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MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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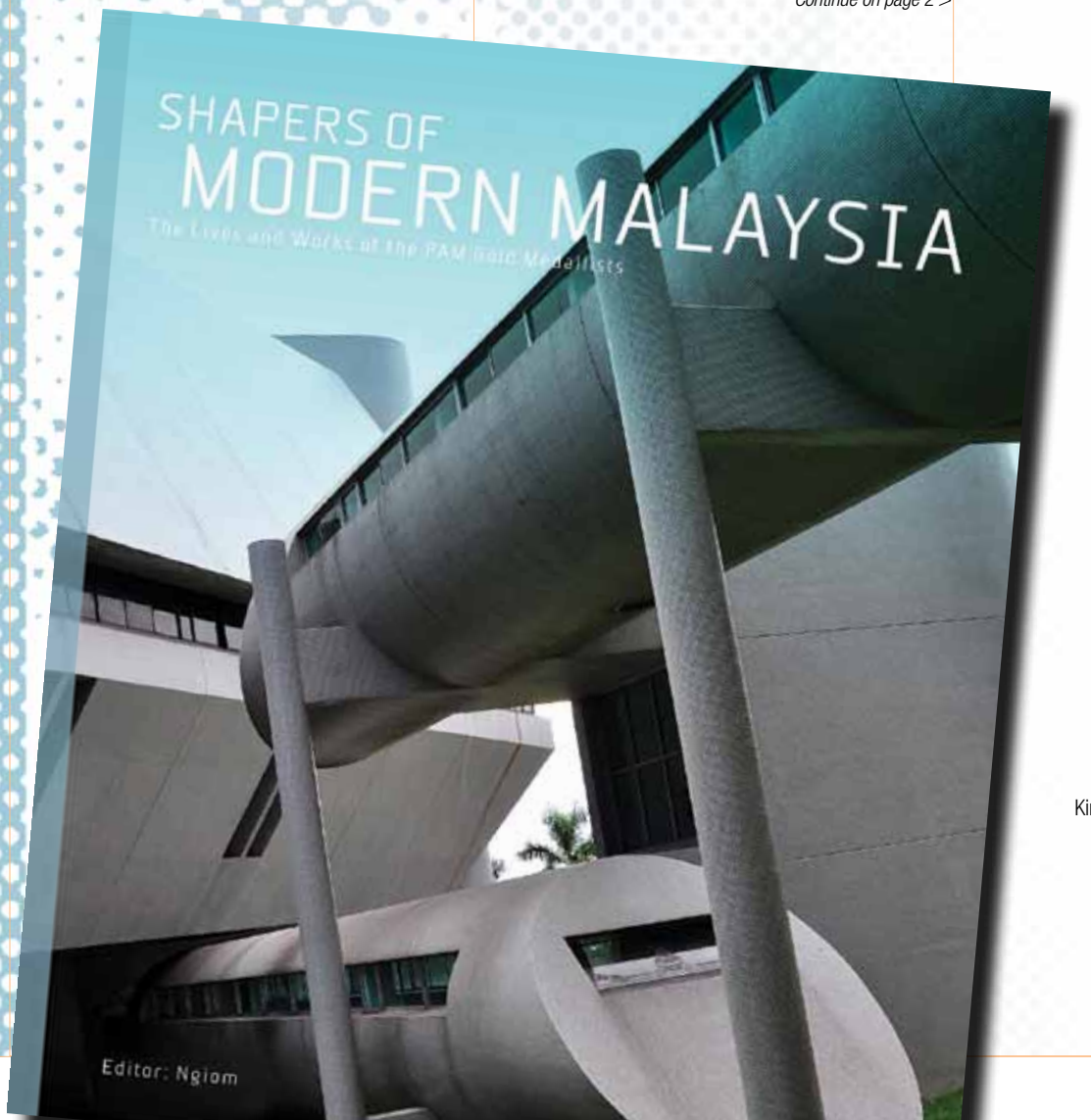
SHAPERS OF MODERN MALAYSIA

The PAM Gold Medallists were collectively the most important pioneers of Malaysian architecture. They were among the first Malaysian architects and were indeed giants of their time, especially in the years following the country's independence in 1957. The record of their lives and works is equally the record of the manner in which modern Malaysia was shaped. As well as a book about personalities and events, this book is also historical. It is a useful window into the persona of early Malaysia, and the book encapsulates the best of the kind of Malaysians that laid the foundation for the nation, shaping it into what it has become today.

Continue on page 2 >



EVENTS

16 February 2011
Green Building Index (GBI) Facilitator Basic and Advance Course Examination
Venue Taylors University Lake Side Campus, Petaling Jaya

18 February 2011
Architect Centre: IBS Training Course
IBS 02: IBS Scoring (CIDB Module)
Venue CIDB IBS Centre, Kuala Lumpur

19 February 2011
PAM CPD SEMINAR
Pitfalls of Practice
Venue PAM Centre, Kuala Lumpur

23 February 2011
PAM Gold Medallists Design Lecture
By YBhg Dato' Ar. Dr. Baharuddin Abu Kassim
Venue PAM Centre, Kuala Lumpur

24 February 2011
PAM Membership Golf
Venue Kuala Lumpur

25 February 2011
PAM Members' Night
Venue Kuala Lumpur

26 February 2011
PAM CPD SEMINAR
Designing for Earthquake
Venue PAM Centre, Kuala Lumpur

Kindly note that the scheduled events above are subject to change. Please call PAM at 03-26934182 for confirmation.

PAM Gold Medallists and the Shaping of Modern Malaysia

By Ngiom

The PAM Gold medal is the highest award that could be accorded to an architect in Malaysia by his own peers and only five PAM Gold Medals have been awarded so far. The award was first instituted in 1988 under the watch of David Teh, then the PAM President, following a tradition that was set by the Royal Institute of Architects (RIB A) to recognise major contributions of renowned architects towards the advancement of architecture. At the time when David Teh mooted the idea of a Gold Medal Award from PAM, there was a prevalent sentiment within the architectural fraternity to recognise the contribution of a particular person: Kington Loo, who together with several of his contemporaries pioneered and made Malaysian architecture into a potent voice that was to be looked at with envy by architectural bodies from around the world, although architects numbered hardly a thousand in Malaysia then. The award was a reciprocal act of appreciation towards a colleague who had spent countless hours for the advancement and defence of the profession. Although Loo was a very public figure in Malaysia in the public eye, the bulk of his contribution was actually unsung, unheralded and not generally known. But those who had worked with him on institutional matters felt a great debt to this man who had given so much and with immense courage and eloquence. Together with Loo was his friend, colleague and contemporary, Hisham Albakri, who at the time epitomised the Malay aristocrat, was also a major player who acted with considerable magnanimity for the advancement of the profession. Both of whom were PAM first presidents as well as the first recipients of the Gold Medal. The other accolades accorded to them are found in the relevant segments in this book.

The third recipient of the PAM Gold Medal, Lim Chong Keat, was equally active in the public domain, a figure known for his force of criticism and sharp intellect. As part of the country's first truly innovative post-colonial architectural practice, Malayan Architects Co-partnership (MAC), he personified an era of heroicism in the conviction of architectural design, while at the same time having a presence in various policy making bodies, not unlike the preoccupation of Loo and Hisham. Lim however made his institutional mark in Singapore rather than in Malaysia, being for a brief period, President of the Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA), and sat in various policy-making bodies there. With regard to the area of design conviction, Hijjas Kasturi, the fourth recipient of the Gold Medal, was seen as one who would be rather focused on the making of architecture and less on institutional matters, which explains his prolific production of architecture. Hijjas could be considered as belonging to the beginning of a second-generation of architects, when the architectural field was beginning to become competitive. Hijjas' icons, especially his iconic towers, can be found all over the country and he was probably the first Malaysian architect to apprehend modernism in a markedly personal way and turn it into his own image. Many of Hijjas' buildings are symbolic, making singular statements, and they are sculptural and formal – as a result they become landmarks all over the country. Together with Loo, Hisham and Lim, Baharuddin Kassim belongs to the first generation of Malaysian architects, who gained prominence for his work on the National Mosque, where Hisham was also in the team, under the office of the Public Works Department (PWD) in Kuala Lumpur, which was headed by Howard Ashley. The building had become arguable one of the most elegant mosque anywhere in the world. The significance of this building is ironically underrated despite its iconic stature, having appeared even in postage stamps – it is a cultural loss that the innovation found in this mosque is not iterated elsewhere in the country.

All the recipients of the Gold Medal belonged to an era in Malaysian architecture which was dominated by the Modern Movement in architecture. There was clarity about the rightness of architecture then, and that architecture was an embodiment of a universal truth. There was only one way of doing architecture, one that could be traced to the Modern Masters. Indeed it is noted that they regularly referenced to the same names, that of Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier and particularly, that of Frank Lloyd Wright, attesting to the genesis of all of their works. Other influences were noted in their works, particularly that of Eero Saarinan and Felix Candela, as evident in the Subang International Airport and the Seremban Mosque. They were all people of vision and of heroicism, and single-mindedness. Being pioneers in the field, and being the first ones in the frame when the country was emerging from being a colonial outpost towards massive development, all the recipients found themselves managing large architectural offices. It was grand narrative all the way from the style of their works to the way they conducted themselves and their practices. They were forging not only an emerging nation, but also remaking a profession that was inherited from expatriate architects.

Context of Early Practice

It is noteworthy that all of the early PAM Gold Medallists belong to the first generation of Malaysian architects and were the pioneers of local Malaysian architecture, who were also the essential shapers of what the architectural profession has become. In a culture that places little value in our historical past, as shown by the demolishment of many invaluable historical buildings and poor archival of historical document, it is intended that this book will be among the efforts that would contribute to the preservation of memories.

Already, there is little left to remember in the days of the FMSA (formed in 1949), the forerunner of PAM. The institution of architects has been around since the 1923 as a branch of the Singapore Society of Architects and it is worth noting that the colonial progenies had been around longer than PAM. Indeed the British colonial architects had been prolific since the nineteenth century. And what do we know about the early architects who had left their indelible mark on the landscape of Kuala Lumpur? For example, even before FMSA, there was A. C. Norman whose buildings are still landmarks around the heart of Kuala Lumpur: The Selangor Club (1890), The Church of Saint Mary (1894), The (Old) General Post Office (1896), The (Old) City Hall (1896), The (Old) Public Works Department (1896) and The Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad (1897), the (Old) Information Department (1909) and the (Old) High Court. All of these buildings now frame the Merdeka Square. Norman was also responsible for the early Victoria Institution (1893) and its later replacement in 1929, indicating that Norman was the country's foremost architect for many years, and we know nothing about the man other than the buildings he left behind.

There is also the unmistakable talent of A. B. Hubbock who was responsible for the Masjid Jamek (1909), The Kuala Lumpur Railway Station (1911) and the Malayan Railway Administration Headquarters (1917). Without written narrative, but by the appearance of his works, we could only guess that he was influenced by colonial Indian architecture and was undoubtedly familiar with Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice', and that he

produced a collection of works in his own unique artistic style. In the context of the colonial setting, and in the period just before the advent of the modern movement in architecture, Hubbock's artistry was an apex reflection of period architecture. Had the Gold Medal been introduced much earlier, Norman and Hubbock would have been contenders for their scale of intervention on the Kuala Lumpur landscape and for giving Kuala Lumpur its early character.

To realise how few in numbers Malaysian architects were during the time when the Gold Medallists were active, despite their conquest of the built environment, it is worth looking at their physical and mental proximity. Kington Loo and Hisham Albakri were undoubtedly connected through a common mission through the work of the institute of architects, regularising and growing the institute and crossing one another socially, when Kuala Lumpur was still just a town. They were among the first Malaysian architects and carried with them the weight of responsibility expected of pioneers of an already established profession. Baharuddin Abu Kassim went to the same school as Hisham, both studied in Britain and started work in Malaysia at the Public Works Department, and they worked together on the National Mosque. Baharuddin was to join Lim Chong Keat, firstly at the Malayan Architects Co-partnership (MAC), and then as partners at Team 3. Through shared architectural beliefs, Hijjas Kasturi was to befriend the former partners of MAC, including Chen Voon Fee and William Lim. Hijjas and Chong Keat continue to express their beliefs in architectural a priory, which is a nonnegotiable reversion to architectural fundamentals, opposing today's media-based architecture.

The world in which the Gold Medallists develop their skills is considerably different to today's one. During the period of their training in the 1950s and 1960s, architecture was a grand narrative with singular truths, based on the works of the early Modern masters. Architectural truths seemed obvious at the time. For example, the works of Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe and Frank Lloyd Wright seemed so right, so enlightening and so obviously fundamental – what better alternatives were there in architecture? Indeed, many of today's masters, like Toyo Ito from Japan admit that they still find themselves falling back to the early Modern masters – such were the power of the early Modern works. In Malaysia today, at the end of the first decade of the new millennium, after a several decades interlude, flirting with vernacularism and pseudo-postmodernism, many in the architectural community now find themselves doing works that are aesthetically affiliated to the modern masters, particularly that of Mies, which has again become the new international style. Again, it is the way to build cheaply, with good floor coverage, and still look 'trendy' - all that were considered abhorrent in the 1970s. The danger is compounded by an already mediatised world with a very shortened process of architectural design due to the aid of digital machines. While manual rendering and physical models were the process of design and communication until the 1990s; those were now replaced by computer rendering and even animation, often showing buildings that were reminiscent of the once derided international style.

Elsewhere, digital machines and new materials have enabled the emergence of the architecture of the spectacle – new attention grabbing architecture that has much to do with form rather than intellectual substance. At some point in the future, questions will be asked again whether the new architecture of the spectacle hold any meaning at all, and would there again be an adverse reaction to digitised architecture. The area of distance that is likely to be compounded between today's digitised architecture and the better works of the 1960s is in areas of craft, structure and design process. The best works of architecture are mentally inducted, not dependent on the available tools of design, whether in the form of drawings and physical modelling as in the past, or skill in the use of the computer as is often the case today.

Mental structures are culturally induced, which today is endangered by an over-reliance on digital machines, where the machines unwittingly work themselves into human culture. However, if the machines are merely tools to articulate mental structures, then they are no more than useful tools. The masterly works of the Gold Medallists exemplify the best in culturally induced mental concerns. Take for example, the unmentioned cultural concerns for finding the appropriate roof expression for an equatorial climatic condition where there is plenty of rainfall and unforgiving solar radiation. The umbrella roof structure of the National Mosque is a uniquely tropical expression that was surely a fulfilment of an extensive formal investigation. The applied care and attention was revealed by the eventual conviction and confidence in which the roof was executed, in tandem with a very elegant minaret and confidently open prayer hall. The 'segmented conoidal hyperbolic umbrella roof' structure of the Seremban Mosque is yet another near perfect execution of a stylised tropical expression in architecture. This was yet again iterated in the Subang International Airport with its multiple conjoined raised concrete umbrellas that is relevant in the tropical context.

All of these crafted structures were done in the mental context of an architectural community that had admired the works of Felix Candela and Eero Saarinan, tracing back to the rationality of Corbusier and Mies. The architecture of these works were not dictated by tools but by mental structures built out of intellectual conviction. This in summary pervades the best works that had come out of the Gold Medallists, when architecture was not a convenience but a conviction, when it was considered as a carrier of fundamental truths and not the result of mere vocation. This is the contribution of the early generation of the Gold Medallists to the Malaysian public and the architectural community – that architecture carries particular worldviews, where during a period of Malaysian history, there was a promise of force and conviction about the Malaysian intellectual mindset, which could now be subverted by external import and relativism.

The selected works and lives of the early Gold Medallists challenges the architectural community at the end of the first decade of the new millennium to review architecture from the fish bowl towards a world that spoke of fundamentals, in a less complicated and mechanised environment: Whether architecture can be a conviction again and less of mere vocation. This also requires that the external community appreciate architects to be more than just an inconvenient barrier to having things built. Rigorously trained and being natural visionaries, architects are ideal partners to energise and shape the environment in the best possible ways. The lives andworks of the Gold Medallists are demonstrative of the potential of what the built environment can become.

SHAPERS OF MODERN MALAYSIA
The Lives and Works of the PAM Gold Medallists
(Edited by Ngiom, with essays by Ngiom, Jasmeet Singh Sidhu, and Ahmad Najib Ariffin) is available at PAM and major bookshops, or by order from Pusat Binaan. ***T*** *03-2693 2843* ***F*** *03-2693 2849* ***E*** *p.binaan@streamyx.com*

Technical Specification on Fire Resistant Doors by JPBM

Arahan Keselamatan Kebakaran JPBM Bilangan 2 Tahun 2010 Ketetapan Teknikal Bagi Keperluan Ujian Pintu Rintangan Api

1. LATAR BELAKANG

1.1 Pelbagai isu berhubung kegagalan Pintu Rintangan Api telah dibangkitkan dalam Majlis Perundingan Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat, Malaysia (JBPM) bersama Badan Professional yang telah diadakan pada 27 Julai 2010.

1.2 Kegagalan pintu rintangan api ini dikenalpasti melalui dua sumber utama:

1.2.1 Kegagalan "fire resistant test" bagi rintangan api dan open market sampling yang dijalankan oleh pihak SIRIM QAS International.

1.2.2 Kegagalan fungsi dan kerosakan ironmongery hasil penilaian Badan Professional dan JBPM semasa pelaksanaan pemeriksaan Menghapuskan Bahaya Kebakaran.

1.3 JBPM memandang serius berhubung isu-isu ini, kerana pintu rintangan api adalah satu sistem pepasangan keselamatan kebakaran (pasif) yang penting yang perlu berfungsi secara sempurna dan berkesan bagi menjamin keselamatan penghuni bangunan semasa berlakunya kebakaran.

2. TUJUAN

Tujuan ketetapan teknikal ini adalah untuk:

2.1 Menyediakan terma rujukan yang dipersetujui pihak berkuasa dan Badan Professional (IFEM, ACEM, IEM, PAM & SIRIM)

2.2 Menyediakan ketetapan dan penjelasan lebih berkesan berhubung syarat-syarat kelulusan/ perakuan bahan dan sistem perlindungan kebakaran.

2.3 Menjelaskan pelaksanaan mana-mana peraturan baru.

3. KETETAPAN TEKNIKAL

Bagi memastikan pintu rintangan api (termasuk fire roller shutter) dapat berfungsi sebagai sistem pepasangan keselamatan kebakaran (pasif) yang berkesan, maka JBPM telah membuat beberapa ketetapan tambahan selain daripada ketetapan yang sedia berkuatkuasa.

Ketetapan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

3.1 Keperluan kelulusan ujian (fire resistance test) bagi pintu rintangan api dengan 25% 'safety factor' bagi mana-mana ujian dari SIRIM QAS INT.

Ketetapan ini adalah merangkumi semua permohonan baru yang diterima bermula pada tarikh seperti di para 4 dalam arahan ini dan JBPM hanya menggunakan laporan ujian SIRIM yang telah mengambil 25% safety factor tersebut. Keperluan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

JENIS PINTU	PERAKUAN JBPM (KEHENDAK MINIMA)					
	1 JAM		2 JAM		4 JAM	
	Integriti (minit)	Insulasi (minit)	Integriti (minit)	Insulasi (minit)	Integriti (minit)	Insulasi (minit)
BESI & KACA	75	37	150	75	300	150
KOMPOSIT & KAYU	75	75	150	75	300	150
FIRE ROLLER SHUTTER (UNINSULATED)	75	-	150	-	270	-

3.2 JBPM telah menetapkan bahawa laporan ujian bagi "Ironmongery" yang mematuhi Piawaian di peringkat antarabangsa serta mana-mana piawaian yang setaraf dan diikitiraf oleh JBPM boleh diterimapakai dalam laporan ujian bagi Pintu Rintangan Api dan disahkan oleh pihak SIRIM QAS Int. Berikut adalah senarai piawan antarabangsa untuk diterima pakai;

SENARAI PIAWAIAN ANTARABANGSA YANG DITERIMA PAKAI	
BS EN 1158:1997	Building hardware – Door coordinator devices – requirements and test methods.
BS EN 12209:2003	Hardware – locks and latches – mechanically operated locks, latches and locking plates – requirements and test methods.
BS EN 1125:1997	Building hardware – Panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar – requirements and test methods.
BS EN 179:1998	Building hardware – Emergency exit devices operated by a level handle or push pad – requirements and test methods.
BS EN 1154:1997	Building hardware – Controlled door closing devices – requirements and test methods.
BS EN 1935:2002	Building hardware – single-axis hinges – requirements and test methods.
MS 1601:Part 4:2009, MS1601: Part 6:2007, MS1601:Part 9:2007	Specification for fire resistant doorsets.
ANSI/BHMA A156	American National Standard for Auxiliary Locks & Associated Products, Bored & Preassembled Locks & Latches, Mortise Locks & Latches.
Serta mana-mana piawaian yang setaraf dan diikitiraf oleh JBPM	

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Executive Summary of the Minutes of the Third Meeting of PAM Council 2010 – 2011

26 November 2010_PAM Centre, Kuala Lumpur

Council approved the applications of 3 Fellow Memberships, 1 Corporate Membership, 4 Ordinary Memberships (above 65), 1 Retired Membership, 3 Graduate Memberships, 1 Associate Graduate Membership, 5 Academic Memberships, 141 Student Memberships and Reinstatement of 3 Corporate Memberships.

Urban Renewal for Rifle Range Penang Competition Ar Lawrence Lim reported that announcement of winners was held on 4 November 2010 at Padang Kota, and officiated by YB Mr. Wong on behalf of the Chief Minister of Penang. The competition was won by a Malaysian architect who competed against 10 countries. Ar. Boon Che Wee congratulated PAM Northern Chapter on the well-run competition.

Convention Ar Boon Che Wee reported that PAM Convention is now ready to be expanded into the Kuala Lumpur Architecture Festival.

Professional Practice Course The course will be as a replacement to the Part III Tutorial and the proposal, using the GBI Facilitator Course model with an examination at the end of the course, would be adopted. The proposal is being prepared by Ar Alvin Lim. Ar Boon Che Wee proposed that the course focuses on topics not covered by other events, such as professional ethics, professional code, CCC, OSC, HAD. Topic such as contract and fire safety usually would be covered by other events.

Venice Biennale Exhibition The Venice Biennale ended on 21 November 2010. A total of about 170,000 visitors visited the exhibition which is an increase of 30% more than the previous event, and over 45,000 people visited Malaysia pavilion. Council agreed to follow-up to exhibit REMIX during UIA Tokyo 2011 Congress.

PAM Centre Identity Design Competition Office Bearers has approved the proposal for PAM to collaborate with wREGA on PAM Centre Identity Design Competition. PEF has agreed to sponsor the prize money of RM2,000 to the winner of the Competition.

Awards Evening Office Bearers proposed to the Council to consider for PAM to host an Award Evening at a separate event from the PAM Annual Dinner, tentatively in May 2011.

Nominations for Honorary Member and President Award Ar Lee Chor Wah, as the convener of the Panel of Assessors reported that the Panel of Assessors has unanimously agreed on Council's nomination to endorse Honorary Membership and President's Award for 2010/2011. Council endorsed to confer the awards regardless of the future positions of the candidates at the time of the conferment.

> *Continue from page 4*

4. TARIKH BERKUATKUASA

4.1 Tarikh ketetapan teknikal bagi **Keperluan Kelulusan ujian (fire resistance test)** mula dikuatkuasa adalah seperti berikut:

4.1.1 Semua permohonan baru yang diterima oleh JBPM bermula dari **01 Julai 2011** hendaklah menggunakan laporan ujian SIRIM yang telah mengambilkira 25% safety factor tersebut.

4.1.2 Bagi semua permohonan pembaharuan sijil perakuan bahan yang diterima oleh JBPM mulai **01 Julai 2011**, akan dicatatkan pernyataan seperti berikut: ***"Sila kemukakan laporan penuh ujian berdasarkan MS 1073: Part 3: 1996 (including amendment 2003) yang terkini pada pembaharuan akan datang yang mengambilkira safety factor sebanyak 25% melebihi dari keperluan ketahanan api yang dipohon, sijil tidak akan diperbaharui tanpa dokumen tersebut"***.

4.2 Tarikh ketetapan teknikal bagi "Ironmeongery" yang mematuhi Piawaian di peringkat antarabangsa serta mana-mana piawaian yang setaraf dan diiktiraf oleh JBPM mula dikuatkuasa adalah bermula **01 Julai 2011**.

5. PENUTUP

5.1 Ketua Pengarah berhak untuk meminda ketetapan ini dari masa ke semasa.

5.2 Dimaklumkan bahawa dari tarikh arahan ini dikeluarkan, arahan jabatan berkaitan dengan keperluan 'kehendak minima' bagi sebarang perakuan atau kelulusan pintu rintangan api (integrity & insulasi) melalui surat no.rujukan:JBPM:PPP/005/38/1(1) bertarikh 05 April 2004 adalah **dibatalkan**.

5.3 Adalah diharapkan dengan adanya ketetapan ini, permasalahan teknikal (semasa) yang wujud dapat diperjelaskan dan menjadi terma rujukan (sekiranya berkaitan).

Penang Rifle Range Housing Urban Renewal Design Ideas Competition

The results of the competition organised by Penang State Government, Penang Island Municipal Council (MPPP), Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia - Northern Chapter and Malaysian Institute Planners was announced on 4 November 2010.

The competition received 57 entries from 10 countries and the judges were MPPP President, representatives from MPPP Building Department, MPPP Development Planning Department, Malaysian Institute of Planner and Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia, including Ar Dr Tan Loke Mun and Ar Boon Che Wee (Chair).

PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY:

1st Prize: BYG ARCHITECTURE SDN. BHD. *MALAYSIA*

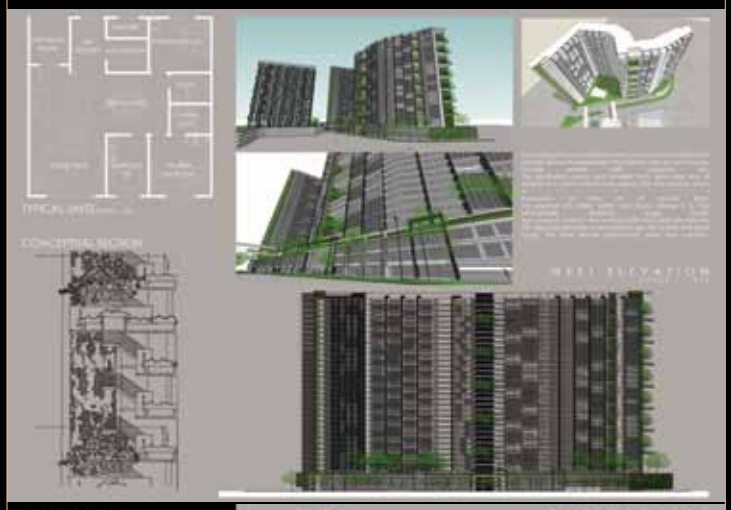
2nd Prize: STUDIO 8 ARCHITECTS *UNITED KINGDOM*

3rd Prize: HOMUN ARCHITECTS *MALAYSIA*

4th Prize: VERITAS ARCHITECTS SDN. BHD. *MALAYSIA*

5th Prize: AHMAD NAJMI ARCHITECT *MALAYSIA*

Juries' Commendation: LEAP_Laboratorio en Arquitectura Progresiva *MEXICO*



PROFESSIONALS CATEGORY • 1st Prize
BYG ARCHITECTURE SDN. BHD. *MALAYSIA*

STUDENT CATEGORY:

1st Prize: DEAKIN UNIVERSITY - Koi Lik Wai, Wan Jihana Azman

2nd Prize: UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA - Nurulain Zainudin, Aishah Abdul Manap Khalid, Nur Zahira Mohamad Zani, Nur Hani Ahmad Pakhri, Ahmad Kamel Muhamad, Ali Hakim Zakaria

3rd Prize: UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY SYDNEY - Joshua Harrex

Juries' Commendation: UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA - Tan Khang Hung

Juries' Commendation: UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA - Afiqah Md Fouzi, Nik Mohd Nur Ihsan Nik Mohd Nuruddin, Siti Maryam Zulcefli Muhammad, Nur 'Izzati Md Aris, Mohd Syahril Yasin, Muliamin Adam, Mohd Amirul Hakim Zamri

Juries' Commendation: UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA - Zul Zaidani Zulkifli, Mior Muhammad Hafiz, Fatin Syaira, Nurul Azlyn, Mohd Syazwan

STUDENTS CATEGORY • 1st Prize
Koi Lik Wai, Wan Jihana Azman • DEAKIN UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA *MALAYSIA*

Other Highlights

12/11/2010
PAM Design Lecture Series
Sustainable Design and Education
by Catherine Ramsay, Alex Matovic & Ken Loh
Perak Room, Shangri-La Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

25/11/2010
PAM CPD Workshop
The Feng Shui Perspective 2011 – Shikkui, Landscape, Environology and Colour
by Ms Chew Yee Ling, Prof Joe Choo & Prof Master David Koh
Bukit Kiara Equestrian & Country Resort, Kuala Lumpur

27/11/ 2010
PAM CPD Seminar
Empowering the Culture Profession – Conservation Best Practice Projects from Home and Abroad
by Ar Laurence Loh Kwong Yu
PAM Centre, Kuala Lumpur

CIDB MALAYSIA

www.cidb.gov.my/miie2011

MIE '11

Malaysia IBS International Exhibition

5 – 7 April 2011

CIDB Convention Centre,
Jalan Cheras, Kuala Lumpur

'IBS Integration for Green Technology'

Highlights

- Exhibition of IBS and Green Technology Products
- Seminar on IBS
- Workshop on IBS
- Student Video Animation Competition

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