Content

INTRODUCTION
10 Royal Patron Foreword
12 Opening Remarks
 by PAM President
15 Director’s Notes
18 Thematic
20 Calendar

KLAF2018 FILM FEST
26 Taste of Cement by Ziad Kailthoum
32 REM the documentary
5555 by Tomas Koolhaas

LOGBOOK SUBMISSIONS
NARRATIVES
42 Plot
 by Muhammad Shamin bin Sahrum
and Nur Nadrah Azifah Azaman
of No-To-Scale Studio
46 Urban Parlour
 by Aishah Mohd Kar
50 This Has Been
 A Constant Measure
 by Shila Samsuri
54 Be:NUA
 by Ahmad Richa, Khairul Idzham
 and Afliq Salam

PROJECTS
60 Temple of Colours
 by Mohammad Zakiee bin Zailan
 BYG Architecture
64 Communal Living:
 A Social Experiment
 by Joanne Mun
 ThinkCity
68 Urban Symphony
 by Steven Ng Ngie Woont
72 The PAM Awards 2018
 ‘Building of the Year’
 by Arkitek LLA

PROPOSALS
78 Pod Vending Machine
 by Haseef Rafiel
82 Soilscaper: A Future Wonderland
 by Atira Ariffini
88 Border of Peace
 by Wilson Kwan
92 Minang-Lonian:
 Re-Position Minangkabau
 by Tan Sih Pin

94 Algorithmic Architecture
 Lim Song Jie with Varvara Vasilatou
 and Claudio Campanile
98 The Neutron
 by Ar Jack Oon
 Architects Associate and Only Solution

HISTORY
104 REX Theatre (1947)
 by Mariana Isa with Datin Sushmitha McCoy
116 Conversation with Tay Kheng Soon
 with Dr. Lai Chee Kien
120 The History of Architecture in
 Sarawak before Malaysia
 by John H. S. Ting
122 AA Women in Architecture
 from a visitor to the exhibition

COMMENTARIES
126 A Format for Social Life
 by Hazwan Ariff bin Hakimi
130 Women and Architecture in Malaysia
 by Naziyat Yaacob and
 Nor Rasidah Hashim
134 A New Malaysia,
 An Architectural Wish List
 by Nazmi Anuar
137 Instalitek: Instant Architecture
 by Suffian Shahabuddin

EXHIBITION 01: KLAF:BOX
KL Chair

142 Introduction
144 Competition
146 Shortlisted submissions
156 Other submissions

KLAF2018 Screening

162 Béka & Lemoine – Homos Urbanus:
 Diary of Urban Wanderers
168 AIR/SPACE by Mariana Bisti
 KLAF Artist-in-Residence

EXHIBITION 02: DIS-POSITIONS

188 PAM Student Awards 2018 – 2022
189 PAM Silver Medal 2018 – Part 2 Level
190 Silver Medal Shortlisted
206 PAM Bronze Medal 2018 – Part 1 Level
207 Bronze Medal Shortlisted
Women and Architecture in Malaysia
by Naziaty Mohd Yaacob and Nor Rasidah Hashim

Recent discussions on the link between gender and Science and Technology (STEM fields including architecture) have highlighted the marginalisation of women in STEM globally. This means Malaysia is no exception. Nonetheless we decided to obtain the country data for architecture, in the hope that by sharing the data in the public domain, we are raising more awareness about architecture and women.

So we started with a simple question: How many female architects are there in Malaysia today?

This question turns out to be quite complicated, not because determining gender can be a subjective matter, but because architecture in this country is classified into parts. Malaysian architecture has three parts, corresponding to increasing levels of academic and professional qualifications. According to Lembaga Arkitek Malaysia (LAM) - Board of Architects Malaysia, the statutory body responsible for the accreditation of professional architects as well as the quality of academic training of architecture students in Malaysian universities, a registered architect (those who are qualified to use the title "Ar.") is of the highest level or the "Part 3". Although there is currently no Doctor of Architecture degree being offered in Malaysia, Part 3 can be thought of as its equivalent. Post-graduate students at the master’s level (Master of Architecture) is therefore attempting the "Part 2", whereas those who have completed and graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture has the "Part 1". Accordingly we revised our question to show the breakdown of these three parts. The following statistics (as of November 2016; Table 1) were tabulated based on the members' registration data of the Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM) - Malaysian Institute of Architects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 (Corporate)</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>1451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (Graduate)</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (Student)</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1415</strong></td>
<td><strong>2898</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Source: Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia, 2016

These statistics show that although the numbers of both female and male architecture students who are willing to be identified with the field are relatively the same, with the men slightly outnumbering the women, but the gaps get wider at the more experienced levels (women make up half at the graduate level, and only one third at the corporate level). How to account for these trends? We may surmise that either fewer women than men entered architectural practice several decades ago, or that the women did not stay long in architecture, or both.

In a way, the statistics make it is easy to blame the practice of architecture for not empowering women. But we instinctively know that women resign or retire early because they have to take care of ailing relatives or to raise children—their cultural roles.

Even if women are treated well in architectural practice (no sexual harassment, no gender pay gap etc.), in a society where pervasive cultural roles based on gender exist, most women do not have career options. We often hear of top executives who are women say things like, "I have to work hard, twice as hard as the men" or "I have to be like one of the men". This is an unfair expectation being put on women.

Now let us take a further look at who are learning to become architects, i.e. the students. For quick insights we have obtained the statistics of architecture students at Universiti Malaya (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Study</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Part One</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Part Two</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>134</strong></td>
<td><strong>92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Source: Universiti Malaya (2018)