

Apa Khabar

Newsletter of the Friends of Malaysia, Inc.

Winter, 2007

Merdeka Day Celebration

PCVs Return to Malaysia to Celebrate 50 Years of Independence

By Paul Murphy

In June, Tourism Malaysia offered an affordable travel package to former Peace Corps Volunteers to allow them to return for the festivities to celebrate Malaysia's 50th year of independence. It was short notice, but 17 PCVs and family decided to go. The PCVs were: Barry Morris, the FOM President, Michael Wood, John Shay, Ronald Myers, Bill Johnson, Arlon Hunt, Carol Hawkins, Mary Ann Newell, Mary Lou Szigeti, Jennie Nagel, Karen Folid, Gaila Olsen, Geri Albright and me. With accommodations at a 5-star hotel and fabulous breakfast buffets, it was quite a change from what we had as PCVs.

Day 1 – We got off the Malaysian Airlines flight suffering from jet lag but we already had tasted Malaysian cuisine. We noticed Malaysian flags were everywhere in preparation for the celebration. KL is now a very modern city that rivals Singapore as an urban center.

Day 2 – Tourism Malaysia invited us to a morning presentation highlighting tourist attractions for travel agents who had come from all over the world. Although some of the information was familiar, we still learned a lot and we had a wonderful makan. It was also an opportunity to meet the other PCVs in our group and swap stories. Barry and I talked about FOM and our donations to Malaysia and showed the non-FOM members our newsletter and hopefully we will get some new members. In the afternoon, we had a city bus tour. Boy, has KL changed! Many skyscrapers, the iconic Petronas twin towers, a monorail and subway, beautifully landscaped super highways, and lots of car traffic to name a few changes.

Day 3 – We got up very early to take a chartered bus to Merdeka Square for Hari Merdeka. Our grandstand seats let us easily see both the parade and a giant TV screen that showed the square and the Royal Reviewing box. All under a deep blue sky and fairly low humidity. Students in another

grandstand created many pictures by holding up large cards, as thousands performed in the square. Costumed marchers and floats paraded by for 2 hours celebrating many aspects of Malaysian culture. Since a Malaysian was about to go to the International Space Station in a Russian rocket, 200 marchers dressed in space suits honored that event. It looked great, but they sure must have been sweating! In the afternoon, May Maniam, the founder of ebridgeMalaysia.com, was filming a travel film. She invited us to take a ride in the antique cars that were part of the parade. She thanked those of us who had participated in the joint ebridgeMalaysia -FOM effort in 2006 to read Malaysian



folktales to over 4,000 schoolchildren across the U.S.A. May even gave gold medals to us to celebrate that event!

Day 4 – We had a chance to see some more of the KL sights. Batu Caves now has two giant statues at the base of the Hindu Temple. We arrived just as a tremendous thunderstorm hit. Sandals that had been left at the base of stairs to the temple were floating away!

Day 5 – Our group split up as each of us headed for our Peace Corps posting. My town was Johor Bahru. The economic growth of Singapore has spilled over to JB since they are so close. Although on a much smaller scale, there has been more change in JB than in KL. It took me quite awhile to find a familiar landmark, which was very disorienting. The high point of the trip for me was meeting 2

Merdeka Day (from page 1)

old friends and seeing their families for the first time. This was my first trip back in 34 years. It was a wonderful experience and although the country has developed so much, the people are as friendly as ever. If you missed this opportunity – be patient. Tourism Malaysia was happy with the PCV response and they may offer another travel package in 2008. If it is offered, FOM will let you know.

Top Right: Merdeka Sq. with giant TV screen showing the King and Queen.

Bottom right: Marchers honoring the first Malaysian in space



Above: Marjorie Murphy and Barry Morris



Apa Khabar goes from snail mail to e-mail

By Paul Murphy, RPCV Johor Bahru 1971-73

As we mentioned in the last newsletter, FOM is finally entering the 21st Century! We are changing from mailing the newsletter to e-mailing it to members. Sending it electronically is faster and cheaper (no postage or printing costs).

We asked our members to notify Paul Murphy at 12222 McDonald Chapel Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20878 if they did not want the newsletter sent electronically. We stated that those who opted out and those for whom the National Peace Corps Association did not have an email address for the member will continue to receive the newsletter by regular mail. So far, only 1 person has opted out.

IN ORDER TO HAVE A SMOOTH TRANSITION FROM HARD COPY TO EMAIL, WE ARE SENDING THE NEWSLETTER BOTH WAYS FOR THIS ISSUE ONLY. If you receive the mailed copy but do not receive it electronically, immediately check your junk mail to make sure that your computer security system has not screened it out incorrectly. If that is not the problem, please contact our Newsletter Editor, Matt Serritella at Mserrit@aol.com or 4179 Seri Street, San Diego, CA 92117 (858) 270-5612 to resolve the problem.

THIS IS CRITICAL, OTHERWISE, YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE FUTURE ISSUES!

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MALAYSIA'S INDEPENDENCE — (House of Representatives - September 17, 2007)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H . Res . 518) recognizing the 50th anniversary of Malaysia's independence, as amended.

Whereas Malaysia is a multi-religious and multi-racial democracy in Southeast Asia that is important to the United States' strategic interests;

Whereas Malaysia is one of the United States' key allies in efforts to combat international terrorism, and it condemns all terrorism, regardless of its cause or objectives;

Whereas the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, has condemned those seeking to incite race and religious hatred, including anti-Semitism;

Whereas Malaysia has taken a leading regional role in counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics in Southeast Asia, through intelligence sharing, close cooperation in law enforcement, participation in joint exercises and training, and other cooperative efforts with its neighboring countries and the United States;

Whereas Malaysia is the United States' 10th largest trading partner, and the two countries have signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement;

Whereas Malaysia has consistently been a favored destination of American investment due to its competitive advantages, including good infrastructure, a highly-trained, educated, and multilingual workforce, and a business-friendly government;

Whereas the Malaysian Constitution guarantees gender equality, and the many accomplishments of Malaysian women evidence Malaysia's commitment to the advancement of women's social, economic, and legal status;

Whereas Malaysia was ruled by the United Kingdom until 1957;

Whereas Malaysia gained independence from the United Kingdom on August 31, 1957; and

Whereas August 31, 2007, is the 50th anniversary of Malaysia's independence, as well as the United States-Malaysia relationship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 50th anniversary of Malaysia's independence;

(2) expresses congratulations to Malaysia on reaching this national milestone; and

(3) expresses its support for an ongoing strong bilateral relationship between the United States and Malaysia and the continued cooperation of the two countries in such important areas as counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, and trade.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. *Faleomavaega*) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. *Smith*) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and thank the leadership of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. *Lantos*) and the senior ranking member, Ms. *Ros-Lehtinen*, for their support in bringing this legislation before the floor.

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Let me also express my support and commendation to my good friend and senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. *Meeks*) for introducing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, Malaysia today is a far cry from its humble beginnings a half-century ago. From its start in 1957 as an underdeveloped nation struggling to gain its footing in uncertain terrain of post-colonial Southeast Asia, Malaysia has transformed itself into a confident country that attracts the attention of the world. _____

Editor's Note: This is a brief excerpt of a lengthy record of congressional proceedings. Included in all the congratulatory comments about Malaysia turning 50, were several that were critical of Malaysia's drift toward a hard line Islamic world including their dealings with Iran. The entire article can be viewed at <<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?r110:23:/temp/~r110c9zH6a::>

Mr. Speaker, few sights symbolize Malaysia's progress more aptly than Kuala Lumpur's dramatic modern skyline, dominated by the Petronas Twin Towers, which are currently the second-largest buildings in the world and a constant reminder of Malaysia's bright future.

Significant political transformations have accompanied Malaysia's dramatic economic development. But Malaysia's democracy remains incomplete, as evidenced by the fact that the same political party has held power for over 50 years.

The Internal Security Act is used to lock up people without charge, and defamation laws are used to silence critics of the government.

While Malaysia's democratic transition is not fully complete, it remains a democracy nonetheless, and a strong ally of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the United States today counts Malaysia as one of its most important partners in Southeast Asia. Malaysia works closely with the United States to combat terrorism and narcotics trafficking. We look forward to continuing to work with the people of Malaysia to bring peace, stability, and prosperity to this important region of the world.

With this resolution, we support Malaysia's golden anniversary, its 50th year of independence. It is a proud achievement for an important friend and ally of the United States, and I ask and urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

KUCHING, Nov 6 (Bernama) — Kuching is the healthiest city in the world this year.

The Sarawak state capital, on the northwestern tip of Borneo Island, won two international honours — "Good Practices of Healthy Cities 2006" and "Pioneers in Healthy Cities 2006" — awarded by the Alliance for Healthy Cities (AFHC) in Suzhou, China, on Oct 30.

"This is the second time Kuching is voted the world's healthiest city. We won it for the first time in 2002," Deputy State Secretary Datuk Morshidi Gani said at a press conference, here Monday.

Kuching hosted the first Asean Healthy Cities Conference in June 2002 and the AFHC General Assembly in October 2004.

May I have this dance-kah?

JAKARTA (Reuters) - About 1,000 Indonesians dressed in colorful traditional costumes staged a protest outside the Malaysian embassy on Thursday accusing Kuala Lumpur of promoting an Indonesian dance form as its own.

The dispute over the mask dance comes shortly after a folk song used in Malaysia's "Truly Asia" tourism campaign struck a discordant note among many Indonesians who believe the tune belongs to their country.

The protesters on Thursday said Malaysia was promoting a Javanese mask dance, known as Reog Ponorogo, as its traditional art in its tourism campaign.

Malaysia's Culture and Arts and Heritage Ministry is using a traditional Malay dance called Barongan in its tourism advertisements, which is similar to the Indonesian dance featuring men wearing enormous tiger heads and peacock feather masks, accompanied by acrobats.

The rally outside the embassy in Jakarta looked more like a carnival than a protest, with participants dressed in traditional costumes performing the Reog dance.

"Malaysia thief!" read posters carried by the protesters.

Malaysian ambassador Zainal Abidin Zain told the protestors that "Malaysia never claimed that Barongan originated from our country".

But some Indonesians have launched an anti-Malaysia campaign, producing T-shirts emblazoned with the word Malingsia (Thief of Asia) in a parody of Malaysia's tourism campaign logo.

Indonesia and Malaysia share cultural and religious ties and most people speak Malay and practice Islam, but there has been deep resentment over alleged poor treatment of Indonesian laborers and domestic workers in the neighboring country.

Fires in Indonesia

An ominous shroud of smoke blankets an enormous area of Southeast Asia. Indonesia, Sumatra, Malaysia and even Singapore. For more than a decade, the dry season in this region has spelled disaster on a global scale. Each year, clear-cutting practices in Indonesia and Sumatra fuel massive fires that pollute the sky with ash and smoke. Even worse, these fires work deep down into the ground where vast deposits of peat are ignited and smolder year-round, erupting into surface fires during the dry season. The principal fire-setters are small farmers and companies, both legal and illegal, that quickly clear stands of forest to feed the logging industry or for new palm oil plantations. After denuding the landscape of thousands of acres of dwindling rainforest, these companies leave behind a scarred wasteland full of debris and dry tinder perfect for fueling fires.

Pollution from these fires has become an issue that reaches beyond Indonesia where some 215 thousand square miles are filled with dense smoke. Indeed, it is estimated that Indonesia's fires are contributing a hefty 15%, or more, each year to global warming.

The fires forced some airports in Southeast Asia to shut down and traffic to be diverted, and have caused a dramatic increase in respiratory problems throughout the region, affecting millions of people. In early October Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand all sent officials to Jakarta to attend an emergency meeting, whose purpose was to ratify a treaty calling for immediate regional cooperation to stop the burning. While Indonesia's environment minister, Rachmat Witoelar said his country's legislators would soon ratify the agreement the reality is that Indonesia lacks enforcement needed on a grand scale to stop destructive logging and land clearing by fire. Fires have reached nearly the same crisis as during the 1997 – 98 fires, which cost nearly 9,000,000 US dollars in disruptions to air travel and business.

Illegal logging in Tanjung Puting National Park in Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo, threatens the survival of almost 6,000 wild orangutans – the largest population of these apes in the world. Fire, resulting from destructive land-clearing operations, has reached the very core of the park. Other wildlife is affected, too. In Riau Province on Sumatra, officials are contemplating the move of all elephants from a national park, where fire destroyed 250 acres. Even the Singapore Zoo sits under a cover of haze. Some 3,000 animals there are likely to develop eye infections if the pollution index increases. In November of this year the United Nations in Nairobi hosted a Climate Change Conference attended by representatives from around the world, who met to discuss the peatland fire issue. Peat fires, which have smoldered and burned for several years in Indonesia, have filled the Earth's atmosphere with a permanent of pollution.

In spite of this dire situation that takes a toll on individual health and global well-being, valiant and dedicated people remain pitched in an uphill battle in order to save the orangutan and other creatures from extinction. An eye witness account from Fleur Butcher of Bos, Australia, who recently visited Nyaru Menteng's orangutan rehabilitation center, follows.

It was with relief and excitement that I boarded a cramped little air craft, leaving the chaos of Jakarta behind, knowing that I would soon be at Nyaru Menteng. It was a short flight, and in no time at all I was descending through the clouds. I peered through the window looking for familiar landmarks and the scars of cleared forest below. The clouds seemed to go on forever. It took some time before I realized we were actually flying through thick smoke. The ground appeared briefly before we smacked onto the runway. The brakes squealed and the plane shuttered as the pilot did his best to slow us down. We ended up with a meter to spare at the end of the runway. Welcome to Palangkarya.

Going down the stairs of the plane I was not only hit by the expected heat and humidity, but by choking smoke. It was like standing on the wrong side of a camp fire. Immediately, my chest burned and my eyes started to water.

I was met by a friendly face: Nyaru Menteng's project manager: Lone Droscher-Nielsen. She explained the smoke was just the norm during the dry season. It had not rained for two months and fires now burned constantly. Reduced visibility merely added another dimension as we drove down the nerve wracking roads to Nyaru Menteng's facilities.

We arrived at Nyaru Menteng's facilities all the orangutans from Forest School Two arrive on the lawn. The sea of red bodies had grown dramatically since my last visit. There were close to 70 orangutans sitting in front of me. At first glance it was fantastic to be back watching orangutans but then the reality of the scale of what I am seeing hit home. These are the lucky ones, these are the ones which have made it this far. Many, many more did not make it to a rescue and rehabilitation center.

I arrived bearing gifts. Christmas arrived early for the Forest School Two orangutans. Joe Parsons from Aussie Dog had donated a big box of balls. It was like recess at some primary school. Suddenly there were balls bouncing everywhere. Even the cardboard box in which the balls arrived kept these playful orangutans entertained for hours.

I also brought baby toys which put a spark in the eyes of some of the tiny infants in the nursery. Some medical supplies were kindly organized by Liz Farrow. Thank you to Langfords and Austvet for their assistance.

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Palm plantations threaten Orang Utan survival

SINGAPORE, Oct 31 (Bernama) — Both sides of the divide in the “Orang Utan versus oil palm plantation” debate are set to meet in Kuching, Sarawak, end of next month in an international summit amid an intensified campaign against what is claimed as the destruction of Orang Utan habitats by oil palm plantations. Western pressure groups, which mounted the campaign against oil palm plantations and oil palm products, will be making their way to the capital city of the Malaysian Bornean state for the International Media and Environment Summit (IMES) from Nov 30 to Dec 2. Welcoming them to the riverside city will be none other than the palm oil producers and governments who had been the target of the campaign. The media from across the globe — often the go-between of information, not least of them are arguments and counter-arguments from both divides — will also be making their way to Kuching for the summit. “If you buy items that are made with palm oil, are you hastening the demise of the Orang Utan?” asked News World Nature, the organiser of the IMES. News World Nature is part of News World International, a media event management company that helps worldwide media practitioners to report informatively on topical issues and to reflect reality and diversity. The Friends of the Earth, a British environmental campaign group, said that it certainly thinks so — that oil palm plantations are the culprit in the destruction of Orang Utan habitats and therefore are threatening the very existence of the primate. The group recently published a report entitled



“Oil For Ape Scandal”, claiming that continued conversion of jungle into palm oil plantations in Indonesia and Malaysia will make the Orang Utan extinct within 12 years. The group claimed in the report that almost 90 per cent of Orang Utan habitats in Indonesia and Malaysia had now been destroyed while some experts estimated that 5,000 Orang Utan perish as a result every year. They estimate that there are only 60,000 Orang Utans left to date in Malaysia and Indonesia — the only two countries where the primate, Asia’s only great ape, resides. But oil palm producers refute the claim, saying that compared with other cereal crops, oil palm plantations also promote far greater biodiversity. To some, the campaign against palm oil is not entirely about the environment but rather, a trade-related one. Arguments in support of palm oil centre on its importance to health and its affordability as food. It may also become a key renewable bio-fuel as the world moves away from its dependence on petroleum products, so goes another argument. “A typical oil palm plantation is teemed with about 260 species of flora and fauna which include microbes, insects, fish, birds and small mammals,” said the Malaysian Palm Oil Association in response to the non-governmental organisations’ campaign. With the debate intensifying, so does media coverage of the dilemma. “One of the dangers when complex issues are boiled down to soundbites is that either side is likely to feel that they have been misrepresented,” chairman of the Ape Alliance Ian Redmond was quoted as saying by the News World Nature. Redmond, who is one of the speakers at the Kuching Summit, said that it was therefore “a challenge for the media to fill in those gaps accurately”. News World Nature described the summit as an avenue for those concerned — the pressure groups, NGOs, governments, palm oil producers and the media “to hear all sides of the story”. “The summit is being held in Kuching, in the heart of Borneo, and close to all the palm oil action,” News World Nature said in a statement here. The IMES, among others, aims to build bridges between environmentalists, business people and journalists from across the globe to facilitate the flow of information about the environment. There will also be an environmental film festival running alongside the Summit with award-winning films from around the globe. More information on the summit can be obtained from www.newsworldnature.com.

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Nyaru Menteng has over 500 orangutans crammed into a facility designed to hold under 200. The cages BOS Australia assisted in purchase are full. *There is simply not sufficient funding to continue the proper care and feeding for these orangutans.* Even so, Lone and her staff are doing a wonderful job. You can see in orangutans’ eyes the closeness and trust they feel for them.

Each time I visit, I come back inspired by the fantastic, dedicated staff at Nyaru Menteng. They see things day-to-day that we can only imagine and they work in an incredibly difficult environment. I feel privileged to be able to assist them in my small ways. *Source: Voices from the Wilderness, www.orangutan.com*

N.B. The Jakarta Post reported that on October 6, 2006, the pollution index for Palangkaraya was 1012 ppm. A normal level is 1-50 ppm, and a very unhealthy level is 200 - 299 ppm.

Facing Malaysia's Racial Issues

Monday, Nov. 26, 2007

By BARADAN KUPPUSAMY / KUALA LUMPUR

It may have been one of Malaysia's most surreal demonstrations ever. On Sunday, an estimated 20,000 ethnic Indians brought Kuala Lumpur to a standstill for nearly six hours in the name of Queen Elizabeth II. They gathered in the thousands near the Malaysian capital's iconic Petronas Towers, waving giant posters with enlarged images apparently downloaded from the Internet, depicting the British monarch in full royal regalia, or in her Sunday best inspecting flowers in Kensington. One banner read in English and Tamil: THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND — THE SYMBOL OF JUSTICE, WE STILL HAVE HOPE ON YOU. Alongside the pictures of the queen, many protestors also hung images of Mahatma Gandhi around their necks to symbolize the non-violent nature of their march. The foreign tourists who hadn't already been driven out of the square by the crowds gawked and started taking photographs.

The demonstrators — mostly ethnic Tamils, the descendants of 19th-century indentured laborers brought to Malaysia from South India by British colonists — had planned to march on the British High Commission in Kuala Lumpur's Ampang diplomatic enclave to submit a two-page memorandum urging the Queen of England to help them in a legal case brought against the British government. The class action suit, filed in London in August by the Malaysia-based Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) demands that the British government pay some \$4 trillion in damages to atone for what the group calls the "150 years of exploitation" of ethnic Indians by their former colonial masters. Hindraf had organized Sunday's march to the High Commission in order to urge the Queen to appoint Queen's Counsel to argue their case, as the group cannot afford to pay the legal fees.

Soon, however, the protest took a darker turn. A day earlier the government had detained three protest leaders, obtained a court order banning the rally and repeatedly warned that any participants would be arrested. Using tear gas and water cannons, about 5,000 armed riot police pushed back the protestors; over 190 people were arrested and dozens injured in the melee. "We only want to urge the Queen to help us win a case we have filed against the British government in London. But the police are treating us like animals," said lorry driver Ramakrishnan Subramaniam, 41, who like many others had journeyed overnight from the countryside to register his protest. "I have a 10-month-old baby and worry what kind of a future she has in this country."

It's a worry many ethnic Indians share. Making up some 8% of Malaysia's population (Malays make up about 60 percent, ethnic Chinese about 25 percent), Indians are historically underprivileged compared to other ethnic groups and have

long felt discriminated against, particularly by a Malays-first affirmative action policy instituted after independence in 1957. "Our community is backward, our schools are dilapidated. We are the last in the line for jobs, scholarships, health benefits," says opposition lawmaker Kulasegaran Murugesan, an ethnic Tamil. Hindraf, modeled after right-wing Hindu nationalist groups in India, is winning support by demanding an increased share of Malaysia's wealth. "For over a decade we have been appealing to the government for help to alleviate our poverty but all our appeals had fell on deaf ears," says Uthayakumar Ponnusamy, Hindraf's legal adviser. "The British brought us here, exploited us for 150 years and left us to the mercy of a Malay Muslim government. They should compensate us now."

The protest comes just weeks after another banned rally turned violent, as an estimated 30,000 demonstrators demanding free and fair elections clashed with riot police. It was the largest display of public anger since 1998, when thousands rallied following the sacking of then-Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim over charges of sodomy and corruption. Malaysia is a normally stable nation that places great stock in its image as an ethnically harmonious society; government officials say they are worried about the racial dimensions of Hindraf's campaign. "It is not easy to satisfy all the races at one time," said Deputy Prime Minister Najib Razak in a statement to Malaysia's official Bernama news agency. "We are helping the poor among all races but expectations can get high if fanned by irresponsible people."

Opposition politicians also worry that Hindraf's protest threatens to exacerbate religious and ethnic tensions. "They should be more inclusive," said Anwar, now a leading opposition figure, in a statement on Sunday. "We must champion the cause of the poor of all races, not just Indians." Still, with other ethnic minorities and even many Malays now saying the affirmative action program is being used more to benefit the rich and powerful than lift up the lower classes, the opposition stands to gain in general elections widely expected by next March. For people like Ramakrishnan, worried that rising food and fuel prices are eating into his meager income, the choice will be easy. "We will vote opposition this time to send a clear message to the Malay government to treat us with respect, to share with us," he says. "We fight for the future of our children; we don't want them to suffer like us."

next March. For people like Ramakrishnan, worried that rising food and fuel prices are eating into his meager income, the choice will be easy. "We will vote opposition this time to send a clear message to the Malay government to treat us with respect, to share with us," he says. "We fight for the future of our children; we don't want them to suffer like us."

Want to become part of the Friends of Malaysia - *here's how to Join*

_____ Name	_____ Maiden name (if applicable)
_____ Address	_____ Home Phone
_____ City	_____ State Zip
_____ e-mail address	_____ Years of service

Membership category: _____ Individual \$45.00 (FoM and NPCA)
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