

# BALI

Where  
What

When

How





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*by*  
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# BALI

WHERE \* WHAT \* WHEN \* HOW \*

BY COURTESY OF:  
INDONESIAN COUNCIL  
FOR TOURISM

ITAB

Bali museum  
at  
Den Pasar

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A view  
at a  
market in Bali





## 1. LOCATION

- Location* The island of Bali is a part of the Republic of Indonesia and it is situated 7.54 and 8.53'3" latitude 113.26 and 115.43 longitude  
Extending from west to east  $\pm$  145. km. and  
„ north to south  $\pm$  90 km.
- Boundary limits* North — Java Sea  
East — the strait of Lombok  
South — Indian Ocean  
West — the strait of Bali.
- Area of the island* 562.130 Ha  
Sing ar ad ja is the capital of the Southeastern Province.  
Den Pa sa r is the largest and most important touristic town.  
Bu le leng, Be no a, Gi li ma nu k and Pa da ng Bay are harbours.  
The Ai rp or t is located in Tu ba n, not far from Den Pasar.
- Population* Population of the island : approximately 2.5 million, mostly Hindu-Balinese and foreigners :  
12.535 Chinese  
1.806 Orientals  
155 Europeans
- Means of living* Agriculture (farming)  
Stock-breeding (cows and pigs)  
Horticulture (coffee and capok)  
Tourism  
Handicrafts

The greater part of the population are the followers of Balinese Hindu religion. Temples, shrines, sacrificial altars are found everywhere in Bali, in the mountains, valleys, plains and beaches. The numerous Hindu shrines (Tjandi) are still in use and frequently visited by the people of Bali.



A temple  
at Lake Bedugul

## 2. CLIMATE

*Nature* Mountains are stretched from west to east on the northern part of the island of Bali. On the southern part are the rice-fields.

<i>The most known mountains are</i>	Mount Agung	(3.142 ft.)	— non active
	„ Batur	(1.717 ft.)	— still active
	„ Batukau	(2.278 ft.)	— inactive
	„ Abang	(2.152 ft.)	— inactive

<i>Lakes</i>	Batur Lake	.....	1.607.5 Ha.
	Bratan Lake	.....	375.6 Ha.
	Bujan Lake	.....	336 Ha.
	Tamblingan Lake	.....	110 Ha.

<i>Land area</i>	Rice-fields	.....	96.422 Ha. = 17%
	Dry land, coconut groves, plantations, meadows etc.	.....	274.995 Ha. = 49%
	Forest reserves	.....	123.538 Ha. = 22%
	Valleys (precipice) and free government domains	.....	67.016 Ha. = 12%



Goa Gajah (Elephant Cave) at Bedulu



*Climate* Average temperature and humidity last only between 07.30 hours and 17.30 hrs local time, while average heat degree only from 07.40 hours until 15.49 hrs. local time. The rainy season is from October until March, and the dry season from April to September.

Month:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.			
Relative humidity:	73	73	73	72	74	74	71	71
in %	68	68	72	73	72			
Temperature								
in °C.	29,8	29,8	30,0	30,0	29,4	28,4	27,8	29,4
Heat degree		29,2	29,1					
in %	65	67	78	78	71	77	65	70
	47	67						59
								57



Mother temple  
at  
Besakih

A "puri" (temple)  
on the shore



### 3. RELIGION

Temples, shrines, worshipping-houses, and altars, are scattered all over the island of Bali. Gamelan music resounds in the air, whenever dance performances are held assisting religious ceremonies, birthday celebrations, feast of the coming of age, the filing of teeth and other occasions. All this represents life in the island of Bali.



*Religion* Most of the Balinese people are devote followers of the Balinese Hindu religion. Religious rites or ceremonies are often held, accompanied by dance performances. The anniversary of the numerous temples is an important event and subject to the making of feast and banquets throughout the year. The Balinese Newyear is celebrated once in 210 days.

*The  
foremost  
principles  
of the  
Balinese  
religion are*

Belief in One God and the Eternal Soul.

Karmapala = every good action will result in a favourable reward.

Tumitisan = belief in reincarnation.

Moksa = Moksa is a state of perfection in which the soul is liberated forever and will never return or reincarnate in any temporal life on earth.

It is the place of eternal peace, called Nirwana or Paradise.

Aside from the One God, the Balinese also worship his manifestations, and this fact often lead to the belief that the Balinese people worship many gods & goddesses, the religion of polytheism.

Sang Hyang Widi, Widiwasa, Sang Hyang Tunggal are some of the names they give to God.





COCKFIGHTING



*The ten  
basic  
principles  
of Balinese  
life are*

1. *A h i m s a* : love of fellowmen
2. *B r a h m a k a r i* : reduce of desires, specially passion (control of carnal desires)
3. *S a t i a* : purity of the heart and loyalty
4. *A w i a w a h a r a* : to avoid quarreling
5. *A s t e n i a* : no stealing and the possessing of other people's property
6. *A k r o d a* : control of anger
7. *G u r u s u s r u s a* : respect of teacher (in this case, teacher mean also for parents and government)
8. *S o t j a* : Righteousness
9. *A h a r a l a g a w a* : less eating and drinking
10. *A p r a m a d a* : always cautious and on the alert



Bali masks

#### 4. TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

Traditions of the Balinese people are strongly interlaced with the Hindu religion. Aside from the religious ceremonies which consist of making offerings at the temples on religious dates, according to tradition, the Balinese are obliged to perform other ceremonies in connection with men's life, which is called Manusi Yadnja, or human rites de passage.



"Djauk" dance  
a classical  
Mask dance





Balinese beauties  
on the way to  
a temple festival  
carrying offerings  
on their heads  
(A good way to obtain  
a graceful walk)



- Rite during pregnancy* A feast is offered early during the pregnancy, in order that the baby may receive God's blessings and also with the purpose of educating it, by reciting stories about the greatness and virtues of kings or the famous characters derived from the epic of Ramayana, Mahabarata etc. in the presence of the would-be-mother.
- For a newly born baby* Whenever a baby has just been born, a ceremony is held for the planting of his placenta. This placenta is put into a coconut shell and then planted near the house. On top of it is built a small bamboo worship-house with altar for placing offerings.
- Three days old* When the baby is three days old, a simple feast is offered, just to commemorate the birth.
- After 42 days* When the child has reached its 42nd day, a more elaborate ceremony is made, where the baby is given its first bath. On this occasion usually a Wayang Kulit performance is given, and the baby is allowed to touch the earth for the first time.
- 105 days old* At the age of 105 days, another ceremony takes place, which is called the 3 months' ceremony.
- First anniversary (Oton)* A Balinese celebrates his anniversary every 210 days, which is equal to one Balinese year. On his first anniversary the child receives his name and a big feast takes place, but later birthdays are usually forgotten.
- The coming of age (Menekeh)* A Balinese boy reaches adolescence at the age of 17 common years (23 à 34 oton), a Balinese girl at the age of 15 (28 à 30 oton). A boy usually gets a simple

celebration by making offerings, but in the case of a girl it is quite an important event, where the custom of filing the teeth is performed.

*The custom  
of filing  
the teeth*

The people of Bali are obliged to file their teeth. They believe in the existence of evil enemies or "sadripu" in the life of men. In order to be able to defeat these six demons, the front teeth including the canines are filed off. If a Balinese dies without having his teeth filed, the ceremony is performed after the death. The ceremony of filing the teeth is often a big occasion.

*Marriage*

In order to marry the girl he loves, a Balinese youngman has to propose by asking her parents' permission, or to kidnap the girl. The first custom is seldom used, and usually only occurs among nobilities or among close relatives.

When a marriage has been agreed and all preparation is done, one day before the wedding the groom is dressed in traditional costumes, and accompanied by his relatives goes to the house of the bride. The priest then knocks three times on the door, and the bride comes out followed by her parents. After she offers respectful greetings to the elders, the groom returns to his own house taking his bride with him.

The marriage is then legalized according to the custom and the wedding ceremony takes place.

*Cremation*

Cremation is a very extensive and expensive occasion. Preparations should be made several months before. For the Balinese, a cremation is not an occasion for mourning. This ceremony is the accomplishment of their sacred duty. By burning the corpses they purify the soul of the dead, liberate the soul so that they reincarnate into better beings.



Cremation ceremony:  
By burning the Corpse  
they purify the Soul

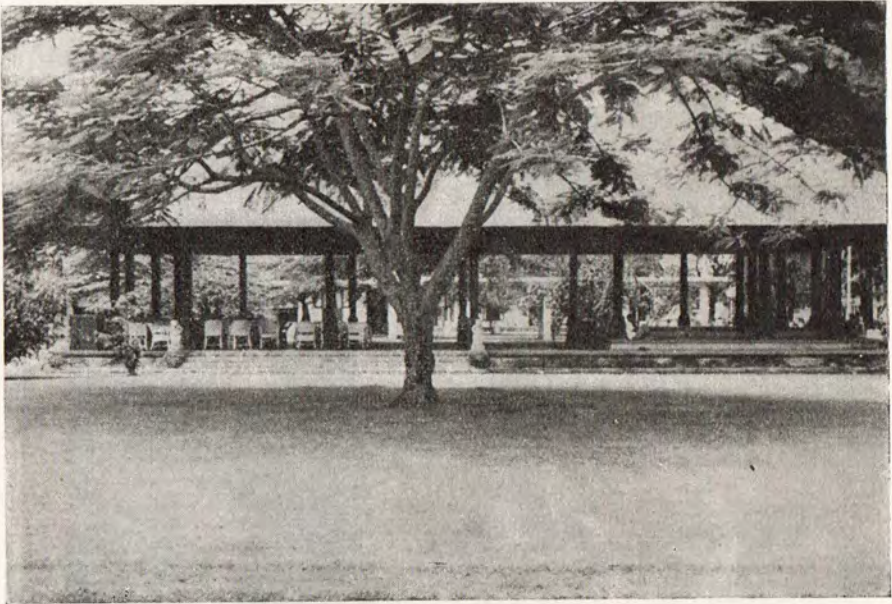


Cremation tower



By cremation the soul is released to fly to the heavens for judgment and return to be reborn into the dead mans grandchildren.

The Balinese believe that he will born into a superior state or higher caste, if his behaviour on this earth has been good, otherwise he will reincanate into a lower stage of life to begin over again the march towards perfection.



Pavillion of the Bali Hotel  
There is a dance performance every  
Thursday 20.30 at the pavillion



Sacrificial altar at Sanur-beach Hotel





Sea view at the South coast



## 5. HISTORY AND CULTURE

*History* In the history of the Island of Bali, the Balinese dynasties were first reared of in the 10th century. In 991 a son was born of a Balinese king and a Javanese princess. This prince was named Erlangga and was sent to Java to marry a princess. Erlangga succeeded his father in law, Dharmawangwa, on the throne, and the kingdom prospered under his reign. After the death of Erlangga the kingdom was divided.

Bali ceded from Java, but in 1284 was reconquered by the army of Kartanegara, king of Singasari. Eight years later, Singasari was destroyed by Madjapahit and Bali regained its independence.

In 1343, Gadjah Mada arrived and subjugated Bali. He sent Cri Kresna Kepakisan to be king in Bali with the name: Dalem Srampangan who became the ancestor of the Dalem (king) in Klungkung.

In 1597, a Dutchman, Cornelius Houtman, landed in Bali. The Dutch East India Company came later and monopolized the trade. The Dutch tried to gain the favours of Balinese kings by bringing gifts, in order to attain control over Bali. Not meeting with any success, they resorted to political intrigue, selling arms to the enemies of Bali (1740).

In the meantime, the Balinese completed the conquest of Lombok. A dispute arose between the Balinese and the Dutch over the confiscation of wrecked Dutch ships which were stranded on Balinese shores. In 1846, the Dutch sent a military expedition to Northern Bali, which was met by a strong resistance of the King of Buleleng, I Kut Djelantik. This resistance war was known as the battle of "Djajaraga and Bandar", and it ended with the Dutch control over all of Northern Bali and Djembrana (1885).

In 1885, a revolution broke out in Lombok while the rajas of Bali were fighting against one another. The Sasaks demanded Dutch assistance, and the latter,

alarmed at the friendly advances of the Balinese towards the English, approached them.

The Dutch sent an army to Lombok in 1894, and after a violent battle managed to quell the revolution. The raja of Lombok was exiled to Java.

Bali remained in state of turmoil, and as a result of the dispute among the Balinese rajas, the Dutch were able to occupy Gianjar. In May of 1904, a small Chinese steamer was wrecked and looted in Sanur, south coast of Bali. The owner held the Dutch government responsible and demanded refund of damages and loss. The Dutch tried to obtain the amount from the Raja of Badung, who refused to pay. The Dutch were angered by this refusal, and as a result a large military expedition was landed in Sanur and the ships' canons opened fire. The Raja's puri (palace) was destroyed and the population fled.

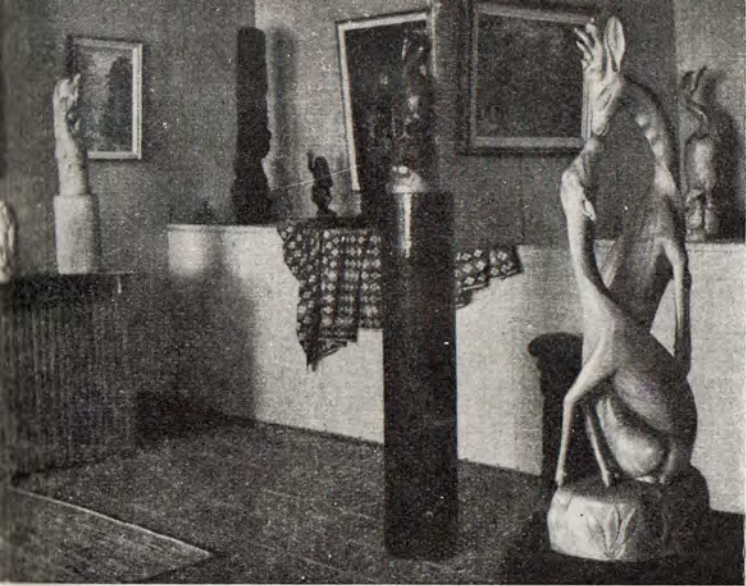
The Dutch then made a surprise attack and the palace was set on fire. The king, seeing his cause lost but unwilling to surrender, fought back until the last moment of his life. The Raja, followed by his wives, children and his most loyal followers, were clad in white, armed with kris and spears. This battle was called the "Puputan", a "fight to the end".

Two years later, when the Dutch occupied Klungkung, the Raja again committed "Puputan", as he preferred to die a dignified death rather than be exiled. In 1914, the Dutch managed to occupy all of Bali.

*Culture* In regard of the aspects of Balinese culture, the arts, the famed Mexican writer Miguel Covarrubias wrote in his book "Island of Bali":

"Everybody in Bali seems to be an artist. Coolies and princes, priests and peasants, men and women alike can dance, play musical instruments, paint or carve in wood and stone. It was often surprising to discover that an otherwise poor and delapidated village harboured an elaborate temple, a great orchestra, or group of actors of repute."





Balinese sculpture

The Balinese culture was handed down from generation to generation. It was always well conserved and continued to develop in harmony with the trend of time without losing its dynamism.

Expressions of art which flourished are:

*Literature:* consisting of philosophy, religion, tales, advices, astronomy, systems of government, moral codes etc., which are recorded on dried lontar-palmleaves.

*Sculpture:* statues and carvings of wood or baked tile.

*Dance:* famous throughout the world.

*Instrumentation:* together with the art of dancing has acquired worldwide reknown.



Mask dance



## 6. MUSIC & DANCES

Music and dance play important roles in the Balinese cultural world. All the players are amateur. Although they are actually two separate entities, they are usually spoken of as one single expression of art. There are no ceremonies performed, whether it be a religious service or a traditional feast, without the accompaniment of music playing and dancing. The most important form of dance is the religious dance.

*Religious dances* Performed during temple festivals. Among others are the Pendet dance, Baris dance using spears. Singing often accompanied the ceremony of worship in the temples.

Other dances are:

*Baris dance*: depicting the courage and virtues of a knight, Senapati.

*Gambuh dance*: classic dance-drama, dramatization of episodes taken from ancient Javanese history.

*Barong dance*: performed by two men who carry the body of a monster, a mythological character (Banaspati) which resembles a lion.

### *DANCES IN BALI*

*The Pendet Dance* The Pendet dance is a classical dance and particularly performed at ritual temple ceremonies by five women in native ceremonial dresses.

This dance symbolizes the hearty reception of the Gods, who are supposed to attend every temple festival.

It also means a hearty welcome to prominent guests.

From left to right:  
Tari Galuh  
Tari Legong Kraton  
Tari Kupu-kupu



*The  
Tari Panggul*

This dance was composed in 1928 by the famous "Kedjar" dancer I Marya. It shows the smoothness of the movement of the dancer's whole body and fingers. In the rhythm of the music, the dancer plays one of the orchestral instruments with the two sticks he is holding in his hands, while performing the dance.

*The Djanger*

The Djanger dance is a modern dance from about 1920. Originally the djanger is performed by men. But later, women also take part in the dance as djangers. The male dancers are called ketchaks.

The dance is performed by adolescent boys and girls, who have joined into a "djanger sekehe" or djanger club. The girls sit in two rows, facing each other, and so do the boys, thus forming the four sides of a square.





The "dag", or dancemaster, representing the First Minister of the Prince Arjuna, is seated in the centre of the square; he directs the movements of the dance and the singing of the groups.

The centre square is the stage within which a classical story is being enacted.

### *The Tari Kedjar*

The kedjar dance is completely a personal creation, and permits a high degree of individual freedom of the dancer.

The dancer symbolises the restless power and joy, young vitality and emotion.

During the performance the gamelan is placed in such a way that a space is left for a young man to perform the "kedjar", a dance in which the dancer remains seated on a mat.

The purpose of this dance is to give expression to the music by means of various movements of the body, the

arms, and the hands, sometimes lively and strenuous sometimes delicate and refined. Its aim is to reproduce by a correct physical expression of attitude and motions the mood and the beauty of the music. This dance is not intended to suggest or represent a story or any historical episode.

*The Legong* Originally the Legong dance was exclusively performed at the courts of the former king. The present name: "The Legong Kraton" means "court-dance".

Gradually it becomes a kind of temple dance since it was performed on religious occasions. In this case only girls under age is allowed to dance, who has to abandon dancing at maturity-age.

Nowadays this dance is the dance of the common people. The dance is performed by two young girls who from their very childhood have been trained to this end until they are about 12 years of age.

The dance is pantomimic, and the little girls with traditional gestures act the story which is being recited by the "dalang" or story teller. The dalang is seated amongst the musicians.

The dance begins with an introductory dance by the "tjondong" or servant. The tjondong is performed by a girl dressed up as a boy, who have two fans with her. When she has presented the fans to the dancers, who come down afterwards, the story commences.

It is the story of King Lasem, who has to go into battle. On his way to the battlefield a crow flutters over the King's head. A crow means a bad omen. The crow is played by the same "tjondong" who danced the introductory dance. The crow attacks the King with its wings, but the King manages to kill it. But the bad





"Barong" dance

omen will come to be true. The King will come to his end. The performance concludes with an episode from the story of Rangda, the Queen of Evil Spirits, who is being fought by the king.

*The Tari  
Widiadari*

This is the dance of the nymphs. Widiadari means nymph. The story is as follows:  
Once upon a time, a handsome young hunter, named Rajapala, is surprised at the sight of four nymphs who are playing in the garden. Later on they take a bath in the cristal clear water of the pond. The handsome hunter hiding in a neighbouring bush, watches the beautiful nymphs.

A thought comes to him, to take away one of the magic coats of the nymps, especially which belongs to the prettiest of the four.

He manages to take it away. He plays on his flute than, and the nymphs are quite alarmed. They hurriedly put on their coats and fly away. Three of the nymphs are immidiately out of sight, but the prettiest of the four is left behind in great dispair. She applied to the hunter for help in finding her magic coat.

The handsome hunter promises to give her the coat on one condition, that is when she should marry him. The nymph accept the condition.

*Tari* This dance is called the butterflies dance. Kupu means  
*Kupu-kupu* butterfly. It represents four butterflies fluttering round  
*Atarung* gaily, hopping from one flower to the other enjoying the  
honey on a delightful day.

*Mask Dance* The *D j a u k* dance is a classical maskdance. It generally  
*Djauk* represents demons and other evil spirits, in which cruelty,  
*Baris* illwill come forward.

*Topeng* The *B a r i s* dance, is in contrary of the djauk,  
*Tjupak* signifies a more favourable character. Good qualities  
such as humanity, heroism and selfsacrifice are  
symbolised.

The *T o p e n g* dance, means a mask dance. This dance  
is frequently performed in continuation of religious  
ceremonies.

The *T j u p a k* dance, is the dance of a glutton.



"Djanger" dance  
A dance performed  
by  
adolescent boys and girls





Monkey dance or "Ketchak" dance



*The  
Ketchak  
Dance or  
Mongkey  
Dance*

Often more than a hundred men take part in the Ketchak dance. The dancers are sitting in concentric circle around an oil lamp. Slow solemn old incantations are interrupted by strongly rhythmic and syncopated tempos.

The repetitions of "tjak-tjak.....", which sounds like frogs croaking, is interspersed by hissing, monkey cries and demonic noises.

The movements of the bodies, especially the raising of the arms with outstretched hand are very suggestive of an army of monkeys.

There are two groups which in turn jump up threateningly and bend over the other, whose members lie completely bent back like men slain on a battle-field. The ketchak from Bona and Bedulu are the most famous group of all the ketchak groups in Bali.

*Djoged  
Bumbung*

This dance is the so called flirtation dance. It is the only social dance, in which the onlooker can take active part. The dance begins with a solo dance by a girl, who has a fan with her. The girl chooses her partner for the dance among the audience by tipping him with her fan. The man is obliged to accept the invitation and perform the dance with her, as a refusal would be regarded as not very polite and disappointing.

This dance is a graceful dance of flirtation, a love game of approach and withdrawal, but not without restriction. It is not allowed for the men to touch the girl.

The music is played by typical orchestra, which consists entirely from bamboo rods of different length. The bamboo rod is called "bumbung", and the dance is therefore called "The djoged bumbung".





## 7. TOURIST CALENDAR

### BALINESE FESTIVAL IN 1958

When	What and Where	
Januari	1st Temple festival at Sangeh and Abian Semal	
	9th Temple festival at Pura Dalem (Kesiman)	
	15th Galungan (Temples festivals everywhere in Bali)	
	16th Purification feast at Tirtha Empul, Tampaksiring	
	17th Temple festival at Djimbaran	
	20th Temple festival at Gelgel	
	21st Temple festival at Kapal	
	25th Kuningan (Temple festival everywhere and also Kris dance at Paksebali/Klungkung)	
	26th Sakenan, temple festival at the island of Serangan	
	27th Temple festival at Pura Agung (Sanur)	
Februari	29th Temple festival at Tanahlot and Loekloek	
	2nd Temple festival at Kesiman, Cockfights and Krisdance	
	4th Temple festival at Loehoer, Mengwi, Tandjung Bungkak	
March	5th Temple festival Kajangan (Pemetjatan)	
	17th Purification feast at Kuta + Sanur	
	20th Purification feast everywhere, Cockfights	
	21st NJEPI (Purification of the Village is a Kind of New Year Celebration wich takes place every 12 months)	
May	31st Temple festival at Batuan	
June	4th Temple festival at Ketewel and Bangli	
	14th Temple festival at Beluluan	
July	29th Temple festival at Sangeh	
	August	6th Temple festival at Kesiman
13th Galungan (Temple festivals everywhere in Bali)		
14th Purification at Tirtha Empul		
15th Temple festival at Djimbaran		
18th Temple festival at Gelgel		
19th Temple festival at Kapal		
23rd Kuningan (Temple festival everywhere and also Kris dance at Paksebali/Klungkung)		
24th Sakenan, temple festival at the island of Serangan		
25th Temple festival at Pura Agung (Sanur)		
27th Temple festival at Tanahlot and Loekloek		
31st Temple festival at Kesiman, Cockfights an Krisdance		
September		2nd Temple festival at Loehoer, Mengwi, Tandjung Bungkak
		3rd Temple festival at Kajangan
Desember	27th Temple festival at Batuan	
	31st Temple festival at Bangli for 3 days	

## 8. SIGHTSEEING

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.  
SUGGESTED ITINERARY.

### 3 Days visit. (Arrival and Departure by plane)

Trip	Where to go & What to see	Time
<b>1-st day.</b>		
TRF — 45	Arrival by plane at Tuban Airport.	16,00
SSC — 85	Transfer to Bali Hotel Denpasar.	
	Performance of "Monkey Dance" in Bona (Ketchak).	17,30
	Dinner at the Hotel.	20,00
	Shopping at the terrace.	
<b>2-nd day.</b>		
SSD — 155	Visit to the Bali Museum.	08,00
(5 hours)	Visit silverwork shops, woodcarvings in Mas.	09,00
	Museum of modern Balinese art and paintings.	
	Pay a visit to the homes of painters in Ubud.	
	Meet the painter Snel.	
	Elephant's Cave, rock carring	
	Old monastery, Kings' Tomb in Tampak Siring.	
SSH — 45	Leaving Tirta Empul for Denpasar.	
	Sanur, Sindu Beach Hotel dependence of Bali Hotel. Opportunity for sea bathing.	



TRM	—	90	Leaving for Ubud or Bedulu to witness an open air night performance in their own surroundings and in the meantime to get acquainted with Balinese food in picnic style. Back in Bali Hotel.	18,00 22,00
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### 3-rd day.

(SSG	—	325)	Excursion to Besakih & Karang Asem, via: Tjeluk (silverworks). Klungkung. Visit the old courtroom or Kertagosa. Besakih. Visit the mother temple of whole Bali. Selat. Have a lunch from the Bali Hotel lunch boxes. Tirta Gangga. Opportunity for swimming. Udjung at Karang Asem. Visit the waterpalace of the Radja. Kosamba. Visit the Bats cave or Goa Lawa. Have a look at the native salt producing centre.	
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### 4-th day. Time to go home.

TRM	—	45	Transfer to Tuban Airport. Leaving Bali, "The Enchanted Island".	06,00
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**Note:** Everyone visiting Bali, if only a few days, is bound to come across some kind of festival or dance or ceremony.  
Ask the reception of the Bali Hotel whether there will be a cremation ceremony.  
On every Thursday, 20:30 there is a dance performance at the pavillon.

#### 4 Days visit. (Arrival and Departure by plane)

Trip	Where to go & What to see	Time
<b>1-st day.</b>		
TRF — 45	Arrival at Tuban Airport.	16,00
SSC — 85	Transfer to Bali Hotel.	
(3hours)	Performance of "Monkey dance" in Bona (Ketchak).	17,30
	Dinner at the hotel.	20,00
	Shopping at the terrace.	
<b>2-nd day.</b>		
SSD — 155	Bali museum, art and paintings.	08,00
(5 hours)	Excursion to Tampak Siring, visiting Tjeluk, place of silverworks. Mas for the woodcarvings.	09,00
	Ubud, Museum of modern Balinese art and paintings.	
	Bedulu, the Elephants cave, a rock-hermitage and a visit to the painter Snel.	
	Tampak Siring, old monastery, Kings Tomb.	
	Tirta Empul, public bath with the Holy Spring; Lunch from the Hotel picnic boxes.	
SSH — 45	Leisuring or sea bathing at Sanur.	
(3 hours)		
TRM — 90	An evening in Ubud or Bedulu to witness a dance performance in open air, and to get acquainted with Balinese food in picnic style.	18,00
	Return to Bali Hotel.	22,00
<b>3-rd day.</b>		
SSE — 205	Excursion to Kintamani, via:	08,00
(7 hours)	Tjeluk for silverworks.	
	Pura Kehen in Bangli.	



Penelokan, beautiful view of the Batur Lake and the Creter.

Kintamani, take a walk in the agatis forest and luncheon in the bungalow.

Free program in Denpasar.

**4-th day.**

- SSG — 325 Excursion to Besakih & Karang Asam, via: 08,00  
Tjeluk. Visit the silverworks.  
Klungkung, the courtroom of Ker-tagosa.  
Besakih. Visit the mother temple of whole Bali.  
Picnic in Selat.  
Tirta Gangga. Opportunity for swimming.  
Water palace of Raja, Ujung (Karangasam).  
Bats' Cave (Goa Lawa) in Kosamba.  
Visit the native salt producing centre.

**5-th day. Time to go home.**

- TRF — 45 Transfer to airport. 06,00  
Leaving Bali, "The Enchanted Island".

**Note:**

There is a dance performance every Thursday, 20:30, at the pavillon of the Bali hotel.

Everyone visiting Bali, if only for a few days, is bound to come across some kind of festival or dance or ceremony.

Ask the reception at the hotel about cremation ceremony.

## 5 Days visit. (Arrival and Departure by plane)

Trip	Where to go & What to see	Time
	<b>1-st day.</b>	
	Arrival at Tuban Airport.	16,00
TRF — 45	Transfer to Bali Hotel.	
SSC — 85 (3 hours)	Visit to Bonato see Monkey dance or Ketchak.	17,30
	Dinner at the hotel.	20,30
	Shopping at the terrace.	
	<b>2-nd day.</b>	
	Visit Bali Museum.	08,00
SSD — 155 (5 hours)	Excursion to Tampak Siring, via.	09,00
	Tjeluk, to see the silverworks centre.	
	Mas, the woodcarvings centre.	
	Ubud, the centre of painting. Visit the museum of Balinese modern art.	
	Visit to the homes of painters with their paintings.	
	Pay a visit to the guest house of Tjokorde, Balinese style.	
	Bedulu. See the elephant cave, a rock hermitage, and pay a visit to the painter Snel.	
	Tampak Siring. Visit the old monastery Kings Tomb.	
	Tirta Empul. See the Holy Spring and the public bath, the government guest house.	
	Picnic lunch from the Bali Hotel lunch- boxes.	
TRM — 90	Back to Denpasar.	18,00
	Excursion to Ubud (or Bedulu) to witness an open air night performance in their own surroundings, and to get acquainted with Balinese food in picnic style.	
	Back in Bali Hotel.	20,00



### 3-rd day.

SSB	—	90	Holy Forest in Sangeh.	09,00
(3 hours)			Pura Taman Ajun of Mengwi, a temple surrounded by water, „Wantilan” or the biggest stadium for cock-fighting in Bali.	
SSH	—	45	Sunbathing and swimming in Sanur, rest in the Bali Hotel dependance.	
(3 hours)			Visit Le Mayeur, the famous painter, and Pandý's art gallery.	
			Dance performance in the pavillion of the Bali Hotel.	20,30

### 4-th day.

SSA	—	160	Excursion to Besakih and Karang Asem, via:	08,00
			Tjeluk (silverworks).	
			Klungkung (courtroom or Kertagosa and shopping).	
			Besakih. See the mother temple of Bali.	
			Selat. (Picnic lunch from the hotel boxes).	
			Tirtagangga. Opportunity for swimming.	
			Udjung at Karang Asem. See the water palace.	
			Kosamba. Bats cave (Goa Lawa) and native salt producing centre.	

### 5-th day.

SSG	—	325	Visit to Bedugul, Baturiti and Bratan Lake. Opportunity for swimming.	08,00
(4 hours)			Leisure.	

### 6-th day. Time to go home.

TRF	—	45	Transfer to Tuban Airport.	06,00
			Leaving Bali, the enchanted island.	

#### 4 Days visit. (Arrival and departure by steamer)

The Tji-boats of the Royal Interocean Lines call twice a month the terminal of Buleleng the harbour of North Bali. Ports of call: are Hongkong — Singapore — Djakarta — Bali — Makasar — Bali — Djakarta — Singapore — Hongkong.

Usually they call at Buleleng on the 12th and the 26th coming from Hongkong, and at the 16th and 30th on their route back home.

Trip	Where to go & What to see	Time
<b>1-st day (the 12th or the 26th).</b>		
TRC — 325	Arrival at Buleleng.	07,00
	Transfer to Bali Hotel Denpasar via Kintamani along the North East Coast of Bali.	
	Rest at Kintamani Bungalow.	
	Visit to Penelokan, beautiful view of the Batur mountain crater, walk in the agatis forest. (It is cold in this mountain region).	
	Visit Pura Keihen in Bangli.	
SSC — 85 (3 hours)	Visit the Courtroom (Kertagosa) in Klungkung and at the same time shopping at the curioshops in Klungkung.	
	Arrive at the Hotel in Denpasar.	13,00
	Lunch.	
SSB — 90 (3 hours)	Excursion to Bona, Monkey dance or Ketchak performance.	17,30
	Dinner at the hotel. Shopping at the terrace.	20,00
	<b>2-nd day.</b>	
SSB — 90 (3 hours)	Visit to the Bali Museum.	08,00
	Visit to Mengwi to see Pura Taman Ajun, the greatest temple complex, surrounded by water, and the biggest 'stadium' or "wantilan" for cockfighting.	09,30
	To Sangeh, the Holy Forest with the monkeys.	10,30



SSH — 45 (3 hours)	Visit to Sanur to meet the famous painter le Mayeur, and the Art Gallery of Mr. Pandey. Take a rest, a seabathing and lunch at Bali Hotel Dependence the Sindu Beach Hotel at Sanur. Afternoon shopping at Denpasar.	11,30
TRM — 90	Visit to Bedulu or Ubud to witness an open air dance-performance, and to get acquainted with Balinese food in picnic style. Back in Bali Hotel.	18,00 22,00

### 3-rd day.

SSD — 155 (5 hours)	Excursion to Tampak Siring. Visit to Tjeluk for the silverworks, and Mas for the woodcarvings. Ubud, the museum of Balinese Modern Art, visit to the painters and see their paintings. Visit to Bedulu to see the Elephants cave, a rock hermitage and visit the painter Han Snel. Visit to Tampak Siring to see the Kings Tomb. Visit to Tirta Empul to see the Public Bath, the Government Guest House. Lunch from the Hotel Lunch-boxes. Back at the Bali Hotel in Denpasar. Dance performance at the pavillion of the Bali Hotel	08,00       16,00 20,30
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### 4-th day.

SSG — 325 (9 hours)	Excursion to Karang Asem Kesakih, via: Tjeluk. Visit the silverworks. Klungkung (courtroom or Kertagosa). Besakih. Visit to the mother temple of Bali. Tirtagangga. Opportunity for swimming.	08,00
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Lunch from Picnic boxes.  
 Karang Asem, the water palace of Radja.  
 Leaving Karang Asem, and visit Kosamba the Bats cave or the Goa Lawa and the primitive way of producing salt.  
 Opportunity for shopping in Klungkung.  
 Back at the Hotel.

**5-th day. Time to go home**

TRB	— 250	Call,	05,30
		Breakfast.	06,00
		Leaving the Hotel, transfer to Buleleng terminal.	
		Departure from Bali, "The Enchanted Island".	



## 9. CURRENCY

Rates to be used for traveller's letters of credit, traveller's cheques on foreign banks and foreign banknotes \*)

Currency	Rate in Rp.	Currency	Rate in Rp.
Netherlands guilder	Rp. 6,—	Belgian Franc (100)	„ 45,60
*) Pound Sterling	„ 63,84	French Franc (100)	„ 5,43
*) U.S. Dollar	„ 22,80	Swiss Franc	„ 5,22
*) Malayan Dollar	„ 7,42	Escudo (100)	„ 79,32
Hongkong Dollar	„ 3,97	Danish Crown	„ 3,30
Australian Pound	„ 51,08	Norwegian Crown	„ 3,20
New Zealand Pound	„ 63,36	Swedish Crown	„ 4,42
South Africanpound	„ 63,84	German Mark	„ 5,44
Indian Rupee	„ 4,79	Italian Lire (100)	„ 3,66
Pakistan Rupee	„ 4,79	Surinam/Antilles	
Ceylon Rupee	„ 4,79	guilder	„ 12,09
Burmese Kyat	„ 4,79		

Note :

\*) Banknotes in these currencies only are acceptable according to LAAPLN communication B 540 dated 24th March 1954.

## 10. ACCOMMODATION

### *Hoteltariffs.*

#### *Bali Hotel (Denpasar) :*

DE LUXE room (2 rooms) 2 beds			Rp. 150.— (p.pers) bed
Cat. "A"	15	" 2 "	" 120.— " "
Cat. "B"	9	" 2 "	" 105.— " "
Cat. "C"	26	" 3 "	" 60.— " "
Cat. "D"	12	" 3 "	" 55.— " "

#### *Sanurbeach (Annex) :*

Available 9 (nine) double rooms ad Rp. 77.— per person per day. There are no single nor air-conditioned rooms in either Bali Hotel or Sanur Beach Lodge.

#### **Sole use**

De Luxe room	}	Full rate for the first bed plus 75% for the second bed in the room.
Cat. "A"		
Cat. "B"	}	Full rate for the first bed plus 50% for each other bed in the room.
Cat. "C"		
Cat. "D"		
Cat. "D"		

#### *Rebates for children:*

Children of 8 (eight) years and older pay full rates. In case one child under 8 (eight) years is accomodated with its parents *in the same room* a rebate of 50% is applicable. An extra bed or cot will then be placed for that purpose in De Luxe room, Cat. "A" or "B".

#### *Taxes :*

On all above mentioned tariffs a 10% recovery-tax (pajak pembangunan) and 5% lodging-tax (pajak penginapan) and 5% service.

#### *Reservations :*

Reservations have to be made at least two months in advance. In case no accomodation is available repeated request are needless. Without confirmation no promise may be made to applicants.

#### *Note :*

Couples booked for Cat. "C" or Cat. "D" pay *twice* the rates for persons for such accomodation and the third bed in the room remains unoccupied.



## 11. CARFARES

SEDAN	Rp. 1,37 P/KM plus Rp. 6,— p/hour (max. 4 Passengers)
STATION-WAGON	Rp. 1,85 P/KM plus Rp. 6,— p/hour Rp. 1,85 P/KM plus Rp. 6,— p/hour (max. 5 Passengers) Rp. 2,50 P/KM plus Rp. 6,— p/hour (max. 6 Passengers)

## 12. SIGHTSEEING TRIPS

SSA	Bali Hotel — Baturiti — Bedugul-lake — Bali Hotel	Rp. 160,—
SSB	Bali Hotel — Sangeh (monkey forest) — Mengwi — Bali Hotel	Rp. 90,—
SSC	Bali Hotel — Bona (Ketchak-dance — Bali Hotel	Rp. 85,—
SSD	Bali Hotel — Tjeluk — Mas — Ubud — Bedulu — Tampaksing — Tirta Empul — Blahbatuh — Bali Hotel	Rp. 135,—
SSE	Bali Hotel — Tjeluk — Gianjar — Bangli — Kintamani (beautiful view of Batur Lake and lunch at K.P.M. Hotel — Bali Hotel	Rp. 205,—
SSF	Bali Hotel — Mas (wood-carvings) — Ubud — Bedulu — Tampaksing Tirta Empul — Sebatu — Bangli — Kintamani (lunch) — Bali Hotel	Rp. 300,—
SSG	Bali Hotel — Tjeluk — Gianjar — Klungkung (Kerta Gosa) — Bukti Djambul — Besakih (mother temple of Bali) — Udjung (waterpalace) — Kusamba (bat's cave) — Klungkung — Bali Hotel	Rp. 325,—
SSH	Bali Hotel — Sanur (Belgian artist) — Sindu Hotel (sea bathing and return for lunch at Bali Hotel)	Rp. 45,—
SSJ	Bali Hotel — Sempidi — Tanah Lod or Bali Hotel — Tafelhoek	Rp. 110,—
SSL	Bali Hotel — Bedugul — Singaradja — Seririt — Pupuan — Lukluk — Kapal — Denpasar (Bali Hotel) 8 hrs	Rp. 325,—
SSM	Bali Hotel — Mengwi — Bedugul — Gitgit — Singaradja — Sangsit — Kubutambahan — Kintamani — Penelokan (Pura Kehen) — Bangli 8 hrs.	Rp. 325,—
SSN	Bali Hotel — Kuta Beach Djaya	Rp. 55,—

TRA	Bali Hotel — Tabanan — Antosari — Sririt — Bali Hotel or v.v.	
TRB	Bali Hotel — Bedugul — Buleleng or v.v.	Rp. 250,—
TRC	Bali Hotel — Padangbaai — Klungkung or v.v.	Rp. 180,—
TRD	Bali Hotel — Bedugul — Buleleng — Kin- tamani — Denpasar or v.v.	Rp. 325,—
TRE	Bali Hotel — Benoa or v.v.	Rp. 30,—
TRF	Bali Hotel — Tuban (Airport) or v.v.	Rp. 45,—
TRG	Bali Hotel — Padangbaai — Klungkung — Kintamani or v.v.	Rp. 295,—
TRH	Bali Hotel — Bangli — Kintamani or v.v.	Rp. 210,—
TRJ	Kintamani — Buleleng or v.v.	Rp. 325,—
TRK	Bali Hotel — Sindu Hotel or v.v.	Rp. 35,—
TRL	Airport — Sindu Hotel or v.v.	Rp. 80,—
TRM	Bali Hotel — Ubud or v.v.	Rp. 125,—
TRN	Bali Hotel — Sanur — Ubud or v.v.	Rp. 90,—

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After 18.00 hour the fares mentioned above will be increased per  
hour

Guide — fee per whole day

Rp. 6,—

Guide — fee per half day

Rp. 40,—

Rp. 30,—

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### 13. HOW TO GO

#### *How to go to Bali.*

The main-gate of Bali is Djakarta, Indonesia's capital, which is reachable by air or by sea.

#### **By Air.**

A "direct" connection between Djakarta and all parts of the world are served by International Airlines, such as the:

ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES (K.L.M.);  
 BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION  
 (B.O.A.C.);  
 QANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS,

while "indirect" connections in co-operation with GARUDA INDONESIAN AIRWAYS (G.I.A.) are served by world-famous Airlines, such as:

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS (P.A.A.);  
 SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM (S.A.S.);

Change-overs are held in BANGKOK, SINGAPORE or MANILA

#### *Fares.*

#### ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES' CONSTELLATIONS AND SUPER CONSTELLATIONS:

From :	To :	First class		Tourist class	
		One way	Round trip	One way	Round trip
New York via Europe	Djakarta	\$ 747.60	\$ 1345.70	\$ 548.80	\$ 987.90
Amsterdam	"	1126.00	2026.80	\$ 822.00	1479.60
New York via Pacific	"	979.90	1779.70	\$ 715.00	1306.80
Amsterdam	Djakarta	: 5 times a week service.			
New York via Europe	Djakarta	: 5 times a week service.			

QANTAS/B.O.A.C.'s Super Constellations & Britannias :

From :	To :	First class		Tourist class	
		One way	Round trip	One way	Round trip
London	Djakarta	£ 270.0	£ 486.0	£ 198.0	£ 356.8
Sydney	"	110.0	198.0	80.0	144.0
New York via London	"	402.3	723.18	293.12	528.10
		\$ 1126.80	\$ 2026.80	\$ 822.00	\$ 1479.60

It is a 5 times a week service.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS' double-deck "Strato" Clippers connect all countries and an "indirect" service with Indonesia in cooperation with the G.I.A. where change-overs are held in Bangkok, Manila or Singapore.

From :	To :	Tourist class		First class	
		One way	Round trip	One way	Round trip
New York via Frisco — Eastbound	Bangkok	\$ 1112.60	\$ 2001.60	\$ 777.20	\$ 1399.00
	Manila	884.90	1608.90	649.00	1188.00
New York via Europe — Los Angelos-Pacific	Bangkok	979.90	1779.70	715.00	1306.80
	S'pore				

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM'S DC-7C "Global Express" afford the same service as P.A.A. that is to say an "indirect" connection with Indonesia.

From :	To :	First class		Tourist class	
		One way	Round trip	One way	Round trip
	Bangkok	\$ 770.00	\$ 1386.00	\$ 543.20	\$ 977.80
	Manila	921.20	1658.20	646.80	1164.50

Bangkok — Djakarta }  
 Singapore — Djakarta } — Bali  
 Manila — Djakarta }

## GARUDA INDONESIAN AIRWAYS (G.I.A.).

International service are maintained by G.I.A.'s Convair 240/340 to and from Bangkok, Singapore and Manila with through connection on the mayor airlines.

Besides International Services G.I.A., an Indonesian Company and member of the International Air Transport Associan (I.A.T.A.), links all Indonsian cities with each other.

### DJAKARTA-BALI :

G.I.A. give you a DAILY convair-service between Djakarta and Bali.

G.I.A. also offers you a twice weekly "one-day-convair-service" between S'pore and Bali.

### Single Fares (Tourist class):

Djakarta — Bali v. v. one way U.K. £ 27.2 or Rp. 865.—

Singapore — " " " " 44.12

International service fares (Tourist class):

Djakarta —

S'pore : One way U.K. £ 17.10; Round Trip U.K. £ 37.10

Bangkok : " " 42.10; " " 76.10

Manila : " " 54.10; " " 98.2

### ADDRESSES :

Garuda Indonesia Airways : 15, Djalan Nusantara — Djakarta.

Royal Dutch Airlines : 34/35, Djalan Segera I —

B.O.A.C. & QANTAS : Djakarta

Scandinavian Airlines System } Bookings Agent : Maclain

Pan American Worlds } Watson & Co. Ltd. c/o Hotel des

Service (P.A.A.) } Indes, Djakarta.



Beautiful nymfs  
tempting Prince Arjuna  
during his meditation



## By Sea :

Dutch Lines such as: Nederland Line, Royal Rotterdam Lloyd, Java Pacific & Hegeh Lines, Java New York Line, Royal Interocean Lines, mostly passengers vessels connect Indonesia with Europe, Africa, the Far East, Australia and America (incl. South America).

### *Royal Interocean Lines Routes :*

South America — Africa — Far East — Australia — Indonesia.

*(Djakarta — Bali).*

A twice monthly special route by R.I.L.'s Tjiwangi & Tjiluwah affords you the opportunity of a 3 1/2 day stay at the enchanting isle of Bali.

This twice monthly 26 days-route will start and end in Hongkong and is as follows:

Hongkong — Singapore — INDONESIA (Djakarta — Bali — Macasar — Bali — Djakarta) — Singapore — Hongkong.

### *Fares per person for this Round Trip:*

U. S. \$ 345.00 (with shower);

„ \$ 300.00 (without shower).

Two R.I.L. passenger vessels, ss. "Nieuw Holland" & ms. "Maatsuycker", respectively the East Australia and West Australia Service, afford a direct service with Indonesia.

So, whether you are in South America, East or South Africa, Australia or Mauritius, Japan, China, Manila or Malaya, you will find that a R.I.L. ship calls there and that means no problem to reach Indonesia.

### *Nederland Line Royal Dutch Mail:*

Two famous passenger ships, ms. "Oranje" & ms. "Joh. v. Oldenbarnevelt" and about 29 cargo vessels with passenger accommodation 12 to 34, serve regularly Europe to Indonesia and v.v.



Nederland Line Royal Dutch Mail (Amsterdam) & Royal Rotterdam Lloyd (Rotterdam) partners in the Java — New York Line (J.N.L.) & Java Pacific & Høegh Lines (J.P.H.L.).

*Royal Rotterdam Lloyd:*

The 950 passengers vessel ms. "Willem Ruys" affords a regular service between Europe and Indonesia.

Other vessels are cargo vessels with a passenger capacity from 10 to 36 persons, while ms. "Indrapoera" can contain 96 passengers. Passage fares ms. "Willem Ruys" varies from U.K. £ 112.— to U.K. £ 160.—

Besides Europe — Indonesia routes R.I.L.'s cargo vessels also serve out of European Lines with connection on Djakarta under the names of

JAVA PACIFIC & HØEGH LINES	}	North American west Coast Ports — Philippine islands — INDONESIA — Malaya — Ceylon — India (E. & W. coast) — Pakistan — Persian Gulf & v.v.)
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and

JAVA — NEW YORK LINES	}	Gulf of Mexico — North Am. Atlantic Ports — Meditteranen — Suez Canal — Red sea — Indian Ocean — Malaya — INDONESIAN v.v.
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*Fares:*

(JAVA — NEW YORK LINES)

New-York — Djakarta	}	A 1 U.S. \$ 632.
(via middle — East) one way:		A 2 „ 556.
		B „ 480.

(JAVA PACIFIC & HØEGH LINE)

Last North America port-of-call to Djakarta,	}	A 1 U.S. \$ 495.
one way:		A 2 „ 473.



*"Lloyd Triestino"*:

There is a sailing from Italy to Australia via Indonesia afford by the Italian shipping company "Lloyd Triestino".

*"Blue Funnel Lines"* and *"American President Lines"*, passenger vessels serve INDONESIA "indirectly".

Their nearest port-of-call is Singapore from where Tourists can make convenient side trips to Indonesia with steamer or air services. Cargo vessels of those shipping companies, however, with a limited passenger capacity call regularly on Djakarta.

Inter-insular sea-traffic within Indonesia, including Bali-parts, is carried out by "Pelajaran Nasional Indonesia" (PELNI), an Indonesia shipping company with her luxuous, air-conditioned motor vessels and by Royal Packet Navigations Company (K.P.M.) a Dutch shipping company.

*"PELNI"* — fares :

Djakarta — Bali: in Indonesian currency, one way Rp. 637,—

*"K.P.M."* — fares :

Djakarta — Bali: in Indonesian currency, one way Rp. 649,—

*Addresses:*

*"PELNI"* : Passage-Dept: 7a, Djalan Segara, Djakarta.

*"R.I.L."* : Royal Interocean Lines (K.J.C.P.L.): 10-12, Kali Besar Timur, Djakarta.

*"NEDERLAND LINE"*: N.V. Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Nederland": 3, Medan Merdeka Barat, Djakarta.

*"ROYAL ROTTERDAM LLOYD"*

*"JAVA — NEW YORK LINE"*

*"JAVA PACIFIC & HØEGH LINES"*

Head-agents for Indonesia & the Far East:

N.V. Internationale Credit- & Handelsvereniging „Rotterdam", 3, Medan Merdeka Barat, Djakarta.

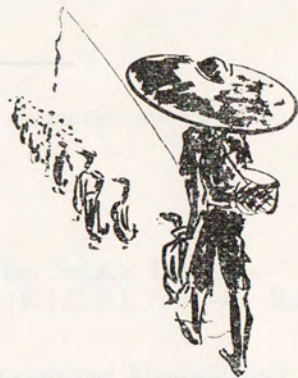
"ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY: K.P.M./KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MIJ.: 5, Medan Merdeka Timur, Djakarta.

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE: Gen. Agent: Maclain, Watson & Co.: 50, Kali Besar Barat, Djakarta-Kota.

"AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES": Borneo Sumatra Tr. Co. Ltd.: 11, Pintu Besar Utara, Djakarta-Kota.

All fares are subject to alteration with or without notice. Ask your Travel Agent or the nearest companies for further information.

The above mentioned transportation companies are only a few of the numerous companies, which a regular maintain service with INDONESIA.



..... you've seen the world  
The beauty and the wonder and the power,  
The shape of things, their colors,  
lights and shades,  
Changes, surprises — and God made it all.

(Robert Browning)



## 14. TOURIST SERVICES IN INDONESIA

Rates 1958/1959

(Issued by "NITOUR" Inc.)

We have much pleasure in giving full particulars regarding rates for tourist services in Indonesia for the season 1958/1959. This general tariff cancels all previous issues.

### RATES:

All rates are quoted in US \$ and are based on current cost at the time this ratesheet is issued.

Rates are subject to changes. Agents will be notified in time of any alterations, but it is understood that „NITOUR" Inc. cannot accept any responsibility in case of delay of such notice.

### ORDERS:

All orders for services to be rendered in Indonesia by „NITOUR" Inc. to be addressed to: „NITOUR" Inc.

National & International Tourist Bureau

Tourist department

2 Djalan Madjapahit

Djakarta 1/3 — Indonesia.

CABLES: NITOUR DJAKARTA.

### RESERVATIONS:

Owing to the heavy demand for hotel reservations agents are advised to send their orders as early as possible. Bookings can only be considered as definite when they have been confirmed.

### REFERENCE LETTERS:

All transfers, sightseeings and excursions are marked with reference letters. We request agents to refer to these letters when ordering such services, so as to avoid confusion.

### ITINERARIES:

We are prepared to quote for all types of independent- and group-travel. Our prompt reply system assures all agents of full cooperation and special attention.

**All rates in this general tariff are net.**

**GARUDA INDONESIAN AIRWAYS:**

	A.	B.
Djakarta — Bandung	US \$ 6.10	US \$ 12.20
Djakarta — Semarang	US \$ 25.10	US \$ 50.20
Djakarta — Jogjakarta	US \$ 26.10	US \$ 52.20
Djakarta — Surabaya	US \$ 36.40	US \$ 72.80
Djakarta — Denpasar (Bali)	US \$ 56.30	US \$ 112.60
Djakarta — Padang	US \$ 60.50	US \$ 121.—
Djakarta — Medan	US \$ 87.80	US \$ 175.60
Bandung — Jogjakarta	US \$ 20.—	US \$ 40.—
Bandung — Semarang	US \$ 19.10	US \$ 38.20
Bandung — Surabaya	US \$ 30.30	US \$ 60.60
Semarang — Surabaya	US \$ 11.30	US \$ 22.60
Surabaya — Denpasar (Bali)	US \$ 20.—	US \$ 40.—
Padang — Medan	US \$ 27.30	US \$ 54.60
Jogjakarta — Surabaya	US \$ 10.30	US \$ 20.60

A. : one way ticket

B. : return ticket

Free baggage allowance : 15 kgs. per adult

**JAVA RAILROADS :** (airconditioned trains)

Djakarta — Bandung	first class	US \$ 4.50
Djakarta — Jogjakarta	"	US \$ 13.—
Djakarta — Surabaya (via Jogjakarta)	"	US \$ 19.—
Djakarta — Semarang	"	US \$ 12.—
Djakarta — Surabaya (via Semarang)	"	US \$ 17.—
Jogjakarta — Surabaya	"	US \$ 9.—
Surakarta — Surabaya	"	US \$ 8.—

Rates include reserved seats.  
Returnticket double fare.

**ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY (K.P.M.) :**

Djakarta — Semarang	first class	US \$ 19.—
Djakarta — Surabaya	"	US \$ 31.—
Djakarta — Buleleng (Bali)	"	US \$ 46.—
Djakarta — Belawan	"	US \$ 77.50

Rates are based on a bed in a two-berth cabin.  
Returntickets double fare.

**ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES (R.I.L.):**

Djakarta — Semarang	first class A.	US \$ 26.—	first class	US \$ 23.—
Djakarta — Surabaya	" "	US \$ 42.—	" "	US \$ 37.—
Djakarta — Buleleng (Bali)	" "	US \$ 62.—	" "	US \$ 54.—

First class A, cabins with shower  
First class, cabins without shower  
Returnticket double fare.

**PELNI (Pelajaran Nasional Indonesia)**

Djakarta — Semarang	first class A	US \$ 23.—
Djakarta — Surabaya	"	US \$ 38.—
Djakarta — Buleleng (Bali)	"	US \$ 56.—
Djakarta — Belawan	"	US \$ 114.—

First class A, airconditioned cabins with shower.  
Returnticket double fare.

## HOTELS

Single-room throughout Indonesia are not available. Sometimes doublerooms may be obtained at twice the daily rate per bed. Hotelrates are based on American plan, bed plus 3 meals per day. European plan not available. No airconditioning.

### *DJAKARTA (Djawa)*

	doubleroom with bath sole use	doubleroom with bath	bed in double- room with bath
Hotel des Indes	US \$ 26.—	US \$ 26.—	US \$ 13.—
Hotel Transaera	US \$ 16.—	US \$ 16.—	US \$ 8.—
Hotel Dharma Nirmala	US \$ 16.—	US \$ 16.—	US \$ 8.—

### *BANDUNG (Djawa)*

Savoy Homann Hotel	US \$ 18.—	US \$ 18.—	US \$ 9.—
Grand Hotel Preanger	US \$ 18.—	US \$ 18.—	US \$ 9.—

### *SEMARANG (Djawa)*

Hotel du Pavillon	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 7.—
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### *JOGJAKARTA (Djawa)*

Hotel Garuda	US \$ 12.—	US \$ 12.—	US \$ 6.—
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### *SURAKARTA (Djawa)*

Dana Hotel	US \$ 12.—	US \$ 12.—	US \$ 6.—
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### *SURABAJA (Djawa)*

Oranje Hotel	US \$ 16.—	US \$ 16.—	US \$ 8.—
Simpang Hotel	US \$ 12.—	US \$ 12.—	US \$ 6.—

### *PADANG (Sumatera)*

Muara Hotel	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 7.—
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### *PRAPAT (Sumatera)*

Prapat Hotel	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 7.—
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### *MEDAN (Sumatera)*

Hotel de Boer	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 7.—
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### *EXTRA LUNCHESES :*

Lunches en route and during full day's excursions US \$ 3.— per person.

**These hotel-rates include all taxes and service.**



*DJAKARTA TRANSFERS & EXCURSION*: per car max. 4 persons.

Da.	: Assistance representative airport per person	US \$ 1.—
Db.	: Assistance representative airport per person	US \$ 1.—
Dc.	: Assistance representative harbour per person	US \$ 2.—
Dd.	: Transfer airport — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 5.50
De.	: Transfer station — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 5.50
Df.	: Transfer harbour — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 10.—
Dg.	: Morning or afternoon sightseeingtour from airport or hotel (3 hours)	US \$ 12.—
Dh.	: Morning or afternoon trip to Bogor from airport or hotel	US \$ 20.—
Dj.	: Full day trip to Bogor from airport or hotel	US \$ 25.—
Dk.	: Full day trip to Bogor from harbour	US \$ 35.—
Dl.	: Full day trip to Bogor and Punchakpass from hotel or airport	US \$ 45.—
Dm.	: Full day trip to Bogor and Punchakpass from harbour	US \$ 55.—
Dn.	: Full day trip to Bogor, Punchakpass and Bandung from hotel, airport or harbour (car empty back)	US \$ 96.—
Do.	: Two days trip Djakarta-Bogor-Punchakpass-Bandung- Djakarta from hotel, airport or harbour.	US \$ 104.—
Dp.	: Three days trip Djakarta-Bogor-Punchakpass- Bandung-Djakarta (Second day Crater trip) from hotel, or harbour.	US \$ 160.—
Dr.	: Three days Javatour Djakarta — Surabaya. (Djakarta-Bandung-Semarang-Borobudur-Jogjakarta- Surabaya)	US \$ 448.—
Ds.	: Four days Javatour Djakarta — Surabaya (Djakarta-Bandung-Semarang-Borobudur-Jogjakarta- Surabaya)	US \$ 472.—
Dt.	: Five days Javatour Djakarta — Surabaya (Djakarta-Bandung-Semarang-Borobudur-Jogjakarta- Surakarta-Surabaya)	US \$ 496.—
Du.	: Six days Javatour Djakarta — Surabaya (Djakarta-Bandung-Semarang-Borobudur- Jogjakarta-Surabaya)	US \$ 520.—

*BANDUNG TRANSFERS AND EXCURSIONS*: per car max. 4 persons.

Ba.	: Transfer airport — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 5.—
Bb.	: Transfer station — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 4.—
Bc.	: Morning or afternoon sightseeingtrip (3 hours)	US \$ 12.—
Bd.	: Morning or afternoontrip to Lembang	US \$ 12.—
Be.	: Morning or afternoontrip to Lembang and Craters	US \$ 20.—
Bf.	: Full day trip to Lembang	US \$ 24.—
Bg.	: Full day trip to Lembang and Craters	US \$ 30.—
Bh.	: Full day trip to Gunung Malabar (Tea-estates)	US \$ 30.—

*SEMARANG TRANSFERS AND EXCURSIONS*: per car max. 4 persons.

Sema.	: Transfer harbour — hotel v.v.	US \$ 5.—
Semb.	: Transfer airport — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 5.50
Semc.	: Transfer station — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 3.50
Semd.	: Sightseeing per hour	US \$ 3.50
Seme.	: Full day trip Semarang-Borobudur-Semarang	US \$ 48.—
Semf.	: Cartrip Semarang-Borobudur-Jogjakarta	US \$ 40.—
Semg.	: Cartrip Semarang-Borobudur-Surakarta	US \$ 48.—

*JOGJAKARTA TRANSFERS AND EXCURSIONS* : per car max. 4 persons.

Ja.	: Transfer airport — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 11.—
Jb.	: Transfer station — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 4.—
Jc.	: Excursions to Borobudur and Mendut Temples	US \$ 25.—
Jd.	: Excursion to Prambanan Temples	US \$ 13.—
Je.	: Sightseeingtour of the city (3 hours)	US \$ 12.—
Jf.	: Excursion to Diengplateau	US \$ 40.—
Jg.	: Excursion to Prambanan Temples and Surakarta with sightseeing	US \$ 40.—
Jh.	: Excursion to Parangtritis	US \$ 32.—
Jk.	: Garudahotel — Prambanan Temples — Dana-hotel Surakarta	US \$ 40.—
Jl.	: Garudahotel — Borobudur — Semarang	US \$ 48.—
Jm.	: Garudahotel — Semarang (direct route)	US \$ 44.—

*SURAKARTA TRANSFERS AND EXCURSIONS* : per car max. 4 persons.

Sa.	: Transfer station — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 4.—
Sb.	: Transfer airport Jogjakarta to Dana-hotel via Prambanan Temples	US \$ 24.—
Sc.	: Sightseeingtour of Surakarta (3 hours)	US \$ 12.—
Sd.	: Full day trip Surakarta-Prambanan Temples- Jogjakarta (sightseeing) Borobudur-Surakarta	US \$ 44.—
Se.	: Full day trip Surakarta-Prambanan Temples- Jogjakarta-Borobudur-Semarang	US \$ 52.—
Sf.	: Cartrip Surakarta-Semarang (direct route)	US \$ 28.—
Sg.	: Cartrip Surakarta-Madiun-Surabaya	US \$ 70.—

*SURABAJA TRANSFERS AND EXCURSIONS* : per car max. 4 persons.

Sura.	: Assistance representative airport, harbour or station per person	US \$ 2.—
Surb.	: Transfer airport — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 10.—
Surc.	: Transfer harbour — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 12.—
Surd.	: Transfer station — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 6.50
Sure.	: Sightseeing per hour	US \$ 4.—
Surf.	: Excursion to Prigen and Trètès	US \$ 40.—
Surg.	: Excursion to Malang and Selecta	US \$ 55.—

*PADANG TRANSFERS AND EXCURSIONS* : per car max. 4 persons.

Pa.	: Transfer airport — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 11.—
Pb.	: Sightseeing per hour	US \$ 5.—
Pc.	: Full day excursion to Bukit-Tinggi	US \$ 48.—
Pd.	: Full day excursion to Bukit-Tinggi and Lake Manindjau	US \$ 72.—
Pe.	: Full day excursion to Bukit-Tinggi and Lake Singkarak	US \$ 72.—

*MEDAN TRANSFERS AND EXCURSIONS* : per car max. 4 persons.

Meda.	: Transfer harbour — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 12.—
Medb.	: Transfer airport — hotel or v.v.	US \$ 6.50
Medc.	: Sightseeing per hour	US \$ 5.—
Mede.	: Full day trip harbour-Medan-Prapat-Brastagi- Medan-harbour	US \$ 80.—
Medf.	: Cartrip one way harbour or airport to Prapat	US \$ 48.—
Medg.	: Keeping a car at Prapat per day	US \$ 30.—

All rates are exclusive of guidefee



## GUIDES :

English speaking guides in Djawa and Sumatera may be hired  
at the dailyrate of US \$ 4.—  
Morning or afternoon only US \$ 2.50

## BALIHOTEL (Denpasar):

2 „de Luxe” rooms with 2 beds, and private bathroom, toilet and sittingroom.  
15 „A” grade rooms with 2 beds, private bathroom and toilet.  
9 „B” grade rooms with 2 beds, private bathroom and toilet  
24 „C” grade rooms with 3 beds, private dipperbath and toilet  
12 „D” grade rooms with 3 beds, no conveniences.

## RATES BALIHOTEL :

	doubleroom sole use	doubleroom	bed
„de Luxe”	US \$ 17.50	US \$ 20.—	US \$ 10.—
„A” grade	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 16.—	US \$ 8.—
„B” grade	US \$ 12.50	US \$ 14.—	US \$ 7.—
„C” grade	US \$ 8.—	US \$ 8.—	US \$ 4.—
„D” grade	US \$ 7.50	US \$ 7.50	US \$ 3.75

## SANURBEACHHOUSE (Dependence of Balihotel):

9 bedrooms with 2 beds, verandah, of which 7 with private dipperbath and toilet.

Room for sole use US \$ 10.50.—; doubleroom US \$ 10.50; bed US \$ 5.25

## SEGARA HOTEL (Sanur):

10 Bungalows with 2 beds and verandah with private dipperbath and toilet.  
Room for sole use US \$ 15.—; doubleroom US \$ 15.—; bed US \$ 7.50.

**These hotel-rates include all taxes and service.**

## BALI TRANSFERS : per car max. 4 persons.

TRA.	: Balihotel to Buleleng via Tabanan and Bratan or v.v. (3 hrs)	US \$ 18.—
TRB.	: Balihotel to Buleleng via Bedugul or v.v. (2 hrs)	US \$ 14.—
TRC.	: Balihotel to Buleleng via Kintamani or v.v. (3 hrs)	US \$ 18.—
TRD.	: Balihotel to Padangbay via Klungkung or v.v. (1½ hrs)	US \$ 10.—
TRE.	: Balihotel to Bena or v.v. (½ hr)	US \$ 2.—
TRF.	: Balihotel to Denpasar airport or v.v. (½ hr)	US \$ 3.—
TRG.	: Padangbay to Kintamani or v.v. (3 hrs)	US \$ 17.—
TRH.	: Balihotel to Kintamani or v.v. (1½ hrs)	US \$ 12.—
TRJ.	: Buleleng to Kintamani or v.v. (1½ hrs)	US \$ 18.—
TRK.	: Balihotel to Sanurbeachhouse or v.v. (½ hr)	US \$ 2.—
TRL.	: Denpasar airport to Sanurbeachhouse-Segarahotel or v.v. (¾ hr)	US \$ 4.50
TRM.	: Balihotel to Ubud or v.v. (1 hr)	US \$ 5.—
TRN.	: Balihotel to Sanur and Ubud. (2 hrs)	US \$ 7.—



**BALI EXCURSIONS** : per car max. 4 persons.

SSA.	: Balihotel-Bratanlake-Balihotel (4 hrs)	US \$ 9.—
SSB.	: Balihotel-Sangeh-Mengwi-Balihotel (3 hrs)	US \$ 5.—
SSC.	: Balihotel-Bona (monkeydance)-Balihotel (3 hrs) excl. adm. fee	US \$ 5.—
SSD.	: Balihotel-Tampaksiring-Mas-Balihotel (5 hrs)	US \$ 8.—
SSE.	: Balihotel-Gianjar-Kintamani-Balihotel (7 hrs)	US \$ 11.—
SSF.	: Balihotel-Tampaksiring-Kintamani-Balihotel (8 hrs)	US \$ 17.—
SSG.	: Balihotel-Klungkung-Karangasam-Balihotel (9 hrs)	US \$ 18.—
SSH.	: Balihotel-Sanur-Balihotel (3 hrs)	US \$ 3.—
SSJ.	: Balihotel-Kapal-Tanah Lod-Balihotel (4 hrs)	US \$ 6.—
SSK.	: Balihotel-Kuta Beach-Benoa-Balihotel (4 hrs)	US \$ 3.50
SSL.	: Balihotel-Singaradja-Bratanlake-Balihotel (8 hrs)	US \$ 18.—
SSM.	: Balihotel-Kintamani-Singaradja-Balihotel (9 hrs)	US \$ 18.—
SSN.	: Balihotel-Kura Beach (3 hrs)	US \$ 4.—

**All rates are exclusive of guidefee.**

**ENGLISH SPEAKING GUIDES:**

We strongly recommend to sell Bali excursions with guides.  
Morning or afternoon US \$ 2.—; whole day US \$ 3.—.

**LEGONG-DANCE:**

This dance will be performed once a week (often on Thursday) in the dancepavillon of the Balihotel and is free of charge for guests of the Balihotel.

**MONKEY-DANCE:**

There are no special days for this dance performance. The manager of Bali-tour may arrange this performance on request of guests. Admission tickets will be sold by the manager of Balitour. A Monkeydance may be ordered in advance for a certain date at the rate of US \$ 14.— for a whole group.

**ENTRANCEFEES:**

Entrancefees are not included in the quotations of excursions.

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Djakarta, Januari 1, 1958.

"NITOUR" Inc. — National & International Tourist Bureau.

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