

The Singapore Plan: Singapore which is little more than 200 square miles is one of the great ports of the world. It lives mainly by trade; there is also some manufacturing, but relatively little agriculture. The plan reflects these facts, harbour facilities and an international airport built.

An increase in the generation of electric power will assist the development of local industries. The substantial expenditure on social investment which is proposed is considered by the Government as the more urgently necessary since it represents a constructive measure against terrorist influence. Large amounts are to be spent on education, health services and water supplies. Over crowding is very serious and it is estimated that it will be necessary to house over a million people.

The North Borneo Plan: North Borneo has by no means fully made good the heavy damage suffered during the war. Hence a large part of the plan covers the reconstruction of buildings, ports and harbours, and railway equipment. The plan also provides for the improvement of agriculture, for better communications, and for some expansion of social services.

The Sarawak Plan: Sarawak, like North Borneo, has a small and unevenly distributed population. Communications, are to be improved. Agriculture is to be assisted by substituting wet paddy cultivation for hill paddy cultivation, which is wasteful and is causing soil erosion. Geological, timber and fishery surveys are to be undertaken as an indispensable preliminary to further development of natural resources. There is to be some expansion of social services.

Brunei: Brunei is a small protected state situated between North Borneo and Sarawak. Largely due to oil royalties, its financial resources are sufficient to enable it to carry through its development programme, but it is being hampered by shortage of technical staff.