melewar* died in 1795, *Pagar Ruyong* sent over *Yam Tuan Hitam* as a replacement. *Yam Tuan Hitam* in turn was succeeded by *Yam Tuan Lenggang* who came over in 1808.



The present lineage of Negeri Sembilan is descended from this third *Yam Tuan*.

In 1821, Siam conquered Kedah and ruled the territory for 20 years. Before freeing Kedah, Siam created the kingdom of Perlis from part of the state of Kedah. They installed a member of the *Jamalullail* clan as the new ruler who used the title "Raja" instead of sultan, even today.

Pahang, in the mid-15 century, had a sultanate founded by a prince of Malacca. The fall of Malacca in 1511, also witnessed a waning of this sultanate's power until it was eventually absorbed by Johor in the 17 century. Because of its internal problems, the influence of Johor declined and Pahang began to exert greater autonomy. Eventually, in 1881, the chieftains of Pahang elected the *Bendahara* to be the new sultan and he assumed the title *Sultan Ahmad*.

*The First Durbar was held at Istana Iskandariah, Kuala Kangsar in 1896. The Durbar or Persidangan Mutlak Raja-Raja Melayu, was a Conference of Rulers initiated by the British.*



The Second Durbar was held in Kuala Lumpur in 1903. The Durbar was discontinued when the Federal Council was formed.

The present sultanate of Johor should be distinguished from that of Ancient Johor or Johor Lama founded by Sultan Alauddin, a prince from Malacca. In 1819, with the help of the Temenggong, Stamford Raffles took advantage of the weakness of Johor Lama and acquired Singapore for the British. Raffles recognised Tengku Hussain, the elder brother of Sultan Abdul Rahman of Johor Lama, as the ruler. Sultan Hussain, although he had no jurisdiction over Johor Lama, in turn, legalised the cession of Singapore.

In 1855, Sultan Ali, the son of Sultan Hussain, signed a treaty that allowed Temenggong Ibrahim, the son of Temenggong Abdul Rahman, de facto control over Peninsula Johor while he was assigned the territory of Kesang near Malacca. In 1868, Temenggong Ibrahim's son, Abu Bakar, assumed the title of Maharaja and, in 1885, was recognised as the Sultan of Johor. Johor Lama, as a sultanate, ceased to exist around the turn of the century.

British administration of the Malay sultanates began in Perak. It took the British another 45 years to extend their administration to the other states. The British administrators, called "General Adviser" in Johor and "British Resident" or "British Adviser" in the other states, were the principal executives. In 1919, Terengganu became the last Malay sultanate to accept a British Adviser.

British Administration curtailed the powers of the rulers and aristocrats to a very large extent. Theoretically, they were still the suzerains; in practice, their functions were more religious and ceremonial. The British were the dominating authority over defence, security, finance, external relations, education and the civil service. Although the British trained some members of the aristocracy to serve the administration, the majority were not given the executive authority that they once enjoyed.

There was initial opposition to this new scheme of things in many of the states. The British, with their firepower and imported colonial troops, forcefully suppressed all opposition. By 1896, the Federated Malay States, with a Resident-General as the principal executive came into being. Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan became part of the Federated Malay States. In 1909, a Federal Council was established to exert firmer central executive control over the Federated Malay States. The Malay rulers became ex-officio members of the Council, from which they withdrew in 1927.

Economic development under the British led to major social changes. Foreign workers and immigrants were encouraged to provide the massive man-power requirement of British mines and plantations.

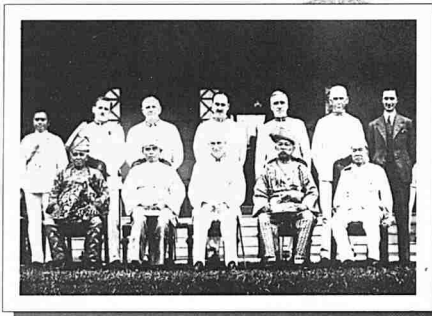


New towns in the interior replaced the traditional port-towns as commercial centres. These were deemed commercially and administratively more important and received social amenities such as hospitals and schools.

Infrastructure, such as roads, railways, water-works, electricity, post and telephone, came in stages to different parts of the country according to their importance. More foreign workers poured in for this massive construction of infrastructure and the demographic profile of the nation was changed.

Tin and rubber, the mainstay of the economy, were joined by other commercial crops such as coffee and tea. Manufacturing was limited to light consumables such as biscuits, soap and canvass shoes.

The Second World War brought serious social and economic dislocation and disorder. The period immediately after 1945 was a time of reconstruction and accelerated economic recovery in the shadow of a new instrument to be used to impose British will on the country. In 1946, the controversial Malayan Union came into being and was immediately opposed by Malay nationalists. In 1948, because of the stiffening opposition, a new constitution and a new political entity, the Federation of Malaya, replaced the Malayan Union. In the same year, a state of Emergency was declared to combat Communist insurgency that threatened to turn the country red.



The Emergency, with its attendant curtail of political activities and individual freedom, could not suppress the wave of patriotic political consciousness that was sweeping across the country. The clamour for the right to determine our own destiny grew louder and clearer. From December 1951 local elections were introduced and the nation took its first tentative steps down the road to independence.

The year 1955 saw the introduction of Federal elections. Then came the most important date for all Malaysians - August 31, 1957. That date witnessed the birth of Malaya as an independent nation and the establishment of a new institution, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong Paramount Ruler of Malaya.

*Malay Rulers and British Advisers at the Darbar held in Seri Menanti, 18 August 1931. The Darbar was revived after the Rulers withdrew from the Federal Council in 1927.*







# Federations Malaya

Before the Second World War, the states in the Peninsular were divided into the Federated Malay States (which came into being in 1896), the Unfederated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. The British were comfortable with the arrangement and there was no attempt to incorporate them into a single entity.

After the end of the Second World War, the British Colonial Office at Whitehall decided to amalgamate all the states into a Malayan Union. This was vehemently opposed by Malay nationalists under the leadership of *Dato' Onn bin Jaafar*. The very strong opposition forced the British to re-think their strategies and this brought about the formation of the Federation of Malaya.

The Federation of Malaya comprising of Perlis, Kedah, Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, Johor and the Straits Settlements of Penang and Malacca was formed on February 1, 1948. Under the administrative structure of the Federation, the people of Malaya would have more say in the way they were governed and administered.

A British High Commissioner, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 official and 7 unofficial members, headed the Federal Government. On the legislative side, a Federal Legislative Council was set up. Members of the Council comprised of the High Commissioner, 3 unofficial members, 11 official members and 52 unofficial members to represent the people. In addition, they were joined by 11 other unofficial members - the 9 chairmen of the States Councils and a representative each from the 2 Straits Settlements.

The Rulers formed a Rulers Council to advise the High Commissioner on matters pertaining to immigration and the new government also tightened the conditions for citizenship. Malay sovereignty including the rights and powers of the Malay Rulers were reinstated under the provisions of this new Constitution. British Advisers and Residents were replaced by Chief Ministers in all the states.

The formation of the Federation of Malaya was another milestone on the road to independence. *Merdeka* would arrive nine years later, on August 31, 1957.



August 31, 1957.  
Tunku Abdul Rahman  
declaring our independence

# Merdeka

The constitution of 1948 provided for a Federal Legislative Council consisting of the High Commissioner, 11 official members and as many as 66 unofficial members. None of these members, official or otherwise, was an elected representative of the people over whom they ruled.

For a time, the people accepted the Federal Legislative Council with its most glaring short-coming - the absence of democratically elected representatives of the people of Malaya. Then the struggle for independence began to gather steam and the pressure exerted by the people on the British to relinquish power increased. Eventually, the efforts of our leaders began to bear fruit and the British promised our independence.

To prepare the nation for independence, a new constitution was introduced in 1955 that transferred the responsibility of government to elected representatives of the people. The new constitution called for nation-wide elections and the creation of a new Federal Legislative Council with an elected majority.

The man who led the struggle for our independence was Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-haj. When the first general election was held in July 1955, it was also Tunku Abdul Rahman who led an alliance of Malays, Chinese and Indians into the fray. Parti Perikatan or the Alliance Party is a coalition of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) and the Malayan Indian Congress (MIC).



*Tunku Abdul Rahman leads the crowd in cheering: Merdeka! Merdeka! Merdeka!*



In this first election, the Alliance very nearly swept the board clean, winning 51 out of 52 parliamentary seats. Tunku Abdul Rahman, the leader of the Alliance Party, became the Chief Minister of an internal governing Malaya. This victory spurred the demand for independence and the British had to acknowledge the margin of support for the Alliance.

An independent Constitutional Commission was appointed in March 1956. Later, the Legislative Council accepted the Commission's Constitutional Proposals after modification by the ruling Alliance Party.

In August 1957, the Federation of Malaya Agreement was signed. On the stroke of mid-night August 31, 1957, the Union Jack was lowered for the last time symbolising the end of British sovereignty over Malaya. To the thunderous applause of an expectant crowd, Tunku Abdul Rahman thrust his fist into the air and led them in cheering: "Merdeka! Merdeka! Merdeka!" That cheer of happiness and hope was echoed by thousands of Malayans at the *Selangor Padang*, now *Dataran Merdeka*, and millions of others following the proceedings over the radio.

Tunku Abdul Rahman became the first Prime Minister of an independent Malaya. His Royal Highness Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Almarhum Tuanku Muhammad, Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan, ascended the Federal throne as our first Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Together, they led the nation through the euphoria of independence into the reality of laying the foundation of a Malaysia that is peace-loving, tolerant and progressive.

# *Election of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

The Constitution of Malaysia provides for the election of a Supreme Ruler, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, to reign as a constitutional monarch for a term of five years. Election of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is one of the duties of the Council of Rulers as provided for under Section Three of the Constitution. The whole process is very democratic. The nine hereditary rulers elect the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by using secret ballot.

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the foremost personage in Malaysia for he is the Supreme Ruler, the King. He is followed by his consort, the Raja Permaisuri Agong or the Queen.

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the Head of State of Malaysia. He is also a symbol of the people's loyalty to the Laws and Constitution of Malaysia. His Majesty represents our unity as a people and honour as a nation.

After election, His Majesty is installed in a glittering ceremony as Malaysia's Head of State. The installation of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is a historical event for the people of Malaysia. It is carried out according to the traditions and customs of Malay Royalty. The pomp and glory of the ceremonies reflect the splendour of our rich cultural heritage.





# Executive Authority of The Federation

*H*is Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, as the Supreme Ruler of Malaysia, is vested with the Executive Authority of the Federation of Malaysia. His Majesty does not act on his own in the execution of these duties but seeks the advice of the head of the ruling political party that forms the government of the day.

Whereas the rulers are the Heads of the Islamic religion in their respective states, His Majesty is the Head of Islam in the Federal Territory, Penang, Malacca, Sabah and Sarawak. This is in accordance with article 3(3) and (5) of the Federal Constitution.

The powers pertaining to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong are contained in a number of articles in the Federal Constitution of Malaysia. Among these are the power to summon and to dissolve Parliament in accordance with article 55 of the Federal Constitution.

The appointment of the Prime Minister comes under article 40 (2). In the appointing of a Cabinet of Ministers, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong will seek the advice of the Prime Minister.

His Majesty will also seek the Prime Minister's advice in appointing the Attorney General, the Auditor General, Deputy Ministers and members of the Senate.

Under article 66 of the Constitution, His Majesty gives the Royal Assent to any Bills passed in Parliament while article 42 confers upon His Majesty the power to grant pardons.

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the Supreme Commander of the Malaysian Armed Forces that plays a very crucial role in the defence of Malaysia's sovereignty and integrity.

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong always has the interests of his subjects close to his heart. As the Head of State of the nation, His Majesty gives the royal support for the government to function smoothly. His Majesty encourages the continuous development of the nation and rejoices at the prosperity of the people.



The First

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN  
IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU MOHAMMAD

D.M.N., S.M.N.

Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan

31 August, 1957 - 1 April, 1960



The First

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU MOHAMMAD

D.M.N., S.M.N.

Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan

31 August, 1957 - 1 April, 1960



The First

## *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN

IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU MOHAMMAD

D.M.N., S.M.N.

Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan

31 August, 1957 - 1 April, 1960

When people talk of Negeri Sembilan they think immediately of its *Minangkabau* heritage and all the symbols of that heritage. *Adat Perpatih*, sweeping *Minangkabau* roofs and ladies' headgear shaped like the horns of a buffalo. But if they were to take a second look at Malaysia's bank-notes they will be reminded that Negeri Sembilan also gave us our first Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, who reigned from August 31, 1957, to April 1, 1960.

In his youth, His Majesty showed the promise that he was destined for bigger and more important things to come. To begin with, he was very interested in education, so much so that he rarely missed a day of school as a student and would turn up promptly for the classes that he took. His Majesty also had a sustained interest in sports and games. Among them were cricket, football and tennis. However, the sport he loved most was boxing. In fact when he was a younger man, he would fetch out boxing gloves and spar with his sons.

His Majesty received his early education at a Malay primary school in *Kuala Jempol* until 1907. For the next seven years after that, he pursued his secondary education at the Eton of the East, the Malay College in *Kuala Kangsar*, Perak.

Upon completion of his secondary education at the college in 1914, His Majesty was appointed the Malay Officer in the secretariat of the then Federated Malay States. In that capacity, he routinely visited orphanages and homes of the less-privileged citizens. He extended a helping hand to the poor by not just mobilising efforts to provide them with food or clothes, but also by offering moral support and soothing words of encouragement.



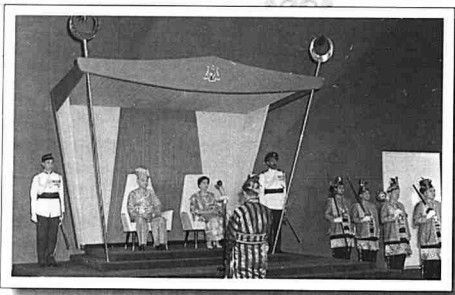
His Majesty would also attempt to inculcate the notion of self-reliance. He saw the importance of self-sufficiency and thus rallied tirelessly to get jobs for those in need.

The very next year in 1915, the young prince set off for an illustrious career as an assistant collector of land revenue in Seremban, the capital of his home state Negeri Sembilan. His Majesty proved to be a diligent staff and one who was highly committed to his job. As a result, his superiors felt that he was a valuable asset and he reciprocated by assisting the department to open up branches in several other districts.

His Majesty was then appointed as an assistant Malay Officer in Klang before transferring yet again to another district. Dedication and motivation to succeed were the fuel of His Majesty's success. He would go into office early in the morning and return late in the night. Sometimes he would even work through the weekends and during days off.

Then his immediate superiors decided that it was time he transferred again. Because he excelled so brilliantly in his job they were confident he would be efficient in a new State as well. He was therefore posted as an assistant collector in Ulu Selangor. Sheer hardwork and perseverance paid off when he was subsequently promoted to be the Deputy District Officer.

Even after assuming his new post, His Majesty continued to make his rounds to the orphanages as well as the nursing and retirement homes.



The young prince would offer them food and other items of importance and necessity. During his visits to villages within the district, His Majesty would repeatedly remind parents on the importance of their children's education.

The turning point in his career came about in 1925 when His Majesty was briefly attached to the Supreme Court in Kuala Lumpur. In the latter half of that year, he accompanied his father, who was then the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan on a visit to the United Kingdom. They went on the three week trip to see the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley and to meet His Majesty King George V.

However, instead of returning home immediately with his father, the young prince enrolled in the Inner Temple. His brief sojourn in the Supreme Court must have fired his imagination and desire to do more for his people. On the way to the United Kingdom, he made up his mind to take up law and His Royal Highness Tuanku Muhammad readily agreed to his request.

*The Installation of His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman on the 13 September, 1957 as Malaysia's First Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong Tuanku Kursiah is now the Tunku Puan Besar Kurshiah.*

Thus he remained in the United Kingdom until he completed his degree and was called to the Bar three years later.

Upon his return from the United Kingdom, His Majesty launched into a meteoric career in the legal field. For the first few years he worked his way up to the appointment of a Magistrate. He quickly gained reputation as an unrivaled magistrate respected for his fiery enthusiasm and ramrod fairness. Later, he was appointed a District Officer.

In 1957, His Majesty was elected by the Conference of Rulers as independent Malaya's first Yang di-Pertuan Agong. On the 13 of September 1957, His Majesty Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Mohammad was installed as the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia.

His Majesty served as the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan for a period of 24 years before becoming the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia. During this period, he invested prodigious amount of time, energy and efforts in building an unshakable economic foundation and bringing about lasting peace and prosperity within the state. His reign of Negeri Sembilan can be likened to a period of enlightenment especially in the areas of educational and social development. Not only did His Majesty build schools and business centres, he also rallied tirelessly for improved infrastructure and economic growth that focused on long-term benefits.

His Majesty has three sons and five daughters. His first consort, Tunku Maharum gave him a son, His Royal Highness Tuanku Munawir, ninth Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan. Cik Engku Maimunah was the mother of two sons and two daughters. The eldest is Tunku Aidah. His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar is the second child. The third is Tunku Sheilah while the youngest is Tunku Abdullah, Chairman of MBf and Melewar Holdings.

Malaysia's first Queen, Tuanku Kurshiah, is the mother of two girls, Tuanku Bahiyah, the Sultanah of Kedah, and her sister Tunku Shahariah.



His Majesty made a State Visit to Brunei Darulsalam in January 1959 and was warmly received by His Majesty the late Sultan of Brunei.

In 1933, Tuanku Muhammad passed away. The *Undang Yang Empat* the four hereditary chiefs in council elected His Majesty to succeed his father, and he was duly installed as the reigning Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan. His Majesty was a practicing barrister-at-law and thus he became, at the time, the only Malay ruler who was a qualified barrister.

Tuanku Kurshiah was given the title Tunku Puan Besar when His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman passed away.

His fourth consort Tunku Zaidah gave His Majesty another daughter, Tunku Noraida Zakiah.

His Majesty had 3 brothers and no sisters. They were Tunku Abdul Aziz, Tunku Nasir and Tunku Alam Shah.

As the First Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia, he brought to the throne a dignity and love for his people first nurtured in the administrative services of the nation as a Malay officer. The wisdom and care of leading Negeri Sembilan for 24 years was another gift he brought to the throne of Malaysia.

Though age was catching up with His Majesty, he was not one to shirk his duties both as a leader and as a motivator. The failing health of his declining years, had reduced His Majesty's interest in cricket, football and boxing to a spectator level rather than a participant's. His last public appearance was at the Asian Youth Cup Football that he officially opened in 1960.



His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad passed away peacefully in the early morning hours of April 2, 1960. While His Majesty might have died more than 30 years ago, his legacy and spirit of liveliness continue to endure among his subjects.

It is Malaysia's fortune that in the nation's formative years we were blessed with a King so eminently endowed to be one.

*Their Majesties being escorted out of the Throne Room after the Installation.*

*Though the Singgabsana (Throne and Dais) and the Balai Rong Seri (Throne Room) were simple when compared to today, the Installation is neither less significant nor less historic.*

# Negeri Sembilan

D A R U L K H U S U S



FLAG

The flag of Negeri Sembilan has a yellow field which represents the Ruler. The canton on the left is divided into two equal triangles. The upper triangle is red and represents the people, while the lower triangle is black and represents the four *undangs* or major chiefs.

low represent the people, the *undangs* and the ruler respectively. The nine pointed star and the nine stalks of padi represent the old Negeri Sembilan, the nine states.

Negeri Sembilan has often been referred to as the Land of the *Minangkabau*. To most outsiders the word "Minangkabau" conjures up images of sweeping roofs, horn-shaped head-dresses and "*adat perpatih*" the *Minangs* customary laws. Beyond these, the picture becomes rather hazy.

Minangkabaus. Who are they?

According to legend, a Javanese king spent many fruitless years trying to overthrow a West Sumatran princess. Finally, he gave up and challenged her to a buffalo fight instead, with the winning owner to be declared the victor.

While the king chose the strongest buffalo, the princess chose a young calf. She separated it from the mother and had its horns sharpened. Next day, the calf was brought before the strong and mean bull for the duel. The calf by then was very hungry and thinking the big bull to be its



EMBLEM

The '*changgai putri*' on top of the shield represents the sovereignty of the ruler while the sword and the scabbard represent justice. The background colours of red, black and yellow

mother, immediately rushed forward to be suckled. The sharpened horns pierced the abdomen of the bull and killed the ambition of the Javanese king.

Henceforth, this region was called 'Menang Kerbau' (Menang - Victory. Kerbau - Buffalo), later mellowed to Minangkabau. The people and dialect are also called Minangkabau. The unique sweeping buffalo-horn shaped roof is distinctive of the Minangkabaus. Till today the traditional costumes worn by the girls on festive occasion include a head-dress in the shape of buffalo horns.

The culture, customs, dialect and architecture followed Minangkabau settlers across the Straits to Negeri Sembilan somewhere between 1400-1500, during the rise of the Malacca Sultanate. They came with their clans, dialect, customs and their matrilineal system. Under this system clan names, titles and properties pass through the female lineage.

Having lost the protection of Malacca after its fall in 1511, the Minangkabau settlers turned to their homeland for a ruler. The court at Pagar Ruyong sent over Raja Melewar who was installed as the first Yam Tuan in 1773.

After sending over three successive princes, Pagar Ruyong decided that a prince born locally should be the Yam Tuan. The ruling chiefs the *undanggs* selected Raja Radin, the son of Yam Tuan Lenggang, the third Yam Tuan. Yam Tuan Radin was installed in 1830. From thence onward, the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan is chosen from the descendants of Yam Tuan Lenggang.

During the reign of Yam Tuan Antah, the British started the Sungei Ujong

War as a pretext to gain control of Negeri Sembilan. This resulted in the defeat of Seri Menanti and the destruction of Yam Tuan Antah's palace.

In 1908, Istana Lama Seri Menanti was constructed as a replacement. The central pillars are 19.9 m in height and no nails or screws were used to hold the building together. Fine carvings adorned the walls and verandahs. Istana Lama has been the subject of researches carried out by local universities and architectural schools. The intricate designs of the building are representative of the artistic skill of a by-gone era.

It was replaced by Istana Besar as the official residence of the royal family in 1931. On 14 July, 1992, Istana Lama Old Palace was declared the Royal Museum by His Royal Highness, the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan.

Seremban, the capital of Negeri Sembilan, is the oldest district in the state. For nearly a century, Seremban's development can best be described as slow-paced. Independence brought some new additions to the landscape - the new state mosque, state assembly building, new state secretariat and the cultural centre.

In the past decade Negeri Sembilan took off with a vengeance. An annual average growth of better than 8% propelled the state into the major league. All its industrial estates are fast filling up and are embarking on expansion programmes while new estates are planned. Places that had never seen factory workers in regimented uniforms, are feeling the pace of industrialisation. Many factories are appearing outside the industrial estates, even in areas





deemed not 'so ideal for factories' just a few short years ago.

This growth has given the capital modern high-rises, shopping complexes and office blocks. A totally new Seremban is in the implementation stage, and soon there will be a Seremban East and Seremban West, divided by the North-South Highway and joined by fly-overs. This frenetic pace of construction of infrastructure, commercial and industrial buildings, condominiums and other private properties shows no sign of slowing down.

Thirty-two miles west of Seremban is *Port Dickson* with its 18 km of beaches for vacationers and watersports enthusiasts. New hotels, condominiums, holiday bungalows, restaurants, food courts and shopping stalls and resorts have unobtrusively blended into the landscape.

The fastest growing town in Negeri Sembilan must surely be *Nilai*. As if by the wave of a magic wand, a sleepy Chinese New Village was miraculously transformed into a hub of commercial activities. The catalyst is the Nilai Industrial Estate now occupying the number one position in the state. Nilai is a veritable Tower of Babel. Koreans, Swedish, Japanese and Taiwanese rub shoulders with Americans, Germans, British and Singaporeans.

The second fairy god-mother is the multi-billion ringgit international airport under construction in Sepang that is providing a very strong impetus to development.

*Seri Menanti*, the Royal Town, nestles snugly within a bosom of rolling

hills and luxuriant foliage. It is the place where so much of Negeri Sembilan's history is created and preserved. It is the abode of so much of Negeri's grace and dignity.

Seremban is the state capital, where so much of transformation is taking place. Re-development, relocation, re-urbanisation - means new construction and re-furbishment. Plans are in place for a new town and major surgery in the old. This promise of Seremban is a sign of Negeri Sembilan's resurgence.

Nilai is representative of the new Negeri Sembilan, full of vitality, potential and confidence. Negeri Sembilan is the reality of the present and the promises of the future juxtaposed with the grace of its culture and history.

Negeri Sembilan, a splendour of history, culture and potentials, gave us our first Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman Ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad.

It also gave us our tenth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan, who is the son of His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman.



The Second

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU HISAMUDDIN ALAM SHAH AL-HAJ  
IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ALAIDDIN SULAIMAN SHAH

D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei)

Sultan of Selangor

14 April, 1960 - 1 September, 1960



The Second

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU HISAMUDDIN ALAM SHAH AL-HAJJ  
IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ALAIDDIN SULAIMAN SHAH

D.M.N. D.K. (Rumai)

Sultan of Selangor

14 April, 1960 - 1 September, 1960





The Second

## *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU HISAMUDDIN ALAM SHAH AL-HAJ  
IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ALA'IDDIN SULAIMAN SHAH**

D.M.N., D.K. (Istana)

**Sultan of Selangor**

*14 April, 1960 - 1 September, 1960*

A stunning world class mosque and a rich economy are not the only facets of Selangor. Selangor is also the home-state of His Majesty Al-Marhum Tuanku Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah Al-Haj ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala'iddin Sulaiman Shah. His Majesty was the second Yang Di Pertuan Agong of Malaysia who reigned from April 14, 1960, to September 1, 1960.

Rising from a prisoner of war during the Japanese occupation to the rank of the highest office in the country is, briefly, the life story of His Majesty Tuanku Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah.

Born in the year 1898 on the 13 of May, His Majesty had, even as a young boy, demonstrated a great deal of courage and intelligence. His respect and concern for the elderly were obvious even during his younger days. His Majesty, born in Selangor, was the third son of His Royal Highness Sultan Sulaiman. After completing his primary education in the Bandar Malay School in Kuala Langat, he went to the prestigious Malay College in Kuala Kangsar, to continue his secondary education.

After leaving school at the age of 18, His Majesty began to receive formal training for his princely duties. As part of the training involved diplomatic skills, His Majesty would accompany his father, His Royal Highness Sultan Sulaiman to many public and formal functions. In 1920, Sultan Sulaiman installed the young prince as *Tengku Panglima Raja*. Following that installation His Majesty became the adjutant and aide-de-camp to his father, a post he held for 14 years. In the same year, 1920, His Majesty married Her Majesty Raja Jema'ah binti Al-Marhum Raja Ahmad.



*His Majesty  
meeting the guests at his  
birthday party.*

Among the many qualities that His Majesty had acquired and which set him apart from the others, was his concern for the upliftment and welfare of the Kampung Malays. It was this concern for the economically under-privileged and less capable of his subjects that led him to initiate the establishment of a trading centre in Klang where the Kampung people could market their produce.

His Majesty also took a keen interest in religious matters. His devout disposition eventually earned him the appointment as the President of the Ala'iddin Mosque in 1925. His methods of administration were obviously so effective that his father commissioned him to supervise the affairs of several mosques throughout Selangor. A number of reforms on mosque administration were eventually implemented based on the recommendation of His Majesty.

It was this capacity and ability for hard work that earned His Majesty the recognition and respect bestowed by those who knew him. Thus it came as no surprise at all when His Majesty was subsequently elevated to the prestigious position as *Tunku Laksamana* in 1931 and became a member of the special committee set up to reconstitute a new State Council.

In 1933, His Majesty accompanied his father on a visit to Java. Upon his return, he set about organising an exhibition of Malay arts and crafts, which took place the following year. Later, during the same year, he visited the United Kingdom where he was received in audience by His Majesty the late King George V.

During that visit, His Majesty also toured industrial centres, farms and agricultural institutions while fostering goodwill and recognition of Malaysian friendliness. For his unswerving efforts in the role as goodwill ambassador, he was appointed a member of the Selangor State Council upon his return.

The late  
H.R.H. Prince Axel of  
Denmark, who was on  
the Board of the East  
Asiatic Company, made  
a courtesy call to His  
Majesty in 1960.



His Majesty was appointed as the *Raja Muda* on the 20 of July 1936, and served as Regent while his father was away on an official visit to the United Kingdom. He took care of state affairs and ensured that everything was in order. During that brief stint as acting ruler of the state, His Majesty proved his worth.

When His Royal Highness Sultan Sulaiman passed away in 1937, the Rajas and the Major Chiefs of Selangor confirmed His Majesty Tuanku Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah Al-Haj ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala'iddin Sulaiman Shah as the new Ruler of Selangor. His Majesty formally ascended to the throne on the 26 of January 1939, together with his consort, Her Majesty Raja Jema'ah binti Al-Marhum Raja Ahmad, as the Tengku Ampuan.

The following decade was a period of turbulence for His Majesty as well as for the country. World War II broke out and Malaya fell to the Japanese in 1941. During the Japanese occupation of Malaya, His Majesty was taken as a prisoner-of-war. He remained so until after the re-occupation by the British in 1945.

Peace and order finally descended with the ending of the war and the surrender of the Japanese. His Majesty once again assumed the throne of Selangor state. As the Sultan of Selangor, His Majesty showed a keen interest in education, religious affairs and the welfare of the people.

He was deeply religious and in 1952 he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca. His Majesty also presented his private residence, the *Istana Jamaiah* in Klang, as a gift for use as Malaya's first Muslim College.

He was elected as the *Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong*, Deputy King of Malaysia, at the time of Merdeka in 1957. He exercised the functions of the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* twice during the illness of His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman. He was also conferred with the *Darjah Utama Seri Mahkota Negara* (The Most Exalted Order of the Crown) by His Late Majesty.

His Majesty assumed duties as the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* when His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman passed away. The country suffered another grievous loss when His Majesty Tuanku Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah Al-Haj himself succumbed to serious illness on the First of September 1960. Sadly, his term of office as King was a very short one indeed. He was never officially installed as he passed away very suddenly.

Six of the children of His Majesty, three sons and three daughters are still alive. His eldest son, His Royal Highness Tuanku Abdul Aziz Salahuddin Shah is the Sultan of Selangor and the Deputy *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* of Malaysia.

He was a man known for his progressive vision during the time of his reign. His Majesty constantly urged his people to be diligent and optimistic. He told them to abandon outmoded attitudes and to keep up with the changes of time.

Being an authority on agricultural matters, he fully understood and appreciated the importance of rural development and the role that agriculture played, and still continues to play, in Malaysia's economic life.

His greatest gift to Malaysia is, perhaps, his vision of a united Malaysia where every citizen has a place in the sun and a role to play. On numerous occasions, His Majesty spoke of the need for harmonious living among the *rakyat* (citizens).

The *rakyat* has taken His Majesty's advice to heart. Today, the harmony and goodwill among the many different ethnic groups that make up the people of Malaysia are living testament to a King's vision, a Government's pragmatism and a people's good sense.



# Negeri Selangor

D A R U L E H S A N



## FLAG

The flag of Selangor was designed during the reign of Sultan Abdul Samad. It has four equal quarters of red and yellow, with a white crescent and star in canton. The crescent and star symbolise Islam and the white represents its purity.



## EMBLEM

The spear in the centre, the long keris on the left and the short keris on the right are part of Selangor's Royal Regalia and symbolise the Ruler. The crescent and star represent Islam and the writing in Jawi is the motto of Selangor: "Under the protection of Allah". Below the motto is the *tali bengkung* waist sash worn by warriors of the past.

Selangor Darul Ehsan covers some 8,000 square kilometres. It is bordered by Negeri Sembilan in the south and Perak in the north, while to its east lies the state of Pahang.

The state has a population of 3 million, with the majority concentrated in the Kelang Valley. They live and work in a belt that runs from Port Kelang through Kelang, Shah Alam, Petaling Jaya, Puchong and continues on to Bangi.

Selangor is one of the richest and most developed states in Malaysia. She is blessed with rich natural resources and one of the best educated work forces in the country. Other than these factors, its geographical position and well developed infrastructure play a crucial role in attracting investors to the state. Selangor is a state with a rich mix of agriculture, manufacture, commerce, services and tourism.

She is home to the international air port at Subang and the new multi-billion ringgit airport under construction in Sepang. The nation's largest port after Penang is at Port Kelang.

The State's history dates back to the 15th century when rich tin deposits brought wealth and importance to the state. Malacca, then at the zenith of its power under *Sultan Muzaffar Shah* (1445-1458), brought Selangor under its protection. After the fall of Malacca, Johor became the suzerain. In the 18th century, *Daeng Chelak's* son, *Raja Lumu*, became the first Sultan taking the name *Sultan Salehuddin* (1756-1778).

Around 1866, a power struggle broke out between members of the royal family that gave the British the perfect opportunity to intervene. They forced *Sultan Abdul Samad* to accept the presence of British Residents to 'assist' the Sultan in the administration of the State. Selangor amalgamated with Perak, Negeri Sembilan and Pahang to form the Federated Malay States in 1896. In 1948, Selangor joined the Federation of Malaya. Selangor was under British rule from 1874 until independence in 1957.

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia's capital city, was once the state capital of Selangor. In 1974, the city was ceded to the Federal Government to be the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur.

Instead of resurrecting the Royal town of Kelang to be the capital of Selangor, Shah Alam was developed instead to play that role. The State Secretariat, the Legislative Assembly and the Office of the *Menteri Besar*, Chief Minister, are all housed in imposing buildings in the new capital.

The capital has a number of distinctive buildings - the colossal blue Shah Alam mosque, the magnificent new Shah Alam stadium and the imposing State Secretariat are some of the better known. Not to be missed is *Istana Bukit Kayangan*, the palace of His Royal Highness Sultan of Selangor, situated on top of a hill that overlooks Shah Alam.

Shah Alam, built according to a blueprint drawn up by planners with a bias towards the environment, is a well-landscaped capital with wide roads, parks and modern residential development. It is neatly dissected in two by the Federal Highway with one half housing the government buildings, Mara Institute of Technology, some commercial and residential properties. The other half of the city, across the highway, has all the manufacturing plants.

Petaling Jaya, midway between Kuala Lumpur and Shah Alam, was originally planned to be Kuala Lumpur's satellite town. Today, it is a very self-contained town in its own right. Modern shopping centres, parks, entertainment complexes, commercial properties, factories and luxurious apartments jostle for position. Certain sections of Petaling Jaya are occupied by factories that turn out everything from pharmaceuticals to micro-electronics, from air-conditioners to foodstuff.





Kelang is the Royal Town. It was also the first town to be industrialised with factories producing soap, biscuits, soy-sauce and the canning of pineapples making their appearance before the Second World War. Shoes, rubber goods factories and sawmills joined the parade at the end of the war. The legacies of those early years of head-long growth are still very evident today. Kelang's history reveals itself in a kaleidoscope of colonial structures and oriental shophouses.

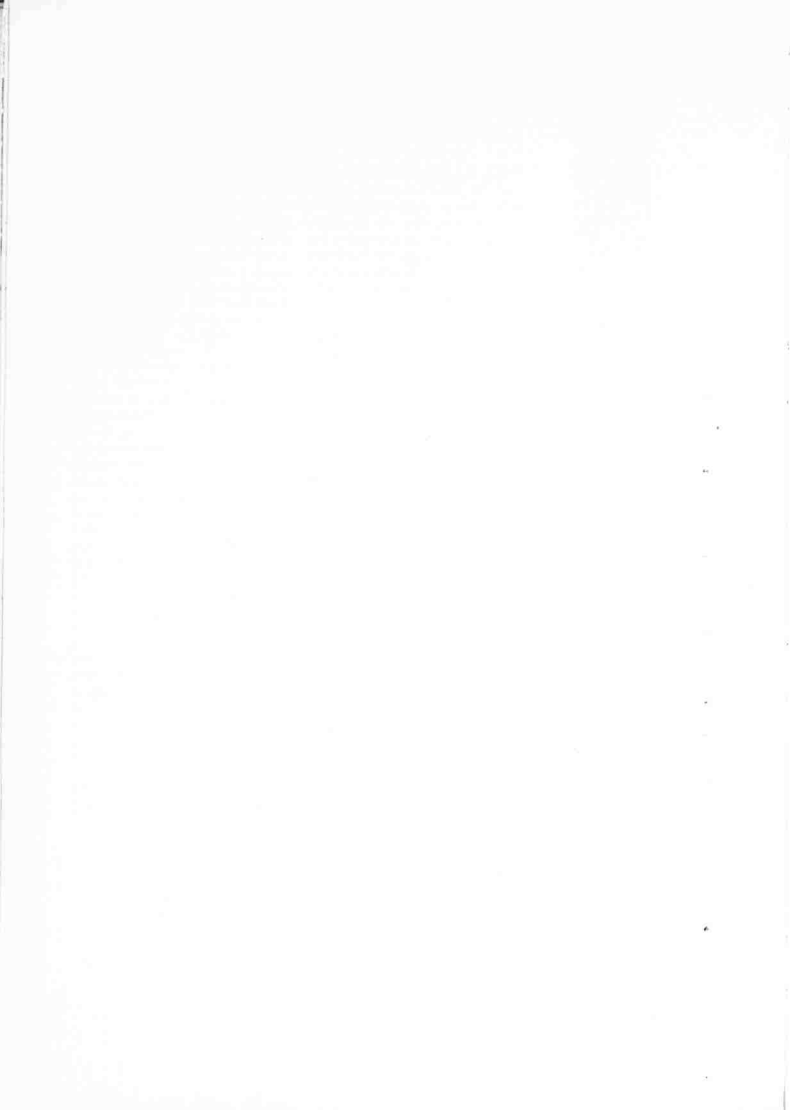
Bangi is the permanent address of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and the domicile of factories that have their origins in the Far East, North America and Europe. A sparkling new industrial town has taken over from the scrubs and brushes that once occupied this part of Selangor.

Rich in resources, this premier state is one of the most developed in the country. With a well-diversified economy, Selangor Darul Ehsan is gearing up to be the first state in the country to attain fully industrialised status.

The principal agency for development in the state is the *Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS)*, the Selangor State Development Corporation. Its principal objective is to encourage, activate and operate development activities in industry, commerce and economy in the state. Until 1992, the agency has developed 14 industrial estates. The industrial estates are filled with household names that are familiar around the world.

Tourism attractions in Selangor range from nature to the historical. They are the Batu Caves for the annual *Thaipusam* celebrations, *Kuala Selangor* for *Bukit Melawati* with its forts and the Nature Park, and Carey Island for an appointment with the *Mah Meri* aboriginal tribe. *Banjaran Titiwangsa*, the Main Range, *Bukit Cahaya Sri Alam* Forest Agriculture Park and Templer Park are nature respites from the stress of city living.

Selangor Darul Ehsan gave us our second Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Al-Marhum Tuanku Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah Al-Haj Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala'iddin Sulaiman Shah, Sultan of Selangor.







The Third

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY TUANKU SYED PUTRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SYED HASSAN JAMALULLAIL**

D.K., S.P.M.P., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.M.N., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Selangor), S.P.D.K. (Sabah), D.K. (Kalantan), D.P. (Sarawak),  
D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), D.P.S.S. (Sarawak), D.K. (Perak), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K.M.B. (Brunei).

**Raja of Perlis**

*21 September, 1960 - 20 September, 1965*



The Third

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY TUANKU SYED PUTRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SYED HASSAN JAMALULLAIL**

D.K., S.P.M.P., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.M.N., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Selangor), S.P.D.K. (Sabah), D.K. (Kedah), D.P. (Sarawak),  
D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), D.P.S.S. (Sarawak), D.K. (Perak), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K.M.B. (Brunei)

**Raja of Perlis**

21 September, 1960 - 20 September, 1965



The Third

## *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

HIS MAJESTY TUANKU SYED PUTRA  
IBNI AL-MARHUM SYED HASSAN JAMALULLAIL

D.K., S.P.M.P., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.M.N., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Selangor), S.P.D.K. (Sabah), D.K. (Kalantan), D.P. (Sarawak),  
D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), D.P.S.S. (Sarawak), D.K. (Perak), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K.M.B. (Brunei).

Raja of Perlis

21 September, 1960 - 20 September, 1965

*H*is Royal Highness Tuanku Syed Putra Ibni Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalulail, the fifth Raja of Perlis, was elected as the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong by the Conference of Rulers at Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur, on Thursday April 14, 1960. He became the Yang di-Pertuan Agong when His Majesty Tuanku Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah Al-Haj passed away on the 1 of September 1960.

His Royal Highness Tuanku Syed Putra was born on November 25, 1920 at Arau, Perlis. His parents were Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalulail and the late Puan Wan Gah binti Endut. He received his early education at the Arau Malay School and later at the Penang Free School.

His Royal Highness was appointed *Bakal Raja* the Heir Apparent of Perlis on 4th April, 1938. After leaving Penang in 1939 to receive training as the Heir Apparent, he spent four months at the lower law court in Kangar in 1940. The next year, 1941, he was posted to the Kuala Lumpur Land Office for a year to undergo a course in Local Law.

His Royal Highness was later attached to the Magistrate's Court in Kuala Lumpur where he served until the outbreak of the Second World War. It was while in Kuala Lumpur that His Royal Highness married Her Royal Highness Tengku Budriah binti Almarhum Tengku Ismail. She was the grand-daughter of the former ruler of Patani.

It is said that facts are sometimes stranger than fiction. The story of how a member of the Royal Family manages to become a successful businessman is common enough. But if he has to give it all up because of the "suspicion of an occupying force", that would be an uncommon occurrence.

Yet that was what exactly happened to His Royal Highness. The incident took place during the Japanese occupation.

His Royal Highness Tuanku Syed Alwi, the then Raja of Perlis, passed away on February 1, 1943. Tuanku Syed Putra, who was the Heir Apparent, was next in line to the throne. However, the occupying Japanese authorities had other ideas and His Royal Highness was passed over in favour of his grand uncle, Tuan Syed Hamzah.

Thereafter, Tuanku Syed Putra left for Penang and went into business. With resoluteness, determination and support from his friends, he became a very successful and prosperous businessman. His success, however, aroused the suspicion of the Japanese authorities.

His Royal Highness decided not to put his family in the way of danger. So, on the advice of his friends, he took his family and left for Kelantan via Setul in Thailand. In Kota Bharu they stayed with the family of the then Raja Perempuan of Kelantan until the Japanese surrender that signalled the end of the Second World War.

The British reorganised the state government of Perlis upon their return to Malaya and His Royal Highness was invited back to the state. Together with Her Royal Highness, their daughter and two sons they returned to Perlis through Padang Besar. Accompanied by the parents of Her Royal Highness, they arrived at the *Bukit Keteri* railway station on a train manned by members of the Police Force.



Other members of the royal family, state dignitaries and the people of Perlis were present to welcome them at the Royal town of Arau. After the welcoming ceremony in Arau, His Royal Highness and his family then left for Kangar to take up temporary residence until the situation returned to normal.

*His Majesty Tuanku Syed Putra and Her Majesty Tuanku Budriah are seen here escorted into the Throne Room for the Installation Ceremony.*



*India accords His Majesty  
a very warm welcome during  
his visit to Bombay on 17  
December, 1961.*

His Royal Highness ascended the throne of Perlis on the 4 of December 1945. On the 12 of March 1949 His Royal Highness Tuanku Syed Putra ibni Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalulail was formally installed as the Raja of Perlis in a ceremony full of pomp and tradition. Her Royal Highness Tengku Budriah was also installed as the Raja Perempuan of Perlis on the same day.

March 12, 1949 was a joyous day for the state and one that the people of Perlis will long remember. The war years was a period of deprivation and want, and there was little cause for joy, much less celebration, under the iron heels of an uncompromising occupation force. The installation of His Royal Highness was like the warmth and light of a morning sun after a long dark night. This historic ceremony was attended by the then British High Commissioner to Malaya, the late Sir Henry Gurney, representatives of the eight Sultans of the other Malay states and state dignitaries.

Two years after his installation, in 1951, His Royal Highness visited Britain. This was followed by visits to Hong Kong and Japan in 1954, and Australia and Indonesia in 1956. In the same year, His Royal Highness was bestowed the K.C.M.G. (Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George). His Royal Highness was also among the first recipients of Malaya's highest order, the *Darjah Utama Mahkota Negara* in the first *Merdeka* Honours in 1957, when the country achieved its independence.

On April 14, 1960 His Royal Highness was elected the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong by his brother rulers. On September 21, 1960 His Majesty was elected the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia and he reigned until September 20, 1965. The Installation on 4 April 1961, was a ceremony befitting a king of Malaysia.

As the King of Malaysia, His Majesty went on a state visit to India and Pakistan in 1961. The University of Malaya conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters on His Majesty in March, 1963. His Majesty also toured the Middle East and went on a pilgrimage to Mecca in April, 1965.

His Royal Highness is the Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Malaysian Rangers. In November 1970, His Royal Highness was also made an Honorary General by the Ministry of Defence Malaysia. And in 1971, His Royal Highness was appointed the Chancellor, Universiti Sains Malaysia, in Penang.



*Some of The Malay Rulers who were present to witness the Installation of our Third Yang di-Pertuan Agong.*

*Her Majesty TuankuBudriah, the Raja Permaisuri Agong, is a lady of charity. She is seen here visiting the children's ward.*

Though approximately 20 years have passed since His Royal Highness left Istana Negara to return to Istana Arau, there is still a fondness in the hearts of Malaysians when they think of His Majesty Tuanku Syed Putra ibni Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalulail, the Third Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia.



# Negeri Perlis

I N D E R A   K A Y A N G A N



## FLAG

The flag of Perlis is made of two equal horizontal stripes. The upper band is yellow and represents the ruler. The lower band is blue and represents the people. These two equal bands of yellow and blue symbolises the close relationship between the ruler and the people.



## EMBLEM

The emblem of Perlis consists of a shield within a wreath of padi. The shield represents the honour of the state. The Jawi writing on the shield reads "Perlis". The padi represents the principal crop of Perlis.

The smallest state of Malaysia is Perlis *Indera Kayangan*. Sharing a common border with Thailand, Perlis is set against a backdrop of padi fields, sugar cane plantations, rubber estates and limestone outcrops. This rich tapestry gives rise to a myriad of rural scenes.

Perlis is mainly an agricultural state. Traditionally, the economy of Perlis has been dominated by agriculture, fishing and forestry. The state also shares with Kedah the distinction of being the 'rice bowl' of the country. Rubber, sugar cane and fruit like mango and water melon are also extensively cultivated.

Though most of the inhabitants are still padi farmers, fishermen or sugar cane cultivators, more and more are leaving the land and sea for the sparkling new factories that are beginning to make their presence on the landscape. The state is vigorously encouraging the development of medium-scale industrial and manufacturing activities and she can even

boast of a couple of 'heavies' - the sugar refinery at *Chuping* and the cement factory at *Bukit Keteri*.

Historically, Perlis was a part of Kedah that the Siamese conquered in 1821. When Kedah was subsequently restored to the Sultan of Kedah, Perlis was separated and established as a vassal state in its own right. The Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909 transferred Thai suzerainty over Perlis to the British but the Japanese handed it back to Thailand during its occupation of Malaya. After the Japanese surrender, Perlis once again came under British protection until it gained independence as part of the Federation of Malaya.

The state capital is Kangar while Arau, 10 km away, is the Royal town. Kangar has all the charms of a quaint little town with the State Mosque and its golden dome along with the *Dato Wan Ahmad House*. This house is built of wood in the traditional style and is adorned with ornate carvings.

Approximately 10 km east of Kangar is *Sungai Batu Pahat*. This recreational cum leisure park offers a variety of attractions such as picnic spots, children's playground, animal farm, a bird park and its major attraction - the Snake Farm. Perlis is noted for its large population of venomous snakes, for its limestone caves and crevices offer the best of natural habitat for these slithery creatures. The Snake Farm houses a large collection of live snakes in large open-air enclosures. Primarily meant as a research centre to develop and test serums for treatment of snake bites, it also offers scientific data and research findings related to snakes.

*Tasik Melati* is a small picturesque lake located in a marshy lowland about 8 km north of Kangar. The shallow lake has more than 150 sand-bar islands accessible by sampan.

*Gua Kelam* is a very popular tourist attraction. This is a 370-metre long limestone cave at the small town of *Kaki Bukit*. "*Gua Kelam, Kaki Bukit*" literally means the 'cave of darkness at the foot of a hill'.

The tin-mine located inside the massive cave attracts many visitors who are allowed to observe workers mining for the ore from vantage points. A subterranean stream has, over the centuries, built a cavern a quarter mile long. In 1935, an English mining engineer saw it as a wonderful way to transport the ore from a mine near the entrance and he proceeded to enlarge the underground cavern throughout its length.

Access to the mine is by an 8-foot wide wooden bridge suspended throughout the length of the cavern. It is quite an experience to traverse an underground tunnel suspended above a subterranean stream. Folks communicate between *Kaki Bukit* and *Wan Tangga Valley* by means of this suspension bridge.







Fourteen km from Kangar is a quaintly attractive town of 10,000 people called *Kuala Perlis*. This little town is noted for three things: fishing, *laksa* and Langkawi. In Kuala Perlis, fishing is an industry and everything else that is related to the industry is a major item in the shops and warehouses. Kuala Perlis, the second biggest town, is the major entry and exit point to legendary Langkawi Island as well as to Phuket Island and other coastal towns and villages of Southern Thailand.

*Bukit Kubu* is a natural limestone cave in *Wang Pinang*, located near Kuala Perlis. The cave is an interesting geological formation now turned into a sheltered cave-park, used by picnickers and campers. A naturally wooded area backing the *Gua Pinang* limestone hills near Kuala Perlis has been partially claimed for a mini zoo, replacing the one at Batu Pahat.

In the same vicinity are located the burial grounds of two of the 16th century Sultans of Kedah. These are simple mausoleums marked by grave stones. Nearby is a piece of land flanked on both side by lime stone hills and is believed to be the site of one of the Sultan's palaces.

*Gunung Medan* is yet another limestone outcrop about 300 feet high, situated 6 km south of Kangar. The hill-top offers a panoramic view of the surrounding lowlands. There are wide expanse of padi fields that stretches to the horizon. In the distance, the green hilly country rolls towards the north into Thailand. Sugarcane plantations are to the east, while to the west and south can be seen the islands of Langkawi. Beyond the islands, the blue waters of the Andaman Sea blend into the

blue of an azure sky.

*Padang Besar* is the border town and to some degree of truth Thailand and Perlis merge in this town. This is because the border is unseen, although the relevant sign-boards and check-points bear testimony to the fact. There is the rather elongated railway station, one part of which has Thai officers manning the Immigration and Customs counters, the other part by their Malaysian counterparts. Beyond the rail tracks is *Pekan Siam* for bargain-hunters. The town is flooded with all shades and designs of textiles, footwear, handicrafts, decorative items, food-stuff, souvenirs and fruits.

Perlis Indera Kayangan may be a quaint little state - but, it is one with a big happy heart. Walk down the streets of *Kangar, Arau* or *Kuala Perlis* and there is always someone who has a smile and a ready hand to be of assistance to you.

This beautiful little state gave us our third Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Tuanku Syed Putra Ibni Al-Marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, Raja of Perlis.



The Fourth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH**

**IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN**

**D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.P.M.T., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Pavak), D.K. (Pahang).**

**Sultan of Terengganu**

*21 September, 1965 - 20 September, 1970*



The Fourth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN**

D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.P.M.I., D.K. (Kekantan), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Perak), D.K. (Pahang)

**Sultan of Terengganu**

*21 September, 1965 - 20 September, 1970*



The Fourth

## *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH  
IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN**

D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.P.M.T., D.K. (Kedantan), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Perak), D.K. (Pahang).

**Sultan of Terengganu**

*21 September, 1965 - 20 September, 1970*

*H*is Royal Highness Al-Marhum Tuanku Al-Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, the fourteenth Sultan of Terengganu, reigned from 1945 to 1979, a period of 34 years. The reign of His Royal Highness was one of the longest among the Rulers of the States of Malaysia.

His Royal Highness was born on January 24, 1907 in Kuala Terengganu and had his early education at a Malay school in Terengganu. Like many of the elites of his time, he later went to the Malay College in Kuala Kangsar, Perak, to receive his secondary education.

In 1925, when he was only 18 years old, His Royal Highness became a sub-inspector of police, the first step in the long process to prepare him to assume the leadership of his state. Though the young prince was only 18, he exhibited qualities of leadership and maturity beyond his years.

Not surprisingly, four years later, on April 4, 1929, His Royal Highness was appointed a cadet in the Terengganu Civil Service. For the next five years, he worked diligently as an officer at the State Secretariat, acquiring the skills that would serve him well for the challenges to come.

On the First day of August 1934, His Royal Highness was appointed an Assistant Land Officer. In the same year, on the 25 of October, 1934, His Royal Highness was also appointed a member of the State Executive Council, thus giving him a first-hand experience to learn how the state was administered.

A major switch in the career of His Royal Highness came on the fourth of April 1939 when he was transferred to the Court of Appeals. With his appointment to the Court of Appeals as the Deputy Public Prosecutor, His Royal Highness was given the golden opportunity to appreciate the application of laws affecting his future subjects. Concurrently, His Royal Highness was also appointed the Secretary of Islamic Affairs. This was an appropriate appointment for the Sultan is also head of the Islamic religion in the state.

The involvement of His Royal Highness with the administration of justice was further enhanced with his appointment as the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and the Land Court on the 1st of January, 1940. In all these appointments, His Royal Highness displayed the qualities of a diligent, conscientious and just arbiter.

Shakespeare had pleaded that *"Justice must be tempered with mercy."* In the case of His Royal Highness, one need not plea. It was part of his character. When His Royal Highness was appointed as a First Class Magistrate for Terengganu, the event did not come as a surprise. It was an appointment appropriate and overdue.

On the 15 of November, 1941, His Royal Highness was appointed the Assistant State Secretary. However, in late 1941, the world was moving with dizzying rapidity towards war in the Pacific. By December, Pearl Harbour had been bombed and Japanese troops were landing near *Pengkalan Chepa* in Kelantan. Not long after that, Malaya and Singapore fell.



*His Majesty Tuanku Ismail Nasiruddin delivering the Royal Address at his Installation.*

Fortunately for Terengganu, the tactical theatres of war lie elsewhere. The state was spared the wanton destruction that visited other places and life soon returned to near normalcy. It was under the shadow of the Japanese occupation that His Royal Highness took a bride. On April 3, 1944, His Royal Highness Al-Marhum Tuanku Al-Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah married Her Royal Highness Tuanku Intan Zahara binti Al-Marhum Tengku Seri Setia Raja in Terengganu.

Their Royal Highnesses have nine children, one of whom, a daughter, has passed away. The eldest son, Tuanku Mahmud Al-Muktafi Billah Shah, is the present Sultan of Terengganu.

June 6, 1945 was a historic day for Terengganu. At the age of 38, His Royal Highness Al-Marhum Tuanku Al-Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin was crowned the Sultan of Terengganu at Istana Maziah in Kuala Terengganu. The excellent qualities he displayed in the civil and judicial services of his state were brought to the throne of Terengganu and the state enjoyed a period of peace and tranquility.

Eight years later, on September 21, 1965, His Royal Highness Al-Marhum Tuanku Al-Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin was himself elected and elevated to the same high position in the land. His Majesty Tuanku Al-Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah was the fourth Malay Ruler to grace the Federal Throne as Malaysia's Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

From the tender age of 18, when His Royal Highness became a sub-inspector of police in the services of his state, his career had but one objective - to prepare him for the day when he may have to rule. The fact that His Royal Highness was a knowledgeable and understanding Sultan spoke volume for the wisdom of his training. That he was a compassionate and benevolent ruler spoke volume for the strength of his character.

As a nation, we have to develop fraternal ties with many friendly countries and foster new ones with others. Nations and their leaders have to pay official visits to each other to encourage closer and deeper understanding, and to explore new grounds for better co-operation. During the period of his reign, His Majesty Al-Marhum Tuanku Al-Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah travelled extensively to many countries to strengthen the bonds of friendship with many of Malaysia's friends. Among the countries he visited were India, Iran, the Federal Republic of Germany, South Korea and Hong Kong.

Twelve years later, on August 31, 1957, the Union Jack was lowered for the last time, symbolising the ending of one era and the beginning of another. His Majesty Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad of Negeri Sembilan was elected the First Yang di-Pertuan Agong of an independent Malaya.

*Meeting foreign dignitaries is part of His Majesty's official duties.*





*His Majesty is seen here  
praying with the rakyat.*

His Majesty occupied Istana Negara from 21 September 1965 until 20 September 1970. During his reign, he brought to the Throne of Malaysia the wisdom of his training and the strength of his character.

Nine years later, on the 20 September 1979, Al-Marhum Tuanku Al-Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin passed away. The people of Terengganu felt the magnitude of his loss; so did the people of Malaysia.



*Salam with the  
congregation after prayers.*

# Negeri Terengganu

D A R U L I M A N



FLAG

The colours of Terengganu's flag are black and white. The white crescent and star stand for Islam, the official religion of the state. The white border stands for the Ruler and the black field in the centre represent the people who are protected by the Ruler.



EMBLEM

The official religion is represented by the crescent and star, while the sovereignty of the Ruler is represented by the crown. The sword, kris and mace represent the authority of the state. The book on the right represents the Al-Quran and the one on the left, the Kitab.

Many of us know Terengganu for its indolent beaches and beguiling islands. Turtles lumbering ashore to lay eggs, iridescent coral gardens glowing beneath pounding surfs and sport fishing in Lake Kenyir are little snapshots of its fabulous outdoor life.

Terengganu is massive. It covers approximately 13,000 square km and has only one and a half million people. However, its mystic has less to do with its size than what it has in store.

Terengganu is better endowed than others with off-shore oil making her one of Malaysia's richest states. Yet life remains savoury and unhurried. Though towns hum with the sweet tune of life, there are communities that prefer to live in peaceful picture-postcard riverine villages.



Towns and islands leap to life with eclectic sounding names: *Marang, Rantau Abang, Merang, Rhu Seribu, Pulau Perhentian, Pulau Tenggol, Pulau Kapas and Pulau Redang*. Terengganu has one of the most scenic coastal drives. As you wheel along the breezy route, you are bracketed between a vast expanse of blue and an unending carpet of tropical green. Terengganu has 240 km of coastline with the splendour and awe of the South China Sea.

Historically, Terengganu has been an important area of Malay settlement. The *Batu Bersurat* Stone of Letters, inscriptions found at Kuala Brang testifies to an early Islamic State almost a century before the rise of Melaka.

Sultan Zainal Abidin I, a brother of Sultan Abdul Jalil of Johor, established the Terengganu Sultanate around 1726. For many years, the main threat to Terengganu came from the Thais who exacted an annual tribute in the form of "*Bunga Mas*," a bouquet made of gold. The 1909 Anglo-Thai Treaty forced the State to accept a British administrator until 1941. After the Japanese Occupation, Terengganu joined the Federation of Malaya.

Rapid industrialisation brought social and economic transformations. When the first factories came up, there were fears that Terengganu lacked adequate human resources. As it turned out the fears were unfounded. The sons of fishermen, rubber tappers and farmers have demonstrated an unusual competency in mastering and using hi-tech equipment and machineries.

Better educated youths who once left for jobs elsewhere are returning to industries spawning within the state. A large number of professionals from outside are also working in Terengganu - testimony of the state's economic vibrancy. This industrial development success is the result of conscious efforts to promote socio-economic development through industrialisation.

Petroleum is a priority growth sector. To encourage its development, the State moved actively into enhancing infrastructure and basic facilities. Among the major projects was the construction of the Kemaman Port and Kemaman Supply Base to provide complete on-shore and off-shore facilities for oil and gas exploration. Other industries soon moved in and Kemaman boomed.

Realising the importance of the tourist dollar, Terengganu has embarked on campaigns, including the production of brochures and TV commercials, to introduce its pristine beauty. Terengganu has the endowment and resources to be a leading tourist destination. Infrastructure, amenities, conservation, culture and festivals have all received emphatic support.

In Terengganu, tourism development means retention of the state's identity and a rejection of the seedier side of the industry. Instead, nature's wilderness profligate with seeming abandon. Kuala Terengganu, the commercial pulse, is the exception rather than the rule.





Over the last decade, the state capital has developed from a timeless fishing port and a lulling market place of yesteryear into a bustling modern town. In reality, it hasn't grown 'beyond recognition' and still has a lot of old charm. The Tourist Information Centre is one of the oldest buildings in town.

*Masjid Abidin*, built in 1793 by Sultan Zainal Abidin II, stands reverently in *Kampung Masjid* and has undergone some major surgery. In 1852, during the reign of Sultan Umar, a new stone edifice completely replaced the old one. Later, it was enlarged to include three additional round pillars and three minarets. Ornate calligraphic carvings of verses from the Holy Quran were painstakingly etched on the door frames and the grill-work. In 1972, during the reign of Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah, a tall minaret and a few smaller domes were added.

Adjacent to the Abidin Mosque is the brightly conspicuous *Istana Maziah*. The eye-catching yellow-ochre facade is a brilliant blend of contemporary and traditional architecture. It was built in 1903 to replace the magnificent Green Palace burnt in the great fire known as "*Api Pecah Gedung*". The palace became the venue for royal birthday celebrations, weddings, conferment of titles and special receptions.

*Pulau Duyong* Isle of Mermaids, on the estuary of the Terengganu River, is famous for its boats. The 50 year-old industry builds custom-made boats. The community is quite self-sustained with its own school and mosque.

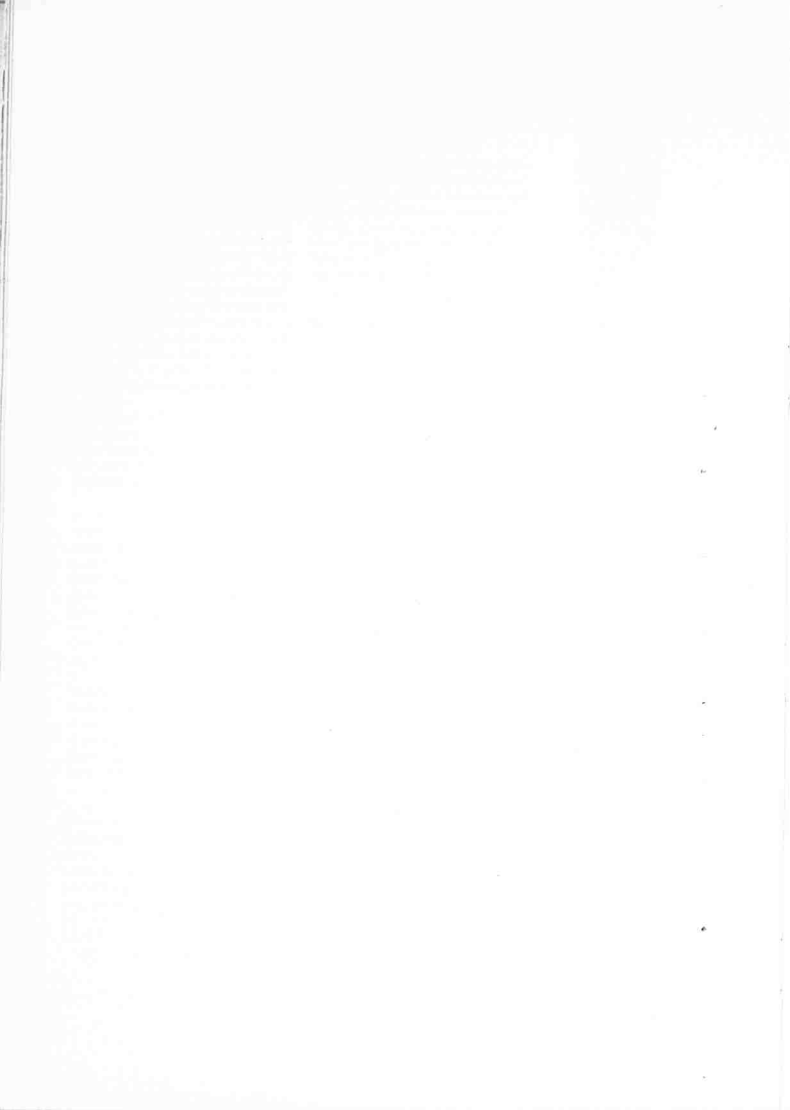
The true spirit of Terengganu actually lives and breathes beyond the trading clatter of Kuala Terengganu. To the north is the pristine fishing village of *Merang*, jump-off point to the picturesque island of Redang. Until recently, Redang and the idyllic islands of *Perhentian*, *Tenggol* and *Kapas* have been Terengganu's best-kept secret. Their magnificent waters and breathless coral reefs are among the best in the tropics. Though these islands have resorts and chalets that provide varying degree of comforts, they are still not too commercialised.

South of Kuala Terengganu is *Chendering*, a magnified version of a craft centre. Dedicated artisans from handicraft factories produce fine *batik*, silk, brassware and a plethora of handicraft items.

Further south is *Marang*, the epitome of Terengganu's spectacular postcard-perfect scenery. This fishing village overlooks a tiny harbour where fishing boats bob gently on clear water. Then there is *Rantau Abang*, homing address for turtles in the Pacific, and bustling *Kemaman* with her port, Supply Base and factories.

*Lake Kenyir*, covering 38,000 hectares, is one of the largest man-made lakes. Kenyir, walled by luxuriant tropical rain forests that harbour a spectacular range of flora and fauna, has the largest concentration of fresh water fish in the whole country.

Terengganu is a massive state, with a diversity of landscapes to match. She is very much endowed with resources, land and the environment. This land of beguiling islands, mesmerising culture and gentle people gave us our fourth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Tuanku Al-Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah.





The Fifth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY AL-SULTAN ALMU'TASIMU BILLAHI MUHIBBUDDIN  
TUANKU ALHAJ ABDUL HALIM MUA'DZAM SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN BADLISHAH**

D.K., D.K.H., D.K.M., D.M.H., D.U.K., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Sabangor), D.K. (Perlis),  
D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perak), D.P. (Sarawak), S.P.M.K., S.S.D.K., D.H.M.S.

**Sultan of Kedah**

*21 September, 1970 - 20 September, 1975.*



The Fifth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

HIS MAJESTY AL-SULTAN ALMU'TASIMU BILLAHI MUHIBBUDDIN  
TUANKU ALHAJ ABDUL HALIM MUA'DZAM SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN BADLISHAH

D.K., D.K.H., D.K.M., D.M.H., D.U.K., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Perlis),  
D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perak), D.P. (Serawak), S.P.M.K., S.S.D.K., D.H.M.S.

Sultan of Kedah

21 September, 1970 - 20 September, 1975.



The Fifth

## *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY AL-SULTAN ALMU'TASIMU BILLAHI MUHIBBUDDIN  
TUANKU ALHAJ ABDUL HALIM MUA'DZAM SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN BADLISHAH**

D.K., D.R.H., D.K.M., D.M.R., D.U.K., D.X. (Kelantan), D.X. (Pahang), D.X. (Selangor), D.X. (Perlis),  
D.X. (Negeri Sembilan), D.X. (Johor), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perak), D.P. (Sarawak), S.P.M.K., S.S.D.K., D.H.M.S.

**Sultan of Kedah**

*21 September, 1970 - 20 September, 1975.*

*K*edah conjures up different images in the fertile minds of different people. To most housewives, Kedah is golden grains ripening in mile after mile of verdant green rice fields. To the tourists and bargain hunters, she is duty-free Langkawi floating on the warm waters of a clear azure sea. To the students of archaeology, she is the treasure house of *chandis* and *stupas* in the *Bujang Valley*.

To the people of Malaysia, Kedah is the home of our first Prime Minister, the late Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, and that of our present Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad.

Kedah is the captivating home-state of our fifth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Sultan Almu'tasimu Billahi Muhibbuddin Tuanku Al-haj Abdul Halim Mua'adzam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Badlishah. His Majesty reigned as Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Paramount Ruler of Malaysia, from 21 September 1970 to 20 September 1975.

His Royal Highness Sultan Abdul Halim is undeniably a unique ruler. His unmistakable brand of leadership is distinguished by compassion, understanding and fairness. Many who know him are taken by his unassuming personality. His Royal Highness has been described as a warm and friendly royal figure with little lofty airs about him. Not that this necessarily mean his standards of achievements are tame or mild. In fact, His Royal Highness has a bright and competitive free-spirit as depicted in his life-story that is filled with adventure, fun and responsibility.

His achievements are not untold. His Royal Highness has been awarded some of the most prestigious awards including the Knight Grand Cross Order of the Bath (UK, 1974) and Knight Order of St. John (1974). His Royal Highness was also bestowed with an Honorary Degree, Doctor of Political Science by the University of Thammasat.

In spite of being born a blue blood, the unassuming upbringing and simple outlook in life of His Royal Highness tells of an unpretentious beginning. His Royal Highness was born in Alor Setar on 28 November 1927. Together with many local commoners, he was educated in *Sekolah Menengah Titi Gajah* and later at Sultan Abdul Hamid College. Upon completion of his education in the local school, he went on to pursue a higher education in the United Kingdom in 1949. During the same year, he was installed as the *Raja Muda* or Crown Prince of Kedah.

Following the completion of his preparatory course, His Royal Highness was enrolled into Wadham College, Oxford, where he earned a diploma in Social Science and Public Administration. Wadham is the same college where his father, the late Al-Marhum Sultan Badlishah had studied.

His Royal Highness returned home in 1955 to serve in the District Office of Alor Setar and later in the State Treasury. For the next couple of years, His Royal Highness dedicated himself to his work and proved to be a very committed officer of great worth. During this period, His Royal Highness was also appointed as the Regent of Kedah.



Only a year went by before His Royal Highness ascended the throne of Kedah following the demise of his father, Al-Marhum Sultan Badlishah. On 20 February 1959 His Royal Highness was officially installed as the 27 ruler of Kedah.

In less than a decade later, His Royal Highness was elected to serve as deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong, for a five year term from 1965 to 1970. In 1970, His Majesty was installed as the fifth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, a role he graciously upheld until the end of his term in 1975.

As Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty also played the part of Commander-in-Chief of the Malaysian Armed Forces. His Majesty was elected in 1975 as the Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Malay Regiment. He was also, prior to his installation as Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the Colonel-in-Chief of the Malaysian Reconnaissance Corps.

*The Installation of our Fifth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Halim and Raja Permaisuri Agong, Her Majesty Tuanku Bahiyah.*

Apart from performing his royal duties, His Royal Highness is also actively involved in social, educational and recreational activities. His Royal Highness travels widely on official and private visits. This accounts for the astonishingly progressive outlook and attitude of life that he projects.

His Royal Highness is also a well-known guest within the social circle. He is currently patron to several clubs and societies, among them the Royal Kedah Club, the Amateur Athlete Association of Kedah, The Kedah Camera Club and the Oxford & Cambridge Society of Malaysia.

As a parent and a ruler of his people, His Royal Highness is a strong champion for the education of all citizens. This interest and dedication in promoting literacy and higher education in the country has earned His Royal Highness the position of Chancellor to University Utara, the country's sixth and latest university.

His Royal Highness is married to her Royal Highness Tuanku Hajjah Bahiyah binti Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman in March 1956. Her Royal Highness is the third daughter of His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman, The First Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and Tunku Puan Besar Kurshiah. She was educated at the Malay School in Sri Menanti and the Convent in Seremban. She received her tertiary education from the University of Nottingham where she majored in Social Science.

Their Royal Highnesses are blessed with three daughters, Tunku Soraya, Tunku Sarina and Tunku Intan Safinaz.

*Their Majesties  
receiving guests at the  
Garden Tea Party after  
the Installation  
Ceremony.*

Leisure pursuits normally mirror one's cultural and artistic inclinations. It is also a measure for the finer things in life. So it is with His Royal Highness. One of his passions is his prized collection of fine vintage cars. This collection includes several magnificent Rolls Royces, Mercedes, Volkswagen, a Jaguar and an Austin 8. His Royal Highness is also an avid golfer and fitness enthusiast. He is known to jog regularly and frequently indulges in billiards at the Royal Kedah Club. Other passions include fishing, keeping of aquarium fish, football and rowing.







The Royal Lineage of Kedah is reputed to be the longest unbroken one in the whole of South East Asia. Dynasties have come and gone in many different parts of Asia. Empires rose and fell. Yet the Royal Lineage of Kedah has run for more than a thousand years and continues to flourish. Perhaps, the secret is to be found in the reign of His Royal Highness Al-Sultan Almu'tasimu Billahi Muhibbuddin Tuanku Al-Haj Abdul Halim Mua'adzam Shah. A Government that is compassionate and benevolent will be praised and honoured by its people. A Ruler who loves and cares is loved and cared for in return.

*The Installation Ceremony.  
The large crowd of invited  
guests include ministers,  
diplomats and dignitaries.*



# Negeri Kedah

D A R U L A M A N



FLAG

The emblem of Kedah stands on the top left hand corner of a field of red. Red is the traditional colour of Kedah and signifies prosperity.



EMBLEM

The emblem of Kedah consists of a green shield, red crescent and a wreath yellow padi. The green shield stands for strength and signifies the role of the ruler as protector and guardian of his subjects. The red crescent stands for Islam, Kedah's official religion. The wreath of yellow *padi* stands for rice and Kedah's position as the 'Rice Bowl' of Malaysia.

According to archaeological discoveries, Kedah is the most ancient state in the country. The many stupas, candis and temples point to a Hindu-Buddhist period in Malaysian history.

The history of Kedah is punctuated by periods of foreign domination. It came under Sri Vijaya in the seventh and eighth century before falling to the Thais. The Malacca Sultanate brought peace to Kedah but with its fall in 1511, Kedah came under attacks from the Portuguese and Achinese in the 17th century.

Even after offering Penang to the British in return for protection, Kedah fell to the Thais in 1821. In 1826, Kedah, much reduced in size, was restored as a Thai vassal. In 1909, the Thais transferred their suzerainty over to the British and a British Adviser was appointed. After the Japanese occupation, Kedah joined the Federation of Malaya.

Though it produces half of Malaysia's rice, Kedah is not just a "Rice Bowl". Tourism, industrialisation, construction, commerce and services are leading Kedah into the twenty-first century.

Kedah realises early the importance of education, and has provided hostels and scholarships to thousands of its children. The benefits of Kedah's investment in education is paying off. Industrialisation would have been a difficult proposition without a well-educated work force.

Increasingly, more of the people are no longer tied to the land. The young, better educated than their forebears, are attracted to the factories, offices and resorts mushrooming around the state. Hence, the rapid mechanisation of Kedah's padi fields.

Surprisingly, Kedah the 'jelapang padi' rice bowl, is highly industrialised. *Mergong, Sungei Petani, Gurun, Kulim, Kulim Hi-Tech and Electronic, Tikam Batu* and other industrial estates turn out everything from tyres to catheters, from porcelain wares to foundation garments. Electronics, computer peripherals, light industrial goods, consumables, processed food, footwear, even candlesticks roll out to the markets of the world.

Although the capital *Alor Setar* is fast developing into a modern town, the many historical buildings have been left untouched. This effort to preserve its historical buildings, sites and monuments has made *Alor Setar* a more beautiful city and given it a character and soul of its own.

One such building rich in historical significance is *Masjid Zahir*, officially opened in 1915. It underwent an extensive renovation in 1959. Situated in the heart of *Alor Setar*, this magnificent mosque is truly a master piece and obviously the most photographed building in the state.

Opposite the mosque stand the *Balai Besar* and the Royal Museum. Built by the finest craftsmen, they are fine examples of local architecture with Siamese flavour. The *Balai Besar*, principal official building during the 18 century, played host to royal and official ceremonies. The Royal Museum *Muzium DiRaja*, built in 1936, houses the regalia, ceremonial costumes, weapons, musical instruments and other paraphernalia used in court ceremonies.

The *Balai Nobat*, a very distinctive tower-like building with a dome, houses the sacred instruments of the Royal orchestra. These are only played during royal ceremonies such as inauguration, weddings and funerals.

The magnificent *Wat Nikrodharam* Buddhist Temple has hundreds of statues of Lord Buddha in different positions of repose. The entrance is crafted in shining copper with typical Siamese design. Built in 1957, the temple complex also houses a monastery and a community hall.

On the banks of *Sungai Anak Bukit*, is the Royal Boat House. This is a museum which displays several boats used by the former rulers of Kedah to visit their subjects with descriptions of their origins and usage.





South of Alor Setar is *Gunung Jerai*, a massive limestone outcrop that rises 1200 m above sea level. The mountain air is matched only by the quiet serenity of its natural surroundings. From *Gunung Jerai* one can see spectacular views of the rolling rice fields of Kedah and the vast expanse of emerald seas stretching from *Penang* to legendary *Langkawi*.

This magnificent mountain has its own share of history and legends. Hindu ruins discovered at the foothills lend credence to the legends of 'Raja Bersiong', the king with fangs, who once ruled over an ancient kingdom within the *Bujang Valley*. Archaeological findings reveal the existence of a temple on the ninth water pool *Chandi Telaga Sembilan*, believed to be *Raja Bersiong's* private pool.

*Bujang Valley* is regarded as Malaysia's richest archaeological area. Findings reveal it to be one of the earliest centres of civilized settlement, rendering it significant to the history of Southeast Asia as a whole. Ruins like *Candi Batu Pahat* yield remnants of temples and statues of Indian Gods and Goddesses similar to those uncovered at historical sites in India.

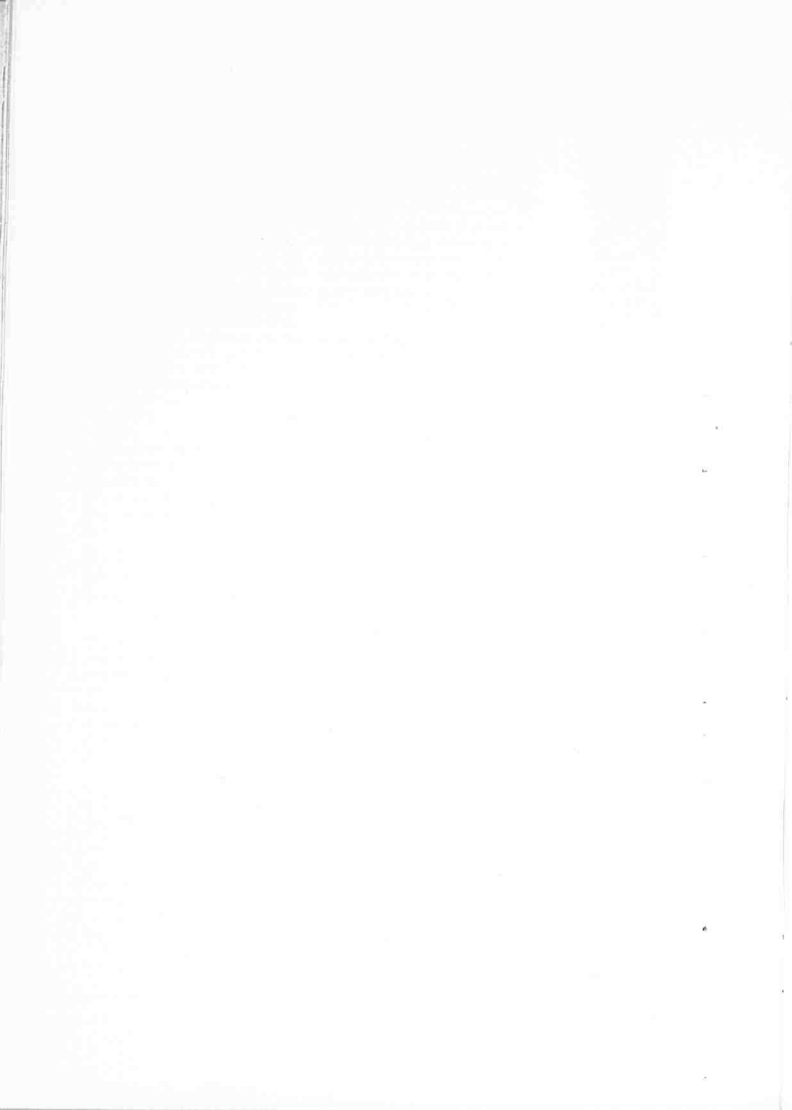
The *Bujang Valley Archaeological Museum* in *Pengkalan Bujang, Merbok*, houses numerous excavated items including stone caskets, gem stones, beads and implements. Of the 50 candis or temples found along *Sungai Bujang*, 8 have been restored to their original form using the same original materials.

The *University Utara Malaysia (UUM)* is also in Kedah. Set on 1,061 hectares of forest and former tin mining land, it is the nation's largest University. Evergreen rainforest, mountain streams and lakes make this a really beautiful campus.

Kedah's major tourism destination is *Langkawi*, a duty-free shopping paradise. *Langkawi* offers sandy beaches, clear sea and blue skies, and more than 90 islands within the group with hotels, easy air connections, good road system, interesting tourist attractions and the legend of *Mahsuri*.

Kedah, Malaysia's most ancient state is one of the most modern in outlook. Long before any other place in Malaysia, Kedah already had in place a settlement and an administrative system. Two of our Prime Ministers are from Kedah. They are *Tunku Abdul Rahman*, our first Prime Minister, and *Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad*, our present Prime Minister.

Kedah also gave us our fifth *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*, His Majesty *Tuanku Abdul Halim Shah*, Sultan of Kedah.





The Sixth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU YAHYA PETRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM**

**D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N.S.M.N., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., S.P.S.K., D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Perlis), D.P. (Sarawak).**

**Sultan of Kelantan**

*21 September, 1975 - 29 March, 1979.*



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**HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU YAHYA PETRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM**

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**Sultan of Kelantan**

*21 September, 1975 - 29 March, 1979.*



The Sixth  
*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY AL-MARHUM TUANKU YAHYA PETRA  
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D.K. (K.M.), D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., S.P.S.K., D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Kedah),  
D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Perlis), D.P. (Sarawak)

**Sultan of Kelantan**

*21 September, 1975 - 29 March, 1979.*

*K*elantan, the land of genteel culture and friendly faces, has given us a Yang DiPertuan Agong well beloved by his subjects for his soft gentle nature and caring disposition. He is our sixth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, who reigned from 21 September 1975 to 30 March 1979.

Throughout his reign, both as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and as the Sultan of Kelantan, His Majesty had a close affinity with the rakyat through consistent and personal contacts with them. He was known to travel across the state, especially to villages tucked in remote corners, to visit his people and to study at first hand their plight so that adequate assistance could be extended to them.

His Majesty was a typical Kelantanese known for his devout belief in Islam, his magnanimity and humanity towards mankind. For instance, in 1965, His Majesty dedicated the Nilam Puri Palace and its huge grounds to be used as an Islamic academic centre.

His benevolent efforts in improving the living standards of the country had not gone unrecognised. His Majesty had been awarded a number of coveted awards including an eminent honour by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

His path to the throne began early with a genteel upbringing, and training in diplomacy infused with abundant exposure to foreign cultures and administration style.



His Majesty was born at the Istana Balai Besar in Kota Bharu on 10th December 1917. His early education began with religious studies. Upon completion, His Majesty left for Penang in 1931 and enrolled at the reputable Francis Light School. Subsequently, in 1934, he left for Britain to continue his studies not unlike many of his royal and financially-abled contemporaries. In early 1939 His Majesty returned home.

Not one to rest on the laurel of royal comforts, His Majesty took up the appointment as private secretary to the late Sultan Ismail on 21 July 1939. On April 2, 1944, he was assigned to the post of Assistant State Treasurer. That same year, his father, His Royal Highness Sultan Ibrahim ascended to the throne of Kelantan and Tuanku Yahaya Petra was conferred with the title of *Tengku Bendahara*. One year later, in 1945, His Majesty was appointed to be the District Officer of Kota Bharu.

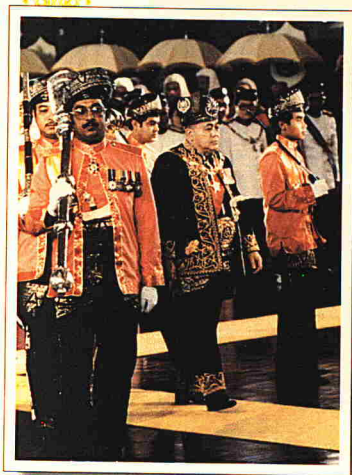
In conjunction with the formation of the Federation of Malaya on 1 February 1948, His Majesty was proclaimed the Heir Apparent with the title of *Tengku Mahkota* of Kelantan. The historic ceremony, held at *Istana Balai Besar*, marked the turning point in the life of His Majesty. The fact that His Majesty would one day become Sultan of Kelantan seemed more realistic.

On July 10, 1960, His Majesty was proclaimed Sultan of Kelantan when his father Sultan Ibrahim passed away. A decade later, on 22 July 1970, His Majesty was elected by the Conference of Rulers to assume office as the *Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong* of Malaysia.



Five years later, on 19 June 1975, the Conference of Rulers elected His Majesty to be the country's next Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler). September 21 1975 marked a most memorable day for His Majesty and for the people of Malaysia. With measured ceremony and pageantry, he ascended the Federal Throne as the sixth Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia. It was an occasion grander than his ascension to the throne of Kelantan.

*Their Majesties during the Doa Selamat Thanksgiving as part of the Installation Ceremony.*



*His Majesty is escorted  
into the Throne Room by  
Regalia Bearers.*

Apart from his duties as a Ruler, His Majesty led a colourful and active life as a respected member of many reputable organisations. From First July 1948 to 31 December 1955, he was the President of the Council of Islamic Affairs and Malay Customs. His Majesty was also the Vice President of the Kelantan Council of Islamic Affairs and Malay Customs from 1941 to 1947 and from early to middle 1948 he officiated as the President of the Council.

Without doubt much of the success of the Council of Islamic Affairs and Malay Customs to date have been based upon the thought and direction laid down by His Majesty when he was at the helm.

On August 9, 1950, in conjunction with the birthday of His Royal Highness Sultan Ibrahim, he was awarded *Darjah Kebesaran Seri Paduka Mahkota Kelantan Yang Amat Mulia Peringkat Pertama Al-Muhammadi (SPMK)*. Two years later he was awarded the Honourary Award of Commander of St Michael and St George (CMG) by Queen Elizabeth II of England.

During his reign as the Paramount Ruler of the country in the late 70s, His Majesty relentlessly sought to promote education, development, progress, and largely to improve the living standards of all of his subjects.

In particular, His Majesty was noted for his concern for the well-being of his subjects. To this end he traveled to every nook and corner of the country by all modes of transportation be it by automobile, train, jeep, perahu or even by foot to reach remote villages. He was struck with the reality of the living conditions of the villages and would support programmes to improve their lives and enable them to be more self-reliant.

His greatest fear, however, was the communist insurgency. He believed sincerely that communist influences among the village community can only bring pain, destruction and chaos.



His Majesty being presented with the "Keris Panjang" or the Royal Long Keris.

This drove him to strive for more contacts with his people and to convince them that only a government, freely and democratically elected by the people, can work for the benefit of the people. Dictatorialism and anarchy cannot be the answer for Malaysia.

As an avid globetrotter, His Majesty was known to make goodwill visits to many parts of the world. Between 1962 and 1966, His Majesty visited many countries in South East Asia, the Far East and Europe. Such extensive travel served not just to broaden his horizons but added to his skills in diplomatic relations and to his understanding of and appreciation of contrasting cultures. Each time he left for a foreign sojourn, he returned with more tolerance for cultural and racial differences and more pride for his countrymen.

His Majesty was also a dedicated nature lover. His gentle demeanor betrayed a special fondness for flowers and animals. Quite naturally, his palace was literally amassed with some of the most iridescent and captivating flora. His Majesty was also known to rear wild animals including *rusa* and *kijang*.

His Majesty married Her Majesty Tuanku Zainab binti Tengku Muhammad Petra on 4th June 1939. Sadly, he passed away in 1979 while still serving as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. His Majesty was survived by his consort, a son and four daughters, but his consort has also passed away since.

# Negeri Kelantan

D A R U L N A I M



## FLAG

The flag of Kelantan consists of a white emblem on a red background. The emblem, made up of two kris, two spears, a crescent and a five pointed star, signify the sanctity of the office of the Ruler.



## EMBLEM

The crown on the emblem of Kelantan stands for the Sultan. The crescent and star signify Islam while the kris and spears represent the Malays and their inherent rights. Kelantan is ready to defend itself as signified by the two cannons. The *kijang* deer are reminders of *Che Siti Wan Kembang*, the 14th Century Queen of Kelantan.

The state's gold coins were stamped with the design of these deer on her order. The state motto is: "Kelantan In The Hands Of Allah".

**K**elantan. The name conjures up images of modest Malay girls in *mini-telekung* head scarves sheltering beneath multi-hued umbrellas, of the majestic flight of large *wau bulan* kites against a blue sky and the mesmerising movements of shadow-play puppets that propel us into another era in our mystical past. Kelantan brings to the ears the pulsating sound of its *rebana* drums and the robust singing of its *dikir barat* group singing.

Kelantan is visually and aesthetically challenging. Colours clash and merge. Sounds and movements interact and blend into harmonious renditions of music, dance and theatre. This is understandable, for Kelantan is the depository of Malay culture and art-form. So much of what has been accepted as "*Malay*" elsewhere have their roots here in Kelantan.

It may be because Kelantanese are, by nature, artistic. It could also be their love for the visual and audio art form which extends to songs, music, dance, poetry, theatre, plays

and games. The Kelantanese have even mastered the art of turning work into a labour of love. Witness the colourfully decorated fishing boats of Kelantan.

Kelantan, with a population of slightly more than a million, covers 14,922 sq km in the north eastern part of the Peninsula. Since prehistoric times Kelantan has been a centre of human activity and settlement. The remains of stone age men, Kelantan's earliest inhabitants, have been found at *Gua Cha*, *Gua Musang* and at other sites in the interior.

The state capital, Kota Bharu, is known to school children in history classes as the site where Japanese troops landed in 1941. They learnt also that during the war Kelantan was placed under Thailand. In 1948, Kelantan became part of the Federation of Malaya.

The Kelantanese penchant for free enterprise is evident everywhere. Kota Bharu reverberates with the sight and sound of a vibrant commercial city. Modern buildings jostle alongside landmarks from another era while colourful trishaws ply the streets.

Agriculture is the backbone of Kelantan's economy. Though rubber and paddy are the main crops, Kelantan supplies 90 per cent of Malaysia's tobacco. Fishing is another important economic activity while livestock rearing is gaining importance.

Kelantan has rich timber resources with approximately 900,000 hectares that have not been exploited. To encourage greater utilisation of resources, the state is actively promoting down-stream processing of logs within Kelantan.

Industrialisation has not made the impact it has in the West Coast states. The state government, however, is encouraging greater industrialisation to increase employment opportunities. The seven available industrial estates for medium and light industries are seen as one of the major tools for promotion of industrial development.

Traditional cottage industries such as *batik* painting, silver crafting, wood carving and *songket* weaving are also contributors to the economy. The handicrafts are superb, crafted with the artistic skill and imagination of Kelantan's rich culture and tradition.

In recent years, tourism has become a major money spinner. Kelantan, with its rich cultural heritage, has excellent tourism potential. She also has many fascinating destinations, especially the fishing villages, 'the soul of Malaysia's East Coast'. At Sabak Beach or Kuala Besar there are fishing boats with colourful intricately carved prows. When the catch is landed the noisy ritual of bargaining between wholesalers and fishermen begins.

The Central Market is dominated by women selling goods that range from wet product to local cuisines and handicrafts. *Buluh Kubu Bazaar*, an extension of the Central Market, does not sell wet produce. Instead it offers a huge collection of interesting items from knick-knacks to fine quality batik, songket, brass and silverware.

The Cultural Centre in *Jalan Mahmood* is open from February to October except during the fasting month. It offers traditional performances such as kite-flying, top spinning, *rebana* and the Malay art of self





defence. Once a week, the Centre offers cultural performances, *Mak Yong* dance drama and *Wayang Kulit* puppet shadow play.

The State Museum has an impressive interior with ceiling made of woven bamboo. Extravagant traditional carvings adorn its panelling and beams. The display of traditional items such as musical instrument, pottery and weapon makes this a veritable showcase of culture. This former land office underwent major renovations in 1990 and turned it into the State Museum and main office for the Kelantan State Museum Corporation.

The Royal Museum *Istana Batu Muzium Di Raja* was built in 1939 as a wedding gift to Sultan Yahya Petra. It was the official residence of His Royal Highness until 1960. Today, as the Royal Museum it displays palace items that belonged to the former Sultans.

The Royal Traditions and Customs Museum was built in 1887 as a palace for the *Raja Bendahara Long Kundur*, grandson of Sultan Muhammad (I). It was named *Istana Raja Bendahara*. Today it houses valuable historical and cultural artifacts of the state. The intricate carvings on its panellings and beams are good examples of Kelantan's fine craftsmanship.

The War Museum, built a year after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Treaty of 1912, is the oldest brick building in the state. It was used as the headquarters for the Japanese Army during their occupation.

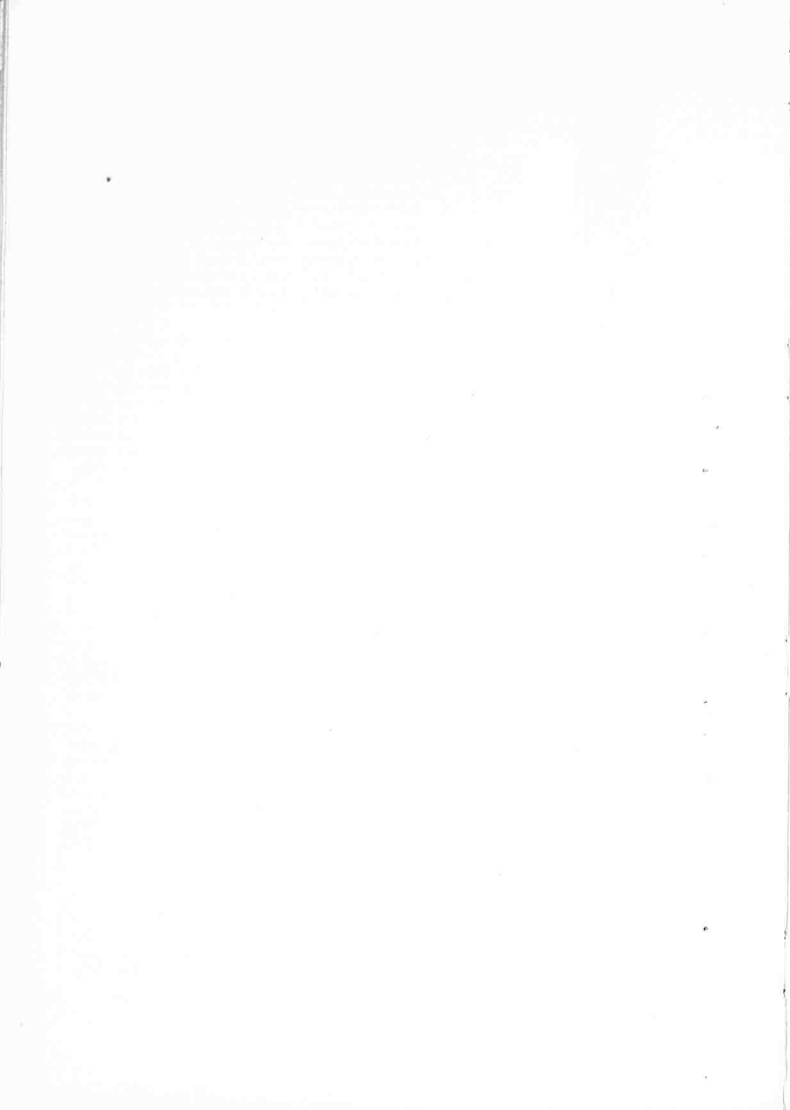
The Craft Museum is a showcase of Kelantan's fine silverware, *songket*, *batik* and woodcarvings. These items are also for sale.

Kelantan has its share of wonderful beaches for water sports lovers. *Pantai Cinta Berahi* Beach of Passionate Love, famed for its golden sand and swaying palms, is a perfect getaway for the world weary. Also known as *Pantai Cahaya Bulan*, this lovely stretch of shimmering sand is Kelantan's most famous beach.

*Pantai Bisikan Bayu* Beach of the Whispering Breeze is near *Semerak, Pasir Puteh*, about 50 km away from Kota Bharu. It is also known as *Pantai Dalam Rhu*. Situated in Bachok, 25 km south of Kota Bharu, *Pantai Irama* Beach of Melody is known for its clean, white sand and ideal spot for camping or picnicking.

*Kampung Jambu, Tumpat*, is a Malaysian Thai village of 200 people. The centre of attraction here is a magnificent reclining Buddha that measures 40 metres long, nine metres wide and 11 metres high. It is reputed to be the largest statue of Lord Buddha in South East Asia.

Kelantan is a world of fascinating contrasts, strong cultural influences and dramatic art forms. It is also deeply religious and thoroughly progressive. Kelantanese have a strong sense of entrepreneurship and an inborn aptitude for excelling in their professions. Witness the number of successful Kelantanese in all the states of Malaysia. Kelantan gave us our sixth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Almarhum Sultan Ibrahim.





The Seventh

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY SULTAN HAJI AHMAD SHAH AL-MUSTA'IN BILLAH  
IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ABU BAKAR RI'AYATUDDIN AL-MU'ADZAM SHAH**

D.K.P., D.K., D.K.M., S.S.A.P., S.I.M.P., D.M.N., D.K. (Perak), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Kuala Lumpur), D.K. (Kuala Lumpur), D.K. (Kedah),  
D.K.M.B., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), D.K. (Selangor), QILADAH BADR AL-KABIR (Saudi Arabia), QILADAH AL-SHAHID MUBARAK AL-KABIR (Kuwait),  
Grand Order of the Mugunghwa (South Korea), HON. D. LIM (Malaya), LLD hc (Northrop USA).

**Sultan of Pahang**

26 April, 1979 - 25 April, 1984





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Grand Order of the Mugunghwa (South Korea), HON. D. LIT (Malaya), LLD Ie (Northrop USA).

**Sultan of Pahang**

*26 April, 1979 - 25 April, 1984*

From Pahang, the land of haunting beauty, hails the Seventh Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia, His Majesty Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Musta'in Billah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin Al-Mu'adzam Shah who reigned as Paramount Ruler of Malaysia from 26 April, 1979 to 25 April, 1984. His Majesty was installed as Malaysia's Seventh Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 10 July, 1980.

From the moment he was elected as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Royal Majesty captured the imagination of his countrymen. He quickly gained wide-spread reputation as the King of Sports, a brilliant Public Administrator and a disciplined military-man.

If the list of honours, awards and conferment are anything to go by, His Royal Highness must be a born leader and true achiever. That list includes several highest honours ever conferred to any man on this land. Among many of the coveted awards he received are the Saudi Arabian State Award of KHILADAH AL-BADR AL-Kubra, the highest award conferred on selected Muslim Heads of State, by King Khalid (1982), the Highest Order of Mubarrak the Great, QILADAH Al-Sheikh Mubarak Al-Kabir, of Kuwait and the Grand Order of the Mugunghwa (South Korea).

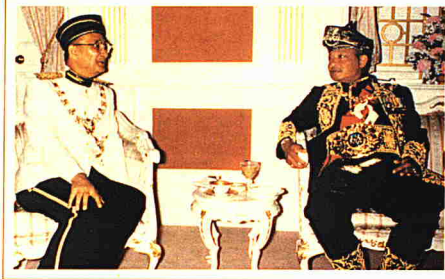
From the field of academia, His Royal Highness was awarded Hon D Litt by the University of Malaya and Honoris Causa, LLD from Northrop. Such outstanding success and achievement was in recognition of the contribution of His Royal Highness in the field of sports, education and diplomacy.

From a young age, His Royal Highness was trained to lead. His background weaves a fairy tale of wonder and awe. It is the result of an interplay of a successful career as public administrator, an aristocratic upbringing, military training and overseas education.

His Royal Highness received his early education at the Malay School, Pekan. His religious education was at the Kuliatullugha Tuwaddin Al Sultan Abu Bakar Arab School. At the onset of World War Two, His Royal Highness was studying at the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar. During the Japanese occupation, His Royal Highness was privileged enough to continue his education under private lessons conducted in Japanese. When the war finally concluded, he went on to the Clifford School in Kuala Lipis before returning to the Malay College.

To further his studies, His Royal Highness left for the United Kingdom in 1948. At the renowned Worcester College, Oxford, His Royal Highness majored in public administration. His Royal Highness went on to pursue a course in Local Government at the University College, Exeter, Devon. Subsequently, he obtained practical training at the Urban District Council, Sidmouth, Devon.

When His Royal Highness returned home in 1953, he underwent army training as a Cadet Officer at Port Dickson. After completing the training, he served as a Captain of the 4th Battalion, Royal Malay Regiment in Tapah, Perak.



His ability in the army was tested and proven during the threat of the Indonesian Confrontation (1963-1965) by the Sukarno regime when His Royal Highness was made Commanding Officer of the 12th Infantry Battalion of the Territorial army with its headquarters at Batu Lima Camp in Mentakab. This Battalion was later absorbed into the Royal Malay Regiment.

His Royal Highness had a deep-rooted interest in the army but the state of Pahang needed a Royal Prince who would be trained to run the affairs of State and be prepared for the Throne of Pahang. His Royal Highness was then transferred to serve at the Pahang State Secretariat as an Administrative Officer. The Pahang State Secretariat was then located in Kuala Lipis. As an Administrative Officer it was much easier for His Royal Highness to leave his office compared to the time when he was a Commanding Officer, thus he was able to make more official visits and perform various royal engagements.

*His Majesty Sultan Ahmad Shah sharing his thoughts with Prime Minister Dato' Hussein Oni after the Installation ceremony.*

The style of leadership of His Royal Highness bears much resemblance to that of his father before him. Like his father Sultan Abu Bakar, His Royal Highness proves to be a prominent champion for the well-being of his *rakyat*. For the 42 years that the late Sultan Abu Bakar had ruled Pahang, there was not a single village that His Royal Highness had not visited. Those visits had become so regular that the late Sultan even built an *Istana Hinggap* at each isolated district for his frequent stays there.

In the world of sports, His Royal Highness emerges as a breed of distinguished sportsmen. Since his school day, His Royal Highness has shone as an all-rounder athlete. In his adulthood, he demonstrates that the inherent passion for sports never dissipated. His Royal Highness not only helps to promote the development of sports in the country but also actively pursues such games as tennis, golf, hockey and polo. In addition, His Royal Highness is the president of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) and the Life President of the Football Association of Malaysia (FAM).

His Royal Highness was married to Her Royal Highness Al-Marhuma Tengku Hajjah Afzan binti Tengku Muhammad on 22nd April 1954. She was educated at the Pekan Malay Girls' School after which she received private lessons in the English Language from tutors specially brought to her residence.

Her Royal Highness was born on 4 December, 1933 at Kuala Terengganu. She was the fourth child of the late Tengku Muhammad ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ahmad of Terengganu and Tengku Hajjah Mandak binti Tengku Mustaffa. She was taught the customs, proper behaviour and the etiquette of court. Her Royal Highness was brought up in the best tradition and grace befitting a princess of a Malay Royal Family. She was, in every sense, a princess born to be a queen.



*His Majesty enjoys talking with the crowd that gathers at his functions.*

The small palaces continue to hum with life today as a result of His Royal Highness Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah's regular stopovers. This tradition of meeting the *rakyat* is a long standing ritual that is typical of the Pahang Royal Family. It is one of the many reasons why the people of Pahang have such deep reverence for their ruler.



Their Royal Highnesses are blessed with two princes and five princesses: Tengku Hajjah Mariam, Tengku Muhaini, Tengku Hajjah Aishah, Tengku Abdullah who is now the Tengku Mahkota, Tengku Abdul Rahman, Tengku Hajjah Nong Fatimah and Tengku Hajjah Shahariah. Unfortunately, Her Royal Highness Tuanku Hajjah Afzan passed away on 29 June, 1988.

His Royal Highness later married Sultanah Kalsom on 10 February, 1991. The Royal Family have a new addition when a young prince, Tunku Fahd Mua'adzam, was born to Their Royal Highnesses on the 10 February, 1994.

His Royal Highness reigned from 26 April, 1979 until 25 April, 1984. Yet to the people of Malaysia, it seemed like only yesterday that he was in Istana Negara.

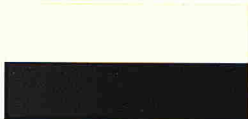
This is understandable. He is the son of Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar who ruled Pahang for 42 years. His mother was Raja Hajjah Fatimah binti Al-Marhum Sultan Iskandar Shah, a sister of His Royal Highness Al-Marhum Sultan Idris Al-Mutawakkil Kadasallah Allahi Shah of Perak. With such a royal connection, His Royal Highness was brought up amidst the customs and grandeur of the courts of Pahang and Perak. His Royal Highness Sultan Ahmad Shah is a prince born to rule.

*His Majesty is seen here attending Friday prayers escorted by Prime Minister Dato' Seri Dr. Mahatbir Mohamad*



# *Negeri Pahang*

D A R U L M A K M U R



## FLAG

The flag of Pahang consists of two equal horizontal bands. The upper band is white and represents the Ruler. The lower band is black and represents the people.



## EMBLEM

The emblem of Pahang has the head of a spear between two elephant tusks. The spear represents the sovereignty of the Ruler while the elephant tusks symbolise the authority of the Ruler.

Covering more than 35,960 sq. km., Pahang is well endowed by nature. Wistful beauty abounds and a clashing topography adds to the primordial enchantment. Shaped by the relentless whips of the South China Sea, Pahang's lengthy shoreline manifests a thousand curling beaches. A relatively flat coast nurtures pastoral villages slipped past by time. But most compelling of all is the great untouched interior that stretches massively into a formidable range of highlands.

Here is where the loftiest peak of the Peninsula, Gunung Tahan, soars. Here is also where the longest river of the Peninsula flows. From the deep highland interior, the Pahang River pours forth to the South China Sea.

Human settlement in Pahang is one of the oldest in the Peninsula. The *Tembeling* River has yielded archaeological artifacts dating back to the Neolithic epoch. Over the centuries, Pahang's rugged backbone served to insulate the region from political and military intrusion until the thirteenth century when it was wrested by the mighty Sri Vijaya empire. Subsequently, she became a political baton, passed from one empire to the next. Sri Vijaya declined and Malacca took over, to be succeeded in turn by Johor-Riau. Pahang's rich mineral and natural resources tempted the British who came and stayed until independence in 1957.

History speaks volume of Pahang's rich economic potential. The land is coveted because it is vast and extremely fertile. On the fecund lowlands rubber, oil palm and cocoa are profitably cultivated, whereas up in the highlands tea and vegetables are important cash crops.

The Government encourages investors in agro-based industries such as palm oil, rubber and cocoa, canning of fruits and fruit juices, processing and manufacturing of animal feed from food grains such as corn, soya bean, fodder, grass pellets and secondary processing of natural rubber products.

Pahang's development projects have resulted in new factories, new housing estates and vastly improved infrastructure. The intangible is no less obvious. In a five year period from 1988 - 1993, it is estimated that more than 20,000 jobs were created. The investment flow has not abated. New factories are under construction and new applications are processed.

The twelve industrial estates in Pahang has more than 1,000 hectares of developed industrial land to offer. These are spread around the state to ensure more equitable development and to create jobs in less developed localities.

Several agencies, Federal and State, are providing the lead in developing the state. The Pahang State Development Corporation is the principal Government agency which co-ordinates and promotes industrial and economic activities. Its mandate includes the opening of industrial estates and the promotion and development of Pahang's vast tourism potential.

Pahang Tenggara Development Authority or DARA is entrusted to promote and develop an area of one million hectares or 6400 square kilometres located in the south-eastern part of the state. More than 400,000 hectares of land in the region are suitable for agriculture. Oil palm, rubber, cocoa and tea are extensively cultivated. Two timber complexes based on the sustained yield management concept for perpetual supply have been established.

Pahang believes in prudent management of her timber resources. Afforestation is encouraged and almost all her production will soon come from permanent production forest. Sustainable logging will ensure that plants in Pahang producing manufactured timber products will not be deprived of their most essential raw material.

Though timber is important, conservation is considered just as significant to long-term economic growth. Several regions of the great interior have been designated as national parks and forest reserves. *Taman*







*Negara, Endau/Rompin, Mencali and Bebar, Tasik Chini and Tasik Bera* have been set aside for ecological and wildlife protection, environmental and scientific research.

At about 130-million-years-old, *Taman Negara* National Park is one of the oldest rain forests in the world. *Taman Negara* covers over 1,300 sq. km. of tropical jungle. Tracks that claw their way through forbidding undergrowth make it possible to explore this virginal landmass. Pathological naturalists will find *Taman Negara* inebriating for she offers the most splendid motley of flora and fauna.

The landscape of the park shifts along the altitudes. The lowlands are dominated by rich forest vegetation and are home to bears, wild boars, tigers and elephants. The higher lands are graced with oaks and palm flora and are home to some of the rarest orchids in the world.

The highlands of Pahang are welcome refuge for city folks seeking to escape from the lowland heat and humidity. *Genting Highland* is the more developed. It has earned a reputation as a playground that combines the casino razzmatazz of *Las Vegas* and the high brow pursuit of golfing and tennis in an affable climate.

*Fraser's Hill* strikes a closer resemblance to *Cameron Highlands*. It has a tranquil and pristine charm that makes for great living in an outdoor garden environment and is famed for its flower gardens and smorgasbord of outdoor activities that include golf and horseback riding. The *Camerons*, on the other hand, is one huge vegetable and flower garden. Although hotels, restaurants and holiday-makers are a common

sight, the fame of *Camerons* lies in its vegetables, cut flowers and tea.

*Tioman* is the largest of an archipelago of more than 60 volcanic islands. The island's clear water reveals a magical world beneath the waves with the arresting charm of its coral and multi-coloured reef inhabitants.

*Lake Chini* is located in the south-west wilderness of *Pahang*. According to one intriguing story, lurking deep within the lake is a lost city and a dragon that guards its secrets. From June to September, the lake becomes an ocean of red and white lotuses. *Chini* is the fishing ground for the *Jakun*, the aborigines who live around the lake.

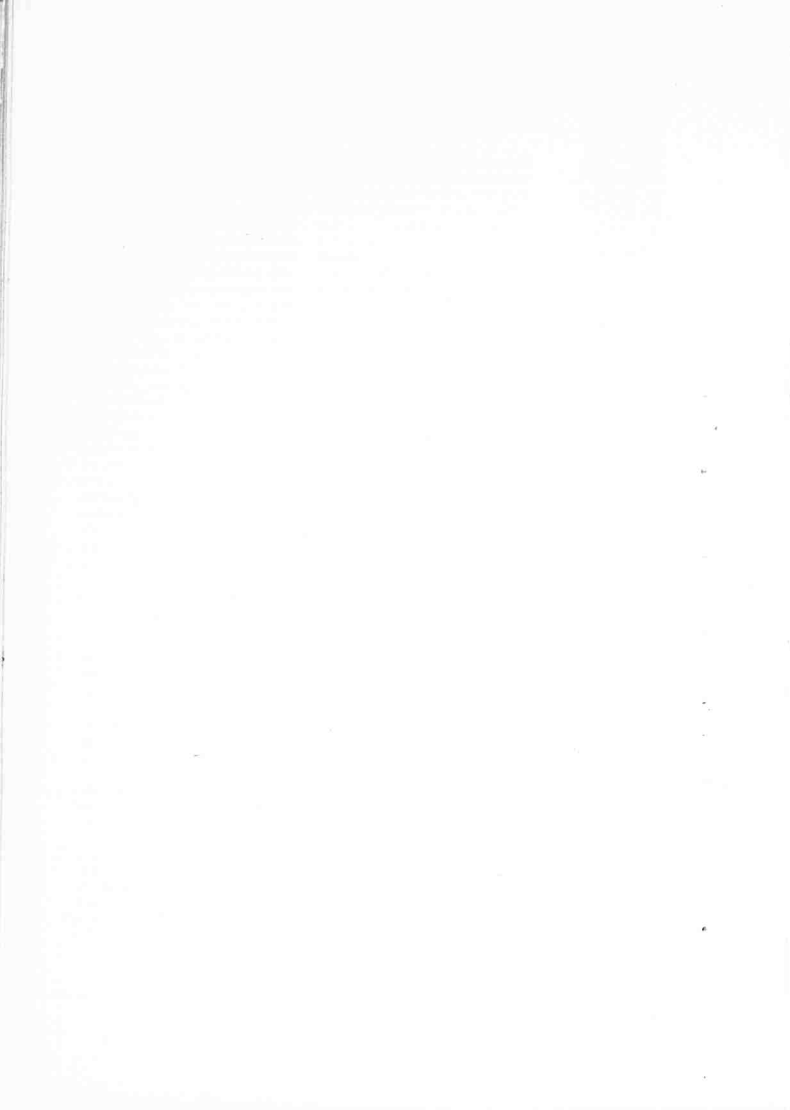
*Kuantan* is *Pahang's* rapidly developing state capital and commercial hub. The town is free of the glitz, traffic snarls and jam-packed atmosphere of *Kuala Lumpur*.

Nearest to *Kuantan* is *Teluk Chempedak* whose bustling activities clash incongruously with *Pahang's* tranquil surrounds. The wide-sweeping bay often bursts around the seam with heavy vacation crowd.

*Cherating* is another favourite vacation spot. Accommodation ranges from the opulent to the very basic. At the *Cherating* village are handicraft bazaars that sell everything from beachwear to hand-painted batik.

*Pahang* is the land of haunting beauty. It is also one that has high promise for the future. Our seventh Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty *Sultan Ahmad Shah* is the *Sultan of Pahang*.







The Eighth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

HIS MAJESTY BAGINDA SULTAN ISKANDAR AL-HAJ IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ISMAIL

Sultan of Johor

26 April, 1984 - 25 April, 1989



The Eighth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

HIS MAJESTY BAGINDA SULTAN ISKANDAR AL-HAJ IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ISMAIL

Sultan of Johor

26 April, 1984 - 25 April, 1989



The Eighth

## *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY BAGINDA SULTAN ISKANDAR AL-HAJ IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ISMAIL**

**Sultan of Johor**

*26 April, 1984 - 25 April, 1989*

Johor Darul Takzim, the Southern Gateway to Malaysia, has given us the nation's eighth Yang di-Pertuan Agong. His Majesty Sultan Iskandar Al-Haj Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ismail, known for his prowess in sports and his massive contribution to charity, reigned as Paramount Ruler of Malaysia from 26 April 1984 to 25 April 1989.

His Royal Highness is especially known as a colourful royal figure with an inimitable style of leadership and an infectious enthusiasm for sports and games. His Royal Highness is also recognised as an eminent administrator with the ability to bring out the best in those he leads.

His Royal Highness is also known for his love and charity for the less fortunate of his subjects and his contribution towards charitable causes has endeared him to his people. During his reign as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Their Majesties Sultan Iskandar and Sultanah Zanariah, donated their Federal Government allowances for the establishment of a charitable foundation.

His Royal Highness was born on April 8, 1932, at *Istana Semayam*, Johor Bharu. His Royal Parents were Al-Marhum Sultan Ismail ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim and Al-Marhum Sultanah Ungku Aminah binti Ungku Ahmad. His Royal Highness entered the Ngee Heng English Primary School before going on to the English College (now known as Sultan Abu Bakar College) in Johor Bharu. His Royal Highness pursued his further studies at the Trinity Grammar School in Australia before leaving for the United Kingdom to continue with his education.

He returned home in 1956 upon completion of his studies, and served as a cadet officer in the Johor Civil Service. On May 8, 1959, His Royal Highness was appointed the *Tunku Mahkota* of Johor upon the death of his grandfather His Royal Highness Al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar. Later, on December 1, 1966, he was appointed as the *Raja Muda* and reappointed *Tunku Mahkota* on April 29, 1981.

On May 11, 1981, in a ceremony steeped with regal tradition, he was proclaimed the Fourth Sultan of Johor. Less than four years later, on February 9, 1984, His Majesty was elected by the 129th Conference of Rulers to be the Eighth Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia. His Majesty succeeded to the Federal Throne on the 26 April 1984 and was installed in a ceremony steeped in tradition, pomp and glory on November 15 the same year. His Majesty reigned till the end of the term on 26 April 1989.

His Royal Highness demonstrates an exceptional prowess for sports. In his spare time, His Royal Highness played polo or indulged in board-sailing, a game of which he was so enamoured that he requested that this item be included in his birthday celebration. He is also an avid golfer.



His Royal Highness is also fond of helicopters and ships. He owns a few helicopters and a ship which he purchased and piloted around the Johor Coast. His Royal Highness shows a thorough mastery of complex equipment such as those found in an aircraft or helicopter, or on board a fast boat or ship. This rare talent extends to sophisticated military equipment such as aircraft, ships, tanks, guns and even small arms. This ability is largely credited to his broad military training in his younger days.

In 1885, his great-grandfather, Sultan Abu Bakar, set up the Johor Military Force, the first military force in Malaysia. His Royal Highness had his early military training with the Johor Military Force.

*Their Majesties  
on the throne of Malaysia  
during the Installation.*



His Royal Highness is a very active person, full of vigour and vitality. During his younger days, His Royal Highness had a long list of hobbies, games and leisure pursuits. He loved horseback riding, driving fast cars, go-karting, speed-boat racing, hunting, tennis, golf, boxing, swimming and polo. Astoundingly, His Royal Highness excelled in most of these games, too. He proved to be quite an all-rounder sportsman. Many of them still remain his favourite games.

and he won the first such event in Johor Bharu in the early sixties. Although the focus of motor racing in this country has now shifted to the *Batu Tiga* Circuit in Shah Alam, it had its beginnings in Johor.

His Royal Highness expresses his creative proclivity through the creation of handicrafts. He has produced a number of handsomely artistic but functional walking sticks elegantly fashioned from wood and stainless steel.



His Royal Highness is very much a perfectionist. He employs a dedicated commitment to his sports and games, just as he commits a strong interest in his *rakyat* and their well being. His Royal Highness has been known to be firm in the discharge of his duties, but it is also said that this firmness is tempered with boundless generosity and understanding.

In his role as a ruler who is concerned with the academic achievement of his *rakyat*, His Royal Highness has spoken fervently to promote the importance of an educated society. On April 5, 1982, His Royal Highness was appointed

*The King  
with his people.*

He has a passion for speed and competition, whether as a participant or as a spectator. In whatever he does, His Royal Highness attempts to share his enthusiasm with those around him. He is credited for introducing the Grand Prix to the country

as Chancellor of the University of Technology of Malaysia. He took over this position from his late father who was the university's first Chancellor.





*His Majesty  
with Prime Minister Dato'  
Seri Dr. Mahatir  
Mohamad*

His Royal Highness has consistently served as the guiding force for academic development within Johor.

His Royal Highness is married to Her Royal Highness Sultanah Zanariah binti Tengku Ahmad of Kelantan. They are blessed with two sons and eight daughters.

His Royal Highness was Paramount Ruler of Malaysia from 26 April 1984 to 25 April 1989 as our Eighth Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Though the years have slipped by, the reign of His Majesty is still felt by the people of Malaysia. The first years of the reign of His Majesty marked the beginning of many years of better than 8% growth for the nation.

Last year we registered 8.5%; this year we should do the same. If our vision remains clear, our hearts remain strong and our shoulders equal to the job, we should continue to do the same and well into the next century.

This remarkable growth must be accredited to the people of Malaysia and a Government that is practical and pragmatic as well as to His Majesty Baginda Sultan Iskandar Al-Haj Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ismail, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong who gave us this fortuitous start.



# Negeri Johor

D A R U L T A K Z I M



The four stars stand for *Muar, Batu Pahat, Endau* and *Johor Bahru*, the four original districts of the state. The State Motto is: "In the Hands of Allah".

## FLAG

The flag of Johor has three colours: white for the Ruler, red for warrior and blue the universe. The white crescent and star on a red field at the canton denote that the official religion of the state is Islam.



## EMBLEM

The crown stands for the Ruler. The two tigers supporting the shield stands for strength and courage. The crescent and star stand for the official religion of the state.

Johor Darul Takzim, the southernmost state of the Peninsula, is known as the nation's Southern Gateway. It is linked to the island of Singapore by a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau. This causeway provides the only road and rail link between the Republic and the Peninsula. It will be joined by a bridge that joins south west Johor to Singapore. Preliminary work on this link has begun.

Johor, a modern industrial and trading centre, is one of the most developed states in Malaysia. Four important agencies spearhead the development of the state. These are the Johor State Economic Development Corporation (JSEDC), Johor Tenggara Development Authority (KEJORA), Johor Islamic Development Corporation (PKEIJ) and the Johor Foundation.



The JSEDG is the principal agency vested with the authority and responsibility to develop the state. The Corporation identified several areas to carry out its mandate and industrial development has been accorded a very high priority. Johor's success in attracting manufacturing investments that run into billions of *ringgit* is due to the foresight and dedication of the Corporation. The major tool employed by the JSEDG is the development of 15 industrial estates. They host approximately 500 manufacturing plants that have created more than 45,000 jobs.

The JSEDG has also undertaken the development of new townships, major urban renewal and large-scale plantations. Business activities undertaken by the Corporation include property development, trading, manufacturing, hotel, management services, and specialist health and medical care services. The Corporation is, in fact, the largest private health and medical care provider in the country.

KEJORA's mandate is to develop more than 300,000 hectares of land in south east Johor. Oil palm and rubber plantations, cattle rearing, mixed farming and aqua-culture are identified as priority projects. Manufacturing and tourism are also areas that the Authority is paying attention to. Five new townships were developed and industrial lots were provided in *Bandar Penawar* and *Bandar Tenggara*. The objective is to attract industries to a region once regarded as backward and not feasible for industries.

Today, more than 15 industries are operating here. Concerning tourism, *Desaru* is the major tourism project undertaken beside the *Tanjung Belungkor* ferry terminal that links *Johor Tenggara* with Changi Point in Singapore.

Other development schemes such as the West Johor and East Johor schemes contribute to bring development to all corners of the state. From the southern most tip of the Asian continent at *Tanjung Piai* to the foothills of *Gunung Ledang* in the north, from the fishing village of *Endau* in the east to fast industrialising *Batu Pahat* in the west, Johor is in a state of constant change. Industries, housing estates, golf resorts, hotels, commercial properties seem to materialise with each passing week.

A visitor to Johor tends to ignore the mile after mile of oil palm and rubber along the way. Industrial Johor is still very tied to the land. Through the port of *Pasir Gudang*, Johor sends not only manufactured goods to the world but also crude and refined palm oil, latex and canned pineapples from Johor's plantations. Rubber and palm oil have replaced *gambier* and pepper as Johor's most important agricultural products.

Johor is a modern industrial and trading centre. It is also a state of contradictions where one can go from the sophisticated to the very basic. The swampy morass of *Kukup* stands in contrast to the glassy translucency of the waters of *Pulau Rawa*, while the hardwood *keruing* in *Endau/Rompin* National Park competes to reach the sky with the skyscrapers of Johor Bahru. Johor is amply endowed to be a major tourism destination.





Johor has many beautiful islands: *Sibu, Tengah, Besar, Rawa, Tinggi, Dayang, Aur and Pemanggil*. Like other islands on Malaysia's east coast, these also stand in the way of the north east monsoon. So for three months every year, the islands become bereft of visitors. The monsoon brings rain in heavy sheets to cleanse the islands and rejuvenate the sea. The waters become very clear, marine life becomes more bountiful and vegetation is refreshed.

Like all other states in Malaysia, Johor has many different cultures, races, dialects and traditions. Malays are the majority making up 55 percent of the population, followed by Chinese 38 percent, Indians and others the balance. Although Islam is the state's official religion, Christians, Buddhists and Hindus enjoy religious freedom.

Cultural items that are popular in Johor and seldom performed elsewhere are the *Kuda Kepang, Ceracap Inai, Zapin, Tanjung Puteri and Ghazal*. *Kuda Kepang* means weave-horse although some people call this the trance dance. The dancers who are mounted on woven-horses and guided by the hypnotic sound of gongs, drums and *angklong* seem to dance in a trance.

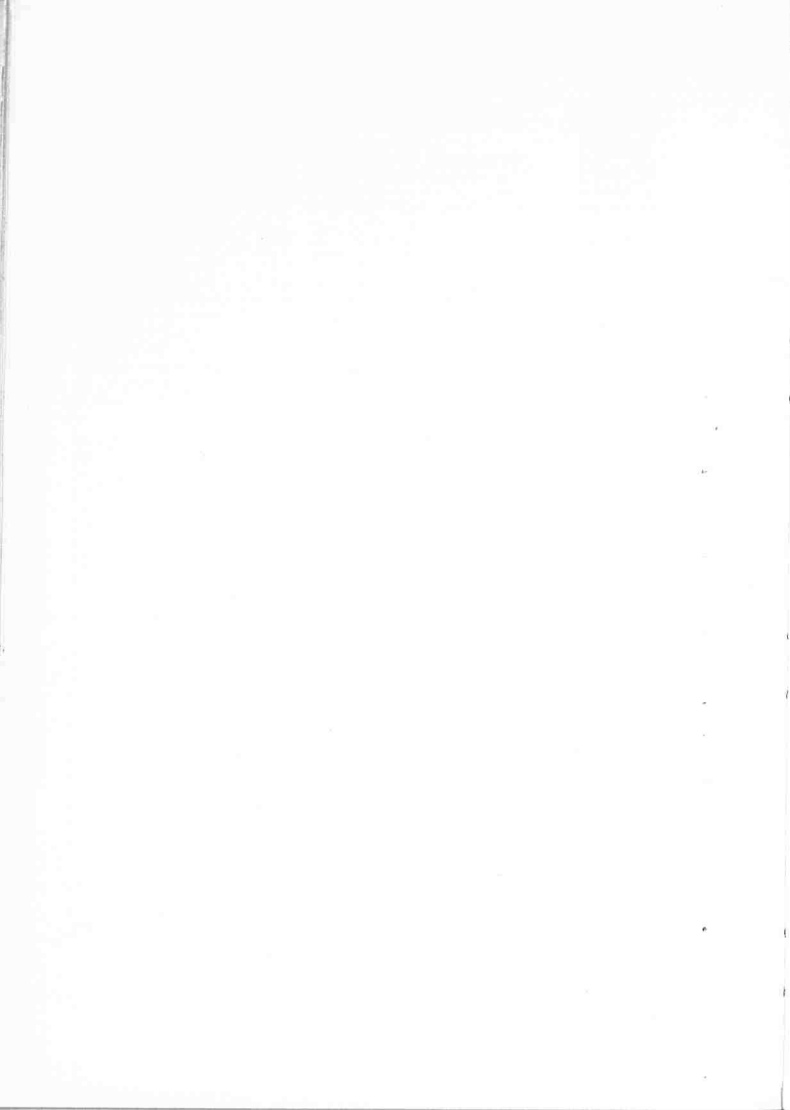
In *Ceracap Inai* the dancers hold lighted candles and gently sway to the sound of the music. *Zapin* Johor is a dance introduced by traders from Arabia and Persia, today's Iran. Once a male preserve, it now includes women performers. *Tanjung Puteri*, the old name for Johor Bharu, is also the name given

to a graceful dance. It is believed that the costumes for this dance were inspired by *Sultan Abu Bakar*, the Father of Modern Johor.

*Ghazal*, a cultural performance with Middle Eastern influence, is identified with Johor Darul Takzim. Its music is a composition played on several instruments including *gambus*, violin, *rebana* and other percussion instruments. *Ghazal* is normally played when the *Siti Payung* dance is performed. It is said that the rhythm of *Ghazal* was introduced by the traders who came to Johor from India.

Johor is a modern industrial state. Although manufacturing is fast becoming the largest contributor to Johor's economy, she is still a major producer of agricultural products. Tourism is also an important sector of the economy. Johor's natural attributes and her proximity to Singapore have contributed to the growth of this sector.

Johor Darul Takzim gave us our eighth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Sultan Mahmood Iskandar Al-Haj Ibrni Al-Marhum Sultan Ismail.





The Ninth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY PADUKA SERI SULTAN AZLAN MUHIBBUDDIN SHAH  
IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN YUSSUF IZZUDDIN SHAH GHAFARULLAHU-LAH**

D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perlis), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Kedah),  
D.K.M.B. (Brunei), D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), S.S.M., P.M.N., P.S.M., S.P.C.M., S.P.T.S., S.P.M.P., S.I.M.P.

**Sultan of Perak**

26 April, 1989 - 25 April, 1994



The Ninth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY PADUKA SERI SULTAN AZLAN MUHIBBUDDIN SHAH  
IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN YUSSUF IZZUDDIN SHAH GHAFARULLAHU-LAH**

D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., D.K. (Kakantan), D.K. (Seranggamu), D.K. (Perlis), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Sekangar), D.K. (Kedah),  
D.K.M.B. (Brunei), D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), S.S.M., P.M.N., P.S.M., S.P.C.M., S.P.T.S., S.P.M.P., S.I.M.P.

**Sultan of Perak**

26 April, 1989 - 25 April, 1994



The Ninth

## *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY PADUKA SERI SULTAN AZLAN MUHIBBUDDIN SHAH  
IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN YUSSUF IZZUDDIN SHAH GHAFARULLAHU-LAH**

D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perlis), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Kedah),  
D.K.M.B. (Brunei), D.K. (Negeri Sembilan), S.S.M., P.M.N., P.S.M., S.P.C.M., S.P.S., S.P.M.P., S.I.M.P.

**Sultan of Perak**

*26 April, 1989 - 25 April, 1994*

On 18 September 1989, Malaysia's new King, His Majesty Sultan Azlan Shah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Yussuf Izzuddin Shah, pledged, "to rule Malaysia with utmost justice based on the Laws and Constitution of the nation ... and to stand for justice and peace of the Nation." On that memorable day, His Majesty, armed with 30 formidable years in the legal and judicial profession, was installed as Malaysia's ninth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, in a ceremony steeped in dignity and tradition.

In less than 15 years since his undergraduate days at Nottingham, he was accorded an honorary doctorate from the University of Malaya. In further recognition of his enormous contribution to the country's judicial system, he was also awarded honorary doctorate degrees from Universiti Sains Malaysia and his alma mater, the University of Nottingham.

Born in *Kampung Manggis, Batu Gajah, Perak*, His Royal Highness received his early schooling at the *Batu Gajah English School*. As a student, he was known as an athlete whose outstanding academic achievement was matched only by his excellence in cricket, football, hockey and athletics. As headboy of the school in 1948, he demonstrated an emerging leadership style that was both charismatic and trend-setting.

In 1949, His Royal Highness proceeded to the *Malay College Kuala Kangsar* where he completed his *Higher School Certificate (HSC)*. Subsequently, he went to *Nottingham* and graduated with a *Bachelor of Law* in 1954. That same year, on 23 November, 1954, he was called to the *English Bar at Lincoln's Inn*.

Upon his graduation, His Royal Highness returned to Perak and served for a year as Assistant State Secretary before going into the legal and judicial service. His Royal Highness served as Magistrate Class One (1955-1956); Sessions Court President (1957-1959); Federal Counsel and Deputy Public Prosecutor of Perak (1959); Pahang Legal Advisor (1959-1961); Johor State Legal Advisor (1961-1962); Registrar, High Court of Malaya (1962-1963); Chief Registrar of the Federal Court (now called the Supreme Court) (1963-1965).

On June 17, 1965, at the age of 37, His Royal Highness became the youngest Judge in the British Commonwealth. Eight years later, he rose to the bench of a Federal Court Judge (1973-1978) and on 16 March, 1978 he was elevated the Chief Justice of Malaya. On November 4, 1982, in just a little over 20 years into his career, His Royal Highness attained the summum bonnum as the Lord President of the Federal Court (now Supreme Court), the highest judicial office in the country.

Less than two years later, His Royal Highness was called to succeed to the throne of Perak as the 34th Sultan. In Perak, an heir does not ascend to the throne simply through inheriting it from his father. Neither is the succession confined to one heir. Rather, a group of eligible heirs shall proceed through a series of traditional Royal appointments before succeeding to the throne. The eligible heirs could be brothers, cousins, nephews and even sons-in-law.



The series of appointment generate two heir apparent - the *Raja Muda* and the *Raja di Hilir*. Next in rank are the four titled *Rajas* - the *Raja Kecil Besar*, *Raja Kecil Sulung*, *Raja Kecil Tengah* and *Raja Kecil Bongsu*. Their selection is conducted by the *Rajas*, Chiefs and representatives of the people in the council called *Dewan Negara Perak*.

As an eligible heir to the throne of Perak, His Royal Highness went through these traditional appointments. He was appointed *Raja Kecil Bongsu* (19 August, 1962), *Raja Kecil Tengah* (1 February, 1963), *Raja Kecil Sulung* (1 January, 1978) and *Raja Kecil Besar* (1 August, 1978).

On 1 July 1983, he was selected the *Raja Muda of Perak* to succeed Raja Datuk Seri Musa ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Aziz. His Royal Highness Sultan Azlan Shah ascended the throne of Perak on 3 February, 1984 when His Royal Highness Al-Marhum Sultan Idris Iskandar Shah passed away. His Royal Highness Sultan Azlan Shah was installed on December 9, 1985.

*Their Majesties  
Sultan Azlan and  
Tuanku Bainun at the  
Installation of His  
Majesty as the ninth  
Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

Earlier, on February 9, 1984, His Royal Highness was elected the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia by the 129th Rulers' Conference. At the 146th Rulers' Conference held on 2 March, 1989, His Royal Highness was elected to be the next Yang di-Pertuan Agong, to serve from 26 April, 1989 to 25 April, 1994. The Installation of His Majesty as the ninth Yang di-Pertuan Agong took place on the 18 September 1989 at Istana Negara.

He was Chairman of the Higher Education Advisory Council and has been an external Examiner to the Faculty of Law, University of Malaya. His Royal Highness is an influential Royal Patron for the Malaysian Law Society in Great Britain and Eire, the British Graduates Association of Malaysia and the Royal Academy of Medicine of Malaysia.

His passion for hockey is clearly mirrored in his fervent efforts in promoting and placing Malaysian hockey on the international map. Through his efforts, Malaysia hosted the World Cup tournament in 1975 and launched the Junior World Cup Hockey Tournament in 1978. His Royal Highness is the President of the Malaysian Hockey Federation, President of the Asian Hockey Federation and Vice-President of the International Hockey Federation.

As consort of His Royal Highness, Her Royal Highness Tuanku Bainun Mohamed Ali is an epitome of serene and dignified grace. Her Royal Highness bears an impressive educator's resume that begins with an early training at the reputable Kirby Teachers College. It was in 1952 when she arrived in England that she met His Royal Highness who was among the Malaysian students who greeted her group on arrival at Heathrow Airport. Their fairy tale romance blossomed after numerous encounters at students' functions. Three years later, when His Royal Highness was Magistrate in Kuala Lumpur, the couple happily tied the knot.

His Royal Highness proved to be more than just a fair and outstanding Lord President of Malaysia. He is also a passionate supporter of higher education and an ardent contributor to the development of Malaysian sports. More than just a guardian of justice and peace, His Royal Highness is also a hockey luminary, an outstanding administrator and a walking legal dictionary with an expertise in the national language.

His Royal Highness served as Pro-Chancellor of Universiti Sains Malaysia and Chancellor of University of Malaya.

*His Majesty Sultan  
Azlan greeting the  
people of Malaysia.*





That royal marriage produced five royal children with excellent academic success. The eldest, Raja Nazrin Shah, *Raja Muda* of Perak, received an undergraduate degree from Worcester College, Oxford University, and a Master's in public policy from the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard. He is currently pursuing a doctorate in political economy and government at Harvard University.

Their second child is Raja Datuk Seri Azureen, a graduate of Syracuse University of United States and a Master degree holder from the London Business School at London University. She is married to Datuk Seri Mohamed Salleh Datuk Ismail.

The third child is Raja Datuk Seri Ashman Shah who was appointed *Raja Kecil Bongsu* in 1987. He is a Master degree holder from Cambridge and, like his father, a Barrister-at-Law at Lincoln's Inn, London.

Raja Eleena, the fourth child, graduated with a Bachelor of Law degree from the University of London and is a Barrister-at-law from Lincoln's Inn. She is currently in private practice and is married to Dato' Farouk Abdullah.

Raja Yong Sofia, the youngest child, is a Master degree holder with emphasis on Business. She is a senior executive with Bank Bumiputra, and is married to Tunku Kamel Tunku Rijaluddin of Kedah.



The personal achievements of each child are undeniable. Much of that is attributed to the wisdom and nurturing care of Their Royal Highnesses. Under His Majesty's five-year rule as Yang di-Pertuan Agong, as well as his rule on the bench, the people of Malaysia have been fortunate to share a slice of that wisdom where equality, justice and the pursuit of excellence prevail.

*This picture of His Majesty and Yasser Arafat speaks a thousand words.*

# Negeri Perak

D A R U L R I D Z U A N



FLAG

The flag of Perak is divided into three horizontal bands of equal width. The three colours chosen are white, yellow and black. The upper band is white, while the centre is yellow and the lower, black. White stands for the Sultan, while the yellow stands for the *Raja Muda* and the black for the *Raja Di Hilir*.



EMBLEM

The crescent moon on the crest of Perak represents Islam, the official religion. The rice flowers within the crescent represents rice cultivation, at one time the principal occupation of the people. It also stands for the people's close affinity with the land. The *Jawi* writing reads 'Perak'.

Perak, the second largest state in the peninsula, is liberally decorated with sprawling valleys, cool mountain streams, rolling fields of golden rice, craggy limestone hills and *kampong* houses on stilts clinging to the banks of the historic Perak River. Stretching for a distance of 400km, the Perak River is the second longest in the country. The Perak River Valley is one of the oldest homes for man in the Peninsula as attested to by findings near *Lenggong* in Upper Perak.

Perak's historical architecture from regal Malay palaces to Moorish railway station, from magnificent mosques with golden domes to even a very much out-of-place English castle in the jungle, adds history and drama to her wild country and rustic appeal.

Perak is the Malay word for silver. It is believed that this precious ore was once mined in the state. Covering 21,000 sq km, Perak is home to a multi-ethnic population of 2 million.

Tin, discovered by *Long Jaafar* in 1848, drew in a large population of Chinese immigrants who built their livelihood, fame and fortune around the mines. Tin also attracted other foreigners who came to claim a slice of the wealth. The Achenes sailed from Sumatra, Bugis from Selangor, Thais from the north, the Dutch and English from Europe. They fought over ownership, land rights and transportation rights. Bloodied rivalries, bitter vendetta, civil and foreign wars ruled the day and the state experienced some of the worst moments of its history.

The English conquest of Perak in the late 1800 brought considerable economic and political stability, and ended the unending turbulence. Plantations and other agricultural activities sprang to life, to be followed by a mushrooming of factories, foundries and workshops.

Tin also transformed the identity and politics of the state. The hub of power along the Perak River valley shifted to tin-rich areas such as *Larut* and *Kinta*. Chinese immigrants introduced a new tinge of multi-ethnicity to Perak's social fabric. Chinese custom, traditions and culture left a strong mark that is very much visible today.

Today, tin that is so influential to Perak's history occupies a diminishing significance while agriculture and industry are making notable contributions to economic growth. Rubber, palm oil and coconut plantations readily identify the economic importance of agriculture. Manufacturing, construction, services, trade and commerce are also key areas of development.

Manufacturing has been singled out as one of the priority areas for development. The state has designated a total of 28 areas covering more than 1,100 ha. as industrial zones. More than 550 ha. have also been allocated for agriculture related industries. These figures do not take into account areas developed or under development by the private sector. In addition, the State Industrial Task Force Committee have, since 1984, received more than 800 applications for converting state land for industrial purposes. With the 12 industrial estates fast approaching saturation point, Perak has six more in the planning and implementation stage.

Tourism adds to the economic coffers and visitors can savour the essence of the state in myriad number of ways. Road and rail travel can be exhilarating and enlightening as one traverses a spectacular landscape smothered by tropical foliage. Scenes of fresh mountain streams cutting across green valleys interspersed by rubber plantations may peter out to reveal palm-oil hillocks neighboured by green rice fields. Unique to Perak's dramatic panorama are deserted mines with pools of green, brown and yellow - the forlorn air of a lost frontier-land.

Ipoh, the capital, is located on the highest grounds of the *Kinta* Valley. It is a compact well-developed city with leafy boulevards that lend aestheticism and indicate the city's intimate relationship with nature. Ipoh, with near-perfect urban planning, is incredibly livable.





The city has an attractive appeal because of its diversity and contrast. There are gleaming hotels set amidst charming Oriental shophouses, sprawling suburbs punctuated with stately colonial bungalows or palatial temples surrounded by street stalls.

Many of these colonial bungalows stand on the west side of Kinta River. This area, known as "old town", is where the railway station, town hall, St. Michael's school and the Main Convent are sited. Built in 1935, the Railway Station is a fine example of Moorish architecture. It has the distinction of being the most filmed landmark in town.

At the *Sam Poh Tong* cave temple, founded in the 1890s, statues of Lord Buddha loom in the faint light amidst natural stalactites and stalagmites. A stairway of 246 steps leads to an open cave with an unbeatable aerial view of Ipoh.

The *Tambun Caves* present a chamber with a difference. Awe-inspiring frescoes, estimated to be 2,000 years old, breathe a new lease of life. These paintings must be the oldest ever created in the country.

*Taiping*, which is "great peace" in Chinese, has a collection of grand and stately colonial edifice, enduring relics from the apex of British society of the 1800. Many stand today as converted public buildings, notably the Taiping Museum. Apparently the oldest in Malaysia, it has a rich collection of aboriginal implements and ornaments.

Taiping's Lake Gardens, a 64 hectare park built on old mining land, is a haven for nature lovers and an example of the state's pioneering

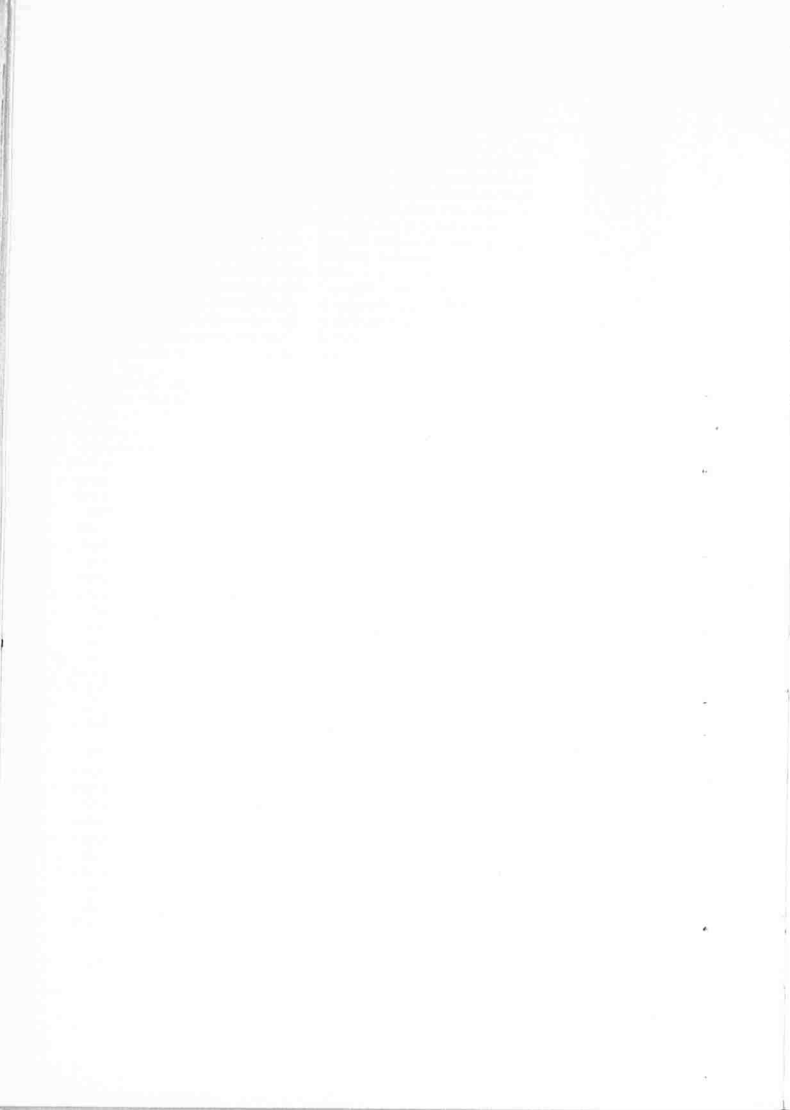
vision for environmental rehabilitation and preservation.

*Pangkor* is a much sought after vacation island. Slumberous fishing villages dominate the eastern side; beachcombers, thatched cabanas and lovely Coral Beach rule the idyllic west. Pangkor Laut Island, a satellite to the larger Pangkor, has the famous Emerald Bay, recently voted one of the world's 100 best beaches.

*Kuala Kangsar* is the Royal Town. Apart from possessing the first rubber tree planted in Malaysia, Kuala Kangsar is famed for the *Ubaidiah* Mosque with its unsurpassed grace and beauty.

The *Istana Kenangan*, "Palace of Memory", built in 1926 as a temporary royal residence, is renowned as an architectural marvel. It was built without a single nail or an architectural blueprint. It is now a Royal Museum containing an amazing collection of momentos and photographs of the Perak Royal Family. The official residence of the Sultan of Perak is the regal *Istana Iskandariah*, also located in the Royal Town of Kuala Kangsar.

Perak Darul Ridzwan is the Silver State of intrinsic beauty. Parallel to achieving the ideals of Vision 2020, Perak is also realising a vision of its own. This dynamic state moving confidently into the twenty-first century gave the nation its ninth Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Majesty Sultan Azlan Shah.





**THE TENTH**  
*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*  
**HIS MAJESTY TUANKU JA'AFAR**  
**IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN**

D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., D.K.M.B. (Brunei), D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Selangor),  
D.K. (Perlis), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perak),  
S.S.M., P.M.N., P.S.M., S.P.C.M., S.P.T.S., S.P.M.P., S.I.M.P.

**Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan**  
*26 April, 1994*



The Tenth

*Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY TUANKU JA'AFAR IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN**

D.K., D.K.M., D.M.R., D.K.M.B. (Brunei), D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Kuala Lumpur), D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Perlis), D.K. (Johor),  
D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perak), S.S.M., P.M.N., P.S.M., S.P.C.M., S.P.T.S., S.P.M.P., S.I.M.P.

**Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan**

26 April, 1994



The Tenth

## *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

**HIS MAJESTY TUANKU JA'AFAR IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN**

D.K., D.K.N., D.M.N., D.K.M.B. (Brunei), D.K. (Kalantan), D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Perlis), D.K. (Johor),  
D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perak), S.S.M., P.M.N., P.S.M., S.P.C.M., S.P.T.S., S.P.M.P., S.I.M.P.

**Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan**

*26 April, 1994*

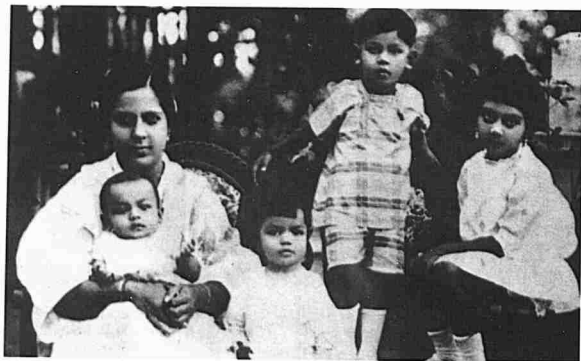
Few on this land come close to resembling him. And fewer still share his versatility, good-nature, dedication, compassion and all-rounder personality. As a scholar, philosopher, keen sportsman and distinguished diplomat, he claims broad and lengthy admiration among his people. As Ruler of his country and state, he earns his subjects' love and reverence for the unreserved depth of his compassion, and the countless improvements he has brought to their lives. Few have given to their states or made their subjects feel so proud to be a Malaysian than this Ruler.

He is His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, the present Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia.

His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar assumed the highest order of office on the 26 April 1994 as the 10th Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia. With His Majesty's accession, the office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong thus comes to a complete cycle. Where his father, His Majesty the late Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, once ensconced as the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia, the throne is now passed to His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar.

His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar's monarchical and diplomatic skills trace back more than 30 years. It was on April 17, 1967, that he was elected the 10th Yang di-Pertuan Besar (Sovereign Ruler) of Negeri Sembilan. Since that coronation day of unbridled pomp, pageantry and hopeful optimism, His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar has proved to be an unending force of many changes to his home state, Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus.





In leading the state towards economic prosperity, His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar has become the force behind the tremendous socio-economic progress in Negeri Sembilan. It has been his aspiration to create a realistic and achievable utopia where people of all races live in harmony and where poverty is minimal or nonexistent. He also aspires to see job opportunities increased, economic growth heightened and, above all, the continued flourishing of cultural recreation enjoyed by all his subjects, both poor and rich.

It is said that a man's early education has a lot to do with his later accomplishments. If this is so, then His Majesty has much to thank for his formative years in Negeri Sembilan and Perak. Born on July 19, 1922, in the Royal town of Klang, Selangor, His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar received his early education at the Seri

Menanti Malay School in Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan, from 1928-1933. For the next seven years, from 1933-1940, he was at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.

The Malay College has often been referred to as the Eton of the East, not so much for its snobbishness and exclusivity, but rather for the fact that many of Malaysia's guiding light in politics, administration and business had their secondary education there. The alumni of MCKK read like a veritable 'Who's Who' of Malaysia, and to be able to rise up to the position of headboy in this circle of tomorrow's leaders is a feat in itself. This, His Majesty accomplished in the class of 1939-1940.

*His Majesty as a child  
from right:*

*Elder sister Tunku Aidab,  
His Majesty, younger sister  
Tunku Sheilab, mother Che  
Engku Maimunah and  
younger brother Tunku  
Abdullah in his mother's  
arms.*

*His Majesty excelled in both studies and sports and represented MCKK in cricket, soccer and hockey.*



It was a cheery time for this young schoolboy with his ardent love for education when he set foot in the campus of Raffles. It was, however, a gloomy time in the rest of the region.

His Majesty's hopes for higher education sank with the "Repulse" and the "Prince of Wales". For a moment he was stunned, like many others in the Empire on which the sun never set. Then reality set in and he returned to Japanese occupied Malaya. Quite unexpectedly, this interruption in his education resulted in a blessing in disguise. It gave the young Ruler an opportunity to serve his home state with a stint at the Land Office in Seremban, Rembau and Kuala Lumpur.

When the Second World War ended, His Majesty joined the Malay Administrative Service and served as the Assistant District Officer, Rembau, from 1946-47. In 1948, he left for the United Kingdom on a scholarship to further his studies. A nascent interest in law, peace and order led His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar to pursue a law degree at the reputable Nottingham University. That same interest also took him to Oxford University (Balliol College) to study Economics.

*His Majesty, front left, was more than just a brilliant student. He was an example to his peers.*

In 1940, with his secondary education over, he went to the Raffles College in Singapore. More than half a century ago, Raffles was the premier institution for tertiary education in British Malaya and Singapore. Unfortunately, in 1940, the storm clouds of conflict were gathering momentum and threatened to unleash themselves on the innocents of the many land and islands of Asia Pacific.



In 1952, four years after he joined Nottingham, he returned to the waiting arms of the Malayan Civil Service. His Majesty was posted to Perak as the Assistant State Secretary; Assistant District Officer, Parit; as the District Officer of Tampin, Negeri Sembilan.

But the call to learn and the urge to broaden his horizon soon led him to venture into a diplomatic career that would later lend him a learned, fair and cosmopolitan outlook. Thus, in 1956, he spent a year pursuing a Diplomatic Service Course in London. His Majesty enrolled at the London School of Economics where he majored in Diplomacy and French. Instinctively, His Majesty had known that this marriage of law, economics and Diplomacy should someday springboard him into an illustrious diplomatic career.

What began as a characteristic yearning to understand the world around him, turned into a most exciting and illustrious phase in His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar's life. On his first diplomatic posting, he was sent to Washington D.C. as Charge D' Affairs at the Malayan Embassy in 1957. Later, he took up the appointment as First Secretary of the Malayan Permanent Mission at the United Nations in New York 1957-1958.

For the next five years, from 1958 until 1963, London became the next venue for his home. Based on an impeccable track record of service, he became the First Secretary and Trade Counsellor at the Malaysian High Commission in London. Later, he was promoted to Counsellor and then the Deputy High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.



*His Majesty at the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) Conference held in Teheran, Iran, in 1964.*

*As Charge D'Affairs in Washington, D.C. 1957.*

That track record continued to harness one commendable post after another. By now, few would not already know of His Majesty's remarkable diplomatic record. He was the natural choice for the distinguished post as Ambassador to the United Arab Republic from October 1963 until September 1965 and later as the Malaysian High Commissioner to Nigeria and Ghana.

THE TRUE CALLING OF HIS MAJESTY  
MUST BE IN THE FIELD OF DIPLOMACY.  
AS MALAYSIA'S REPRESENTATIVE TO THE WORLD, HE WAS ABLE  
TO DISCHARGE HIS DUTIES WITH DEDICATION AND FINESSE.



AS A PRINCE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN  
HE MADE MANY TRIPS BACK TO HIS ANCESTRAL LAND.

Upon his ascension  
to the Throne of  
Malaysia, His Majesty  
made another journey of  
remembrance and  
homage to Pagar  
Ruyong.

Picture shows Their  
Majesties with some of  
the Chieftains of  
Minangkabau.  
1994



In 1985  
His Majesty went as the  
Yang di-Pertuan Besar of  
Negeri Sembilan.

Just as he was about to assume his next post as Malaysia's Ambassador to Japan, however, His Majesty was unexpectedly recalled home upon the untimely demise of his elder brother, Al-Marhum Tuanku Munawir Ibtu Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, the 9th Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan.

With the sudden death of His Majesty's brother, the course of his royal life took a turn. Gone were the long days of ambassadorship in far-flung countries. Now, His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar was the proclaimed new Ruler of Negeri Sembilan, chosen by the Four Undangs who by tradition determine the choice of the successor to the throne of Negeri Sembilan. His Majesty ascended the throne of Negeri Sembilan on the 18 April 1967. Nearly a year went by before Seri Menanti was turned into a fairyland for His Majesty's installation on the 8 April 1968.

His Majesty is a descendent of Yam Tuan Lenggeng, a prince of Pagar Ruyong. In a ceremony reminiscent of the Minangkabau court of Pagar Ruyong, he was installed as the Yang di-Pertuan Besar (He Who is Supreme) of Negeri Sembilan. More than just a devoted Ruler with deep-rooted concern for the well-being of his subjects and state, His Majesty is intellectual, yet down-to-earth.





*His Majesty as Chancellor of University Kebangsaan Malaysia is seen delivering the Royal Address at its Convocation.*

He is the kind of Ruler who would drive himself to visit the rakyat in the kampongs when not attending official or social functions. He is the kind of Ruler who would go beyond perfunctory involvement in the development of Negeri Sembilan's most integrated housing and industrial estate, the Taman Tuanku Ja'afar of Seremban.

It is no wonder he was chosen as the Ruler of the state. His Majesty's 10-year service in the Malaysian Foreign Service and broad administration skills placed him in a most commendable position. No previous Ruler in the state's history had such a brilliant background.

As an academician, His Majesty has been Chancellor of the University Kebangsaan Malaysia in Bangi since 16 April 1976. He was conferred a Doctorate of Law on 27 July 1990 by the University of Ohio, being the first to introduce a twinning programme in Malaysia. And as a keen sportsman, His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar excelled in tennis, squash, badminton and cricket. Advancing age has reduced his participation in these games more to a spectator's status. However, His Majesty still plays a good game of golf (handicap 16) and his tactical moves in chess can still tie an opponent in knots!



HIS MAJESTY'S LOVE FOR SPORTS  
WAS NURTURED ON THE SPORTING FIELDS OF THE MALAY COLLEGE.  
THIS LOVE HAS NOT DIMINISHED OVER THE YEARS.



In England, he represented Nottingham University in tennis, squash and badminton. He also played tennis for Oxford and was an Oxford blue in badminton. Equally adept at cricket and tennis, he also represented the states of Perak and Negeri Sembilan in those games. His Majesty has become affectionately regarded as a "Prince of Malaysian Sports" and the reasons are all too transparent.

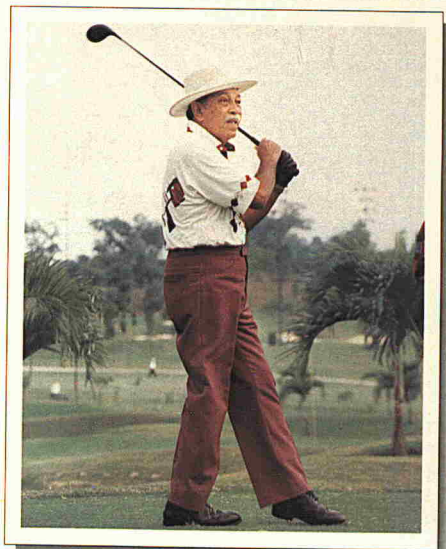
His Majesty was first elected Deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 19 June 1979. Ten years later, in April 1989, His Majesty was again similarly honoured and became Deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a second term. The 165 Rulers' Conference elected His Majesty to be the nation's Tenth Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a five-year period, from 26 April 1994 until 25 April 1999.



*Cricket has always been one of his passions. His Majesty was at the recent Malaysian Malay Cricket North-South Championship 1994*



*As a participant, golf is His Majesty's favourite sport.*







THEIR MAJESTIES SHARE MANY COMMON HOBBIES.  
SPORTS RANK VERY HIGH ON THE LIST OF SHARED INTERESTS.



*Her Majesty with participants of  
a badminton tournament.*



*Her Majesty is not only the Patron of the  
Malaysian Ladies Golf Association,  
but is also a good player in her own right.*

More than just a scholar, sportsman, diplomat and a benevolent Ruler, His Majesty is most of all, a loving husband and father. Her Majesty Tuanku Najihah binti Tunku Besar Burhanuddin, consort of His Majesty, is herself a keen sports-woman and a prominent figure admired for her involvement in the welfare of the needy, the handicapped and the underprivileged. Many have come to regard her as "a lady with a heart of gold".

August 8, 1943, will long live in the memory of the Royal Family for it was on this auspicious day, during the Japanese occupation, that Their Majesties tied the nuptial knot. That knot has remained steadfast for the past fifty years. The Royal Couple have not only stayed together but have become more loving with the passing years. The Royal Family is cultured and graceful, and each individual member has been able to make their presence felt, both professionally and as members of society. In Malaysia, as in most countries of the East, the family unit is the basic, and the most important foundation of society. Malaysia's Royal Family is a very good role-model for Malaysians of whatever colour, race or creed.





*Portrait taken of Her Majesty during the Installation of His Majesty as the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan. 1967.*

Her Majesty, Tuanku Najihah ibni Al-Marhum Tunku Besar Burhanuddin, was born in Seri Menanti and, like His Majesty, went to the Malay School there for her early education. While His Majesty went to the Malay College in Kuala Kangsar to complete his secondary education, Her Majesty went to another old and venerable institution, Tuanku Muhammad School, Kuala Pilah from 1934 - 1940. Unfortunately for her, and for many of her generation, the war broke out and her education was interrupted. Her thirst for knowledge, however, could not be satisfied by inactivity. She studied on her own with the help of private tutors and also learnt to play the piano.

In 1950, she accompanied His Majesty to London when he was a student. In 1956, she again accompanied His Majesty to London where she enrolled at the London School of Oriental Studies to study French. Having multi-roles to play, this was a very hectic period for her. She was the patient and supportive wife to a budding diplomat, a scintillating hostess during official functions, a doting mother to young children who needed her attention and a student of a language that was definitely foreign! To crown it all, she was also a committee member of the "Associated Country Women of the World".

Her untiring actions saw her involved in Women and Cultural activities with Malay students while she was in the United Arab Republic and Nigeria. In April 1967, she returned to Malaysia as the Tunku Ampuan of Negeri Sembilan. Being the Tunku Ampuan, however, did not stop her from plunging into social and welfare activities. The new status, in fact, served as a catalyst for greater involvement. This is understandable, given her maternal instincts and in-born feeling for those who are less fortunate and less able. The Tuanku Najihah Foundation is named after her.





*Her Majesty pays a visit to the Tunku Budriah Children's Home accompanied by her daughter Tunku Putri Jawahir*

She is the Patron of numerous voluntary organisations that are involved in the welfare of the retarded, spastic and physically impaired. Orphans and the young have a very special place in her heart. She is also very active in women's organisations and is the Royal Patron of the Negeri Sembilan Girl Guide Movement and the Islamic Women's Welfare Board. As the Patron of the Tuanku Ampuan Najihah Children's Home in Temiang, she often spends time with the children who require shelter, support and love.

The Negeri Sembilan Royal Family are a sporting family in every sense of the word. Her Majesty is very active in the field of sports and culture. The Negeri Sembilan Ladies Angklong Group was set up through the initiatives of Her Majesty. She is also the Royal Patron of the Malaysian Ladies Hockey Association, Women's Football Association of Malaysia and Malaysian Ladies Golf Association.



*Babies touch the heart strings of Her Majesty. Her smile of happiness tells the story.*

Culture and art are another side of Her Majesty. Picture shows Her Majesty playing the anklung. On the left is Her Highness Tunku Ampuan Durah



Members of the Tuanku Ampuan Negeri Sembilan Badminton Team.

As a participant, her sporting activities include golf, badminton and tennis. She is the President of the Tuanku Ampuan Negeri Sembilan Badminton Team. Her Majesty is also a frequent visitor to the shooting range. Like most women everywhere, Her Majesty also loves gardening and floral arrangement.



*Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri  
Naquiah and Tunku Kecil  
Besar Tunku Mudzaffar*

The Royal couple are blessed with three princesses and three princes. The eldest is Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri Naquiah, who was educated at the Malay Girls College, Kuala Lumpur and London before completing her tertiary education at the American University in Cairo. Tunku Dara is a business-lady of calibre.

She is the Chairman of Antah Holdings and sits on the board of other public companies and is one of the founders of the Kuala Lumpur Speakers Club, the Malay Chamber of Commerce Federal Territory and UMNO Ibu Kota. She is happily married to Tunku Kecil Besar Tunku Mudzaffar and they have four children, three boys and a girl.



*H.R.H. Tunku Laxamana  
Tunku Naquiyuddin,  
the Regent of Negeri  
Sembilan and  
H.R.H. Tunku Puan Muda  
Tunku Nurul Hayati.*

The second, Tunku Naquiyuddin, is now the Regent of Negeri Sembilan. He graduated from the University of Aberystwyth in Economics and Political Science. He was the Tunku Laxamana Sri Menanti as well as Chairman of Antah Holdings Berhad and President of the Malaysian-

France Economic and Trade Association (MAFRETA). His Royal Highness is married to Tunku Nurul Hayati binti Tunku Bahador, the Tunku Puan Muda of Negeri Sembilan. They are the proud parents of four lovely children, two princes and two princesses.





*Tunku Muda Serting  
Tunku Tan Sri Imran  
and Che Engku Dato' Seri  
Puan Sri Mahirah*

The third, Tunku Tan Sri Imran, the Tunku Muda of Serting, is the Managing Director of Antah Holdings Berhad and the first Malaysian ever to become the President of the World Squash Association. He is the Vice-President of the Olympic Council of Malaysia and was one of the key figures in Malaysia's successful bid to host

the 1998 Commonwealth Games. Academically, he took law at the University of Nottingham and was called to the bar at Grey's Inn. He was voted man of the year by a leading newspaper. Tunku Imran is happily married to Che Engku Puan Sri Mahirah bt Abdullah and they have one son.

*Tunku Puteri  
Tunku Jawahir and  
Tengku Azlan Shah  
Sultan Abu Bakar*



The fourth, Tunku Puteri Tunku Jawahir, is the President of the Malaysian Ladies Golf Association (MALGA) and is married to Tengku Azlan ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar of Pahang. She graduated from University Sains Pulau Pinang and is the proud mother of three children, two sons and a daughter. She often accompanies Her Majesty for her official functions.



*Tunku Irinah and Tengku  
Ahmad Shah Sultan  
Salahuddin Abdul Aziz  
Shah, the Tengku Indera Setia  
of Selangor*

The fifth is Tunku Irinah who was born in New York and educated in England. She is married to Tengku Ahmad Shah ibni Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, a prince of Selangor. They have two children, a boy and a girl.

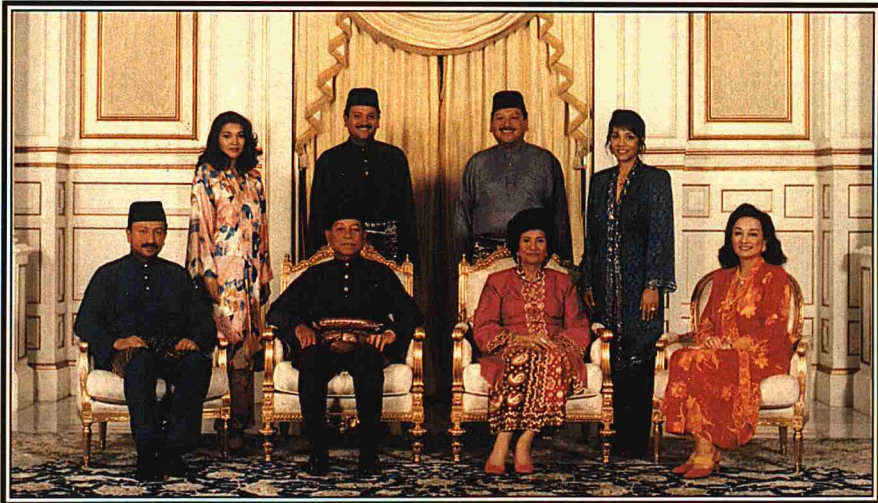
*Tunku Putera Tunku  
Nadzaruddin*



The sixth, and the youngest, is Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin who was educated at the Cheltenham Boy's School and Middlesex University in England where he got an honours degree in Mathematics. He is in charge of Syarikat Pesaka Antah, the family company. Tunku Putera is still a bachelor.







*THEIR MAJESTIES WITH THEIR CHILDREN*

*Standing from left: Tunku Irinab, Tunku Putera Nadzaruddin, Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Tan Sri Imran, Tunku Puteri Jawahir*

*Sitting from left: Tunku Laxamana Tunku Naquiyuddin, His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar, Her Majesty Tuanku Najibab, Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri Naqiah*



*THE THREE PRINCES*

*Tunku Putera Nadzaruddin, H.R.H. Tunku Laxamana Tunku Naquiyuddin, the Regent of Negeri Sembilan and Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Tan Sri Imran Istana Negara 1994.*



*THE THREE PRINCESSES*

*from left: Tunku Irinab, Tunku Dara Naquiab and Tunku Puteri Jawabir  
Istana Negara 1994.*





*A FAMILY PORTRAIT*

*Sitting from left: Tunku Puan Muda, Tunku Irinab, Tunku Puteri Jawabir, Her Majesty, Che Engku Puan Sri Mabirab, Tunku Dara Naquiah*  
*Standing from left: Tunku Kecil Besar Tunku Mudzaffar, Regent of Negeri Sembilan, His Majesty, Tunku Putera Nadzaruddin, Tunku Muda Seriting Tunku Tan Sri*  
*Imran*  
*Istana Negara 1994.*

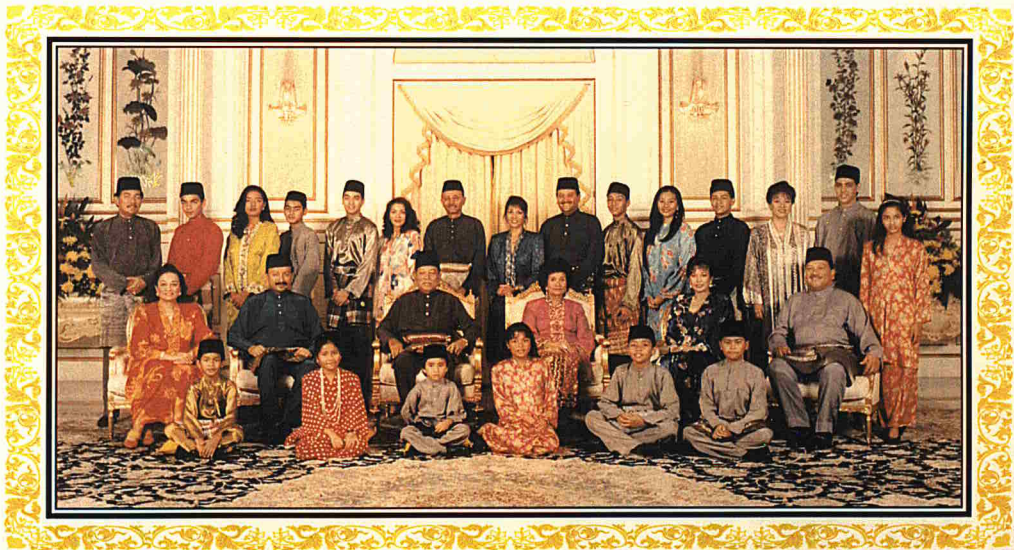


*From left: Tengku Ahmad Shab Sultan Salabuddin Abdul Aziz Shab, Tunku Putera Nadzaruddin, Tunku Naquiyuddin Regent of Negeri Sembilan, His Majesty, Her Majesty, Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Tan Sri Imran, Tunku Kecil Besar Tunku Mudzaffar and Tengku Azlan Sultan Abu Bakar*

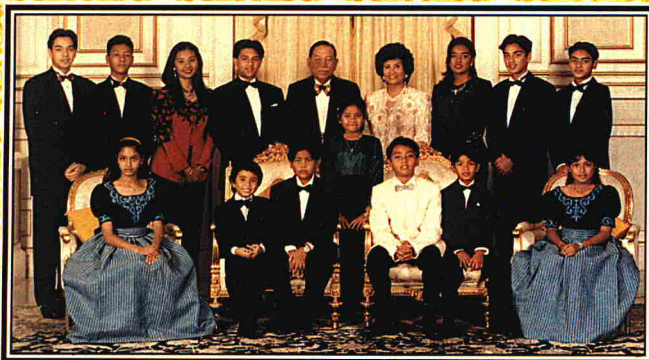


*from left. Cbe Engku Dato' Seri Puan Sri Mahirah, Tunku Irinab, Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri Naquiah,  
His Majesty, Her Majesty, Tunku Puan Muda Tunku Nurul Hayati and Tunku Puteri Tunku Jawahir*





*A Family Portrait After the Installation  
September 22, 1994*



*THEIR MAJESTIES WITH THE ROYAL GRANDCHILDREN*

*Standing from left: Tunku Nadzimuddin, Tengku Aslahuddin Ja'afar, Tengku Asra Jehan, Tunku Mohamad Alauddin, Their Majesties, Tunku Miratun Madibah, Tunku Nasajuddin and Tunku Nasruan 'Adil  
 Standing in the centre: Tengku Aiman Shabirah  
 Sitting from left: Tunku Alia Nadira, Tunku Abdul Rahman Aminullah, Tengku Alam Shah Amiruddin, Tengku Azran Jawaad, Tunku Khairul Zaim and Tunku Nadia Sabiya*

Judging from the family portraits of His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar, it is easy to see how important family life is to His Majesty. Much of that close-knit affection is also mirrored in His Majesty's relationship with his people. One sees it in the photographs of His Majesty visiting a government scheme or chatting with his loyal *rakyat* during an official opening.

Through the virtue of his wisdom, justice and leadership, His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar has undeniably brought immense socio-economic development to Negeri Sembilan the past quarter of century.

As subjects of His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar, we can expect nothing short of a Supreme Ruler who is benevolent and whose great sense of justice, high level of compassion and brilliant leadership shall steer us into prosperity and peace.

Malaysia is blessed to have a responsible and pragmatic government of the day, and doubly blessed to have a Supreme Ruler who is endowed with the same qualities. There can only be better days ahead for all Malaysians.



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T H E

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# *Installation*

*H*is Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman was elected to the Federal Throne of Malaysia by the 165 Conference of Rulers to be the nation's Tenth Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a five-year period, from 26 April 1994 till 25 April 1999.

His Majesty left Seremban in the early morning hours of 26 April 1994 by a special train for the 70 km journey to *Istana Negara* in Kuala Lumpur. The hour of departure was very poignant and very symbolic for it heralded the birth of a new day, both in the life of His Majesty and for the people of Malaysia.

This photographic record of events from pre-departure from Seremban until the Installation of His Majesty attempts to give a graphical glimpse of the reign of His Majesty from the swearing in to the Installation Day.

During these first five months, Their Majesties participated in many events and ceremonies that have generated thousands of photographic images. It is quite impossible to record all the events and to reproduce all the images within the confine of one publication.

Some of these images have been selected for reproduction. We hope readers will find them of interest. Our aim is to inform, and to foster greater understanding and love for our institutions of Constitutional Monarchy and Parliamentary Democracy.



BEFORE DEPARTURE  
TO  
ISTANA NEGARA

*Farewell Dinner  
hosted by Anak-Anak  
Raja Negeri Sembilan  
April 19, 1994*

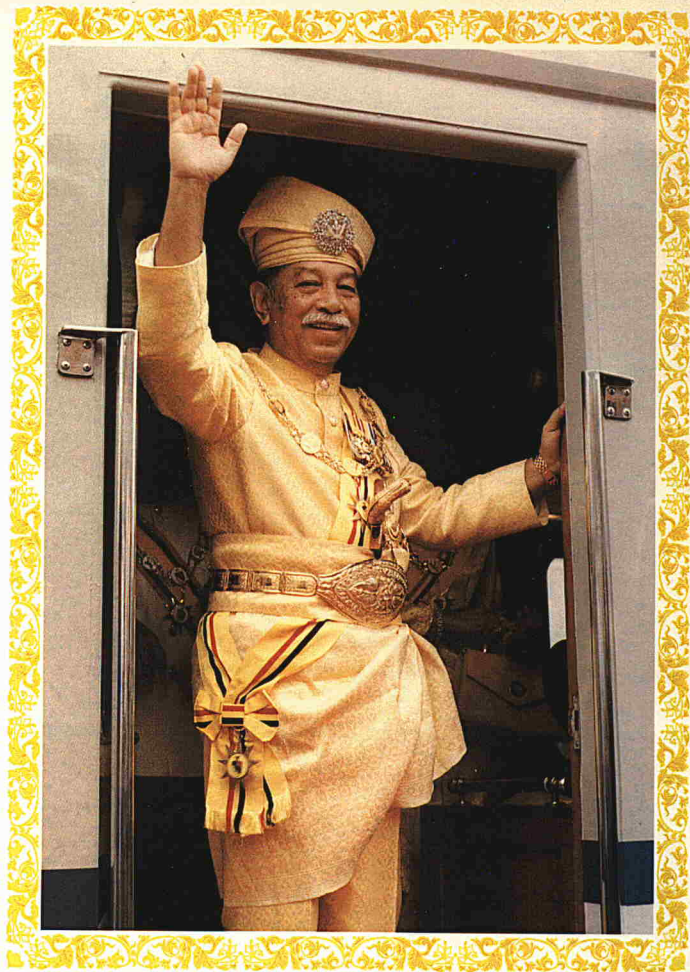


*Farewell Dinner hosted  
by the State Government  
of Negeri Sembilan  
April 23, 1994*



*His Majesty addresses  
the Undangs and other  
chieftains of Negeri  
Sembilan before his  
departure for Istana  
Negara  
April 25, 1994*





*A Farewell Bid to the people of Negeri Sembilan*





*His Majesty taking the oath of office  
April 26, 1994*





A Family Portrait taken  
on April 26, 1994

from left: Tunku Kecil  
Besar Mudzaffar,  
Che Engku Puan Sri  
Mahirah, Tunku Putera  
Nadzaruddin,  
Tunku Putri Jawahir,  
His Majesty Tuanku  
Ja'afar, Her Majesty  
Tuanku Najibah,  
Tunku Dara Naquiah,  
Tunku Tan Sri Imran,  
Tunku Irinah  
and Tengku Ahmad  
Shah

Their Majesties  
with the Royal Family





*His Majesty with Prime Minister Dato' Seri Dr. Mahatbir Mohamad  
and Deputy Prime Minister Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim after His Majesty's appointment.  
April 26, 1994*





Front row, from left: Y.A.B. Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister, H.H. Raja Nazrin Shah, Raja Muda of Perak, H.E. Tun Hamdan Sheikh Tahir, Governor of Penang, H.E. Tun Ahmad Zaidi Aducci, Governor of Sarawak, H.R.H. Tunku Naquiyuddin, Regent of Negeri Sembilan, H.R.H. Tuanku Ismail Petra, Sultan of Kelantan, H.R.H. Tuanku Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Sultan of Selangor, H.R.H. Tuanku Syed Putra Jamalullail, Raja of Perlis, His Majesty Yang di-Pertuan Agong; H.R.H. Tuanku Abdul Halim, Sultan of Kedah, H.R.H. Sultan Ahmad Shah, Sultan of Pahang, H.R.H. Sultan Mahmud, Sultan of Terengganu, H.E. Tan Sri Syed Ahmad Shahabudin, Governor of Malacca, H.E. Tun Mohd. Said Keruak, Governor of Sabah, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, Tunku Mahkota of Johor and Y.A.B. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister.

Back row, from left: Y.A.B. Dr. Koh Tsu Khoon, Chief Minister of Penang, Y.A.B. Tan Sri Taib Mahmud, Chief Minister of Sarawak, Y.A.B. Tan Sri Mohd. Isa Samsad, Menteri Besar of Negeri Sembilan, Y.A.B. Tuan Guru Haji Nik Abdul Aziz, Menteri Besar of Kelantan, Y.B. Dato' Abu Sujak, Deputy Menteri Besar of Selangor, Y.A.B. Dr. Abdul Hamid Pawanteh, Menteri Besar of Perlis, Y.Bhg. Engku Dato' Ibrahim bin Engku Ngah, Keeper of the Rulers Seal, Y.A.B. Tan Sri Osman Arofi, Menteri Besar of Kedah, Y.A.B. Tan Sri Khalil Yaakob, Menteri Besar of Pahang, Y.A.B. Tan Sri Wan Mokhtar Ahmad, Menteri Besar of Terengganu, Y.A.B. Tan Sri Abdul Rahim Thamby Chik, Chief Minister of Malacca, Y.A.B. Tan Sri Sakaran Dandai, Chief Minister of Sabah and Y.A.B. Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin, Menteri Besar of Johor.



Royal Tea Party together  
with the Prime Minister  
and his wife, Datin Seri  
Dr. Siti Hasmah after the  
Appointment of His Majesty  
as the Yang di-Perutusan  
Agong of Malaysia.  
April 26, 1994



Their Majesties  
with the Prime Minister of  
New Zealand & Mrs. James  
Brendan Bolger.  
May 18, 1994





*His Majesty with Prime Minister  
Dr. Hamed Karoui of Tunisia.  
May 26, 1994*



*Her Majesty  
conversing with Mrs. Karoui.  
May 26, 1994*



Prime Minister Dato' Seri  
Dr. Mahathir Mohamad  
presenting the DKM to  
His Majesty.  
May 27, 1994



Prime Minister Dato' Seri  
Dr. Mahathir Mohamad  
presenting the DMN to  
Her Majesty.  
May 27, 1994



VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY SAPARMURAD A. NYAZOV, PRESIDENT OF TURKMENISTAN

May 30, 1994



His Majesty welcoming  
the President of  
Turkmenistan.



Their Majesties with  
the President accompanied  
by the Prime Minister and  
his wife, Datin Seri Dr.  
Siti Hasmah Mohd. Ali.





THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT  
THE ISLAMIC CIVILISATION  
EXHIBITION AT THE  
ISLAMIC CENTRE.  
*June 17, 1994.*



AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SUNGAI BESI.  
June 18, 1994.



*His Majesty inspecting the  
Parade.*



*Their Majesties  
meet the staff of the College.*



*His Majesty taking the salute  
with Her Majesty by his side.*



*His Excellency  
Edwin Tjacobaka Mantenge,  
Ambassador of Botswana,  
presenting his accreditation  
to His Majesty.  
June 22, 1994.*

*Official Visit by  
Prime Minister Tomiichi  
Murayama of Japan and his  
daughter.  
August 27, 1994.*



**THE MERDEKA RUN AT THE DATARAN MERDEKA.**  
*Midnight August 31, 1994.*



*His Majesty starting  
off the runners the  
Malaysian way.*



*An encouraging word  
for the handicapped.*

**MERDEKA DAY PARADE**  
August 31, 1994.



*Reviewing  
the Guard of Honour*



*A Salute to the Warriors  
of the nation.*



*On the Royal Stand with the  
Prime Minister and his  
Cabinet.*





OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE  
FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL  
*September 17, 1994*



*Meeting the Judges.*



*Official opening  
of the Federal Court of Appeal*

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MALAYSIAN ARMED FORCES  
ATTENDS THE ARMED FORCES DAY DINNER

September 18, 1994



His Majesty being escorted  
into the Banquet Hall by  
YB Dato' Najib Tun Razak,  
Minister of Defence Malaysia



Being greeted by Chief of Defence  
Forces, General Tan Sri Borhan



A jubilant Chief of Defence  
Forces watches his Commander  
in Chief cutting the Armed  
Forces Day cake.



The Negara Ku is played.

INSTALLATION OF HIS MAJESTY TUANKU JA'AFAR  
September 22, 1994



Deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia, His Royal Highness Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Sultan of Selangor enters the Throne Room.



Some of the diplomats and dignitaries at the Throne Room to witness the Installation.

Cabinet Ministers filing into the Throne Room







*His Majesty inspecting the Guard of Honour mounted by Officers and men of the Royal Malay Regiment*



*The Nobat provides the music for the Installation*



*from right  
H.R.H. Tuanku Syed Putra  
Jamalullail and H.R.H. Tuanku  
Budriah, Raja and Raja  
Perempuan of Perlis, H.R.H.  
Tuanku Salahuddin Abdul Aziz  
Shah, Sultan of Selangor, H.R.H.  
Tunku Naquiyuddin and H.R.H.  
Tunku Nurul Hayati, Regent and  
Tunku Puan Muda of Negeri  
Sembilan, H.H. Raja Nazrin  
Shah, Raja Muda of Perak, H.E.  
Tan Sri Syed Ahmad Shahabudin,  
Governor of Malacca*



*Their Majesties are escorted into the Throne Room by the Royal Guard of Honour and preceded by the Regalia Bearers.*



*Their Majesties on the Singgahsana in the Throne Room.*

*Some of the Regalia brought in for the Installation.*





The Prime Minister  
delivering his pledge  
of loyalty.



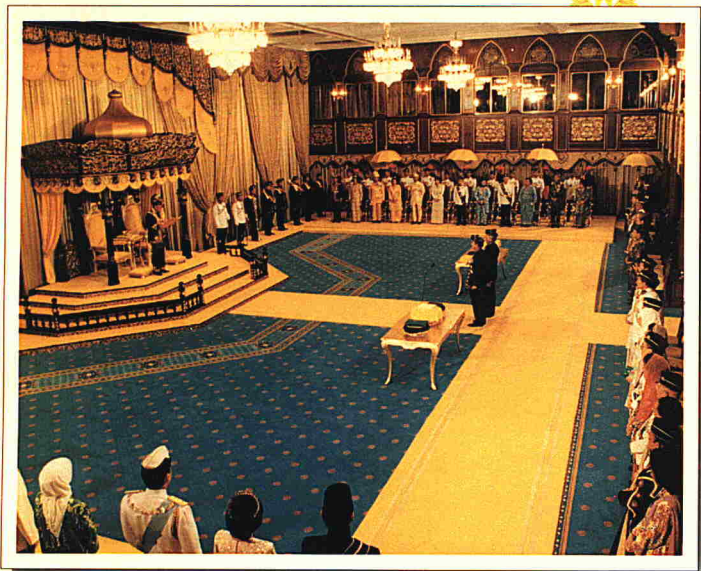
from left  
H.R.H. Sultan Abdul Halim and H.R.H. Sultanah Bahiyah of Kedah,  
H.R.H. Sultan Mahmud and H.R.H. Tuanku Bariah of Terengganu,  
H.H. Tengku Mahkota Tengku Abdullah and H.H. Tunku Azizah,  
Tengku Puan of Pahang





*Pledging Allegiance to God and Religion.*





*His Majesty's Royal Address*





*The Long Keris, symbol of the Executive Authority of the Federation of Malaysia*



**RAJA KITA EXHIBITION**  
**AT THE**  
**NATIONAL MUSEUM**  
September 22, 1994

*Their Majesties listening  
to a speech given by Dato'  
Sabaruddin Chik, the Minister  
of Culture, Arts and Tourism*



*Opening of the Raja Kita  
"Our Ruler" exhibition  
at the National Museum*



*His Majesty admiring  
his portrait as a baby!*

*TAHLIL & DOA SELAMAT AT MASJID NEGARA*  
*September 22, 1994*



*His Majesty reading the Yassin  
accompanied by the Prime  
Minister*



*His Majesty being greeted  
by Deputy Minister in the  
Prime Minister's Department,  
Dr. Abdul Hamid*



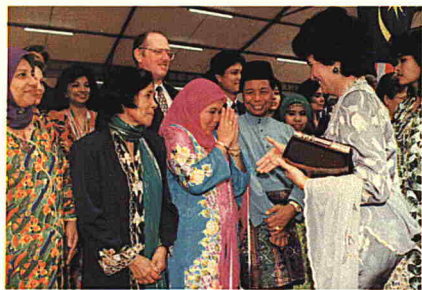
*His Majesty greets Muslim  
diplomats at the Tahليل/Doa  
Selamat*





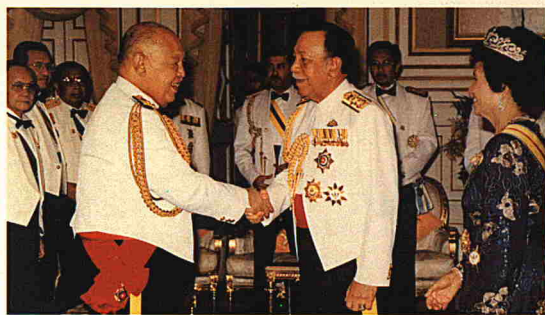
GARDEN TEA PARTY  
ISTANA NEGARA  
September 23, 1994

*Their Majesties with the Regent of Negeri Sembilan, the Tunku Puan Muda and the Prime Minister and wife.*



*Their Majesties greeting guests at the Tea Party during the Royal Walk-about. Guests include diplomats, foreign and local dignitaries.*

THE ROYAL BANQUET AT ISTANA NEGARA  
September 23, 1994



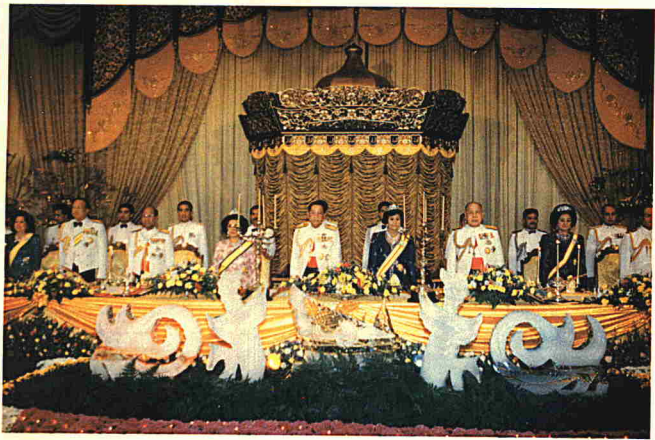
His Majesty being congratulated by the nation's Third Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Tuanku Syed Putra ibni Al-Marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, Raja of Perlis.

The Regent of Negeri Sembilan, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister having a good laugh.



His Majesty with the Deputy Prime Minister, the Tunku Mahkota of Johor and the Prime Minister.





*The Royal Table on a most historic night.*



*Their Majesties looking very radiant.*



*Her Majesty with Dato' Seri Dr. Siti Hasmah, wife of the Prime Minister  
and Datin Seri Dr. Wan Azizah, wife of the Deputy Prime Minister*



OFFICIAL VISIT BY HER MAJESTY TUANKU NAJIAH  
TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL KUALA LUMPUR  
September 24, 1994



Bouquet for Her Majesty

The Queen cheering  
one of her youngest subjects.



The Queen with a heart of gold  
carrying a cute baby. A moment to  
cherish.



Her Majesty signing the Visitor's  
Book with her daughter Tunku Putri  
Tunku Jawahir looking on.



A CONCERT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE INSTALLATION OF HIS MAJESTY

September 24, 1994



*His Majesty being greeted on arrival by Dato' Sabaruiddin Chik, Minister for Culture, Arts and Tourism and Chairman of the Installation Celebrations Committee*

*His Majesty being greeted by the Prime Minister and Datin Seri Dr. Siti Hasmah at the entrance of Stadium Negara*



*The departure of Their Majesties after the performance.*





— THE ROYAL —  
**REGALIA**

ALAT-ALAT KEBESARAN DIRAJA

THE ROYAL REGALIA

*Alat-alat Kebesaran Diraja yang diperengkapkan kepada Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong melambangkan kedaulatan Baginda dan negara. Alat-alat Kebesaran ini telah dicipta khas dan dipersuaikan dengan alat-alat kebesaran yang pernah menjadi warisan kejemilangan raja-raja Melayu di zaman keagungannya dahulu. Dayacipta dan teknik pembuatannya yang begitu halus dan unggunnya keperibadian pemakainya sebagai seorang Ketua Negara yang berdaulat.*

*Alat-alat ini mengandungi beberapa jenis alat perhiasan diri, berbagai jenis senjata yang menjadi lambang kuasa dan kemegahan raja-raja Melayu dan juga persalinan yang lengkap. Bahan-bahan yang digunakan untuk mencipta alat-alat terdiri daripada berbagai jenis pascalogam, kain, gading, permata dan lain-lain yang begitu tinggi nilainya dan sukar diperolehi.*

*Setiap alat kebesaran ini mempunyai fungsi dan konsep falsafahnya yang tersendiri. Ianya akan hanya dipakai dan digunakan untuk upacara tertentu seperti di hari pertabalan dan lain-lain upacara rasmi sahaja.*

The Royal Regalia of Their Majesties the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong form part of the panoply of authority symbolising the sovereignty of Their Majesties and the nation. The items that form the regalia have been specially designed in the tradition that was once part of the grandiose heritage of ancient Malay rulers. The splendid craftsmanship employed to produce these exquisitely refined items reflects the pre-eminence of the wearer as the sovereign Head of a nation.

Personal ornaments, various weapons symbolising power and authority of Malay rulers and robe of office are all part of the regalia. These items are made of precious metals, fabrics, ivory and precious stones of rare and high quality.

Each item has its own unique function and philosophical concept and is worn on special official functions such as on the day of the Installation of Their Majesties.





TENKOLOK DIRAJA

THE ROYAL HEAD-DRESS

Di antara pakaian-pakaian kebesaran Raja-Raja Melayu ialah Tengkolok Diraja. Semenjak beberapa kurun lamanya Raja-Raja Melayu telah memakai kain yang ditunen dengan sutera yang diikat dengan berbagai-bagai solek di ulunya, sebagai pakaian kebesaran. Bentuk ikatan (solek) dan warnanya adalah berlainan dari sebuah negeri ke sebuah negeri. Kain ulu di namakan 'Tengkolok'. Tengkolok Diraja yang dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada hari Pertabalan berwarna hitam bersulam dengan benang emas. Soleknya dinamakan 'Dendam Tak Sudah' yang berasal dari Negeri Sembilan. Di sebelah hadapan tengkolok ini dipasangkan anak bulan dengan bintang pecah empat belas diperbuat daripada emas putih bertabakkan 66 permata berlian. Di tengah-tengah bintang terletak lambang Kerajaan Malaysia yang berwarna-warni.

The 'Tengkolok Diraja' or the Royal Head-dress is part of the ceremonial attire of the Malay Rulers. For centuries Malay Rulers have worn head-dresses made of embroidered silk folded in different styles as part of their regalia. The style of folding and the colour of the Head-dress differ from state to state. The Royal Head-dress worn by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong during his installation is made of black fabric embroidered with gold thread (*songket*). It is folded in the style called 'Dendam Tak Sudah' which originates from Negeri Sembilan. Fixed at the front of the Head-dress is a crescent and fourteen-pointed star representing the fourteen states in Malaysia. This platinum ornament is studded with 66 diamonds. In the centre of the star is the colourful crest of the Government of Malaysia.





#### GENDIK DIRAJA

*GENDIK (PEMELES)* ialah pakaian ulu bagi Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong iaitu diperbuat daripada emas putih bertatah penuh dengan permata berlian berbunga awan larat. Di tengah-tengahnya, di atas awan larat itu terdapat anak bulan dengan bintang, kedua-duanya diperbuat daripada emas putih juga. Gendik ini dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda dalam istiadat-istiadat kebesaran Diraja dan pada waktu Pertabalan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Gendik ini diperbuat khas supaya boleh diceraikan menjadikannya loket dan kerongsang.

#### THE ROYAL TIARA

The 'Gendik' or tiara is the head-dress of Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong. It is made of platinum and is encrusted with diamonds in the traditional 'awan larat' motif. A crescent and a star of diamonds set in platinum are in the centre of the tiara. The tiara is worn by Her Majesty on royal occasions and during the installation of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The tiara is designed so that it can be taken apart to form a locket and 3 brooches.

## COGAN ALAM DAN COGAN AGAMA

*Cogan Alam dan Cogan Agama ialah alat kebesaran yang menjadi sebahagian daripada lambang kebesaran Kerajaan Malaysia.*

*Cogan Alam diperbuat daripada perak, panjangnya lima kaki empat inci dan berupa suatu bola di atas kepala tongkat. Di atas bola ini diperbuat anak bulan dengan bintang daripada emas. Di sekeliling bola ini diterapakan dengan lambang sebelas Negeri Tanah Melayu daripada emas. Bola tersebut ditanggung oleh empat lembaga harimau yang berdiri, manakala tongkatnya dihiasi dengan enam tangkai padi daripada emas.*

*Cogan Agama diperbuat daripada perak, panjangnya lima kaki satu inci dan berupa sebatang tongkat bulat berkepala besar. Di atas kepala tongkat itu diperbuat anak bulan dengan bintang pecah lima daripada emas. Pada batang dan kepalanya diterapakan dengan ayat-ayat suci Al-Quran.*



## SCEPTRE OF THE WORLD AND SCEPTRE OF RELIGION

The 'Cogan Alam' the Sceptre of the World and the 'Cogan Agama' the Sceptre of Religion are part of the royal regalia symbolising the royal authority of the Government of Malaysia.

The Sceptre of the World is made of silver measuring five feet four inches in length. At the head of the sceptre is an orb surmounted by a crescent and eleven-pointed star in gold. The crests of the eleven states fabricated from gold decorate the orb. The orb is supported by four standing upright tigers whilst the shaft is decorated with six ears of padi in gold.

The 'Cogan Agama' or the Sceptre of Religion is made of silver measuring five feet four inches in length with a large conical head. At the top of the head are a crescent and a five-pointed star in gold. Verses of the Holy Quran are engraved on the head and around the shaft.



## COKMAR

Terdapat sepasang cokmar  
diperbuat daripada perak, tiap-  
tiap satu panjangnya dua kaki  
lapan inci dan merupakan  
tongkat pendek berkepala kubah  
yang berulas-ulas.



## THE MACES

The 'Cokmar' or maces come in a pair  
and are made of silver. Each mace  
measures two feet eight inches in  
length and has a bulbous fluted  
head.

## PENDING DIRAJA


*Pending Diraja ini diperbuat daripada emas sepuluh mutu bertatah dan bersulamkan dengan sebelas biji permata delima dan di tengah-tengahnya pula tertera lambang Kerajaan Persekutuan. Bengkungnya diperbuat daripada kain saaklat bertekat berhunga-bunga dengan benang emas.*




### THE ROYAL WAIST BUCKLE

The 'Pending Diraja' or Royal Waist-buckle worn by His Majesty The Yang di-Pertuan Agong, is made of 24-carat gold decorated with eleven rubies and embossed at the centre with the crest of the Federal Government. The accompanying waistband is made of woolen cloth embroidered with floral motifs in gold thread.





### KALUNG DIRAJA



Kalung ini ialah rantai leher yang dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong yang diperbuat daripada emas putih bertatab penuh dengan permata berlian. Kalung ini ialah sebahagian daripada pakaian kebesaran yang dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda dalam istiadat-istiadat kebesaran diraja dan pada waktu pertabalan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Kalung ini juga boleh diceraikan menjadi sepasang subang, keronsang dan kerabu.

### THE ROYAL NECKLACE

The 'Kalung Diraja' or Royal Necklace worn by Her Majesty The Permaisuri Agong, is made of platinum studded with diamonds. The necklace is part of Her Majesty's regalia worn during royal ceremonies and the installation of His Majesty The Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Like the tiara, the necklace can also be taken apart to make into a pair of earrings, three brooches and studs.



### KERIS PANJANG DIRAJA

Satu lagi alat kebesaran ialah Keris Panjang Diraja (Keris Kerajaan), tanda kebesaran dan kekuasaan. Keris ini, dari hulunya hingga ke sarungnya bersalut dengan emas dan di atas sampirnya diterapkannya dengan lambang Kerajaan Persekutuan dan sebelas negeri Tanah Melayu. Matanya ditempa daripada besi waja yang diambil dari sebelas bilah keris dari negeri-negeri tersebut. Keris ini dibawa atau dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sahaja.

### THE ROYAL LONG KERIS

The 'Keris Panjang Diraja' or the Royal Long Keris is the Federal Keris, a symbol of power and authority. The hilt and the sheath of the Long Keris are completely gilded and the cross-piece of the sheath is engraved with the crests of the Federal Government and the eleven states of the Federation of Malaya. The blade is forged from steel taken from eleven kerises of these eleven states. The Long Keris is carried or worn by His Majesty The Yang di-Pertuan Agong.







### THE ROYAL SHORT KERIS

The 'Keris Pendek Diraja' or the Royal Short Keris was forged from the blades of antique kerises with its hilt and sheath made of ivory decorated with gold. Its hilt is called 'Hulu Perkaka' and is shaped like the legendary 'Garuda' (Vishnu's eagle). The cross-piece of the sheath is embossed with the crest of the Federal Government. The short keris is part of the Royal Regalia and like the Royal Long Keris, is carried or worn by His Majesty The Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

### KERIS PENDEK DIRAJA

Keris Pendek Diraja diperbuat daripada mata keris lama dengan berbulu dan bersarung gading bertatibkan emas. Hulu keris dinamakan 'Hulu Perkaka' dan berupa seperti 'Garuda'. Pada sampir keris itu diterapkan dengan lambang Kerajaan Persekutuan. Keris ini ialah salah satu pakaian kebesaran diraja dan seperti Keris Panjang Diraja, ia hanya dibawa atau dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

## PEDANG, KERIS PANJANG DAN SUNDANG DIRAJA

*Pedang, Keris Panjang dan Sundang ialah tiga jenis senjata Melayu tua yang dijadikan sebahagian daripada alat kebesaran diraja iaitu diambil daripada mata pedang, keris panjang dan sundang zaman purbakala. Keris panjang dan sundang bersalut dengan perak yang berukir-ukir pada bulu dan sarungnya.*



### THE ROYAL SWORD, LONG KERIS AND SWORD-KERIS

The 'Pedang', 'Keris Panjang' and 'Sundang' or the Royal Sword, Long Keris and the Sword-Keris are three traditional Malay weapons that have been part of the Royal Regalia. The present weapons were made from blades from the antique sword, long keris and sword-keris. The hilts and sheaths of the Long Keris and the Sword-Keris are decorated with carved silver.

### THE ROYAL STANDARD

The 'Panji-panji Diraja' or the Royal Standard is royal yellow. In the centre is the Coat of Arms of Malaysia flanked by two sheaves of padi. The gold-coloured sheaves represent abundance and prosperity.



### PANJI-PANJI DIRAJA

*Panji-panji Diraja yang berwarna kuning mempunyai Jata Malaysia ditengah-tengahnya yang dikelilingi oleh dua karangan padi. Warna kuning ialah warna diraja. Karangan padi yang berwarna keemasan melambangkan kemewahan atau kemakmuran.*



**PAYUNG UBUR-UBUR KUNING  
DAN TOMBAK BERAMBU**

*Payung Ubur-ubur Kuning dan Tombak Berambu ini ialah sebahagian daripada alat kebesaran diraja.*

*Payung Ubur-ubur kuning sebanyak dua puluh kaki diperbuat daripada kain sutera yang berwarna kuning raja iaitu warna yang dipandang mulia oleh orang Melayu dan dikhususkan menjadi kebesaran raja-raja. Pada kemuncaknya dipasangkan anak bulan dengan bintang.*

*Tombak Berambu ini sebanyak dua puluh juga, matanya berluk tiga diperbuat daripada tombak-tombak pesaka dari sebelas negeri Semenanjung Malaysia.*

**THE YELLOW FRINGED  
UMBRELLAS AND  
THE TASSELED LANCES**

The 'Payung Ubur-ubur Diraja' or Yellow Fringed Umbrella and the 'Tombak Berambu' or Tasseled Lances are often part of the pomp and splendour of royal ceremonies.

There are twenty Yellow Fringed Umbrellas made from silk in royal yellow, a colour that is respected by the Malays and reserved only for royalty. Each umbrella is surmounted by a star and a crescent.

The Tasseled Lances are also twenty in number. The blades of these lances have three curve flexures, like those of keris. They were made from ancient spears from the eleven states of Peninsular Malaysia.





#### NOBAT

*Nobat ialah pancaragam diraja yang digunakan sejak zaman-berzaman di Negeri-negeri Tanah Melayu untuk istiadat Pertabalan Raja-raja. Alat-alatnya adalah sebanyak enam buah, iaitu sebuah Gendang Negara, sebatang Nafiri, dua buah Gendang Nobat, sebatang Serunai dan sebuah Gong yang bergantung. Terdapat juga sebatang Tongkat Nobat yang dinamakan 'Maha Guni' yang dipegang oleh Ketua Pemain yang berjarak 'Kalur Besar'.*

#### NOBAT

*Nobat is the royal orchestra of Malay States and is performed during the Installation ceremony of the Rulers. There are six instruments in the Nobat namely, the 'Gendang Negara' (a big drum), a 'Nafiri' (resembling a long clarinet), two 'Gendang Nobat' (Nobat drums), a 'Serunai' (flute) and a Gong. There is also a staff-like baton called 'Maha Guni' held by the chief conductor called 'Kalur Besar'.*

Negeri-negeri Melayu yang mempunyai Nobat ialah Kedah, Perak, Terengganu dan Selangor. Nobat yang digunakan dalam Istiadat Pertabalan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Dipertuan Agong ialah Nobat Kedah yang telah diperkenan dan dipinjamkan oleh Sultan Kedah. Nobat hanya boleh dimainkan dengan titab Sultan dan dalam istiadat diraja seperti pertabalan, perkahwinan diraja atau kemangkatan diraja. Alat-alat Nobat hanya boleh dimainkan oleh pemain diraja yang dipilih dari keluarga yang tertentu.

Dalam istiadat pertabalan, tiga lagu dimainkan iaitu lagu 'Raja Berangkat' semasa Duli-duli Seri Paduka Baginda berdua berangkat masuk ke Balai Rong Seri, lagu 'Palu' semasa Alat-alat Pertabalan dibawa masuk ke Balai Rong Seri, lagu 'Raja Bertabal' selepas Seri Paduka Baginda mengangkat sumpah diraja. Lagu 'Raja Berangkat' sekali lagi dimainkan apabila Seri Paduka Baginda berdua berangkat pulang dari Balai Rong Seri.

The states that have the Nobat are Kedah, Perak, Terengganu and Selangor. The one performed during the Installation of The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the Nobat Kedah which was graciously given on loan by His Royal Highness The Sultan of Kedah. Nobat can only be performed at the command of The Sultan and during royal ceremonies such as the installation, royal weddings and funerals. The royal musicians are hand-picked from privileged families and are the only ones allowed to perform the Nobat.

During the Installation ceremony, three tunes are played which are 'Raja Berangkat' when Their Majesties enter the Balai Rong Seri, the 'Palu' when the Royal Regalia are brought before the Throne, and 'Raja Bertabal' after the Document of the Royal Oath has been read. 'Raja Berangkat' is played once again when Their Majesties retire from the Balai Rong Seri.





**DARJAH KERABAT  
DAN  
DARJAH KEBESARAN  
DIRAJA**

**DARJAH YANG MAHA UTAMA  
KERABAT DIRAJA MALAYSIA (D.K.M.)**

**DARJAH UTAMA  
SERI MAHKOTA NEGARA (D.M.N.)**



DARJAH YANG MAHA UTAMA  
KERABAT DIRAJA MALAYSIA  
(D.K.M.)



*Darjah Kebesaran ini mempunyai satu pangkat sahaja dan bilangan ahli-ahlinya terhad seramai 10 orang. Darjah Kebesaran ini dikurniakan kepada seorang Raja yang telah disyibarkan sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong.*

This Award has only one class and the number of recipients are limited to only ten. It is awarded to a Ruler who has been sworn in as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

DARJAH UTAMA  
SERI MAHKOTA NEGARA  
(D.M.N.)



*Darjah Kebesaran ini juga mempunyai satu pangkat sahaja. Bilangan ahli-ablinya terhad kepada 30 orang, 15 daripadanya mungkin Anak-anak Raja Negara Luar, Ketua-ketua Negara atau orang-orang yang amat ternama*



This Award has only one class. The number of recipients are limited to only thirty, fifteen of whom may be from foreign Royal Families, Heads of State or Very Important Personalities.



**DARJAH-DARJAH  
YANG MULIA  
PANGKUAN NEGARA**

**SERI MAHARAJA  
MANGKU NEGARA  
(S.M.N.)**

**PANGLIMA  
MANGKU NEGARA  
(P.M.N.)**

**JOHAN MANGKU NEGARA  
(J.M.N.)**

**KESATRIA MANGKU NEGARA  
(K.M.N.)**

**AHLI MANGKU NEGARA  
(A.M.N.)**

**PINGAT PANGKUAN NEGARA  
(P.P.N.)**

SERI MAHARAJA  
MANGKU NEGARA  
(S.M.N.)



Merupakan Darjah Yang Mulia Pangkuan Negara Pangkat Pertama. Darjah Kebesaran ini terhad kepada 25 orang, tidak termasuk jumlah warganegara asing yang menerimanya sebagai anugerah kehormat. Penerima Darjah ini membawa gelaran 'Tun' dan isteri penyandang bergelar 'Toh Puan'.

This is the highest award in this category and is limited to only twenty-five recipients. Foreign honorary recipients are not included in this figure. Recipients of this award are to be addressed as "Tun" while the wives are to be addressed as "Toh Puan".

PANGLIMA MANGKU NEGARA  
(P.M.N.)



Merupakan Darjah Yang Mulia  
Pangkuan Negara Pangkat Kedua.  
Darjah Kebesaran ini membawa gelaran  
"Tan Sri" dan isteri penyandang bergelar  
"Puan Sri". Keanggotaan dalam Darjah  
ini terhad kepada 75 orang, tidak termasuk  
warganegara asing yang menerimanya  
sebagai anugerah kehormat.

The second highest award in this  
category. Recipients are to be  
addressed as "Tan Sri" and the  
wives as "Puan Sri". The number of  
recipients are limited to only seven-  
ty five, not including honorary  
awards for foreigners.

## JOHAN MANGKU NEGARA (J.M.N.)

The third highest award in this category. The star for men is on the left, while that for the ladies is on the right. Total number of recipients are limited to only 700, not including honorary awards for foreigners.



Merupakan Darjah Yang Mulia  
Pangkuan Negara Pangkat Ketiga.  
Di sebelah kiri ialah Bintang Kebesaran  
yang dikurniakan kepada kaum lelaki  
dan di kanannya dikurniakan kepada  
kaum wanita. Jumlah penyandang  
terhadap kepada 700 orang, tidak termasuk  
warganegara asing yang menerimanya  
sebagai anugerah kehormat.



## KESATRIA MANGKU NEGARA (K.M.N.)

The fourth highest award in this category. On the left is the Medal for men, while that for the ladies is on the right. The number of recipients are not limited.



*Merupakan Darjah Yang Mulia Pangkuan  
Negara Pangkat Keempat. Di sebelah kiri  
merupakan Bintang Kebesaran yang  
dikurniakan untuk kaum lelaki man-  
akala di kanannya dikurniakan kepada  
kaum wanita. Jumlah penyandang  
tidak terhad.*



## AHLI MANGKU NEGARA (A.M.N.)



*Merupakan Darjah Yang Mulia Pangkuan Negara Pangkat Kelima. Di sebelah kiri dikurniakan kepada kaum lelaki sementara yang di sebelah kanan bagi kaum wanita. Jumlah penyandang tidak terhad.*

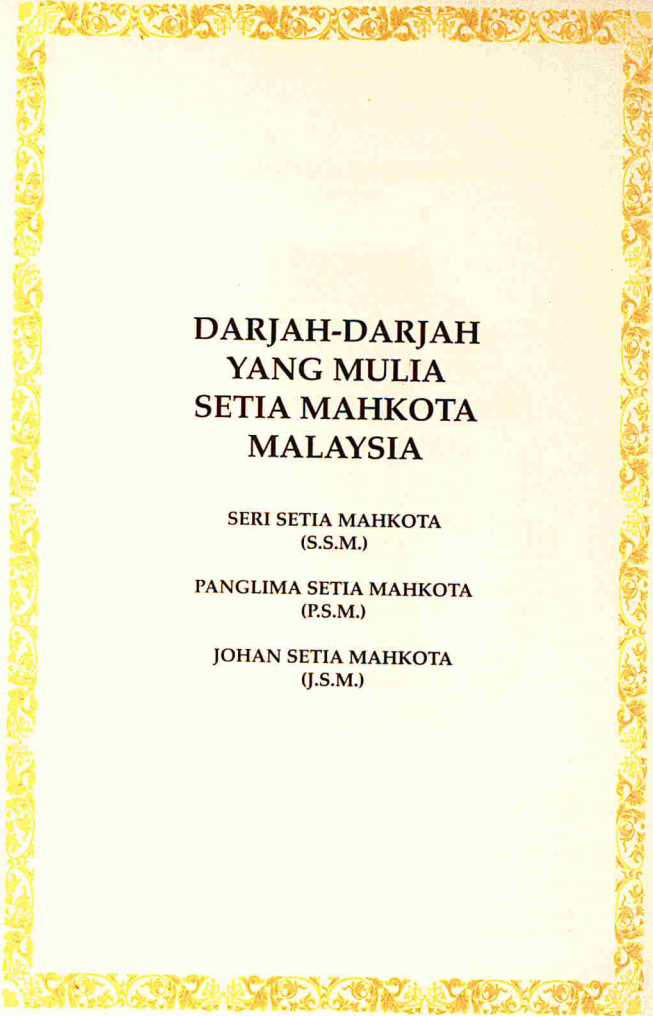
The AMN represents the fifth award in this category. On the left is the Medal for men, while the one on the right is for ladies. The number of recipients are also not limited.

PINGAT PANGKUAN NEGARA  
(P.P.N.)



*Ini merupakan pingat bagi Darjah Yang Mulia Pangkuan Negara. Jumlah penyandang tidak terhad.*

This represents the medal award in this category. The number of recipients are also not limited.

The page is framed by a decorative gold border with intricate floral and scrollwork patterns. The text is centered within this frame.

**DARJAH-DARJAH  
YANG MULIA  
SETIA MAHKOTA  
MALAYSIA**

**SERI SETIA MAHKOTA  
(S.S.M.)**

**PANGLIMA SETIA MAHKOTA  
(P.S.M.)**

**JOHAN SETIA MAHKOTA  
(J.S.M.)**

SERI SETIA MAHKOTA  
(S.S.M.)



*Menyatakan Darjah  
Yang Mulia Setia Mahkota  
Malaysia Pangkat Pertama.  
Anugerah ini mempunyai gelaran 'Tun' dan isteri  
penyandang bergelar 'Toh Puan'.  
Keanggotaan Darjah ini terhad kepada 25  
orang, tidak termasuk warganegara asing yang  
menerima sebagai anugerah kehormat.*

The S.S.M. is the highest award in this category. Recipients are addressed as "Tun" while their wives are addressed as "Toh Puan". The number of recipients are limited to only twenty-five, not including foreign recipients of the honorary award.

PANGLIMA SETIA MAHKOTA  
(P.S.M.)



*Merupakan Darjah Yang Mulia Setia Mahkota Malaysia Pangkat Kedua. Anugerah ini membawa gelaran 'Tan Sri' dan isteri penyandang bergelar 'Puan Sri'. Keanggotaan dalam darjah ini seramai 250 orang, tidak termasuk anugerah kehormat yang dikurniakan kepada warganegara asing.*

The second highest award in this category, this award confer the title "Tan Sri" on the recipients and their wives are 'Puan Sri'. The number of recipients are limited to only 250, not including foreign recipients of the honorary award.

JOHAN SETIA MAHKOTA  
(J.S.M.)



*Merupakan Darjah Yang Mulia Setia Mahkota Pangkat Ketiga. Jumlah anugerah ini terhad kepada 800 orang, tidak termasuk warganegara asing yang dikurniakan sebagai anugerah kebajikan.*

The J.S.M. represents the third highest award in this category. The number of recipients are limited to 800, not including foreign honorary recipients.



**DARJAH-DARJAH  
YANG AMAT DIHORMATI  
SETIA DIRAJA**

**PANGLIMA SETIA DIRAJA  
(P.S.D.)**

**JOHAN SETIA DIRAJA  
(J.S.D.)**

**KESATRIA SETIA DIRAJA  
(K.S.D.)**

**BENTARA SETIA DIRAJA  
(B.S.D.)**



PANGLIMA SETIA DIRAJA  
(P.S.D.)



*Merupakan  
Darjah Yang Amat  
Dihormati Setia  
Diraja Panyait Perdana*

*Jumlah anugerah ini terhad kepada 200 orang, tidak termasuk warganegara asing yang dikurniakan sebagai anugerah kehormat. Anugerah ini membawa gelaran 'Datuk' dan isteri penyandang bergelar 'Datin'.*

Represents  
the highest award  
in the category Darjah

*Yang Amat Dihormati Setia Diraja. The number of recipients are limited to only 200, not including foreign recipients of the honorary award. This award confers the title of "Datuk" on the recipient, while his wife is conferred with "Datin".*

**JOHAN SETIA DIRAJA  
(J.S.D.)**

This is the second highest award in  
this category



*Merupakan Darjah Yang Amat  
Dibormati Setia Diraja Pangkat Kedua.*

KESATRIA SETIA DIRAJA  
(K.S.D.)

The third highest award in this category.



Merupakan Darjah Yang Amat  
Dihormati Setia Diraja Pangkat  
Ketiga.

**BENTARA SETIA DIRAJA  
(B.S.D.)**

The fourth highest award in this category.



*Merupakan Darjah Yang Amat  
Dibormati Setia Diraja Pangkat  
Keempat.*



# DARJAH BAKTI

DARJAH BAKTI  
(D.B.)

DARJAH BAKTI  
(D.B.)



*'Berbakti Untuk Negara'*  
Ianya dikurniakan kepada rakyat Malaysia yang masyhur namanya di dalam negara dan juga di peringkat antarabangsa serta melalui sumbangan cemerlang dalam kemajuan seni, sains dan kemanusiaan. Anugerah ini adalah dihadkan kepada 10 orang sahaja.

*"Berbakti Untuk Negara"*  
Service to the Nation. This honour is awarded to citizens of Malaysia who have made a name for themselves both at home and in the international arena through their contribution in the fields of arts, science and humanities. The number of recipients are limited to only ten.





# **DARJAH-DARJAH GAGAH PERKASA**

**SERI PAHLAWAN GAGAH PERKASA  
(S.P.)**

**PANGLIMA GAGAH BERANI  
(P.G.B.)**

**JASA PERKASA PERSEKUTUAN  
(J.P.P.)**

**PINGAT TENTERA UDARA  
(P.T.U.)**



## SERI PAHLAWAN GAGAH PERKASA (S.P.)



*Ini merupakan anugerah yang tertinggi dan yang paling kanan dalam sarakai keutamaan anugerah Persekutuan. Bintang Kehormat ini dikurniakan kepada sesiapa sahaja yang telah menunjukkan keberanian luar biasa atau telah melakukan sesuatu dengan gagah berani serta penuh pengorbanan.*

This represents the highest award of the Federation. This Medal of Honour is awarded only to those who have displayed outstanding bravery in the discharge of their obligations above and beyond the call of duty.

**PANGLIMA GAGAH BERANI  
(P.G.B.)**



*Dikurniakan kepada anggota Angkatan  
Tentera yang menunjukkan kegagaban  
dan keberanian yang luar biasa dalam  
menghadapi musuh.*

It is awarded to members of the  
Armed Forces who have displayed  
outstanding bravery and courage in  
facing the enemies.

**JASA PERKASA PERSEKUTUAN  
(J.P.P.)**



*Juga dikurniakan kepada anggota Angkatan Tentera dan Pasukan Polis yang telah menunjukkan kegagaban dan keberanian yang luar biasa di luar medan peperangan.*

It is presented to members of the Armed Forces or the Police who have shown exceptional bravery outside the field of warfare.

PINGAT TENTERA UDARA  
(P.T.U.)



*Dikurniakan kepada anggota Angkatan Tentera Udara Diraja Malaysia kerana keberwiraan atau taat setia yang teristimewa ketika menjalankan kewajipan penerbangan dalam masa operasi ataupun tidak. Gambar ini menunjukkan kedua-dua permukaan pingat itu.*

This medal is awarded to members of the Royal Malaysian Air Force for exceptional professionalism and loyalty in the discharge of their responsibilities. The above photos show both sides of the medal.



**PINGAT PERKHIDMATAN  
LAMA DAN KELAKUAN  
TERPUJI**

**PINGAT KEBAKTIAN  
(P.K.)**

**PINGAT KHIDMAT BERBAKTI  
(P.K.B.)**

**PINGAT PERKHIDMATAN AM  
(P.P.A.)**

**PINGAT PERKHIDMATAN SETIA  
(P.P.S.)**

**KEPUJIAN PERUTUSAN KEBERANIAN  
(K.P.K.)**

**PINGAT PERINGATAN MALAYSIA  
(P.P.M.)**

PINGAT KEBAKTIAN  
(P.K.)



*Dikurniakan untuk mengiktiraf dan menghargai khidmat lama dan kelakuan terpuji anggota-anggota Pasukan Tentera Sukarela dan Pasukan Perkhidmatan Beruniform.*

This medal is presented to members of the Volunteer and Reserve Units of the Armed Forces and members of other Uniformed Services for long services and good conduct.

PINGAT KHIDMAT BERBAKTI  
(P.K.B.)



*Dikurniakan kerana khidmat-khidmat  
an anggota-anggota Angkatan Tentera  
dan semua Pasukan Perkhidmatan  
Beruniform.*

This medal is presented for praise-  
worthy general duties rendered by  
members of the Armed Forces and  
all other Uniformed Services.



PINGAT PERKHIDMATAN AM  
(P.P.A.)



*Dikurniakan untuk mengiktiraf dan menghargai khidmat lama dan kelakuan terpuji bagi anggota tetap Angkatan Tentera Persekutuan dan semua Pasukan Perkhidmatan Beruniform.*

This is a Good Conduct and Long Service medal for regulars in the Armed Forces and other Uniformed Services.

**PINGAT PERKHIDMATAN SETIA  
(P.P.S.)**



*Dikurniakan juga untuk menghargai  
khidmat lama dan kelakuan terpuji bagi  
anggota tetap Angkatan Tentera dan  
semua Pasukan Perkhidmatan Beruniform.*

This is another Good Conduct and  
Long Service medal for regulars in  
the Armed Forces and other  
Uniformed Services.

KEPUJIAN PERUTUSAN KEBERANIAN  
(K.P.K.)



*Dikurniakan kepada anggota Angkatan Tentera dan Pasukan Polis yang telah menunjukkan atau melakukan sesuatu yang dianggap gagah berani tetapi tindakan itu tidaklah sebegitu tinggi untuk menbolehkan mereka dikurniakan pingat.*

Presented to members of the Armed Forces and the Royal Malaysian Police for exceptionally brave acts in the discharge of their duties when such acts have not been rated high enough to qualify for medals.

## PINGAT PERINGATAN MALAYSIA (P.P.M.)

This medal comes in three classifications: gold, silver and bronze. It is awarded only to those who had contributed glorious service towards the formation of the Federation of Malaysia before 31 August 1965.



*Dibuat dalam tiga peringkat, iaitu emas, perak dan gangsa. Pingat ini khusus untuk mereka yang telah banyak memberikan khidmat cemerlang dalam usaha menubuhkan Persekutuan Malaysia hingga 31 Ogos, 1965.*

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is published by

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The Malaysian  
*Monarchy*

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Samsung Electronics (M) Sdn. Bhd. (SEM) was incorporated on 21st September 1989 with a land area of 81,000 square metres (20 acres) and a built up area of 10,000 square metres. SEMA has a total workforce of 500 employees, including 6 Korean expatriates. SEMA is fully owned by Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd., Korea, with an authorised capital of RM20 million and paid-up capital of RM16.2 million. Its sales turnover for 1994 is RM200 million. SEMA commenced its operation on 14th January 1991 and its principal business activity is manufacturing of microwave ovens. SEMA has 4 assembly lines with a production capacity of 800,000 units per annum. Its Steel Fabrication department has 2 Press lines, 2 Welding lines and 1 Coating line.



Samsung Engineering & Construction (M) Sdn. Bhd. (SEC(M)) was established in October 5, 1990. Its major business is development and construction of project (architectural and civil) with a paid-up and an authorised capital of RM1,000,000.00. Its sales turnover for 1993 is RM82,500,000. SEC(M) Sdn. Bhd. has a total workforce of 290 which includes 73 Korean and 217 Malaysian. The highest contract value for a single contract in the past five years in Malaysia is Petronas Tower 2 and Skybridge, KLCC with a total contract value of RM504 million.

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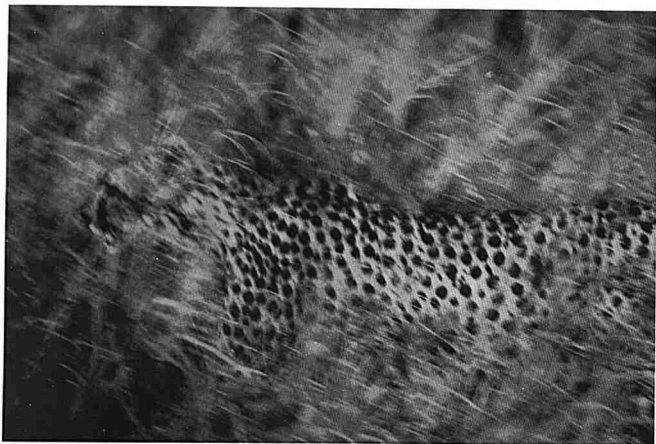
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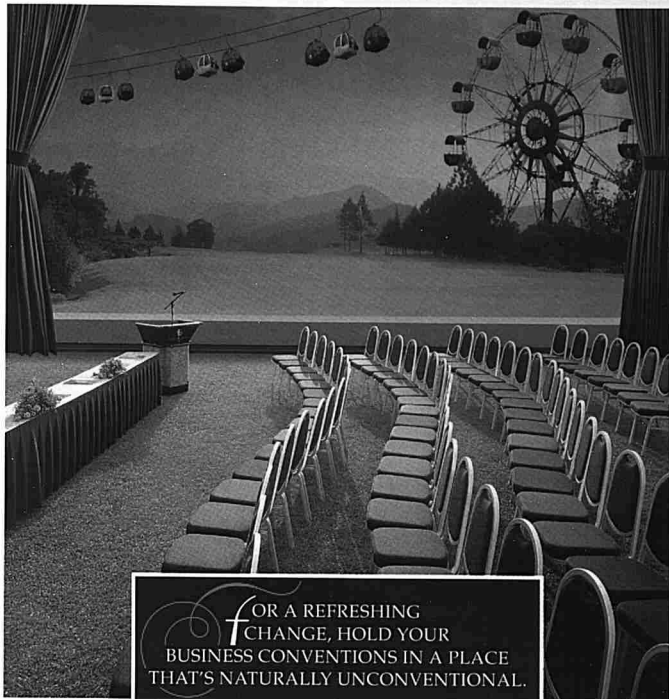


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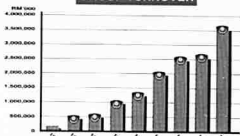
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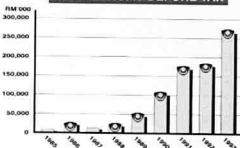
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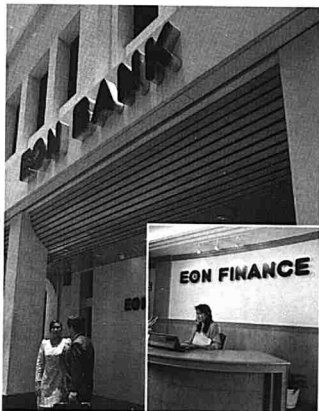


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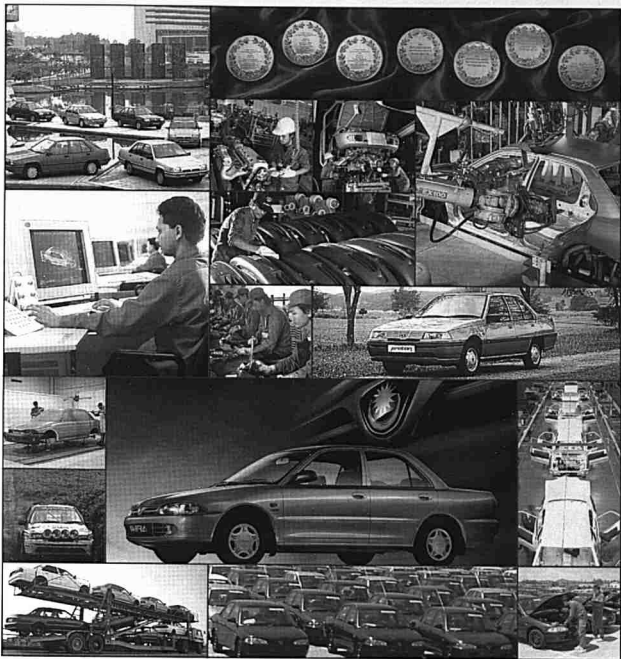


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- Completed in July 1991
- 21 months ahead of schedule



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- Completed in July 1993
- 7 months ahead of schedule



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- Completed in May 1994
- 7 months ahead of schedule



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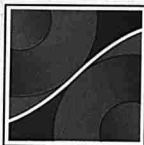
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Now Hong Leong and Marazzi have teamed up to give you only one brand, Ceramiche Guocera. The most comprehensive range of tiles in the country. So comprehensive it covers all applications.

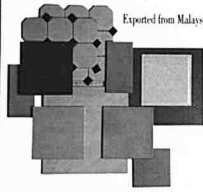
The result of thorough research, superior technology and unmatched creativity, Ceramiche Guocera offers unlimited product range to fill your every imagination.

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*D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perak).*

*as the*

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**Sembah Takzim**

*from*

**The Board of Directors,  
Management & Staff**

*of*

**HOTEL KUALA LUMPUR**

218, Jalan Ipoh, 51200 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel : 03-443 7777 Fax : 03-443 6868



# **Daulat Tuanku**



*on the ascension of*

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D.K. (Perlis), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perak).

*as the*

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**SEMBAH TAKZIM**

*from*

**MR. MICHAEL TING KAH HUNG**

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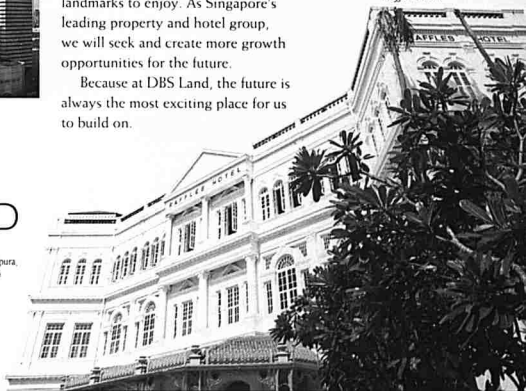
Six Battery Road

And coming up very soon are our prime residential projects, such as Ashley Green, Aspen Heights, Richmond Park and another two at Tanjong Rhu. There's also Tampines Mall, a new retail complex.

Whether it's here in Singapore or beyond, we will give you new landmarks to enjoy. As Singapore's leading property and hotel group, we will seek and create more growth opportunities for the future.

Because at DBS Land, the future is always the most exciting place for us to build on.

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# Fabulous Jadeite Jewellery

Jade is also known as the "Stone of Heaven". It is something that is fortuitous to own and felicitous to give. Jade has two essential meanings in Chinese which are represented by the characters 玉 and 碧. The first character means "everything going smoothly". The second means "serenity or peace of mind". The character for the word 'jade' is symbolic in itself and is represented as 玉. The three lines 王 means "Lord". The small dot 丶 near the bottom line means "gift".

ON A VISIT to Malaysia and the East, it is often hard to decide on a souvenir of the trip. There is so much to choose from in local handicraft and yet the choice is limited to items of "novelty" value. An alternative to the usual run of souvenirs and one that appreciates in value with the years while evoking all the Orient is jadeite in the form of jewellery.

## QUALITY JADEITE

There are two kinds of jade: jadeite and nephrite. Jadeite is vivid translucent green in colour and delicate while nephrite has a waxy, greasy texture. Jadeite is the most prized and considered true jade. Due to the renewed interest in this stone, it is important to be sure you are not being cheated.

A Malaysian company, Jade House Jewellery, set up in 1975, is the largest dealer in jadeite in the country and probably in Southeast Asia. With 13 outlets in Malaysia and outlets to be opened in Bangkok, Singapore and Jakarta, its reputation is established. It has a prestigious label, Catherine Jade Collection, and always guarantees the quality of its jadeite.

## CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

Catherine Jade Collection, named for the principal partner in Jade House Jewellery, provides certificate of authenticity for every purchase - a guarantee you can take to the financial Institute. Catherine

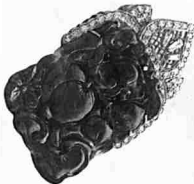
Jade Collection was launched on October 25, 1990, by International Trade and Industry Minister, Dato' Seri Rafidah Aziz.

Managing Director and designer Catherine Chan, runs the store. While young in years her credentials are impressive, with more than 20 years of expertise as a Jade dealer behind her.

The boutique specialises in jadeite or imperial jade jewellery. Each piece is made from jade sourced in Myanmar. Designed by Catherine herself, the jewellery is made by master craftsmen in Hong Kong and Malaysia.

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR

Jadeite's value is gauged by the 3Ts, similar to the 4Cs of diamonds. The three Ts stand for tone, texture and translucency. The deeper the tone, the clearer the texture, and the lighter the translucency, the more precious the jadeite.



Its emerald green colour and the superstitious and stories that surround it add to the value of jadeite - making it more prized than any other stone by many Chinese. Many like jadeite for its strong resemblance to emeralds. Jadeite with an apple green colour is also in demand. Choosing jadeite is a very subjective process because it is a matter of personal taste.

Ironically, the best jadeite comes from Myanmar or Burma. The Myanmar government holds auctions twice a year that are attended by established dealers - by invitation only. At the auction, huge boulders of jade are sold. The proof

of the pudding is in the eating and so it is with jade - it is only after the boulder is cracked open does the buyer know if he has bought jade of good quality.

Auctions of jadeite jewellery are held every spring and autumn in Hong Kong by Sotheby's and Christie's. Buyers from all over the world gather here to bid on rare jadeite jewellery, among other precious items. It is a competitive market and bids fly fast and furious. Due to the growing interest in this underestimated precious stone, each year, bids surpass prices paid at the previous sale.

Catherine Jade Collection is probably the only jadeite boutique in the world, the only one of its kind. It caters to the affluent locally and abroad.

## EXQUISITE COLLECTION

The Catherine Collection of jewellery is finely hand crafted in 18K gold and platinum, and set with the finest jadeite and diamonds. This probably the best kind of setting for this richly - coloured stone. The designs are contemporary creations and confer an air of distinction on the wearer. Among the Chinese, the plain, unadorned jadeite bangle is the most highly-prized of all jadeite jewellery.

The demand for jadeite jewellery naturally comes from Asians, but there is growing interest among buyers from the Middle East, Italy and France. The cornerstone of this growing demand must surely be the fact that each piece of Catherine jadeite jewellery comes with a certificate of authenticity.

The Catherine Jade Collection was displayed at exclusive showings across the nation during 1991. The climax of this tour is the launch of the Empress Collection '92 in Kuala Lumpur on December 10th - 20th, 1991.

The star of the Catherine Jade Collection is the million-rings dragon and phoenix necklace, sought after by avid Jade Collectors from all parts of the world.

# Jade

Jade, for more than 3,000 years, was highly regarded and treasured in China, usually presented as tributes to Emperors through the Dynasties.

Wearing Jade is a part of the Chinese tradition and culture. They believe it brings the wearer prosperity and pass expensive collection pieces down through the generations.

## Rare, Exclusive Treasures.

Imperial Jade, is the most valuable and rare. Distinguished by its icy rich green, translucent quality, this is the jade used by the ancient Chinese emperors for their Royal Seals. In recent years, however, these and other fine pieces of Imperial Jade have been actively sought by wealthy collectors. This

has made Imperial Jade even more exclusive and harder to come by.

Catherine Chan, innovative designer and renowned Jadeite expert, is the creative talent behind the Catherine Jade Collection.

With more than 20 years experience in sourcing jadeite stone and designing for the trade, Catherine will pamper

  
Catherine  
JADE COLLECTIONS

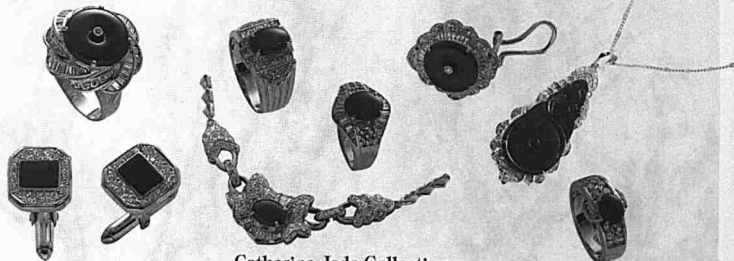
Catherine's most famous masterpiece, the "Dragon and Phoenix Necklace" has been a target of secret bidding by wealthy lovers of jade from all over the world.

you with her collection of exquisite jade jewellery, likely the only one of its kind in the world, is available through a network of 13 outlets across Malaysia.

Every item in the Catherine Jade Collection is crafted to the highest standards and is accompanied by a warranty card to prove authenticity and to guarantee after sales service.

The Catherine Jade Collection has gained local recognition from the Malaysian Tourist Development Board, and international acclaim through participation in the Malaysian government's overseas trade missions.

Jade House Jewellery, Catherine's trade name, is considered one of Asia's most important and authoritative jadeite dealers. Dealers and consumers from as far away as Italy and France, have sought advice on the quality of jade jewellery.



## Catherine Jade Collections

Box#15, Lot 026, Ground Floor K.L. Plaza, 179 Jalan Bukit Bintang, 55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.  
Tel: (03) 2419640 Fax: (03) 2441072

No. 1 & 3, Arked Penang Satu (Gold and Jewellery Centre) KOMTAR 10000 Penang Tel: 04-614344



# CORUM



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Boutique: Lot 2, UBN/Shangri-La Shopping Arcade, Letter Box No. 106, 1st Floor, UBN Tower, Jalan P. Ramlee, 50250 Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-202 2395

Office: Suite No. 15-1 Level 15 Menara Sabre, 8 Lorong P. Ramlee, 50250 Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-202 3118 Fax: 03-202 2118

Authorised Dealer: Le Cortina Sdn. Bhd. G27 & 28 Kuala Lumpur Plaza, 179, Jalan Bukit Bintang, 55100 Kuala Lumpur. Tel: 03-245 5171

# Beyond Face Value

Producing a great timepiece is only half the struggle required to keep a name at the top for over two centuries. Convincing customers that it is worth buying is equally difficult. This has never been a problem for Vacheron Constantin — the timepiece that is chosen by those who really have a choice.

Royalty, nobility and the super-rich have always been the natural clientele of Vacheron Constantin. Throughout the courts of Europe, this was the name associated with the best that money could buy. In France, the great arbiter of fashion Empress Eugenie owned a pendant watch by Vacheron Constantin. Her husband, Emperor Napoleon III, thought just as highly of the company and ordered several watches with his portrait enamelled on them to use as presents to other leading figures of the 19th century.



Sir Winston Churchill was a great admirer of the world's oldest watchmaker

At the same time, the Russian Tsar Alexander II was also the proud owner of a Vacheron Constantin pocket watch. Further east, the pride of Geneva opened an agency in Southeast Asia in 1817 and found that this region had the same keen awareness of technical perfection then as it has to this day.

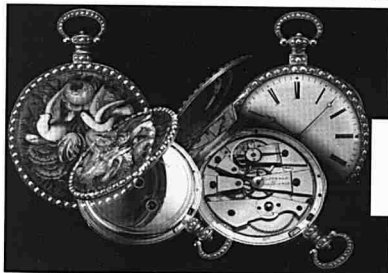
Perhaps the company's greatest Eastern coup was in selling a watch to the Chinese Emperor Daoguang in 1846. Sadly for



Emperor Napoleon III ordered Vacheron Constantin watches with his features enamelled on them

Princess Diana, Queen Elizabeth's successor in the public eye, has maintained the royal tradition. As Prince Charles has lately discovered from his credit card bills, nothing but the best will do for this Princess. As a result, she wears the Vacheron Constantin 'Lady Kalla' — the company's most expensive watch.

The future for Princess Diana will no doubt bring some breathtaking surprises. For Vacheron Constantin, however, the way ahead is as clear as the crisp Swiss



A Vacheron Constantin pocket watch ordered by the Chinese Emperor Daoguang



Princess Diana wears a 'Lady Kalla' — The company's most expensive watch

air in which the world's finest watches are created. So long as there are individuals prepared to pay for the best, this company will continue to scale new heights.



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*on the ascension of*

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IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN**

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D.K. (Perlis), D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Pahang), D.K. (Terengganu), D.K. (Perak).

*as the*

**10TH YANG DIPERTUAN AGONG OF MALAYSIA**

**SEMBAH TAKZIM**

*from*



**PERLIS  
PLANTATIONS  
BERHAD**

17th Floor, Wisma Jerneh, 38 Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Tel : 603 - 241 2077 Telex : MA 32662 Fax : 603 - 241 8242

# PUNCAK KEJAYAAN BOLEH DI CAPAI DENGAN PERSEDIAAN YANG CUKUP



**BANK PEMBANGUNAN** dapat membantu anda menyediakan kemudahan utama yang diperlukan.

Untuk berjaya dengan cemerlang dalam bidang perdagangan dan perindustrian seseorang usahawan perlu berusaha gigih dan melengkapkan diri bagi bergerak maju ke puncak yang dicita-citakan.

Bank Pembangunan sebagai Institusi Pembiayaan Perindustrian terunggul di negara ini, dengan pengalaman lebih 20 tahun dalam membangunkan keusahawanan dan kemajuan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana, menyediakan keperluan utama untuk pengusaha-pengusaha melengkapkan diri bagi menuju ke arah merealisasikan wawasan niaga mereka.

Usahaniaga anda yang dipadukan dengan kemudahan-kemudahan yang kami sediakan, pasti dapat membantu tercapainya puncak kejayaan anda.

Bank Pembangunan menawarkan berbagai-bagai skim, samada secara konvensional atau mengikut syariah, untuk anda membiayai keperluan berikut:

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- Pembiayaan Modal Kerja
  - ▲ Modal Kerja Biasa ▲ Pembiayaan Kontrak
- Pembiayaan Saham

Sila hubungi kami untuk keterangan lebih lanjut.



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*Bank Pembangunan*

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*on the ascension of*

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**SEMBAH TAKZIM**

*from*

**DATO' TEONG TECK MING, D.P.T.J.,**

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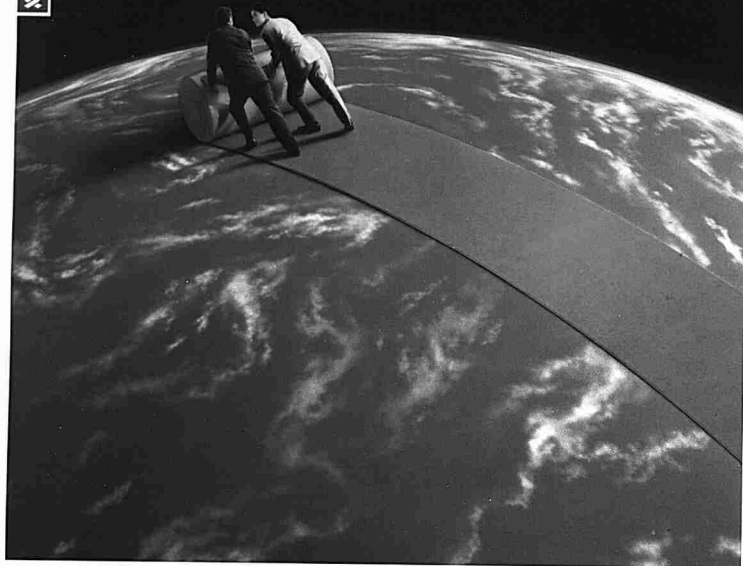
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# **Daulat Tuanku**



*on the ascension of*

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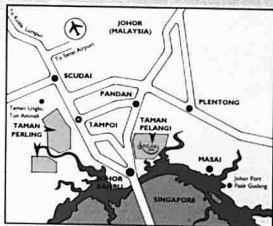
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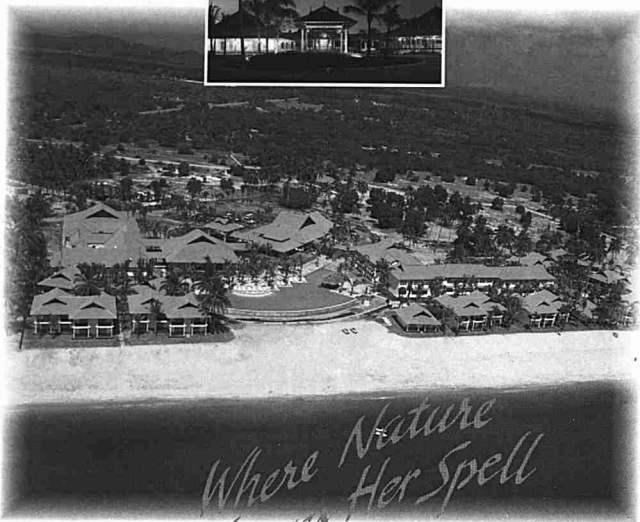
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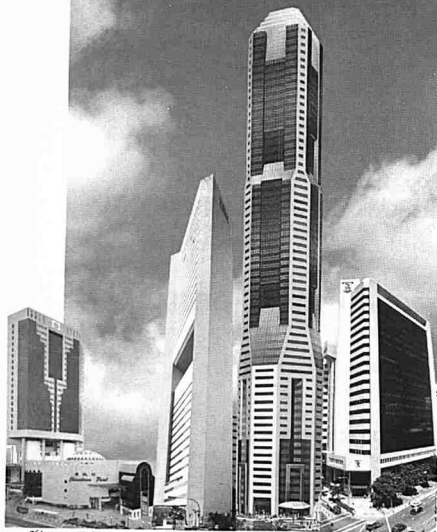


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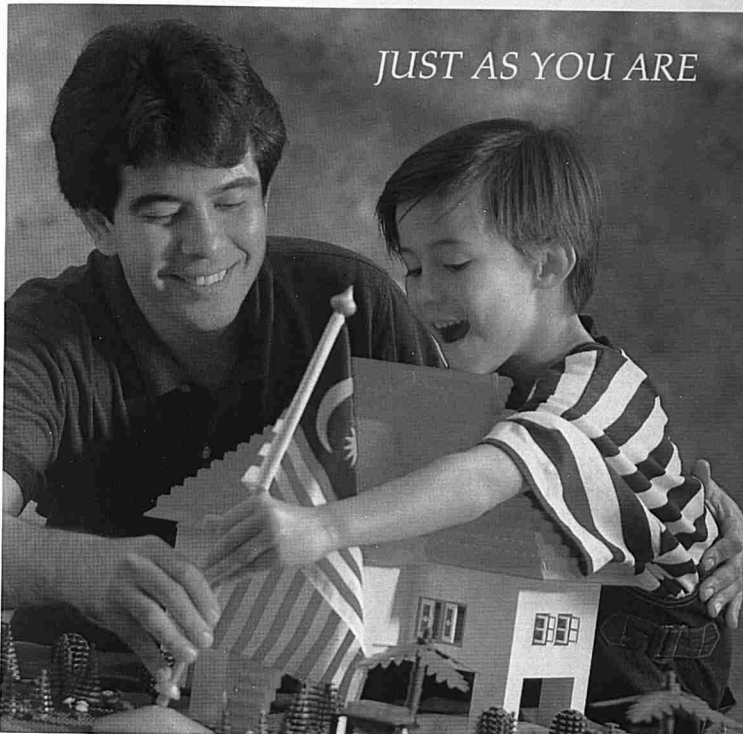
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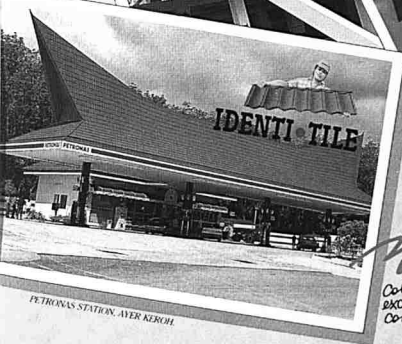
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
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