



# AN INTRODUCTION TO SINGAPORE AND JOHORE BAHRU FOR NAVAL FAMILIES

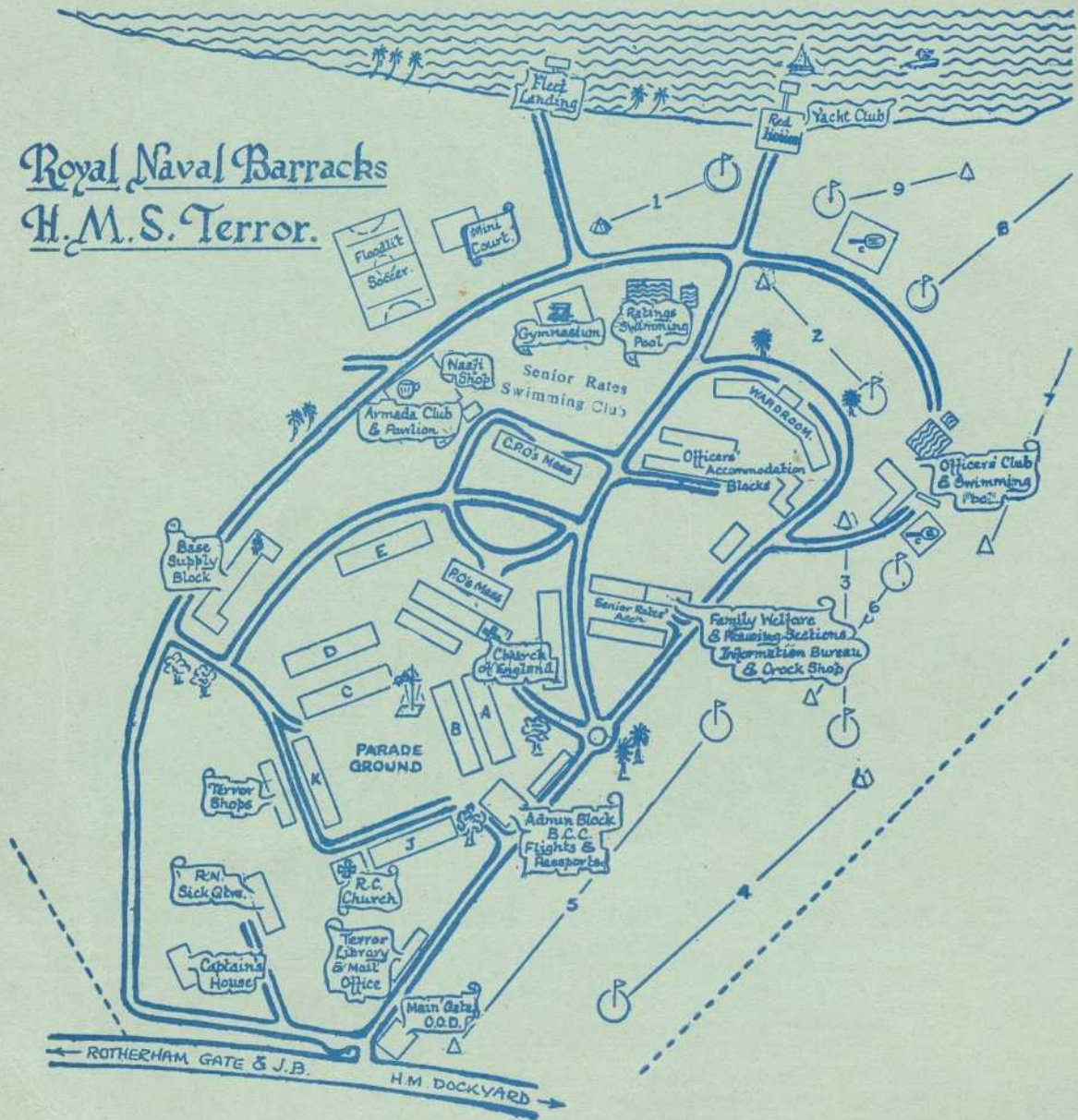


## ON ARRIVAL

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| (1) Report:  |      |
| At the Family Housing Section, H.M.S. TERROR at:<br>0900 on the morning following your arrival or,<br>0900 Monday if you arrive on Saturday. |      |
| (2) Obtain:  |      |
| (a) Naval Base Pass ... ..   | 7    |
| (b) British Services Identity Card ... ..  | 7    |
| (c) Driving Licence if intending to drive a car ... ..<br>In addition, if resident in Johore Bahru   | 34   |
| (d) Malaysian Identity Card ... ..   | 7    |
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# ROYAL NAVAL BARRACKS H. M. S. TERROR

Royal Naval Barracks  
H. M. S. Terror.



From: Mrs. L. D. EMPSON

Admiralty House  
HM Naval Base  
Singapore 27.

May I take this opportunity of welcoming you to Singapore and I do hope your stay will be a very happy one.

There is a Society for all Naval and Dockyard wives called the Wives Guild, which meets every Tuesday 9.30 -11.15 in the Dockyard Club: we will be delighted to see you there; it is a good chance to meet other wives, exchange ideas and get any help or advice you may need.

The Guild also has a weekly talk on a variety of interesting subjects, (exclusively for women!!) and others to give one an opportunity of learning something about Singapore, its customs and multi-racial society.

There are various outings arranged to places of interest in the neighbourhood too, and really I feel it is well worth joining, so do come and see if you like it; everybody will be pleased to welcome you and make you feel less of a stranger in Singapore.

*Maria Empson*

# AN INTRODUCTION TO SINGAPORE AND JOHORE BAHRU FOR NAVAL FAMILIES

## PREFACE

We hope that you had a pleasant trip to the Orient - may we now extend to you. 'Welcome and a happy and enjoyable stay'.

Some of you will not have served overseas before; some of you may actually have been to this part of the world before. Whichever is the case, it would be as well to appreciate that we serving personnel and our dependents, residing in Singapore and Johore Bahru are subject to local laws and customs. It is therefore incumbent on each one of us to act in our relations with the local population with a bearing befitting a member of the Royal Navy and a citizen of the Commonwealth.

This booklet is intended as a continuation of the one that you received before leaving the United Kingdom; however you will find, for your convenience, some information repeated herein.

This Booklet is also intended for those of you who are visiting Singapore under the prepayment charter flight scheme or have arrived by RAF indulgence flights. The Captain of the Fleet and his wife will be glad to hear of your arrival and to arrange help, advice and contacts for you; telephone number Singapore 591141 Ext. 5273 (Office).

## DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

You are reminded that you are serving in an Overseas Command and it is therefore most important that great care be exercised to ensure that no Service information you may have acquired is passed on to any unauthorised persons.

If at any time you are asked any awkward questions regarding ship's movements or similar service matters you should take a mental photograph of the questioner, and report the incident as soon as possible to any Naval or other U.K. Service authority.

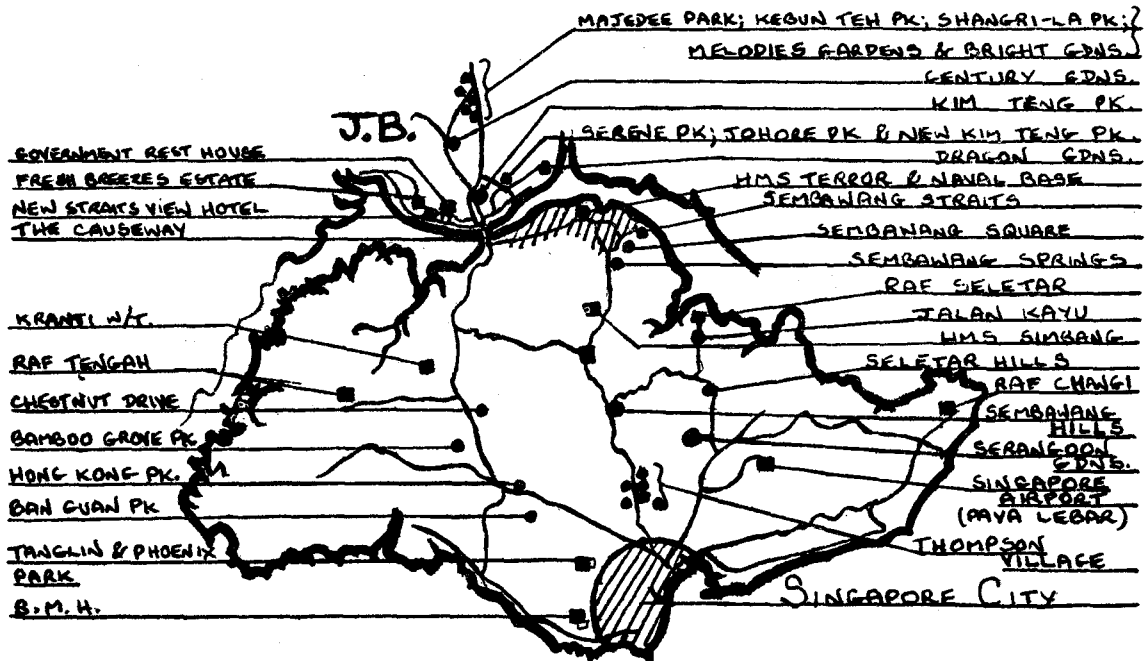
(11th EDITION)

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## JOHORE BAHRU & SINGAPORE



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## SECTION I

### INTRODUCING SINGAPORE

The history of the State dates back in the distant past for it is believed that 6,000 years before Christ the ancestors of the Australian aborigines passed through the Island in search for new homes. In the thirteenth century Singapore became the headquarters of a powerful Malay Buddhist principedom, which was overthrown by the Javanese invasion in 1377. The Malays fled north to Malacca where they flourished for a hundred years. During this time Indian and Arab missionaries used Malacca as a base from which to spread the Religion of Islam to the neighbouring Islands.

In 1819 Sir Stamford Raffles founded the Settlement of Singapore and set up a trading post. He created a port, free from the piracy of the surrounding waters, where all could come and trade. Sir Stamford Raffles was in the service of the East India Company, and in 1824 the whole island was ceded to the Company, together with the small islands within 10 miles of its coast, except for those in the Straits of Johore.

The Island of Singapore was incorporated with Penang and Malacca to form the Straits Settlements in 1836. During the Second World War Singapore fell to the Japanese in 1942, and was occupied by them until 1945. In 1946 it was made a Crown Colony, separate from the mainland of Malaya.

In 1959, Singapore ceased to be a Crown Colony and became the self-governing State of Singapore. In September 1963 Singapore merged with eleven states of the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo and Sarawak to form a new territory, the "Federation of Malaysia" but seceded from the Federation in August 1965 becoming an independent sovereign state. Britain has now relinquished to the Federal Government her former responsibilities for defence and internal security, but she retains her military bases in Singapore until December 1971.

When we are appointed to Singapore, we are in fact being appointed to a foreign country. We are here as guests and we have no privileged position. From a U. K. family point of view this means in practice that our attitude to the local people must be such as it would if appointed to a comparable city in the United Kingdom. We are subject to the law of the land, we need local identity cards and driving licences, we take our place in queues, just like everybody else. Also we must be careful to respect the religious customs and traditions of the Singaporeans, some of which seem very strange on first arrival.

So too, the need for courtesy; the Asians are courteous to us and they expect us to behave likewise. This is particularly important in the relationship between the housewife and her amah.

### **SOME FACTS ABOUT MALAYSIA**

The TERRITORIES which have merged into the new state of Malaysia share the same geographical

characteristics of a hot, wet equatorial climate, a nature which yields abundantly for little labour, a soil rich in mineral wealth and a terrain covered with virgin jungle where it has not been fashioned by the hand of man. These lands lie in the path of the monsoons.

The physical features of Malaysia stem from the Himalayas which thrust down the Yunnan Plateau through Thailand into the Malay Peninsula, then on into the Indonesian islands and the island of Borneo.

The result is a landscape of almost continuous green jungle-clad mountains, sidlined with foothills, beautiful valleys, and riverine settlements hugging the foothills.

Malaysia and Singapore embrace a total area of almost 127,500 square miles and consist of the Federations 50,599 square miles, Sarawak's, 47,071 square miles, North Borneo's 29,387 square miles, and Singapore's 224 square miles. Malaysia and Singapore have about 9,500,000 people.

About 300 miles to the East of Singapore lies the island of Borneo, five times as large as Malaya. The southern section of the island is part of Indonesia. The States of Sarawak, and North Borneo or Sabah which lie in the northern section of the island are the Borneo partners of Malaysia.

### **WEST MALAYSIA**

West Malaysia lying to the South of Thailand, is a peninsula which thrusts into the Indonesian Archipelago. The country is about 465 miles long and about 200 miles across at its widest point.

Down the middle of the Peninsula runs a backbone of mountains, on the eastern slopes of which the jungle is still supreme. The western half of the country is highly developed, dotted with fine cities and towns like Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur the capital, Malacca, and Johore Bahru at the southern end. This half of the country is criss-crossed by one of the finest road networks in Asia and traversed by a modern railway system.

West Malaysia is one of the world's biggest producers of rubber. Rubber estates cover the hills and undulating country-side right down to the coastal plains.

West Malaysia is also one of the world's principal tin producers. Rice, copra, palm oil and pineapple are important crops. Timber is a significant export. Industries are now fast growing up around the towns and cities, notably around Kuala Lumpur.

West Malaysia consists of eleven states from south to north Johore, Malacca, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Trengganu, Kelantan, Penang (including Province Wellesley), Kedah and Perlis.

The people of West Malaysia consist of some 3,200,000 Malays, 2,500,000 Chinese, 700,000 Indians and Pakistanis, and 150,000 others.

## SINGAPORE

Situated eighty-five miles North of the Equator. Singapore lies at the centre of the rich lands of South-East Asia, formerly the source of spices, but primarily today of the rubber and tin essential to modern industry. These primary products and the provision of ship-building, docking and ship facilities, light engineering works and motor assembly plants have been supplemented in recent years by a growing range of consumer goods such as dry cell batteries, glass products, edible oils, paper products, poultry feed, paints, metal boxes, shoe polish, soap cement, etc. The manufacture of cigarettes from imported tobacco is also being fairly extensively developed. Although by tradition a city of commerce, Singapore is now fast becoming an important industrial city.

The Island stands at the Southern end of the Straits of Malacca, Asia's most crowded sea route, and the link between the Indian Ocean and the South China Seas. On the air routes of the world it lies on the main aerial highway from Europe and Asia to Australia and New Zealand. Singapore is separated from the Malay Peninsula by the narrow Johore Straits which is crossed by a rail and road causeway. The island is 25 miles from East to West and 14 miles from North to South. The highest point is 581 feet above sea level.

The climate is hot and humid. The average maximum temperature is 90 ° F at about 1.30 p.m. and the average minimum is 74 ° F at about 3 a.m. Some days are hotter than others and the greatest annual temperature range is from 94°F. to 70°F. The annual rainfall is over 90 inches; rain falls in light showers or in torrential downpours all the year round. The "cooler" and wetter season is between October and April when the prevailing winds are from the north east. From May to September the prevailing wind is from the south West.

## PEOPLES OF SINGAPORE

The Island, has an estimated population of two million people, made up as follows:-

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| (a) Chinese   | 77 %   |
| (b) Malays    | 12.5 % |
| (c) Indians   | 8 %    |
| (d) Europeans | 1.5 %  |
| (e) Eurasians | 1 %    |

*Chinese.* The peoples of China, although one race, are just as varied in tongue and temperament as Europeans. Cantonese, Hokkien, Teochew and many others have settled in Singapore and most have preserved their own dialects and customs. They are to be found in every walk of life on the island, and are the most influential group. The men normally wear European dress, while the women wear European dress, or cheongsams (sheath dresses with slits up the side of the skirt) or sam-foos (cotton tunic and trousers which look rather like European pyjamas.)

*Malays.* The Malays are the oldest of the inhabitants of Singapore, and their language is Singapore's national language. They are Muslims by religion and are by tradition an agricultural and fishing people. In competition with other races with more commercial traditions and background, they have

lagged behind and are not therefore to the fore in the world of commerce. Instead they are to be found in the police and armed forces, and as fishermen, drivers and gardeners. Their traditional dress is the songkok and sarong.

*Indians.* Many Indians arrived in Singapore in search of work, and having found it, settled here. They have retained their own language. Many of the professional men in the city are Tamils. They are also shopkeepers and merchants and while the majority of the men dress in European fashion, Sikhs in turbans are a common sight, as are many women in saris.

*Eurasians.* The Eurasians are of mixed European and Asian blood, and are mostly white-collar workers and Government employees.

## TRADITIONS AND RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS

Singapore's various communities each celebrate their own traditional festivals. Most of them are religious, all of them are colourful and interesting. The exact dates cannot be given as they are calculated according to a Lunar Calendar, and differ slightly each year. Some of the principal festivals are described below. These days are Public Holidays for us and they replace many of our familiar English Bank Holidays. Details of such holidays are normally widely published in Ship's Daily Orders etc.

### Ramadan or Malayan Fasting Month (usually January/February)

Ramadan is the Muslim or Islamic adaptation of the Jewish or early Christian beliefs and is similar to Lent. It occurs during the ninth month of the Muslim Lunar Year. In Singapore it is announced to the public over the radio.

The objects of Ramadan are to instil into all Muslims self-discipline, to realise by experience the hardships endured by the less fortunate, and to make them know God's bounty is giving them food and drink. During Ramadan a Muslim fasts from dawn to dusk every day. He must also abstain from anger, thinking of nothing but Allah his God.

### Hari Raya Puasa (usually February)

On the sighting of the next moon the end of the fasting period is announced by the Chief Kathi. This is known as *Hari Raya Puasa* and on this day all Muslims offer special prayers from dawn to noon to thank the Almighty for having seen them through the Ramadan. Before the mid-day prayers are completed, the head of each Muslim family attends to the compulsory alms-giving for himself and his family. During this day Muslim families, friends and acquaintances are greeted, blessings bestowed and forgiveness asked and given for all past sins.

You and your family should be particularly considerate and understanding to the Malay during this long period of self-discipline and fasting. No one finds it easy to deny himself food, drink and smoking.

### Hari Raya Haji (usually April)

Hari Raya Haji is the Islam New Year, and falls two months after the Hari Raya Puasa festival. It is the day when those Muslims who have made a successful pilgrimages to Mecca in fulfilment of their religious duties finally assemble in Mecca. On this day Muslims everywhere offer special prayers and

have their family get-together as they did at Hari Raya Puasa.

### **Chinese New Year (usually late January/early February).**

The Chinese Lunar calendar was invented about 5,000 years ago and, in spite of the introduction by law of the solar calendar, it is still in popular use today. It consists of twelve alternate months of 29 and 30 days and closely follows the moon's circuit, the 15th day always being a full moon. The years are grouped into 12 cycles, each year represented by an animal symbol, and these symbols repeating themselves every 12 years, the "Mouse Year" starts the cycle and this is followed by Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Cock, Dog and Pig. 1960 began a new cycle with the Mouse Year.

Chinese New Year adds another year to the age of all Chinese, for age is reckoned not from birthdays but from the New Year. It is the day for settling both temporal and spiritual debts, and it is the occasion for general reconciliation and the burying of past differences. The festivities last for 15 days during which there are many rituals and celebrations culminating with the "Feast of the Lanterns".

New arrivals will find these celebrations an ear-splitting succession of noise for twenty-four hours daily throughout the period.

### **Chinese Vesak Day (usually April or May)**

Vesak is the birthday of the Lord Buddha. It is also the anniversary of his attaining Buddhahood and of his death. During Vesak celebrations all Buddhists assist the poor by giving alms. In addition, they give freedom to their caged animals and birds.

### **Hindu Deepavali (usually October or November)**

According to Hindu belief the Lord Subramaniam (Spirit of God) defeated a demon king who ruled over the Hindu, on Deepavali. In celebration of this occasion, the Hindu community visit their friends and relatives to distribute sweetmeats, and generally celebrate with much feasting. Towards evening many Hindu homes have small oil lamps or candles burning in the doorways and windows.

### **Hindu Thaipusam (usually January)**

This is another Hindu festival. It is the birthday of the Lord Subramaniam and always falls on the full moon day of the tenth month of the Indian calendar (January). During this festival the sacrifice of life is forbidden and meat is not eaten. To atone for their sins, many deeply religious Hindu pierce their bodies with weighted hooks, thrust large pins through their tongue and cheeks, don their "kavadi" (a metal frame of a most ornate nature held in position by skewers piercing the body), and take part in a religious procession from the Perumal Temple in Serangoon Road to the Hindu Temple in Tank Road.

### **SINGAPORE LAW**

Singapore is a self-government State, and we are subject to and must abide by the civil laws which are very similar to those of the United Kingdom. You will find the police courteous and well-mannered, and it is useful to know that all English-speaking policemen below commissioned rank wear a red flash on their epaulettes. Many other policemen do understand English, but in the event of difficulty it is best to seek assistance from a policeman wearing a red flash.

### **THE VISITING FORCES ACT**

There is a provision in the Malaysian Defence Agreement under the Visiting Forces Act which permits cases in which only U.K. based personnel (uniformed or civilians) are concerned, to be handed over to the U.K. Forces (in our case the Royal Navy) for action under U.K. law. Since the laws of Malaysia are closely in line with U.K. laws, it is not Ministry of Defence (Navy) policy to apply to the Malaysian Authorities for permission to handle such cases. It would only be exercised in the most exceptional circumstances. Any cases would be dealt with under the Naval Discipline Act. Where Malaysian interests are concerned, the Malaysian authorities will almost certainly wish to exercise their Right of Jurisdiction in the case and the case will be tried in the Singapore or Malaysia Courts. The Singapore Authorities abide by these provisions of the Malaysian Defence Agreement.

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## SECTION II

### H. M. NAVAL BASE - SINGAPORE

The Naval Base is situated to the North of Singapore Island on land that was originally rubber estates and uninhabited jungle swamps. It is 5.5 miles in length and 1 mile wide and occupies an area of 2,500 acres.

*History of the Naval Base.* In 1929 the construction of the Naval Base was started. The jungle was cleared and the swamps filled in; this work being done by local labour who lived on the site in temporary accommodation. In 1929 the construction of the King George VI Dock was commenced. Permanent stores, workshops, residences and messes and the Naval Headquarters Block were built between 1937 and 1939 and the wharf walls were extended to their present size at the same time.

In 1942 when the Japanese took control of Singapore all local personnel were paid off and the majority of Europeans were evacuated. The Naval Base was then used by the Japanese until 1945 when once again it was taken over by the Royal Navy. During the period when the Japanese were in occupation the Dockyard and Base were heavily bombed by the United States Air Force. As a result of these raids the Floating Dock was sunk; the foundations of King George VI Dock were damaged as were many workshops and residences.

When the Base was re-occupied at the capitulation of the Japanese in the summer of 1945, the Dockyard was run by Naval Personnel for about 12 months until Dockyard civilians could be transferred to Singapore to take over the maintenance and repair. The local labour force was gradually recruited, many of them being ex-Admiralty employees prior to the Japanese occupation. A considerable amount of rebuilding was necessary and it is estimated that it was six years before the Dockyard was running smoothly.

Since the war various modernisation schemes have been carried out with additional new workshops and stores.

*H.M.S. Terror.* H.M.S. Terror is the barracks inside the Naval Base which accommodates officers and ratings from the ships when they are refitting in the Dockyard.

*Royal Malayan Naval Jetty.* At the Western end of the Naval Base the Royal Malayan Navy have a small base where they moor and maintain their ships. Nearby is the Royal Malayan Navy Barracks.

*The Naval Police Force.* Formed in December 1938 under the provisions of the Naval Police Ordinance, Cap. 98., the Force is responsible for policing all Naval Establishments in Singapore, and under the Naval Police Ordinance has all the powers, protections and immunities of a police officer of corresponding rank in the local Police Force, Singapore.

All officers of the rank of Sub-Inspector and above speak English, the majority of other ranks also speak English and in their case this is indicated by a red flash on the right epaulette. All the laws of Singapore are applicable within Naval Establishments and are implemented, from investigation, arrest of other process, up to and including prosecution in the Singapore Courts, solely by the Naval Police Force.

*Entry to Naval Establishments.* Entry into Naval Establishments is subject to the production of a pass valid for the Establishment which the holder wishes to enter. Police may ask any person in a Naval Establishment to produce his or her Naval Base Pass. Failure to produce such Pass to a Police Officer of the Naval Police is an offence against Singapore law. Offenders are liable to arrest and prosecution before a Magistrate in Singapore Criminal Courts. Maximum punishment for this offence is a fine \$100/- or three months imprisonment. Police have the power to search vehicles and persons entering Naval Establishments or moving from one part of an Establishment to another. You and your family should always co-operate with our police in these matters, and above all always remember to carry your Naval Base Pass with you.

#### REGISTRATION OF FAMILIES

The Singapore Government requires that within 28 days of arrival families are to register. It is not necessary to register children under 12 but they must be registered on attaining that age. Serving members of the Forces are not required to register, the Service Identity Card being sufficient.

To register, your family must call at the Naval Base Pass Office as soon as possible after arrival in Singapore. This office will arrange the issue of:

- (a) A Naval Base Pass.
- (b) A British Services Identity Card  
(The B.S.I.C. is not an authority to entry into Naval Base.)

The Naval Base Pass Office (Tel. No. 5588) is situated in Admiralty Road between the Shipyard Main Gate and H.M.S. Terror Gate.

Times of opening are:

Monday - Friday 8.30 a.m. - 3.30 p.m.  
Saturday 8.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.

If you reside in JOHORE BAHRU, you will require, in addition to the above:

- (a) A Malaysian Identity Card.
- (b) A separate British Passport for each of your dependents, including children over 16.

Applications for the Malaysian Identity Card should be made at the white building on the right of the approach road to the Government offices - the huge tower building dominating Johore Bahru.

Times of opening are:

Sat. -Wed including Sunday  
9.30 a.m.- 12.30 p.m.  
2.15 p.m.- 3.30 p.m.

Thursday  
9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

and you must produce:

- (a) Passport
  - (b) Three Passport photographs
  - (c) A 50 cts. Malaysia stamp.
- for each person to be registered.

## NOTE

British Passport photographs do not meet Malaysian or Singapore requirements. The Lee Photo Studio, adjacent to the Naval Base Pass Office, will produce the photographs required by Singapore or Malaya.

Registration at Johore Bahru usually takes some time and it is advisable to be unaccompanied by small children if at all possible.

When entering Malaya you must at all times produce your Service Identity Card, and your dependants, including children over 16 who attend school in Singapore, must produce their Passports which, on the first occasion of entering Malaya, will at your request, be endorsed with a special exemption stamp by the Immigration Officer. If this special stamp is not in the passport it will have to be stamped on each and every occasion of entry into Malaya.

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

It is most important that the following steps be taken, **WITHOUT DELAY**, to register the birth of children in Singapore:

- (a) Obtain the local (laminated) Singapore Birth Certificate from: The Registrar of Births, Empress Place, Singapore, 1. Price \$2.
- (b) Obtain a British Birth Certificate from:
  1. Preferably, The British High Commissioner, Tanglin Road, Singapore, 10, Price \$5. For this, you must produce the Singapore Birth Certificate, your Marriage Certificate, and the father's Birth Certificate.
  2. Or, if your Marriage certificate and/or the father's Birth Certificate are not available, a less detailed Birth Certificate can be obtained from a Service Registrar, i.e. H.M.S. Terror, on production of the Singapore Birth Certificate only.

In either case, the children's birth will then be properly registered in the U.K. at Somerset House.

## MOTOR VEHICLE CIRCULATION PERMIT

If you own a motor vehicle or motor cycle registered in Singapore you must also possess a vehicle permit to enter Malaysia (see page 36).

## Traffic accidents in the Naval Base or Dockyard

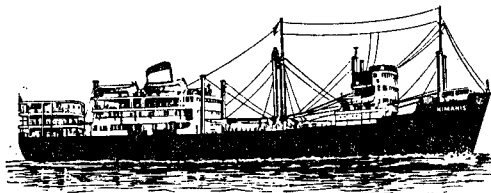
If you become involved in an accident you must stop and if required to do so by any person having reasonable grounds for so doing furnish him with your name and address and the name and address of the owner of the vehicle. All accidents other than minor ones must be reported to a police station as soon as practicable and in any case within twenty-four hours. The regulations for traffic accidents are exactly the same within the Naval Base as outside. (see Section X-Motoring Information).

*Prevention of Crime.* Reports of theft and burglaries from residences within the Naval Base are fortunately few and far between. You are advised, however, to take simple precautions; attractive items such as transistor radios, cameras etc., should not be left lying near open windows and doors, nor in cars. As many windows as practicable and all doors should be secured when you retire for the night. Always keep your car securely locked.

During prolonged absences on holiday please inform the police station nearest your home and particular attention will be paid to the security of your house (See Section XI-Crime Prevention).

*Police Enquires within the Naval Base.* For normal police services or enquiry ring the Naval Police Exchange, Naval Base Telephone No. 5222.

In case of emergency ring Naval Base Tel. No. 5555.



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CHARTERED BANK CHAMBERS  
PENANG  
Telephone: 62131

**SECTION III**  
**AMENITIES**

**H.M.S. TERROR**

Half a mile from the Shipyard lies the Royal Naval Barracks, Singapore. Here the shore-side sailor is accommodated, if living ashore while his ship is refitting, or if he is shore-based and un-accompanied.

The Royal Naval Barracks provides many amenities both for the Fleet and families; it is hoped that you will be able to take advantage of these frequently.

**RECREATION**

**The Ratings' Swimming Pool.**

Times for Naval Families: —  
Week-days 0930 - 1700  
Sundays 0930 - 1730

**Senior Rates (Far East) Swimming Club.**

Daily incl. Sunday  
0900 - 2300

**Royal Naval Officers Club**

Open to Officers' Families all day and every day, but details of certain times when children may not use the pool are displayed at the pool. There is a children's pool alongside the main pool.

**Golf.**

A nine hole golf course is contained within the boundaries of H.M.S. TERROR and may be used by families almost any time of the day. Experts and beginners alike will find it both frustrating and pleasant to play on.

Sets of golf clubs may be hired from the sports store, which is in the gymnasium adjacent to No. 1 tee.

Green fees 50 cts. per person per 4 hours.

**Badminton.**

This is a game in which the Malaysians excel and many of the accompanied husbands and wives soon take it up, they too becoming very good at it.

Several clubs have been formed, both for forenoon and evening games; details should be sought from the Port Recreation office (51333).

**Netball.**

Ladies teams formed by various clubs-further details from the P.R.O.

**Soccer.**

It is appreciated that this is not a game in which the ladies take an active part, but many interesting games' are played on the floodlit pitch, which may prove to be an excellent and pleasant way of passing an evening. The better and more interesting games are usually well advertised.

**LIBRARIES**

The 'TERROR' library, situated just inside the Main Gate, first block on the left, is for the use of all serving officers and ratings and families. and children.

Thursday, Friday, 0900-1300  
Monday, Tuesday, 0900-1700  
Wednesday, Saturday  
closed on Sundays and Public Holidays.

**CINEMA SHOWS**

**Wardroom.**

Wednesdays and Fridays 2030  
Sundays 2100

**Officers' Club.**

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 2100

**Chief Petty Officers' Mess.**

Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays 1945

**Petty Officers' Mess.**

Mondays and Thursdays 1930  
Note:- C.P.O.'s families may attend cinema in the P.O.'s mess and vice versa.

**Armada Pavilion.**

For Junior rates families:--  
Mondays 2000

**FAMILY INFORMATION BUREAU**

**Office hours:**

Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 0900-1530  
Wed., Saturday. 0900-1130

The F.I.B. is situated alongside the Family Welfare and Housing Sections in H.M.S. Terror-- See map.

Enquiries are welcome on most subjects from all Naval personnel and their families.

**FAR EAST NAVAL WIVES VISITING SERVICE**

This is a voluntary organisation comprising some fifty wives who undertake to visit newly arrived families in their homes, to pass on local information, e.g. where to find school buses, shops, etc. etc.

This is purely a good neighbourly scheme to help you settle happily.

**CLUBS**

**THE ARMADA CLUB - H.M.S. 'TERROR**

*Full Members* - All ratings of the Far East Fleet, both seagoing and shore' based.

*Honorary Members* - All families and girl friends of full members.

*Guests* - Each full member is entitled to invite up to three adult guests into the Armada Club. The Duty Committee member is to be informed.

*Children* under the age of 16 years are to be clear of the Club premises by 1930. The Committee hope that whilst enjoying the amenities of the Club, children will show consideration for members. Parents are responsible for the conduct and safety of, their children whilst in the Club.