



SAS CITY PORTRAIT

# Djakarta

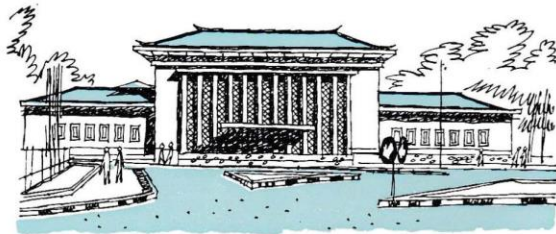
3rd ed.

**SAS** SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



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The information given in this booklet is based on facts available in November 1969.



Front cover: Hotel Indonesia, Djakarta.

## Introduction

Djakarta, the capital of the Republic of Indonesia is situated on the Island of Java, one of the 3,000 islands occupied by this colorful and friendly nation of 115,000,000 people.

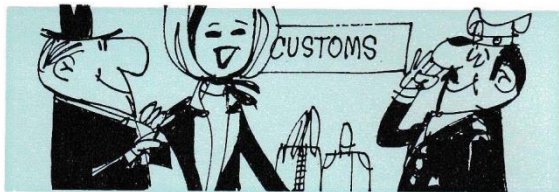
Drawn across the Eastern seas like a gigantic string of pearls, this beautiful archipelago (Indonesia: Nusantara), measures a distance as vast as the territory between the coastlines of the USA. It contains such paradisiac islands as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Bali, often referred to as the Island of Gods (Pulau Dewata).

Most visitors won't have time to explore Indonesia thoroughly, but will probably prefer to concentrate on the more popular regions. With this vacation-idea in mind, Djakarta serves as an ideal starting-point for many interesting tours.

Before the Dutch came to Indonesia, Djakarta was called "Sunda Kelapa" being the seaport of the 5th-century Kingdom of Pajajaran. After the conquest of Djakarta from the Portuguese by Falatehan in 1527, Sunda Kelapa became known as Djayakarta, meaning "victorious town", and June 22, 1547, has become the officially celebrated date of the foundation of present day Djakarta. In 1610 Djayakarta was leased to the Dutch East India Company by the Sultan of Bantam. In 1629, Djayakarta became entirely Dutch territory after the defeat of the last Sultan of Mataram, Sultan Agung, by the East India Company, and the name changed to Batavia.

The city remained under Dutch Colonial rule for more than 350 years, until during the second World War, Indonesia was invaded and occupied by the Japanese. On August 17th, 1945, however, the country declared its independence and the capital was subsequently renamed . . . Djakarta. Today, it is a city of over 4,000,000 inhabitants and the center of commercial life in Indonesia.

Wherever you roam in Djakarta, you will find a variety of national costumes, and every Sunday, in the Djakarta



Museum, Medan Merdeka Barat, you have a chance to hear and see a gamelan orchestra, often with traditionally-dressed folk dancers.

The oldest part of Djakarta is located in Pasar Ikan, now the fish harbor in the downtown area of the city, while further uptown, you will find government departments, the town hall and the Presidential Palace.

## Your arrival in Djakarta

While you won't find all the usual facilities of an international airport at Kemayoran Airport, you can, nevertheless, exchange currency, and obtain ready assistance and information on almost any matter from one of the SAS/THAI International staff.

Taxis are available at the airport. The drive to the city is approximately 3 miles (5 kms.) and takes 15 minutes.

The monetary unit of Indonesia is the rupiah (Rp.).

If you intend to leave Djakarta by SAS/THAI International you should reconfirm your reservation as soon as possible after your arrival. You can do it at the SAS/THAI airport office or by calling at one of the SAS/THAI ticket offices.

## Hotels

A frequent shortage of hotel accommodation makes it essential to reserve rooms well in advance through your travel agent or SAS/THAI.

In Djakarta, Hotel Indonesia at Djalan M. H. Thamrin, tel. 40021/29 and 43021/29, is the only hotel that can be labelled international in the fullest sense of the word. All rooms are air-conditioned and cost from US\$15 upwards. Room-charges must be paid in currency other than rupiahs.

Other hotels in Djakarta are:

*Kartika Plaza*<sup>1</sup> (C10)  
10 Djalan M. H. Thamrin  
Tel. 41880, 50899

*Ramayana City Hotel*<sup>2</sup> (A7)  
57 Djalan Djatibaru  
Tel. 45866, 50758

*Hotel Inter House*<sup>2</sup> (off map)  
18 Djalan Melawai Raya  
Kebayoran Baru  
Tel. 70486, 74279

*Hotel Duta Indonesia*<sup>4</sup> (B2)  
3-5 Djalan Gadjah Mada  
Tel. 40051, 40053

For accommodation outside Djakarta we would recommend the following:

### JAVA

*Ambarrukmo Palace Hotel*<sup>1</sup>  
Jogjakarta  
Tel. 3889, 2105

*Bristol Hotel*<sup>4</sup>  
Surabaja  
Tel. 1835 Selatan

*Preanger Hotel*<sup>4</sup>  
Bandung  
Tel. 3061

*Samudra Beach Hotel*<sup>1</sup>  
Pelabuhan Ratu  
Tel. 23

*Simpang Hotel*<sup>4</sup>  
Surabaja  
Tel. 1749/50 Selatan

*Savoy Homann Hotel*<sup>3</sup>  
Bandung  
Tel. 3091/4

### BALI

*The Bali Hotel*<sup>3</sup>  
Den Pasar  
Tel. 2279, 4034

*The Bali Beach Hotel*<sup>1</sup>  
Sanur  
Tel. 2960, 2488, 4483, 4484

### SUMATRA

*Parapat Hotel*<sup>4</sup>  
Parapat  
Tel. 8 Parapat

*Wisma Deli Hotel*<sup>3</sup>  
Medan  
Tel. 2210, 24761

*Hotel Dirga Surya*<sup>3</sup>  
Medan  
Tel. 22000 Medan

<sup>1</sup> First class hotel - all rooms airconditioned. <sup>2</sup> Medium-price accommodation - all rooms airconditioned. <sup>3</sup> Medium-price accommodation - airconditioned rooms available. <sup>4</sup> Medium-price accommodation - rooms non-airconditioned.

**Note:** Voltage for electric appliances is generally 100-125 A.C. 50 cycles.



## Restaurants and cuisine

Here are a few eating-out suggestions:

For European food try Hotel Indonesia's two restaurants: the Ramayana and the Nirwana (C9), or Chez Mario at 2 B Djalan Djuanda III (C3); for Indonesian food Geliga at 77 C Djalan K. H. Wahid Hasim (C8) or Wisma Nusantara at 1 Djalan Modjopahit (C3); for Chinese food Cathay at 18 Djalan Blora (D10) or the Oriental restaurant in Hotel Indonesia (C9).

Breakfast generally comprises bread and butter with marmalade or jam, soft-boiled eggs and coffee with milk.

For lunch, visitors usually choose meat with potatoes or rice and vegetables. You may start with a soup, and for dessert enjoy one of the local fruits.

Dinner normally consists of soup, chicken or beef with potatoes or rice, followed by fruit.

The most common native dish is *rijsttafel*, which is composed of a multitude of delicious tidbits, a very rich and highly-spiced meal.

Other popular national dishes include *Gado-Gado*, *Nasi Gudeg* and *Nasi Opor*, made of fresh chicken, meat, fish and vegetables.

Various kinds of drinks are served, although imported spirits are expensive. Popular Indonesian drinks are *Kopjore-Ice* (coconut and coconut milk with ice), *Puding-Ice*, *Avocado-Ice* and pure Orange juice.

Lunch is served from 12.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. and dinner from 7 to 9 p.m.

## Sights

While Djakarta itself has few attractions for the tourist, it is an ideal starting point for many excursions and tours in Java, and the picturesque neighboring islands of Sumatra, Bali and Maluku.

If you have time to spare in Djakarta, the city map will assist you in locating most of the places of interest.

**The Presidential Palace (D4), (Istana)**, originally built in the 18th century, is a large white structure facing Medan Merdeka Utara. Formerly the home of the colonial Governor General, the building is now the official residence of the President.

**The Central Museum (C6)**, situated at Medan Merdeka Barat, is the largest ethnological museum in South East Asia. The ethnographic section contains almost half the museum's 65,000 items. The ceramic collection is the most complete in South East Asia. In addition there are prehistoric, archaeological and manuscript collections and two sections devoted to the presentation of old coins and medals. (Open daily except Mondays 8 a.m. to noon.)

**The Djakarta Museum (off map)**, located at 27 Djl. Pintu Besar Utara, holds Djakarta's historic collection. (Open daily except Mondays 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., Fridays to 11 a.m.)

## Excursions

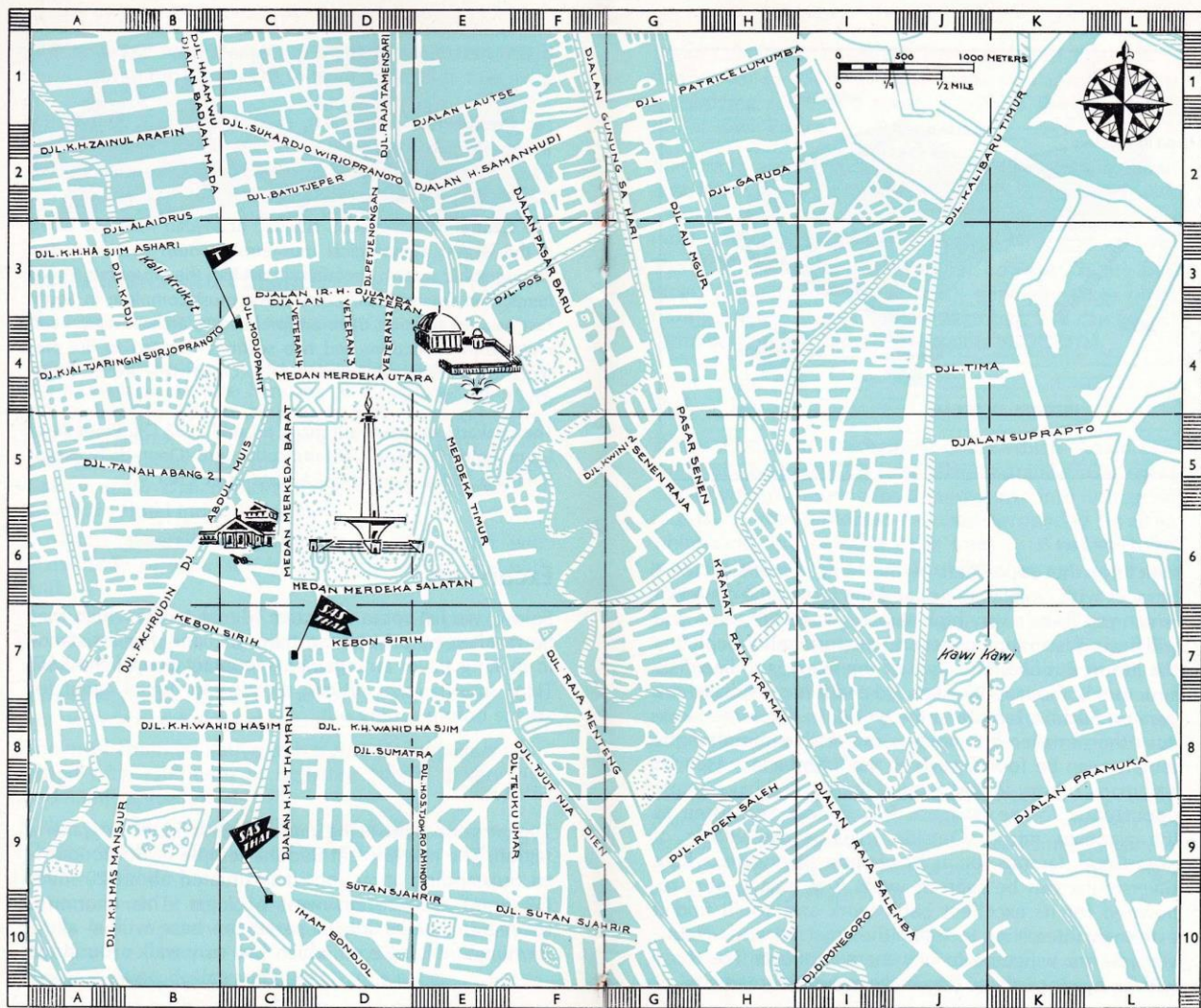
Below, we list some attractive tourist spots, which may be reached by private car, train or plane. For assistance in making travel arrangements, contact one of the SAS/THAI International offices, or ask your travel agent for advice before setting out.

### Java

Top of your sightseeing musts in Java is the *Jogjakarta* region. The magnificent Buddha temple of *Borobudur* is an outstanding attraction; it is situated about 20 miles (32 kms.) to the northwest of *Jogja*. This enormous temple is divided into 3 parts: the base with 4 alleys forming a rectangle on which you may walk around the

*(cont'd on page 10)*





Code numbers in this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (C7) is located where lines drawn from "C" and "7" cross each other.

### Interesting sights in Djakarta

- (D4) The Presidential Palace.
- (C6) The Central Museum.
- (F2) Pasar Baru (Shopping District).

### Useful addresses

#### DJAKARTA



**SAS/THAI International Ticket Offices:**

- 1) B.D.N. Building, Djalan M. H. Thamrin, tel. 44165 and 48191. Open hours Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sat. 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., Sun. closed.
- 2) Hotel Indonesia, Djalan M. H. Thamrin, tel. 40021-40029/43021-43029, ext. 478. Open hours Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., Sat. 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Sun. closed.



**State Travel Bureau, NITOUR:**

- 2 Djalan Modjopahit, tel. 41127 and 40955. Open 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

#### DEN PASAR, BALI



**SAS/THAI International Ticket Office:**

- Hotel Bali Beach, Sanur, tel. 2488 and 4484, ext. 126.



(cont'd from page 7)

structure; the upper part of the temple made up of 3 terraces with circular alleys; and the top, in the center of which you'll see a very high *stupa*. Around the alleys you will find a fascinating collection of stone relief depicting the life of Buddha. The style of the *stupa* is Indian. The structure is about 1,100 years old and it is considered the greatest Buddha temple in the world. In this same vicinity, other smaller but no less impressive monumental temples can be found, such as the *Prambanan*, *Mendut* and many others. In and around Jogja you'll have ample opportunity to see Javanese folk dances and listen to the gamelan music. Outside Jogja is the village of *Kota Gedé*, famous for its handmade silverware, where silversmiths can be seen at work. The area is also renowned for its excellent batik work and you'll find it extremely interesting to watch the artists at work. Naturally you are welcome to buy these products. For those with an eye for artistry, they make excellent souvenirs!

*Bandung* can be reached by train or car from Djakarta. It is a pleasant town with a picturesque native flavor. There are also several volcanoes nearby well worth a visit—*Tangkuban Pahu*, for example.

Another fascinating sight is the shore at *Pelabuhan Ratu* (Queens Harbor) on the south coast of West Java. However, unless you're a particularly strong swimmer, don't go into the sea along this coastline.

*Bogor*, about 30 miles (50 kms.) south of Djakarta is famous for its 150-year-old extensive Botanical gardens embodying some 300 acres. It adjoins the President's out of town Palace.

*Madura* is an island just off the northeastern coast of Java. On your way there, you will pass *Surabaya* with its zoological gardens containing one of the world's most extensive collections of tropical birds and animals.

The special attraction of *Madura*, however, is the bull races, a spectacular show which generally takes place during August, September and October. You can get information on this from travel agents in Djakarta.

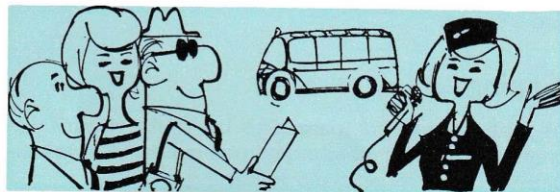
## Bali

This is a beautiful, enchanting island which should certainly not be missed! It is an island paradise with spectacular volcanic mountains sloping down into lush green forests . . . reef-protected beaches surrounded by clean white sand and swaying palm trees . . . and friendly, peaceful people whose way of life has remained unchanged for centuries.

In contrast to other parts of Indonesia the religion here is Balinese Hinduism which plays a vital role in the daily life, preserving a culture unique in the whole world. All year round there are festivals, processions, dances and rituals, all tremendously colorful. And although you may not understand the meaning behind the various festivals, you'll certainly find them impressive.

Balinese scenery is lovely, and its architecture—especially the temples, there are more than 10,000—intensely interesting. The Balinese are excellent craftsmen, and here you can buy beautiful handwoven sarongs, paintings, wood carvings and silverware.

*Den Pasar* is the center of tourism on the island. It has an interesting museum, and many temples and palaces are situated within easy reach.





### Maluku Islands

These islands between *Sulawesi* and *Irian* (New Guinea), are best reached by plane. Here your dream of a bewitching, tropical land will come true, and the mysterious, silent and exotic atmosphere will make the hub-bub of the outside world seem very far away.

### Sumatra

This is the fifth largest island in the world, so don't expect to be able to explore it thoroughly, although this would be a thrilling enough experience, if you had the time. Its beautiful mountains, fascinating jungles, lakes and wild canyons are an endless source of intrigue and invitation. Its people are friendly and only too happy to receive and assist tourists. From Djakarta, it is most convenient to go by air to *Medan* or *Padang*.

From Medan you can continue by car to *Lake Toba*, a beautiful mountain resort near Prapat where you will find tourist class accommodation at the Parapat Hotel.

### Entertainment and night life

The nightspots are few in Djakarta but you need not be short of some cozy spot in which to dance the night away. The Ramayana Dining Room and Nirwana Supper Club at the Hotel Indonesia cater to the most exclusive tastes. If you are in the mood for gay lights and music, the Wisma Nusantara at 1 Djalan Modjopahit is open every night until the early hours of the morning. Visit too the Miraqa Sky Club on top of the Sarinah Building on Djalan M. H. Thamrin, which offers entertainment and a casino.

### Tipping

As in all eastern countries, this is left to the visitor's discretion, but as a general rule, tip about 10% in restaurants to bar attendants and waiters.

Hotels add 10% tax and another 10% service charge on bills; depending on length of stay and type of service rendered, roomboys are usually tipped extra.

### Shopping

You will find attractive souvenirs everywhere, from modest bamboo spoons to exquisite Buddha statuettes. In Djakarta, the main shopping areas are Pasar Baru (F2), Nusantara and Djalan Modjopahit. The SAS/THAI International office is always happy to oblige should you require more detailed information. Stores are generally open from 8 a.m. till noon, and from 5 to 8 p.m. Saturdays 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on Sundays and holidays.

### Transportation

Djakarta is served with buses, taxis . . . and betjaks, the omnipresent push-pedal tricycles. For a taxi, expect to pay, for a minimum of one hour, approximately Rp. 600. Betjaks are the most popular means of transportation over shorter distances. Alternatively, when traveling out of town, one has a choice of traveling by train; by fast and frequent Garuda Indonesian Airways flights; or by Suburban, a kind of taxi-bus constructed to carry 7-9 passengers. The latter is, incidentally, often the cheapest and fastest way. For travel between the islands, you can fly with Garuda Indonesian Airways (GIA). The flight from Djakarta to Bali takes about 2 hours, while a journey by ship takes approximately 3 days.

### Climate and clothing

Indonesia is a tropical country with the usual dry and rainy periods. The average temperature of 82° F (28° C) fluctuates very little from one season to another. In the



mountainous regions the temperature varies between 63–68° F (approximately 17–20° C). The dry season lasts from April through to November.

Dress is informal, lightweight clothes being suitable all year round. For the rainy season a raincoat is advisable. Facilities for laundry and dry cleaning are good.

### Religious edifices

*Protestant:* Isa Al Masih, 61 Djl. Tjikini Raya; Immanuel Church, 10 Djl. Merdeka Timur; Kristen Indonesia Church, 1–51A Panglima Polim, Block N II, Kebayoran.

*Catholic:* The Cathedral, Lapang Banteng; Pastori Church, Block M III, Kebayoran.

*Anglican:* Anglican Church, Djl. A. Rahman Hakim.

*Baptist:* Baptist Church, Djl. Gunung Sahari and Djl. Djatinegara.

*Mohammedan:* Agung Al Azhar, Djl. Singamangaradja, Kebayoran; Istiqlal, Djl. Pintu Air; Al Ma'mur, Djl. Raden Saleh.

### Public holidays

January 1st	New Year's Day. Ascension Day of Christ.
August 15th	Ascension Day of Virgin Mary.
August 17th	Independence Day.
December 25th	Christmas Day.

The holidays below vary considerably from year to year:

Idul Adha.  
Muharram.  
Maulid Nabi Muhammad SAW.  
Ascension Day of Muhammad.  
Idul Fithri (Lebaran).  
Idul Fithri (Lebaran) second day.



Name of my hotel: \_\_\_\_\_

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*Edited by Alan C. Lovejoy*  
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