

SECTION 4 – MALAYSIA SPECIAL ISSUES

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

MALAYSIA SPECIAL ISSUES 1963-1969.

Unless otherwise stated, these issues were placed on sale in all post offices in the Federation on the day of issue. In the case of stamps having particularly relevance to one individual state (e.g., inauguration of a Sultan), the stamps would normally be withdrawn quickly (usually the next day) in the other states, but retained on sale in the principal state and stamp bureaux for the full life of the issue or until locally-held stocks were exhausted. Special first day of issue postmarks were introduced in 1967 (see Chapter 3). The first six issues (up to and including the International Telecommunications Union issue of 17 May 1965) were put on sale in Singapore (briefly, according to some sources). Commercial covers from Singapore bearing Malaysia stamps are said to be scarce, although first day covers are more common.

16 September 1963.

Inauguration of the Federation.



This issue marked the formation of the Federation of Malaysia, incorporating the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and the former British colonies in Borneo - North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak. This issue was part of the process of trying to create a single national identity in a range of very disparate states. It was originally intended for issue on 31 August, but was delayed because of the late inauguration of the new Federation.

By an unknown local designer, this issue comprised three counter sheets, one for each value.

Counter sheets:

The three 37mm x 26mm stamps showed a map of Malaysia, illuminated by the 14-pointed star from the Malaysian flag.

Crown Agents Requisition G9/163/1 ordered the printing without inspection of 210,000 sheets of 10s., 18,600 sheets of 12s. (originally announced by Crown Agents as 20c.) and 29,200 sheets of 50s. stamps, packed in parcels of 500 sheets. In addition, the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau ordered 1000 sheets of each value. Specimens were ordered for the GPO (454+6), PP (297 + 3 for CO), CA (1), CB (1), BM (1), MH (1), H (1) and HM. (For explanation of these codes, see Chapter 3.11).

Black and white photographic essays were rejected by the Crown Agents Inspector of Stamps on 14 May 1963. They were resubmitted with reduced contrast on 22 May and approved. They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using two-colour photogravure (yellow with background in bluish-violet (10s.), deep green (12s.) or chocolate (50s.).

One feature of this issue, and of some other Malaysia orders, was the mailing of new issues directly from the printers to key distribution centres. This issue was split into no less than five batches, including one for Brunei. Brunei withdrew from the negotiations at a late stage (the map being so amended), so its share was reallocated to the Federation and delivered to Kuala Lumpur.

	Ordered (sheets)			Delivered (sheets)			Notes
	10s.	12s.	50s.	10s.	12s.	50s.	
Brunei	2000	1500	1100	0	0	0	Reallocated to KL
North Borneo	7000	7000	2500	7000	7000	2500	Shipped 4 & 11 August 1963.
Sarawak	5000	6000	1000	5000	6000	1000	Shipped 4 August 1963.
Singapore	55,000	1100	8600	54,500	1100	8600	Shipped 4 & 30 August 1963.
Federation	140,000	2000	15,000	151,500	4900	18,400	Shipped 4 August 1963.

The single-pane plate is marked 1A in the background colour only below R10/9. Other sheet markings, if any, were not recorded. The chalky-surfaced, low fluorescence white paper had watermark Multiple PTM upright. The comb perforation measured 14.4 x 14.3. The top margin was perforated through, left and right margins had a single extension hole and bottom margin was imperforate.

Varieties:

The following varieties were recorded:

Value	No.	Variety
10s.	v1	Yellow completely omitted (S.G.1a, I.S.C.1a)

Value	No.	Variety
	v2	Severe over-inking, resulting in ink blots in violet at the left of the stamp and irregular letters (<i>illustrated</i>). This probably occurred on just ten stamps, originally forming a column of one sheet.
	v3	Yellow omitted from Malaya only. ¹
	v4	Yellow completely omitted except for a small part of Kedah at left. ²



Specimen overprints:

Stamps are known overprinted "SPECIMEN" (16mm long) in 2.5mm sans-serif characters from a presentation booklet issued in 1964 (see Chapter 77).

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s, shows the flag of Malaysia. The covers were originally printed with the date 31 August 1963, but a label inscribed "BERJAYA MALAYSIA" (Success to Malaysia) was stuck over this before sale.

A presentation album for this issue is listed in Chapter 77.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 16 December 1963 (originally announced as 30 November 1963), after 9,468,201 10c., 236,694 12c. and 1,187,224 50c. stamps had been sold, and was invalidated on 1 August 1969. Of these totals, 29,580 10s., 28,640 12s. and 28,440 50s. stamps were sold by Crown Agents, the balance locally.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.	Mint	Used	
63.5.1	1	1	10s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63.5.1a	-	-	- Overprinted "SPECIMEN".	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
63.5.2	2	2	12s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63.5.2a	-	-	- Overprinted "SPECIMEN".	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
63.5.3	3	3	50s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63.5.3a	-	-	- Overprinted "SPECIMEN".	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
63.5.4	-	MFDC-16	First day cover (1-3).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 October 1963

4th World Orchid Conference.



This became the only Malaysia issue to commemorate a Singapore event and appeared without advance publicity, catching many philatelists unawares. The Fourth World Orchid Conference, sponsored by the American Orchid Society Inc., The Royal Horticultural Society, London and the Malayan Orchid Society, was held at the Victoria Theatre, Singapore from 8 to 11 October 1963, being opened by the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Singapore (The previous events were St. Louis 1954, Honolulu 1957 and London 1960). In conjunction with this conference, the Malayan Orchid Society held an Orchid Festival Show at the Singapore Turf Club from 3 to 12 October.

By an uncredited designer, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The 30mm x 42mm 6s. and 25s. stamps showed a sheaf of assorted orchids against different coloured backgrounds.

Crown Agents Requisition G9/174/1 ordered 1000 sheets of each value for the Bureau plus specimens for GPO 454 + 6, PP 297 + 3 for CO, CA1, CB 1, BM 1, MH 1 and HM. The production quantities were not specified as they were shipped directly from the Netherlands to Malaysia, bypassing Crown Agents shipping services.

This issue was printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Enschedé by photogravure. Sheet markings were not recorded. The white fluorescent paper did not contain any watermark. The comb perforations measured 13.2 x 14.3.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s, featured a bouquet of orchids. No special first day postmark was used.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 2 January 1964, after 2,824,568 6s. and 628,755 25s. stamps had been sold, and was invalidated on 1 August 1969. Of these totals, 59,340 6s. and 58,930 25s. stamps were sold by Crown Agents, the balance locally.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
63.6.1	4	4	6s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63.6.2	5	5	25s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63.6.3	-	MFDC-17	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

26 October 1963.**Perak - Installation of Sultan.**

Idris Shah was installed as Sultan and Raja Idris of Perak on 26 October 1963. This issue was originally announced for 28 October.

By an uncredited designer, this issue comprised a single counter sheet.

Counter sheet:

The single 37mm x 26mm 10s. stamp showed the coat of arms of Perak and a full-face portrait of the Sultan.

Crown Agents Requisition G9/167/1 ordered the printing without inspection of 33,000 sheets of 10s. stamps, packed in parcels of 500 sheets. In addition, the Bureau ordered 1000 sheets. Specimens were ordered for the GPO 454+6, PP 297 + 3 for CO, CA 1, CB 1, BM 1, MH 1, H 1 and HM.

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using four-colour photogravure (dark blue, black, magenta, orange). They were shipped on 30 August 1963. The plate numbers (1A x4) were marked below Column 9. Other sheet markings were not recorded. The low fluorescence white paper had watermark Multiple PTM upright. The comb perforations measured 14.3 and there was a single extension hole in the left and right margins.

Specimen overprint:

Stamps are known overprinted "SPECIMEN" in 3mm sans-serif characters from a presentation booklet issued in 1964 (see Chapter 77).

Variety:

Only one variety was recorded on this issue:

Value	No.	Variety
10s.	v1	Red omitted. ³

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s. featured the arms of Perak and the Istana Iskandariah, Kuala Kangsar.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 27 January 1964, after 1,728,092 stamps had been sold (of which the CA Bureau sold 32,230), and was invalidated on 1 August 1969.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
63.7.1	162 ⁴	160	10s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63.7.1a	-	-	- Overprinted "SPECIMEN".	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
63.7.2	-	MFDC-PK1	First day cover (1).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4 November 1963.

9th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference.

This conference opened on 4 November 1963 in Kuala Lumpur and was attended by 120 delegates from 28 Commonwealth countries. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed in 1911 to promote understanding and co-operation between present and past Members of Parliament of the Commonwealth nations.

Designed by Mr. Victor Whiteley, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

Two stamps (20s. and 30s.) in an unusual 60mm x 35mm diamond format, showed a line drawing of Parliament House, Kuala Lumpur, together with the United Kingdom Parliament's mace and sceptre (the emblem of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association), in gold on different coloured backgrounds (deep magenta in the case of the 20s. and deep green in the case of the 30s.).

Crown Agents Requisition G9/168/1 ordered the printing without inspection of 24,250 sheets of 20s. and 27,250 sheets of 30s. stamps, packed in parcels of 500 sheets. In addition, the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau ordered 750 sheets of each value. Specimens were ordered for the GPO 454+6, PP 297 + 3 for CO, CA 1, CB 1, BM 1, MH 1, H 1 and HM.

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using two-colour photogravure with a single pane plate marked 1A 1A. The order was shipped as follows:

	Ordered (sheets)		Delivered (sheets)		Notes
	20s.	30s.	20s.	30s.	
Sabah	-	-	2500	1500	Shipped by air freight 24 October 1963.
Sarawak	-	-	1000	1000	Shipped by air freight 24 October 1963.
Singapore	-	-	8000	12,000	Shipped 26 & 31 October 1963.
Federation	24,250	27,250	11,000	12,000	Shipped 26 & 31 October 1963.
CASB	750	750	750	750	Shipped 28 October 1963.

Sheet markings were not recorded. The chalk-surfaced paper had watermark Multiple PTM, with the top towards the bottom left-hand edge of the stamp. The oblique comb perforations measured 13.8. If the sheet was turned so that the watermark was upright, the stamps were in vertical strips with the tower pointing towards the bottom right, with top and bottom margins imperforate.

Variety:

Only one variety was recorded on this issue:

Value	No.	Variety
30s.	v1	Gold misplaced (ISC 7a).

Mr. Bill Pain reported a first day cover on which both stamps had the text in black instead of gold. This is likely to have been the result of chemical action.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold for 10s., showed the Parliament buildings. FDCs and other mail posted at the conference received a special cds "IX CPA CONF / 4 NO 63 / * / K LUMPUR". Other dates during the conference are assumed to exist.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn after business on 3 February 1964, after 1,094,714 20s. and 1,020,683 30s. stamps had been sold, and was invalidated on 1 September 1969. Of these totals, 31,940 20s. and 31,930 30s. stamps were sold by Crown Agents, the balance locally.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
63.8.1	7	6	20s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63.8.2	8	7	30s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63.8.3	-	MFDC-18	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

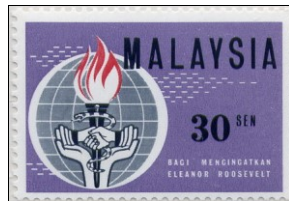
11-13 November 1963

Royal Visit to Singapore.

To mark the King of Malaysia’s official visit to Singapore, a quantity of remaindered Malaysia Independence covers was overprinted in black with “ROYAL VISIT TO SINGAPORE / 11th-13th November 1963 / SPECIAL COVER” and a block over the original bottom text. It is not known whether this was an official post office issue or a private venture.

10 October 1964.

Eleanor Roosevelt Commemoration.



Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was born on 11 October 1884 and died on 7 November 1962. She was the wife of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt of the USA. After he died in 1945, she chaired the United Nations Human Rights Commission from 1947 to 1951. This issue was part of a world-wide memorial celebration of her life and contribution to social affairs, led by the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. This body was granted a charter on 23 April 1963 by the US Congress. This was the last of this sequence of issues to use “SEN” as a unit of currency.

By an uncredited designer, this issue comprised three counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

Three 37mm x 26mm stamps (25s., 30s., 50s.) of a common design but with different colour backgrounds featured the combined symbols of Human Rights (“Flame of Freedom”) and International Good Will (grasping hands), World Health Organisation (a snake on a staff, the symbol of the Greek God of Medicine, Aesculapius) and Charity relief of poor, distressed and underprivileged (open palm hands).

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/4/45969/1 ordered the printing without inspection of 20,100 sheets of 25s., 27,100 sheets of 30c. and 28,100 sheets of 50s. stamps, packed in parcels of 500 sheets. In addition, the Bureau ordered 600 sheets of each value. 850 specimens were ordered for the GPO 469+6, PP 297 + 3 for CO, CA 1, CB 1, BM 1, MH 1, H 1, HM and G10 Publicity (balance).

Black and white photographic essays were approved by the Crown Agents Inspector of Stamps on 24 July 1964. Harrison & Sons colour proofs were approved on 26 August 1964.

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using three-colour photogravure in black, red and either greenish-blue (25s.), deep lilac (30s.) or ochre-yellow (50s.).

The order was shipped as follows:

	Delivered (sheets)			Notes
	25s.	30s.	50s.	
Sabah	2500	2000	2000	Shipped air freight 19 September 1964.
Sarawak	2500	2000	2000	Shipped air freight 20 September 1964.
Singapore	7000	10,000	9000	Shipped air freight 19 September and 1 October 1964.
Federation	7000	12,000	14,000	Shipped 19 September and 8 October 1964.

A two-pane plate was used, with the 25s and 30s. known from pane 1A (x3) and the 50s. from pane 1B (x3). This suggests that a four-colour process may have been used, with two values being printed simultaneously despite the colour differences, but the quantities ordered do not support such a theory. It is more likely that 1B panes of 25s. and 30s. and 1A pane of 50s. existed but have not been reported. Sheet markings were not recorded. The low-fluorescence white paper had watermark Multiple PTM upright. The comb perforations measured 14.3 x 13.4.

Specimen overprints:

Stamps are known overprinted “SPECIMEN” 16mm long in 2.5mm sans-serif characters from a presentation booklet issued in 1964 (see Chapter 77).

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., featured a portrait of Eleanor Roosevelt and a red flame.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 10 January 1965, after 1,426,104 25s., 2,220,737 20s. and 2,211,050 50s. stamps had been sold, of which the CA Bureau sold 30,850 of each value, and was invalidated on 1 December 1970.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
64.1.1	9	8	25s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
64.1.1a	-	-	- Overprinted “SPECIMEN”.	<input type="checkbox"/>	-

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
64.1.2	10	9	30s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
64.1.2a	-	-	- Overprinted "SPECIMEN".	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
64.1.3	11	10	50s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
64.1.3a	-	-	- Overprinted "SPECIMEN".	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
64.1.4	-	MFDC-19	First day cover (1-3).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17 May 1965.

Centenary of the International Telecommunications Union.



The International Telecommunications Union was founded in 1865, in the early days of telegraphs, as the International Telegraph Union. It adopted its present title in 1934 and became a specialised agency of the United Nations in 1947, their headquarters both being in Geneva. In 2008, it had 191 member countries and 738 industrial, public and private member bodies, who co-operate in the development of telecommunications treaties and harmonised legislation which Member States are encouraged to put into national law to enable problem-free cross-border terrestrial and satellite communications.

By an unknown local designer, this issue comprised three counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

Three 37mm x 26mm stamps showed the ITU emblem superimposed on a view of a microwave ground station on a hill-top in a mixed landscape. There was no immediately obvious use for the 2c. stamp. This was the first issue to use "¢" as the symbol of currency, instead of "SEN" or "CENTS". Most subsequent issues used this symbol until late 1996, when "SEN" again became standard.

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/4/90293/1 ordered the printing of quantities of sheets shown below, packed in parcels of 500 sheets. The stamps were to be distributed as follows:

	Total	Sabah	Sarawak	Singapore	Malaya	Bureau
2c.	26,750	4000	5000	7000	10,000	750
25c.	18,750	2000	4000	6500	5500	750
50c.	28,750	2000	3000	9000	14,000	750

800 specimens were ordered for the GPO (469+6), PP (297), CO (3), CA (1), CB (1), BM (1), HM and G10 Publicity (balance). There was a shortfall of specimens and an extra 100 had to be supplied from Bureau stocks to meet the PP order. The quantities actually supplied and delivery dates were not recorded.

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Courvoisier using photogravure. There were no known sheet markings, but guillotining guide marks appear to left and right of the bottom row. The non-fluorescent granite paper did not contain any watermark but did contain coloured security fibres. The comb perforations measured 11.8 x 11.6. The top and bottom margins were imperforate with a single extension hole. The left and right margins were perforated through.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., featured the ITU emblem superimposed on a transmitting tower.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 16 August 1965 and was invalidated on 1 March 1971. Local sales figures are not available, but the CA Bureau sold 93,140 2c., 27,090 25c. and 27,060 50c.

Remaindered covers are known handstamped "URUSAN POS" and used in 1969 for official mail from Seremban (Negri Sembilan).

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
65.1.1	12	11	2c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.1.2	13	12	25c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.1.3	14	13	50c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.1.4	-	MFDC-20	First day cover (1-3).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.1.4a	-	-	- Cover handstamped for official use.	-	<input type="checkbox"/>

9 August 1965.

Singapore became Independent.

This did not have immediate philatelic repercussions as Singapore still had its definitive issue and had been maintaining it by reprint orders. Singapore's part of the Malaysia 1965 Definitive Issue was cancelled prior to the start of the print run.

Malaysian stamps remained valid for postage in Singapore, and vice-versa, until 1 February 1967, when inter-availability ceased.

Apart from the general action taken above, I have only found two examples of specific invalidation of Singapore stamps by Malaysia. The Singapore 1960 National Day stamps were invalidated by Malaysia effective from 1 April 1966. The 1961 National day stamps were simultaneously invalidated by Singapore and Malaysia effective from 1 May 1967.

Malayan Postal Union series postage dues continued in use until eventually replaced by national issues.

The most significant change was to be found on meter marks. Existing old "MALAYA" dies continued unchanged, but "MALAYSIA" dies introduced since 1963 were defaced by removal of the name until replacement "SINGAPORE" dies became available.

27 August 1965.

Opening of National Mosque.



The Executive Council of the Federation of Malaya agreed in principle on 30 July 1957 that the Federal Government should contribute substantially towards the construction of a mosque (Masjid Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra) as a gift from the people of the Federation to the Federal Prime Minister (Tuanku Abdul Rahman Putra) in appreciation of his services in leading the country to independence. The go-ahead was given by a meeting of the State Chief Ministers on 5 March 1958. The name was changed to Masjid Negara (National Mosque) at the Prime Minister's request. It was designed by the Architects and Design Research Branches at a cost of \$10 million and was built in Kuala Lumpur opposite the main railway station in 13½ acres of grounds (of which it occupies five acres). It opened on 27 August 1965, and the stamp issue was delayed from its intended issue date of 10 April because of its delayed opening.

By an uncredited designer, this issue comprised three counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

There were three 37mm x 26mm stamps in a common design, showing an elevation of the mosque.

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/4/52790/1 ordered the printing of 137,500 sheets of 6s., 186,750 sheets of 15c. and 26,250 sheets of 20s. stamps, packed in parcels of 500 sheets. In addition, the Bureau ordered 600 sheets of each value. 850 specimens were ordered for the GPO (469+6), PP (297 + 6 for CO), CA (1), CB (1), BM (1), MH (1), H (1), HM and G10 Publicity (balance).

Black and white photographic essays were approved by the Crown Agents Inspector of Stamps on 4 September 1964. Harrison & Sons colour proofs were approved on 3 November 1964, with the exception of the 20c. which was in orange-brown. Approval of this value was subject to a change to deep bluish green.

The order was shipped as follows:

	Ordered (sheets)			Delivered (sheets)			Shipped
	6c.	15c.	20c.	6c.	15c.	20c.	
Sabah	8000	2500	2500	8000	2500	2500	4Dec1964 & 14Jan1965.
Sarawak	8000	3000	3000	8000	3000	3000	30Nov1964 & 14Jan1965.
Singapore	41,000	50,000	8000	40,750	50,000	8000	6c. 14 & 20Jan1965. 15c. 16Dec1964 /14Jan1965. 20c. 6 & 14Jan1965.
Federation	90,000	120,000	12,000	96,500	119,000	12,500	6c. 26Nov1964 / 1Feb1965. 15c. 21Dec1964 / 1Feb1965. 20c. 1Feb1965.

It is assumed that the bulk of Singapore's stock (less a quantity for the philatelic bureau) would have been transferred to Kuala Lumpur after independence.

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using single-colour photogravure (carmine (6c.), red-brown (15c.) and deep bluish-green (20c.)) from a single pane plate (marked 1A). The plate number appeared below R10/9. No other sheet markings were recorded. The low-fluorescence white paper had watermark Multiple PTM upright. The comb perforations measured 14.4. The left and right margins had a single extension hole. The bottom margin was imperforate and the top perforated through.

Varieties:

Constant varieties reported included:

Value	Variety	Position	Variety
6c.	v1	R9/10	A "cloud" retouch c.5mm long below value.
15c.	v1	R8/3	A dark spot to the left of the base of the minaret.
20c.	v1	R7/2	A ball-shaped retouch to right of minaret.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., featured the top of the mosque's minaret in front of a (blue) sunburst. The cover filler booklets had already been printed when the issue was delayed and a cover issued at Kuala Lumpur has been seen with labels inserted in the booklet to correct the paragraph containing the issue date. By contrast, the booklet in a cover issued at Kudat in Sabah had simply been handstamped with a single line date stamp across the offending paragraph.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 9 April 1966 and was invalidated on 1 January 1972.

Remaindered first day covers are known used by Singapore for official mail in 1971. The examples seen, including one used from Pulau Semakau on 29 March 1971, had three vertical black bars through the commemorative design, "URUSAN PEMERENTAH" at the top in large seriffed characters and the circular "POSTMASTER GENERAL / (arms) / G.P.O, SINGAPORE" seal at bottom left.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
65.2.1	15	14	6c. carmine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.2.2	16	15	15c. red-brown.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.2.3	17	16	20c. deep bluish-green.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.2.4	-	MFDC-21	First day cover (1-3).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.2.5	-	-	- Official use - Singapore.	-	<input type="checkbox"/>

30 August 1965.**Opening of Kuala Lumpur International Airport.**

Kuala Lumpur International Airport (later Subang International Airport, then Sultan Abdul Aziz Shah Airport) was built in the Klang valley 14 miles outside Kuala Lumpur with a motorway link to the city. The largest in South East Asia at that time, it was opened by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 30 August 1965. Its construction took just thirty months and cost \$52 million, including relocation of a village and clearance of 500 acres of rubber trees. It eventually grew to have three terminals. Terminal 2 opened in 1982 but closed from 1983 to 1989, when it reopened as the domestic terminal, leaving Terminal 1 for international flights. Terminal 3, costing RM171 million, opened on 16 December 1993. Following the opening of the new Sepang airport in 1998, services were much reduced. Malaysian Airlines closed Terminal 3 after flights on 30 June 2002, but other operators were expected to continue to operate domestic flights from the other terminals until 2012.

Designed by Harrison & Sons staff based on sketches by an unknown local artist, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The 36mm x 25mm 15c. and 30c. stamps showed the airport terminal building and control tower. An ironic aspect of this design is the inclusion of the Concorde supersonic airliner (the prototype of which was then still under construction), in the proposed BOAC livery, which was never carried following the creation of British Airways, in the skies above the airport. Flagship G-BOAC visited Kuala Lumpur on a pre-delivery demonstration tour in July 1975. When this aircraft type finally entered service in 1977, Malaysia banned it from its airspace, forcing suspension of the Singapore International Airlines / British Airways joint Singapore - Bahrain - London service, which landed in Bahrain earlier in the day than the time it took off from Singapore! The ban was lifted in January 1979 and the service resumed for a short period, but Kuala Lumpur was never served.

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/5/01901/1 ordered the printing of 175,900 sheets of 15c. and 27,900 sheets of 30c. stamps, packed in parcels of 100 sheets. In addition, the Bureau ordered 900 sheets of each value. 900 specimens were ordered for the GPO (469+6), PP (297 + 3 for CO), CA (1), CB (1), BM (1), MH (1), H (1), HM and G10 Publicity (balance).

The order was distributed as follows:

	Ordered (sheets)		Delivered (sheets)		Shipped
	15c.	30c.	15c.	30c.	
Sabah	9000	3000	9900	3000	27 May 1965 (both), 9 July 1965 (15c.).
Sarawak	8000	5000	8800	5000	21 May 1965 (both), 9 June 1965 (15c.).
Singapore	45,000	9500	49,500	9500	21 May 1965 (both), 9 June 1965 (15c.).
Federation	113,000	9500	121,300	9500	19 May 65, 9 June 65 (15c.), 26 May 1965 (30c.).
CASB	900	900	900	900	

It is assumed that the bulk of the Singapore allocation was transferred to Kuala Lumpur after independence, leaving only the quantity required for philatelic sales.

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using four-colour photogravure. For each value, two-pane plates were used. The pane numbers (1A x3 or 1B x3) appear below R10/9. Black and yellow-green were used for both values, plus cyan on the 15c. or magenta on the 30c. Boxed colour squares (x3) appear below R10/1.

Varieties:

Minor colour shifts were common. Other varieties reported are:

Value	Variety	Position	Variety
15c.	v1	-	Yellow-green omitted (S.G. 18a, I.S.C. 17a).
	v2	-	Black misplaced about 3mm downwards. ("Double Concorde").
	v3	-	Black misplaced about 1mm downwards. ⁵
	v4	-	Blue displaced down 1.5mm.
	v5	-	Blue displaced left 1mm. ⁶
30c.	v1	1B R9/1	Retouch behind the value. ⁷
	v2	-	Magenta displaced down 1mm.
	v3	-	Green displaced left 2mm. ⁶
	v4	-	Perforations misplaced 5mm to the right so that it bisects the control tower. ⁷



15c. v2. *Double Concorde error.*

The fluorescent white chalky paper had watermark Multiple PTM upright. The comb perforations measured 14.8 x 14.1. For both panes, the top and bottom margins contain a single extension hole. The right margin is imperforate and the left margin is perforated through.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s. mint, featured the airport building and Concorde on a blue background. Covers exist posted at the airport (Lapangan Terbang). Singapore left Malaysia on 9 August 1965, but first day covers for this issue would have already been delivered. Indeed, Malaysian stamps continued to be issued by philatelic counter(s) in Singapore until February 1967.

Surplus stocks of these covers later emerged overprinted with three vertical black bars over the illustration and with the addition of "URUSAN PEMERENTAH" at the top and the "POSTMASTER-GENERAL, G.P.O. SINGAPORE 1" circular crest at the foot. Examples have been seen used locally between 3 April 1970⁸ and 19 January 1971.⁹

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 9 April 1966 and was invalidated on 1 January 1972.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
65.3.1	18	17	15c. black, yellow-green and new blue.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.3.2	19	18	30c. black, yellow-green and magenta.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.3.3	-	MFDC-22	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.3.4	-	-	- Official Use by Singapore.	-	<input type="checkbox"/>

14 December 1965.

3rd South East Asian Peninsular Games.

The Third SEAP Games were held in Kuala Lumpur from 14 to 21 December 1965, being opened by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The South East Asian Peninsular Games Federation was founded at an informal meeting on 22 May 1958 during the Third Asian Games in Tokyo on the initiative of the Olympic Council of Thailand. It comprised Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam, plus (from independence in 1965) Singapore, (from 5 February 1977) Indonesia and the Philippines ("Peninsular" being dropped from the Games title at that time). The games were held every two years to enable athletes to develop their skills in preparation for the Asian and Olympic Games. The first games were held in Bangkok in 1959, followed by Rangoon in 1961. In 1963, Cambodia fell out with the International Amateur Athletics Federation, causing their cancellation, whilst in 1965, Laos was unable to host the Games, allowing Malaysia to take them over.

Designed by Mr. A. F. Anthony, this issue comprised three counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The three 26mm x 37mm stamps showed various sports:

25c.: Sepak Raga (a ball game which requires players to keep a ball in the air for as long as possible) and football;

30c.: Athletics;

50c.: Diving.

Each stamp also bore the SEAP Games emblem of six inter-locking rings representing the six Member States of ASEAN (by 2009, the SEA Games emblem had 10 rings).

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by the Japanese Government Printing Bureau using two-colour off-set lithography - black plus: 25c.: olive green; 30c.: bright purple; 50c.: light blue. The printer's imprint "GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU, TOKYO" appeared in black below R10/7-9. Other sheet markings, if any, were not recorded. The low fluorescence white paper did not contain any watermark. The comb perforations measured 13.4.

Varieties:

Minor varieties recorded included (positions and constancy are not known):

Value:	No.	Position	Variety
25c.	v1	?	Damaged "U" in "KUALA LUMPUR".
30c.	v1	?	Damaged "6" in "1965".

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., featured the Games emblem on a red background.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 14 March 1966 and was invalidated on 1 January 1972. Local sales figures are not available, but the CA Bureau sold 25,110 25c. and 25,090 30c.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
65.4.1	28	27	25c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.4.2	29	28	30c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.4.3	30	29	50c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65.4.4	-	MFDC-24	First day cover (1-3).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 February 1966.

National Monument.



This issue marked the unveiling by the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong of the National Monument (Tugu Negara), intended to be “a symbol of the eternal gratitude of the people of Malaya for the devotion and patriotism of all those brave men and women who suffered and died in the twelve long years of the Emergency”¹⁰. This 51ft high edifice costing \$1 million was erected on a hill in Kuala Lumpur alongside Jalan Clifford and overlooking Lake Gardens. Designed by Felix W. de Weldon (of the USA), the 40ft high bronze sculpture showed seven members of the various branches of the armed forces in action with the national flag, plus two fallen enemies, cast by Italian craftsmen and mounted on a base 11ft high and 45ft square of Norwegian emerald pearl granite. \$200,000 was provided by the Government and the balance raised by public donations to a fund launched on the first anniversary of the ending of the Emergency, which officially took place on 31 January 1960 (but sporadic violence from guerrillas in the Thai border region continued until the survivors accepted a long-offered amnesty in 1989).

By an uncredited local artist, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

Malaysia’s first triangular (38mm x 34mm) design showed the National Monument and appeared in two values with different colour backgrounds (yellow on the 10c. and blue on the 20c.).

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/4/28216 ordered the printing without inspection of 180,750 sheets of 10c. and 25,500 sheets of 20c., with 850 specimens. The specimens were allocated to GPO (469 + 6), PP (297 + 3 for CO), CA (1), CB (1), BM (1), H (1), HM, with the balance going to G10 for Bureau publicity.

Black and white photographic essays were approved by W. Laing, the Crown Agents Inspector of Stamps, on 5 June 1964. Harrison & Sons colour proofs of both values were subsequently accepted by A.J.D. Simpson “subject to the vignette being in register and the flagpole being strengthened”.

The order was distributed as follows:

	Ordered (sheets)		Delivered (sheets)		Shipped
	10c.	20c.	10c.	20c.	
Sabah	5000	2500	5000	2500	16 September 1964.
Sarawak	5000	3000	5000	3000	16 September 1964.
Singapore	50,000	8000	50,000	8000	16 September 1964.
Federation	120,000	12,000	138,000	14,000	15 (part of 10c.) and 25 September 1964 (balance).
CASB	750	750	750	750	

They were printed se-tenant in tête-bêche rows across the sheet. They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using five-colour photogravure. Colours were black, blue, green, red, yellow for the 10c. The 50c. uses the same colours in a difference sequence: black, yellow, green, red, blue. For each value, a two-pane plate was used with pane numbers 1A (x5) and 1B (x5) below R10/9. Other sheet markings, if any, were not recorded. The fluorescent white paper had watermark Multiple PTM inverted relative to the pane numbers (half of all stamps were upright due to the tête-bêche format). The special saw-tooth comb perforations measured 13.8 x 13.7. The apex of each stamp in each row fell at the centre of the base of the corresponding stamp in the row “above”. The margins were perforated as follows:

Pane	Left	Top	Right	Bottom
1A	Imperf ¹¹	Saw-tooth perforated through	Through horizontal	Imperf
1B	Through horizontal	Saw-tooth perforated through	Imperf ¹²	Imperf

Varieties

Varieties reported include:

Value	No.	Position	Variety
10c.	v1	?	Blue omitted. (SG 31a, ISC 30a)
	v2	?	Blue displaced 5mm to right. ¹³
	v3	?	Red omitted. (ISC 30b)
	v4	?	Green offset 0.5mm to right (left on inverted stamps).
20c.	v1	?	White diagonal gap in the rocks above the right-hand side of the first A of “MALAYSIA”.

First day facilities:

The originally-announced issue date was 15 September 1964, but the stamps were not ready at that date. It is not known why it took quite so long to release these stamps, but presumably this was due to late completion of the Monument.

The first day cover, sold at 10s., showed the monument in context.

It is assumed that the bulk of Singapore’s stock was returned to Malaysia after independence, but first day covers exist from Singapore.

Withdrawal:

The issue was due for withdrawal on 8 May 1966. Sale was extended "until further notice" and it was eventually withdrawn on 1 July 1967, after total sales of 13,831,623 10c. and 1,445,472 20c. stamps (including CA Bureau sales), and was invalidated on 1 April 1973.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
66.1.1	31	30	10c. Wmk. U.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.1.1a	-	-	- Wmk. I.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.1.1d	-	-	- Tête-bêche (horizontal pair (1, 1a).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.1.2	32	31	20c. Wmk. U.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.1.2a	-	-	- Wmk. I.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.1.2b	-	-	- Tête-bêche (horizontal pair (2, 2a).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.1.3	-	MFDC-25	First day cover (singles). ¹⁴	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.1.3a	-	-	First day cover (tête-bêche pairs).	-	<input type="checkbox"/>

11 April 1966.**Installation of 4th King.**

The fourth Yang di-Pertuan Agong was Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah of Trengganu who was installed on 11 April 1966.

By an unrecorded artist, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The two 26mm x 36mm stamps showed a full-face portrait of the Sultan in black against different coloured backgrounds (15c.: light yellow; 50c.: greenish-blue).

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by the Japanese Government Printing Bureau using two-colour photogravure. Order quantities, deliveries and sheet markings were not recorded. The low fluorescence paper did not contain any watermark. The comb perforations measured 13.4 x 13.5. The top margin, at least, was perforated through on both values. The other margins were not recorded. Considerable variation in inking of the black printing is known on both values, to the extent that the 50c is known so under-inked that only the black highlights appear and grey tones were omitted.¹⁵

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., showed the crown, sword and maces of the Federation. No special postmark was used.

Withdrawal:

The issue was initially due for withdrawal on 10 July 1966. In the event, it was withdrawn on 15 September 1966, after total sales (including CA Bureau) of 12,566,459 15c. and 1,911,546 50c. stamps, and it was invalidated on 1 April 1973.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
66.2.1	33	32	15c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.2.2	34	33	30c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.2.3	-	MFDC-26	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17 August 1966.

Penang - Post Office Stamp Exhibition.



(illustration reduced 50%)

The Malaysian Post Office organised a stamp exhibition from 17 August to 4 September 1966 in Penang. A 175mm x 102mm unstamped souvenir cover was produced by the Post Office and sold at 10s. The cover showed a heap of the current definitive issues with a 10s. Penang in the centre and the high values arranged around it on a dark blue background. Mail posted at the exhibition received a "PENANG / date / M1" circular date stamp and a special circular cachet "PAMERAN SETEM PEJABAT POS / 17.8.1966 / Hingga / 4.9.1966 / PULAU / PINANG".

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
66.3.1	-	-	Souvenir cover	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			- Used at exhibition on:		
			17Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			18Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			19Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			20Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			21Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			22Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			23Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			24Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			25Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			26Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			27Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			28Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			29Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			30Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			31Aug1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			1Sep1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			2Sep1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			3Sep1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			4Sep1966	<input type="checkbox"/>	

21 October 1966.

Penang Free School.



The Penang Free School was the oldest educational establishment in Malaya, "Free" meaning open to all, irrespective of creed or race, with fees being levied on those that could pay and waived for those that could not. Founded on the recommendation, dated 6 February 1816, of a committee chaired by the Reverend Robert Sparke Hutchings, the Colonial Chaplain of Penang, it opened, financed by public subscription, on 21 October 1816. It accommodated both male day-pupils and boarders, educated by "nation teachers" in their own languages, with English optional for day-pupils (a parallel girl's school was also part of the scheme). It moved to its present premises in Green Lane (Jalan Masjid Negeri today) in 1928, becoming a secondary school at the same time. The stamps were issued to mark the 150th anniversary of the school. A further issue in 2016 marked the school's bicentenary

Designed by Mr. Ng Peng Nam, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The two similar 35mm x 25mm designs (20c. and 50c.) showed different views of the 1928 school buildings. Black and white photographic essays for 30c. and 50c. stamps were rejected on 17 June 1966.

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/6/22061/1 ordered the printing without inspection of 16,100 sheets each of 30c.(later changed to 20c.) and 50c., with 1000 specimens. The specimens were allocated to GPO (469 + 6), CA (1), CB (1), BM (1), MH (1), DLR (2), HM, with the balance going to H2 for Bureau publicity.

De La Rue produced colour proofs on 4 July 1966. 20c. proof no. 332/2 was based on the 30c. design whilst the 50c. proof no. 332/9 had a squarer 5 in 50. Both were approved on 19 July 1966 "subject to correction of points detailed in letter of 19 July", the details of which have not been discovered.

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by De La Rue by standard colour separation four-colour photogravure.

The order was distributed as follows:

	Ordered (sheets)		Delivered (sheets)		Shipped
	20c.	50c.	20c.	50c.	
Sabah	1500	1000	1500	1000	17 September 1966.

	Ordered (sheets)		Delivered (sheets)		Shipped
	20c.	50c.	20c.	50c.	
Sarawak	2000	1500	2000	1500	8 September 1966.
Federation	12,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	13 and 14 September 1966.
CASB	600	600	600	600	

De La Rue over-produced this issue and held 1000 sheets of 20c. and 1500 sheets of 50c. until 5 January 1967 when they were destroyed. In the past, such extras would have been shipped, but it is assumed that greater cost control had now been applied and Malaysia would not pay for them!

Only pane 1A (x4) was recorded for both values, the pane numbers being below R10/8 (yellow) and R10/9 (rest). In view of the equal numbers ordered and the lack of any reports of panes 1B, it is tempting to suggest that both values were on the same plate, but this does not gel with the surplus numbers above, unless 500 sheets of 20c. were rejected as unusable.

Other sheet markings included a cyan rectangle and a cyan cross-in-circle in the left margin on the 20c. The low fluorescence white chalky-surfaced paper had watermark Multiple PTM sideways reading up. The comb perforations measured 13.3 x 12.9. The top and bottom margins of both values were imperforate with a single extension hole. The left margin was imperforate and the right margin was perforated through, indicating that the sheets of both values were perforated from the right.

Varieties:

A variety recorded was:

Value	No.	Position	Variety
50c.	v1	-	Red (roof) shifted 1.7mm upwards (ISC 35a).

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10c., showed a flaming Torch of Education between the dates 1816 and 1966. A temporary sub-post office was set up at the school. Three circular date stamps were used ("PENANG / 21OCT66 / M1", "PENANG / 21OCT66 / R1" and "PENANG / 21OCT66 / R2"), the last being used for registered mail. These were applied to covers posted there together with a boxed cachet struck in black.

POSTED AT
PENANG FREE SCHOOL

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 20 January 1967 and was invalidated on 1 April 1973.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
66.4.1	35	34	20c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.4.2	36	35	50c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.4.3	-	MFDC-27	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.4.3a	-	-	- posted at the school (M1 <input type="checkbox"/> R1 <input type="checkbox"/> R2 <input type="checkbox"/> .		

1 December 1966.

First Malaysia Development Plan.



The First Malaysia Development Plan (1966-1970) was launched in Parliament by Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak on 15 December 1965 with a budget of \$10.5 billion. It had the objectives of economic progress, raising living standards and accelerating social development. The economy had been dependent primarily on the rubber and tin industries, population growth was running at about 3% per annum and there was an ever-widening gap between urban and rural economies. Human resources were also under-utilised.

Designed by Mr. Ng Peng Nam, this issue comprised five counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

There were five 36mm x 26mm designs printed in separate sheets, all priced at 15c. They showed various aspects of the Plan:

- 15c.(A): "Agriculture" (Farm worker with pedestrian controlled motor plough with plantations of coconuts, pineapples, etc. in the background).
- 15c.(B): "Rural Health" (Mother, baby and nurse outside a surgery).
- 15c.(C): "Communications" (Concorde aircraft, ship, telecommunications tower, passenger train hauled by KTM Class 20 diesel electric locomotive in original green livery approaching a bridge over a road with cars).
- 15c.(D): "Education" (School children and school).
- 15c.(E): "Irrigation" (Sluice and padi fields, with rice ears in foreground).

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by the Japanese Government Printing Bureau using photogravure. Printing colours and plates were not recorded. The printer's imprint appears in the bottom margin at the right-hand corner. The low fluorescence white paper did not contain any watermark. The comb perforations measured 13.4. The bottom margin was imperforate. The remaining margins were not recorded.

Variety:

A used example of design B which was claimed to be printed on the gummed side was refused an expertisation certificate.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., showed Tun Abdul Razak. This was the last issue for which first day cover facilities were available in Singapore, as the agreement on interchangeability of Singapore and Malaysian stamps ceased in February 1967.¹⁶

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn in Singapore (Bureau only) in February 1967 and in Malaysia on 31 March 1967, and was invalidated on 1 April 1973.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
66.5.1	37	36	15c.(A).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.5.2	38	37	15c.(B).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.5.3	39	38	15c.(C).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.5.4	40	39	15c.(D).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.5.5	41	40	15c.(E).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66.5.6	-	MFDC-28	First day cover (1-5).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4-10 December 1966.

1st Malaysian Scout Jamboree.

A souvenir cover was issued for this event in Penang (it was not until 1974 that the first Scout stamps were issued). Issued by the Jamboree organisers, it is printed in colour and shows the event arms, a rope with a reef knot and a map of Malaysia. Private covers also exist, printed in black, with the Boy Scouts emblem and/or the event title. A boxed 50mm x 13mm cachet (translated as "Posted at Jamboree site") was applied to covers posted at the temporary post office on the camp site. A Penang circular date stamp was used. Postmarks recorded were "PENANG / -4DEC66 / K3" (also -5DEC66 and 10DEC66) and "PENANG / -5DEC66-4-PM / P7"¹⁷.



6 March 1967.

Opening of New Post Office.

A special cover was issued for the opening of the new Kuala Perlis Post Office. This 229mm x 102mm envelope shows an elevation of the office, which was opened by the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman. Used with circular date stamp "KUALA PERLIS / -6MAR67 / C1 / PERLIS".¹⁸

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
67.1.1	-	-	Unstamped cover.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

30 March 1967.

SEACOM Telephone Cable.



This issue marked the completion of the Malaysia - Hong Kong link of the South East Asia Commonwealth Telephone Cable System (SEACOM), which provided the first high quality link between East and West Malaysia, being the first submarine telephone cable laid in South East Asia. This was only partially cable, including also several microwave links. A microwave link joined Kuala Lumpur with Singapore, where the cable started. Five cable sections followed: Singapore - Jesselton, Jesselton - Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Guam, Guam - Madang, Madang - Cairns (Australia). At Guam, a link was made with the Trans-Pacific Cable to Manila and San Francisco. A microwave link joined Cairns to Sydney where the Commonwealth Pacific Cable (COMPAC) led to Canada, then via the Canadian microwave network and the Canadian Trans-Atlantic Cable (CANTAT) to Britain. SEACOM was a joint venture of Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand, Canada and the United Kingdom who shared the costs, engineering and manufacture. At its deepest point, the cable was 24,000 feet (7.3km) below sea level. It was due to be replaced in the 1990s by a new Australia - Indonesia - Singapore (AIS) Cable.

Designed by Mr. Ng Peng Nam, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

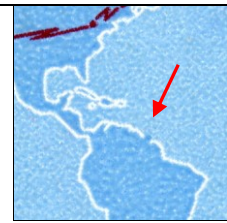
The two 72mm x 26mm stamps (30c., 75c.) shared a common design showing maps of the route of the SEACOM cable itself and of the world-wide network of which it formed a part.

They were printed in sheets of 50 (5 x 10) by the Japanese Government Printing Bureau using photogravure. Sheet markings were not recorded. The low fluorescence white paper did not contain any watermark. The comb perforations measured 13.4, with single extension hole in left and right margins. The top margins were imperforate and the bottom margins perforated through.

Varieties:

A variety recorded was:

Value	No.	Position	Variety
75c.	v1	?	Break in the east coastline of Brazil on the 75c. (<i>illustration enlarged 3 x normal</i>).



First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., shows a telephone cable encircling the globe and a handset. This was the first issue for which the "KELUARAN HARI PERTAMA" (KHP) first day postmarks (see Chapter 3, Section 12 in Volume 1) were used at 54 West Malaysia offices, but many smaller offices did not initially receive marks. This was the first issue not to have been released in Singapore, as the agreement on interavailability of Singapore and Malaysian stamps ceased in February 1967.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 15 July 1967 and was invalidated on 1 April 1973.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
67.2.1	42	41	30c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.2.2	43	42	75c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.2.3	-	MFDC-29	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31 August 1967.

10th Anniversary of Independence.



The tenth anniversary of the independence of the Federation of Malaya from the United Kingdom was marked by this issue by an unnamed local designer comprising two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The two 45mm x 28mm values (15c., 50c.) showed the Hibiscus, the Royal Flower of Malaya, and first four Kings (Abdul Rahman, Hisamuddin, Syed Putra and Ismail), of whom Hisamuddin died before his installation and thus had hitherto never appeared on a stamp in this capacity.

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using photogravure. The 15c. was printed using four colours (yellow, red, dark green, black), whilst the 50c. was reported to have used five, but colour dabs showed only blue, red, dark green and black. Only pane 1A was recorded for both values. Sheet markings included boxed rectangular colour dabs in the right margin overlapping two rows and alignment crosses in the left margin. The white fluorescent paper normally had watermark Multiple PTM upright. The 15c exists with inverted watermark. The comb perforations measured 14.4 x 14.3 ¹⁹. The bottom margin was perforated through and the right imperforate with single extension hole on both values. The left margin of 15c. was perforated through. The situation in the other margins was not recorded.

Varieties:

A variety recorded is:

Value	No.	Position	Variety
15c.	v1	-	Black printing displaced to the right so that "15c" overlaps the flower. ²⁰

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., shows the Malaysian flag and Parliament building.

KHP first day postmarks were used. This was the first issue for which this postmark was used at some East Malaysia offices.

This issue (and probably others) exists mounted in plastic on a Crown Agents press release.

Withdrawal:

The issue was scheduled for withdrawal on 1 February 1968, but sale was extended to 29 February 1968, by which time 9,749,527 15c. and 813,330 50c. stamps had been sold, of which 22,400 15c. and 22,386 50c. had been sold by the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau, and was invalidated on 1 November 1975.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
67.3.1	44	43	15c. Watermark U.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.3.2a	44w	43a	- Watermark I.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.3.2	45	44	50c. Watermark U.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.3.3	-	MFDC-30	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 September 1967.

Centenary of Sarawak Council.



The Centenary of the Council Negri, the Sarawak state legislature, occurred on the date of issue. The Council Negri first met on 8 September 1867 under the Tuan Muda (later Rajah Sir Charles Brooke). By 1967, it comprised the Speaker, State Secretary, State Attorney-General, State Financial Secretary, 36 elected members and three nominated members.

Designed by Mr. Ng Peng Nam, the issue comprised a single counter sheet.

Counter sheet:

The two 35mm x 25mm stamps (15c., 50c.) showed the Council's ceremonial mace and the state crest of Sarawak.

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/7/05414/1 ordered the printing without inspection of 94,600 sheets of 15c. and 13,850 sheets of 50c., in parcels of 500 sheets with 1200 specimens. Allocation was GPO (469 + 6), CA (1), CB (1), BM (1), MH (1), H (1), HM, with the balance going to Crown Agents Department H2 for Bureau publicity.

Black and white photographic essays were rejected by the Crown Agents Inspector of Stamps on 13 March 1967 for reasons which are not readily apparent. Harrison & Sons colour essays on PTM watermarked paper were approved on 8 May 1967, the 50c. being "subject to our letter of 9 May 1967" (content not known).

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using four-colour (yellow-green, black, yellow, rose-red) photogravure with two panes (1A and 1B) of each value. In accordance with the original order, deliveries were distributed as follows (sheets):

	Malaya	Sabah	Sarawak	Bureau
15c.	85,000	2000	7000	600
50c.	12,000	500	750	600
Supplied	28 and 30 June 1967	30 June 1967	29 and 30 June 1967	

Sheet markings included four colour squares in a green rectangle above R1/9 and pane number (x4) below R10/9. The fluorescent white paper had watermark Multiple PTM upright. The 50c. existed with inverted watermark. The comb perforations measured 14.4 x 14.6. The stamps were perforated from left to right, with a single extension hole in the top and bottom margins, the left margin imperforate and the right margin perforated through.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., shows a blue disc with 1867-1967 superimposed on it. An example exists with additional blue printing on the inside, presumably reuse of a piece of paper used for press trials.

KHP first day postmarks were used.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 9 March 1968 and was invalidated on 1 November 1975.

Remaindered covers are known handstamped "URUSAN POS" and used in 1969 for official mail from Tapah and Tronoh (both Perak).

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
67.4.1	46	45	15c. Watermark U.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.4.2	47	46	50c. Watermark U.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.4.3	47w	-	- Watermark I.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.4.4	-	MFDC-31	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.4.5	-	-	- Cover handstamped for official use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 December 1967.

Stamp Centenary.



This issue marked the centenary of the first issue of stamps intended only for use in Malaya, namely the Straits Settlements stamps of 1867. Prior to this date, stamps of the East India Company had been used. These novel stamps were the first trapezoidal stamps in the world. The next was the 1970 Earth Station issue and no others had been issued world-wide up to 1988!

Designed by Mr. Ng Peng Nam, this issue comprised three counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The three trapezoidal 35mm-42mm x 30mm stamps were printed in tête-bêche (horizontal only) pairs in rows across the sheet and showed definitive stamps of 1867 and 1967. The 1967 definitives were represented by the 1965 bird definitive issue stamp corresponding to the value of the stamp concerned (25c., 30c., 50c.), whilst the 1867 stamps were the Straits Settlements 8c., 24c and 32c respectively. They were printed in sheets of 50 (5 x 10) by the Japanese Government Printing Bureau using photogravure. Sheet markings were not recorded. The low fluorescence paper was without watermark. The pins in this unusual comb perforator, which had alternate "teeth" sloped to left and right, measured 11.5 x 11.4. The top margin was perforated through, but the others were not.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., featured a 12c. Straits Settlements and the complete set of the 1965 high values.

KHP first day postmarks were used.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 3 March 1968, after 750,721 25c., 1,046,317 30c. and 1,128,713 50c. stamps had been sold, of which 32,150 25c. and 30c., and 32,165 50c. had been sold by the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau, and was invalidated on 1 November 1975.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
67.5.1	48	47	25c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.5.1a	48a	-	- Tête-bêche (horizontal pair)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.5.2	49	48	30c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.5.2a	49a	-	- Tête-bêche (horizontal pair)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.5.3	50	49	50c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.5.3a	50a	-	- Tête-bêche (horizontal pair)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67.5.4	-	MFDC-32	First day cover (1-3).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 April 1968.

Negri Sembilan - Installation of Yang di-Pertuan Besar.



Tuanku Ja'afar was installed as Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan on 8 April 1968.

Designed by Zakariah Noor, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The two 36mm x 26mm stamps (15c., 50c.) both showed the coat of arms of Negri Sembilan and a full-face portrait of Tuanku Ja'afar against blue and yellow backgrounds respectively. They were printed in sheets of 50 (5 x 10) by the Japanese Government Printing Bureau using photogravure. Sheet markings were not recorded. The fluorescent white paper had no watermark or after-glow. The comb perforations measured 13.4.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., featured the flag of Negri Sembilan and the Royal Palace. KHP first day postmarks were used.

The issue was on sale at all post offices in Malaysia only on the day of issue, after which it was available from all post offices in Negri Sembilan, plus philatelic bureaux in Kuala Lumpur, Johore Bahru, Penang, Kota Kinabalu, and Kuching.

Withdrawal:

It was withdrawn on 6 July 1968 and was invalidated on 1 November 1975.

Remaindered first day covers are known handstamped "URUSAN POS" and used in 1969 for official mail from Dagan Datoh (Perak) and Kuala Trengganu.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
68.1.1	88	89	15c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68.1.2	89	90	50c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68.1.3	-	MFDC-NS9	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68.1.4	-	-	- Cover handstamped for official use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 June 1968.

Opening of Sik Post Office



The opening of the new Sik Post Office in Kedah was marked by the application of this cachet to mail posted on the opening day. If covers were produced, this was not recorded.

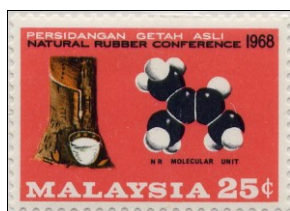
5 August 1968.

Opening of Bukit Mertajam Post Office

The opening of the new Bukit Mertajam Post Office in Penang was marked by the application of the office's KHP handstamp to mail posted on the opening day. If covers were produced, this was not recorded.

29 August 1968.

Natural Rubber Conference



This conference was held in Kuala Lumpur from 28 August to 5 September, sponsored by the Malayan Rubber Fund Board (which took a 1c. levy on each pound of rubber exported from West Malaysia to fund rubber research and advice

establishments in nine countries) and was organised by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia. Some 400 participants represented some 24 countries.

Designed by Hoh Lian Yong, this issue comprised three counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The three 38mm x 26mm stamps shared a common design element, namely a tapped rubber tree and a collecting cup. Each value had an additional element, namely:

25c.: A molecular model of a chain element, which forms one ten-thousandth of a rubber molecule;

30c.: A one-ton pallet-crate of Standard Malaysia Rubber (SMR) and a single bale of "Heveacrub" block rubber for export;

50c.: A four-wheeled Vickers VC10 airliner undercarriage unit.

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/8/04362/1 ordered the printing of the quantities shown in the table below, with 1200 specimens. The specimens were allocated to GPO (469 + 6), CA (1), CB (1), BM (1), BW (1), HM (1), with the balance going to Crown Agents Department H2 for Bureau publicity.²¹

Black and white photographic essays were approved by the Crown Agents Inspector of Stamps on 14 March 1968 with a note to ensure that the initials SMR appear very clearly on the case and bale of the 30c. ("This point is very important."). Bradbury Wilkinson colour proofs were rejected on 16 May 1968. These had white shading around the tree stumps and other objects (except the molecule on the 25c.). These were removed and SMR on the 30c. was further enlarged, then the designs were approved on 17 June 1968 subject to lightening of the background colours of the 30c. and 50c. The 30c. and 50c. were "sighted" by the inspector to confirm the colour lightening on 8 July 1968.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Bradbury, Wilkinson using four-colour off-set lithography. They were shipped on 31 July 1968 as follows (sheets):

	Malaya		Sabah	Sarawak	Bureau
	Ordered	Shipped	Ordered and shipped	Ordered and shipped	
25c.	7000	6796	700	700	600
30c.	9000	8695	700	700	600
50c.	12,000	11,596	500	500	600

There were two panes of each value, numbered 1 and 1a. The printer's imprint appeared in the centre of the bottom margin. The low fluorescence paper had watermark Multiple PTM upright. The comb perforations measured 11.9 x 12.3. Left (30c.) and bottom (25c.) margins were imperforate. The right-hand margins were perforated through. The others were not recorded.

Varieties:

Varieties recorded were:

Value	No.	Position	Variety
25c.	v1	1a R10/8	Red dot in the c of "25c".
30c.	v1	1a R4/2	Black dot flaw on the top right-hand side of the crate.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10s., featured a worker with a rubber bale.

KHP first day postmarks were used.

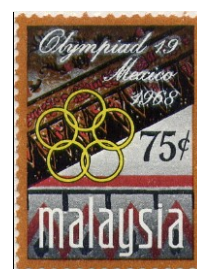
Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 28 November 1968 and was invalidated on 1 November 1975.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
68.2.1	51	50	25c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68.2.2	52	51	30c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68.2.3	53	52	50c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68.2.4	-	MFDC-33	First day cover (1-3).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12 October 1968.

19th Olympic Games.



Originating in 776BC and originally abolished in AD393, the Olympic Games were revived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1892, based on a British concept, and first held at Athens in 1896. The Games were intended to be a place of peace where all nations could participate, each four years, without political considerations, on an equal footing. The Federation of Malaya Olympic Council was set up in 1954 and the first Malayan team took part at Melbourne in 1956. The Games of the 19th Olympiad were mainly held in Mexico City, except where events required specialist venues, from 12 to 27 October 1968.

Designed by A. F. Anthony, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The two 25mm x 35mm stamps combined the Olympic rings (arranged incorrectly) with elements of Mexican culture:

30c.: Sombrero, hibiscus and shawl with the Olympic rings in normal chain arrangement.

75c.: Malaysian batik cloth and a Mexican shawl with the Olympic rings arranged as a flower (representing a Hibiscus) (a similar design to that used as the emblem of the South East Asian Games).

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/8/23477/1 ordered the printing of the quantities shown in the table below, with 1200 specimens. Specimens were allocated to GPO (469 + 6), CA (1), CB (1), BM (1), MH (1), BW (1), HM, with the balance going to H2 for Bureau publicity. Black and white "bromide" photographic essays of both values were submitted to the Crown Agents Inspector of Stamps on 3 July 1968 with two options of the upper text (italic or script) in each case. The 75c. script version was approved, and the 30c. italic version was approved subject to "Malaysia" being reduced in size to match the 75c. Bradbury Wilkinson colour essays of both values (two very similar versions in the case of the 30c. with different black background pattern) were submitted on 15 August 1968 but only a version of the 30c. without the black pattern was approved. The 75c. was resubmitted on 26 August with the outer frame changed from grey to brown and approved.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Bradbury Wilkinson using off-set lithography. They were supplied in parcels of 500 sheets on 30 September 1968 as follows (sheets):

	Malaya		Sabah	Sarawak	Bureau
	Ordered	Supplied	Ordered and supplied	Ordered and supplied	
30c.	6000	6000	1000	1000	600
75c.	7000	6251	600	600	600

The 30c. was printed with 6 colours (yellow, black, light brown, dark brown, magenta and red). Sheet markings include pane numbers 1a (x6) below R10/8-10. This implies a multi-pane printing and the existence of a pane 1, although this has never been reported.

The 75c. was printed in four colours (brown, black, red, yellow). Sheet markings include plate number 1(x4) below R10/9-10, which may imply use of a single pane plate.

The white low-fluorescence paper had watermark Multiple PTM upright. The comb perforations measured 12.1 x 11.8.

Varieties:

Reported varieties include:

Value	No.	Position	Variety
30c.	v1	?	White dot over the left leg of the "M" in "Mexico". Said to be constant.
	v2	R9/3	White dot above "ay" of "Malaysia". ²²

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold for 10s., shows the Olympic rings arranged in the flower pattern. KHP first day postmarks were used.

Withdrawal:

The issue was due to be withdrawn on 11 January 1969, but extended to 30 April 1969, after 822,189 30c. and 720,278 75c. stamps had been sold in total, and was invalidated on 1 November 1975.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
68.3.1	54	53	30c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68.3.2	55	54	75c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68.3.3	-	MFDC-34	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 February 1969.

Solidarity Week.



This issue marks the 66th birthday of the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, and Solidarity Week which was intended to counter Communist infiltration by emphasising the need for solidarity for the common good, for progress, for unity and for the preservation of essential values in society.

By an unrecorded designer, this issue comprised three counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

The three stamps (15c. and 20c. 26mm x 36mm and 50c. 36mm x 26mm) showed portraits of the Prime Minister against a background of Pandanus-pattern straw mat weaving symbolising the many strands of the Malaysian nation and culture.

They were printed in sheets of 50 (10 x 5 for 15c and 20c., and 5 x 10 for 50c.) by the Japanese Government Printing Bureau using photogravure. Sheet markings were not recorded. The fluorescent white paper did not contain any watermark. The comb perforations measured 13.4. The left margin of the 15c. and 20c. were perforated through. The 20c. bottom margin had a single extension hole, which implied that the top margin had a single extension hole also. The other margins were not recorded.

First day facilities:

The first day cover, of which 67,378 were sold at 10c., featured a line of people holding hands.

KHP first day postmarks were used.

Withdrawal:

The issue was withdrawn on 7 September 1969, after 11,263,350 15c., 1,088,400 20c. and 1,508,400 50c. stamps had been sold, and was invalidated on 1 November 1975.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
69.1.1	56	55	15c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
69.1.2	57	56	20c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
69.1.3	58	57	50c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
69.1.4	-	MFDC-35	First day cover (1-3).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 December 1969.

National Rice Year.



Malaysia announced the 1969-1970 National Rice Year Campaign to draw public attention to the world food supply situation and its implications for Malaysia (rice formed in 1960 40% of total food consumption by Malaysians), to drum up support for increased rice cultivation, to ensure conservation of rice and avoidance of wastage during processing, to seek self-sufficiency in rice and to boost rice to becoming one of the three top economically viable industries in Malaysia. West Malaysia consumed 911,123 tons of rice in 1968, of which 672,680 tons were home-produced.

Designed by Mohammed Hoessein bin Enas, this issue comprised two counter sheets.

Counter sheets:

These two 33mm x 42mm stamps showed a smiling peasant girl holding two sheaves of rice. The 15c. had a silver border, whilst the 75c. had a gold border.

Crown Agents Requisition G&P/Malaya/9/14526/1 ordered the printing of the quantities of sheets shown below, without mention of specimens.

	Malaya	Sabah	Sarawak	Bureau
15c.	90,000	8000	8000	400
75c.	5000	400	400	400

Harrison & Sons colour 15c. essays in both colours were submitted to A. F. Oliver, the Crown Agents Inspector, but rejected on 29 July 1969. Revised essays, both this time showing 75c. face value, with more balanced border widths and lighter colours were approved by him on 26 August.

They were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) by Harrison & Sons using five-colour photogravure (yellow, red, cyan and black, plus silver or gold) from pane 1A or 1B. Ordered quantities were supplied in parcels of 500 sheets on 30 September 1969.

The border colours extend 2.5mm into the adjacent sheet margins, including, at the bottom, "malaysia 15c" and similarly parts of the bottom of the stamp design appear in the top margin. Sheet markings include pane numbers (x5), five boxed square colour dabs above R1/9. The fluorescent white paper had watermark Multiple PTM upright. This was the last issue to use this watermark. It was not until 1979 that watermarks again appeared on a Malaysian stamp. The comb perforations measured 13.9. The top and bottom margins had a single extension hole. The right margin was imperforate. The left margin was perforated through.

Varieties:

There was a certain amount of background colour variation within the sheet, most noticeable at the top left, particularly in the case of the 15c. Some sheets displayed a black outline to one or more sides of the vignette due to colour misplacement. 15c. colour shifts also give a red "burn" to the right of the hat.

Varieties reported included:²³

Value	No.	Position	Variety
Both	v1	R3/7	Red dot on hat brim below bottom of kerchief at left.
	v2	R4/3	Small pale green break in hat rim over left eye.
	v3	R5/3	Green flaw on kerchief at left at eye level.
	v4	R6/2	Small black oval at top where sheaves overlap.
	v5	R8/3	Tiny dot on frame below "al" of "Malaysia".
	v6	R10/4	Lozenge-shaped bright red flaw on wrist below left sheaf and above 6 of 1969.
15c.	v7	?	At least two rows were known with the tail of the "y" of "Malaysia" incomplete.
75c.	v7	R1/6	Thick bottom of last "s" in "Hoessein".
	v8	R3/7	No dot on "i" in "Malaysia".

First day facilities:

The first day cover, sold at 10c., featured a heap of rice grains. KHP first day postmarks were used.

Withdrawal:

The issue was scheduled for withdrawal on 7 March 1970 but sale was extended "until stocks are exhausted", which was eventually set at 31 May 1970, by which date 10,616,142 15c. and 608,940 75c. stamps had been sold, and the issue was invalidated on 1 November 1975.

No.	S.G.	I.S.C.		Mint	Used
69.2.1	59	58	15c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
69.2.2	60	59	75c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
69.2.3	-	MFDC-36	First day cover (1-2).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NOTES

- 1 SSC Newsletter June 2013.
- 2 SSC Newsletter June 2013.
- 3 Used example reported by Mr. P. Treadwell.
- 4 Originally listed as S.G.6 of Malaysia, but quickly renumbered into the Perak series.
- 5 Reported by Mr. B. H. Swallow in TMP 8/67.
- 6 Reported in PSM 2/6/3.
- 7 Reported in MSG Newsletter 6, February 1972.
- 8 Illustrated in Singapore Stamp Club newsletter January 2000.
- 9 Collection of Mr. G. P. T. Peters.
- 10 Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj. It was later also dedicated to the victims of the two World Wars.
- 11 At top left, a short line of perforations extends to the overall width of the stamps in the sheet.
- 12 At bottom right, a short line of perforations extends to the overall width of the stamps in the sheet.
- 13 Offered in S.G. Auction November 2008.

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- ¹⁴ Up to four combinations of stamps are possible (1+2, 1+2a, 1a+2, 1a+2a).
¹⁵ Reported in TMP 9/29.
- ¹⁶ Latest first day cover seen by the author used in Singapore was 8 February 1966 National Monument,
¹⁷ On a private cover, so this may not have been through the normal route.
¹⁸ Reported in PSM 9/3/11.
- ¹⁹ Several used examples have been seen perf. 14.6 x 14.3. This is not listed separately as it assumed to result from
minor irregularity in the perforator.
- ²⁰ Reported used at Alor Star by Mr. C. Nagarajah in PSM 6/2/8.
- ²¹ The order is annotated "450 in advance to Worthing". The significance of this is not understood.
- ²² The collection of the late Mr. P. Setchell.
- ²³ Mostly reported by PSM 2/6/4.