



**A NEW
HORIZON
OF HOPE**

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MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

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MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

The 18-day visit of the Prime Minister, Datuk Hussein Onn, to Japan, the United States and Britain has set the pace for meaningful and long-term benefit for Malaysia and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The Prime Minister was in Japan for six days from September 18, 1977, and continued his visit to the United States for 12 days. During these visits he had the opportunity to meet leaders of the two countries and establish personal contacts with them.

The salient points of his meetings with his Japanese counterpart Mr. Takeo Fukuda and President Jimmy Carter of the United States and other leading Government officials and business representatives of both countries are:

- The spelling out of the aspirations and hopes and expectations of Malaysia and other ASEAN members with regard to economic co-operation and trade;
- The establishment of close and personal contact with the two leaders;

- The assurance by both President Carter and Mr. Fukuda of their intentions to play a complementary and supplementary role in the development efforts of ASEAN and Southeast Asia;
- The need for both the U.S. and Japan to facilitate greater market accessibility for Malaysian and ASEAN goods; and
- The two leaders' expression of confidence toward Malaysia's development efforts, implementation record, sound administration and maintenance of internal security.

Other points are:

- The growing recognition of ASEAN by the two leaders and countries as a viable regional grouping and its contribution to the growth, peace and stability of the region; and
- Similar sharing of confidence by the private sectors of both Japan and the U.S. which is expected to boost investments in Malaysia and other ASEAN member countries.

The warm reception given to the Prime Minister by both countries is a clear indication of their recognition of the potential of ASEAN.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by his wife, Datin Suhaila, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and a selected group of top Government officials.

The leaders of Japan and the United States see the region in the context of the potentiality of raw materials, market for their goods and the strategic position of the area more so in the aftermath of the Indochina war.

Datuk Hussein felt that the question of commodities and its importance to ASEAN would be appreciated by industrialised nations in relation to stabilisation of prices, the Common Fund, and the STABEX (Stabilisation of Export Earnings) Scheme which has been taken up by ASEAN.

The Prime Minister hoped that the close relations between Malaysia and Japan would also exist between Japan and other members of ASEAN. The relationship is now of equality and partnership and not of donor and recipient.

The purpose of the Prime Minister's visit to the United States was to understand first hand her policy and intentions. He put across Malaysia and ASEAN's perspective of Southeast Asia and the Pacific region and the role of the U.S. as a major power.

Datuk Hussein was happy to note President Carter's assurance that the U.S. would continue to play her role and maintain interest in trade and investment in Southeast Asia. President Carter dispelled any doubts on the U.S. role in Southeast Asia.

Overall, Datuk Hussein felt that the U.S. would be sensitive and responsive to the needs of Malaysia in particular and the ASEAN countries in general.

Apart from President Carter, Datuk Hussein also met Vice President Walter Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other leaders of the administration. He also had talks with prominent leaders of the legislature—both in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Prime Minister addressed the United Nations General Assembly and called on the Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

Datuk Hussein who then went to Britain for a short rest after his U.S. trip, met the British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan.

The Prime Minister's visit to Japan and the United States was successful. It had served the purpose he had set out to accomplish.

In introducing these pictorial events, we hope to present to the reader a modest study of our Prime Minister who strives to bring peace and prosperity not only to his own country, but also to the nations of Southeast Asia as a whole.

No doubt, a brief summary as this cannot hope to be comprehensive, but it seeks at least to depict the sincere attitudes and aspirations of this gentleman-politician.

No effort is made here to present him other than what he is today — but only in the manner in which he has come to belong to us.

Edited by:
T.N. Menon,
Publications Division.

TOKYO

PM's VISIT RESULTS IN BIGGER CREDITS



The Prime Minister and his entourage arriving at the Tokyo International Airport.

Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn and Datin Suhaila arrived in Tokyo on September 18, 1977, to begin a six-day official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Takeo Fukuda.

Datuk Hussein had discussions with Mr. Fukuda on Japanese economic assistance to finance infrastructure projects such as construction of roads and bridges and development of electrical and water supply especially to the rural areas under the Third Malaysia Plan.

Japan had provided three yen loans of about M\$800 million to implement projects under the First and Second Malaysia Plans.

A fourth yen loan of 21 billion (M\$195.7 million) was part of the assistance pledged by the Japanese Prime Minister who had bilateral discussions with Datuk Hussein during Mr. Fukuda's official visit to Malaysia in August last year. Mr. Fukuda also pledged to:

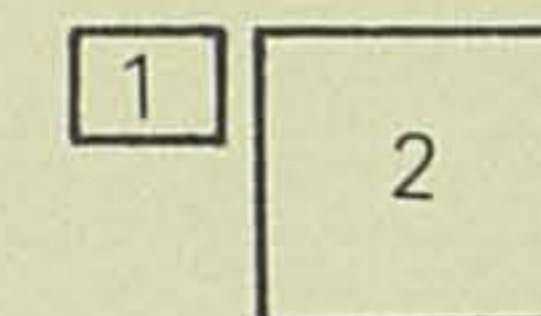
co-operate and help in the survey for the Kuantan-Kuching submarine cable project;

continue to provide technical assistance in the form of training facilities, equipment, aid in development surveys and the sending of experts and volunteers from Japanese International Co-operation Agency; and

encourage direct Japanese private investment in Malaysia.

Details of the fourth and fifth credits of 42 billion yen, totalling about M\$400 million, were thrashed out during the first round of talks between the two leaders at Mr. Fukuda's official residence in Tokyo.

The loan, which carries a four percent interest with a repayment period of 20 years including a seven-year grace period, will be used for the first and second years of the Third Malaysia Plan.



1
Datuk Hussein and Datin Suhaila pose for a picture at the Imperial Palace after they were received in audience by Their Majesties Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako.

2
Datuk Hussein salutes the colours at a ceremonial welcome in the reception hall of the Akasaka Palace. Behind him is Datin Suhaila.

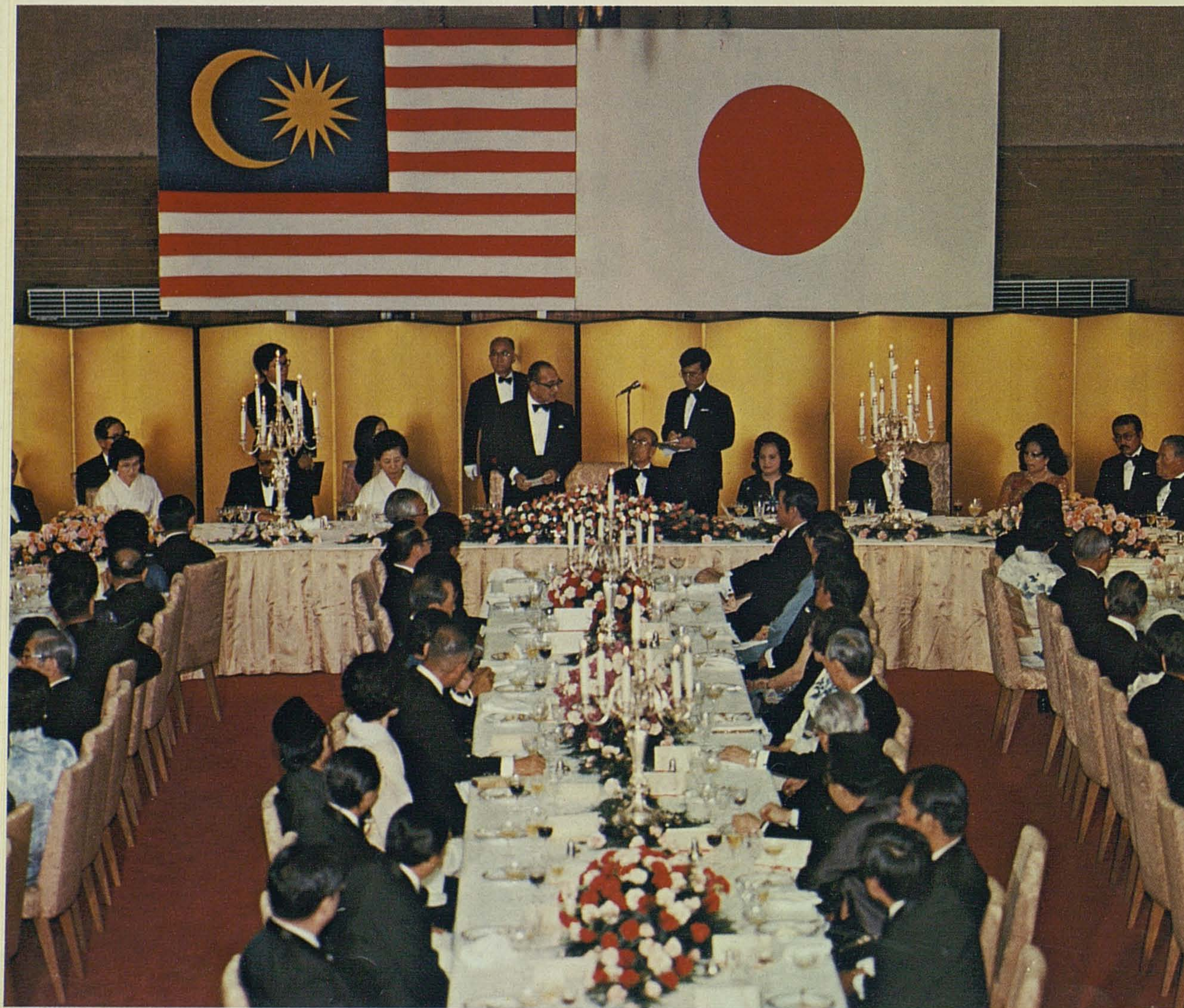
The fact that Datuk Hussein was able to secure about M\$400 million of yen credit within a month reflects the confidence the Japanese had in his leadership and Malaysia.

Among the topics discussed were the international, political and economic situations, and bilateral relations, the main thrust being economic co-operation.

Datuk Hussein expressed his appreciation of Japanese co-operation towards implementing the Third Malaysia Plan. He also sought Japanese understanding of the problems faced by developing countries. Malaysia in particular wanted greater access to the Japanese markets for her primary products, manufactures, and semi-manufactures.



ASSURANCE OF CO-OPERATION WITH ASEAN 'MOST WELCOME'



Datuk Hussein speaking at a dinner given in his honour by Mr. Fukuda, on September 19 at the Prime Minister's official residence. Datuk Hussein described his discussions with the Japanese leader as very useful. He said Japan had also agreed to provide further assistance to cover the five years of the plan.

Datuk Hussein said he was happy that relations between Malaysia and Japan had always been good and cordial and he acknowledged that Japan had always been helpful and considerate in Malaysia's development efforts. Japan has helped Malaysia in many ways. He was confident that Japan would continue to do so in the future.

The Prime Minister recalled his earlier announcement that the Government would encourage multi-national corporations to establish their regional headquarters in Malaysia. The conditions and other matters such as employment passes and income tax exemptions were being worked out. He hoped that multi-national corporations in Japan would be interested to establish their regional headquarters in Malaysia.

Malaysia, Datuk Hussein said, gave equal priority to participation by the private sector in its development effort. Under the Third

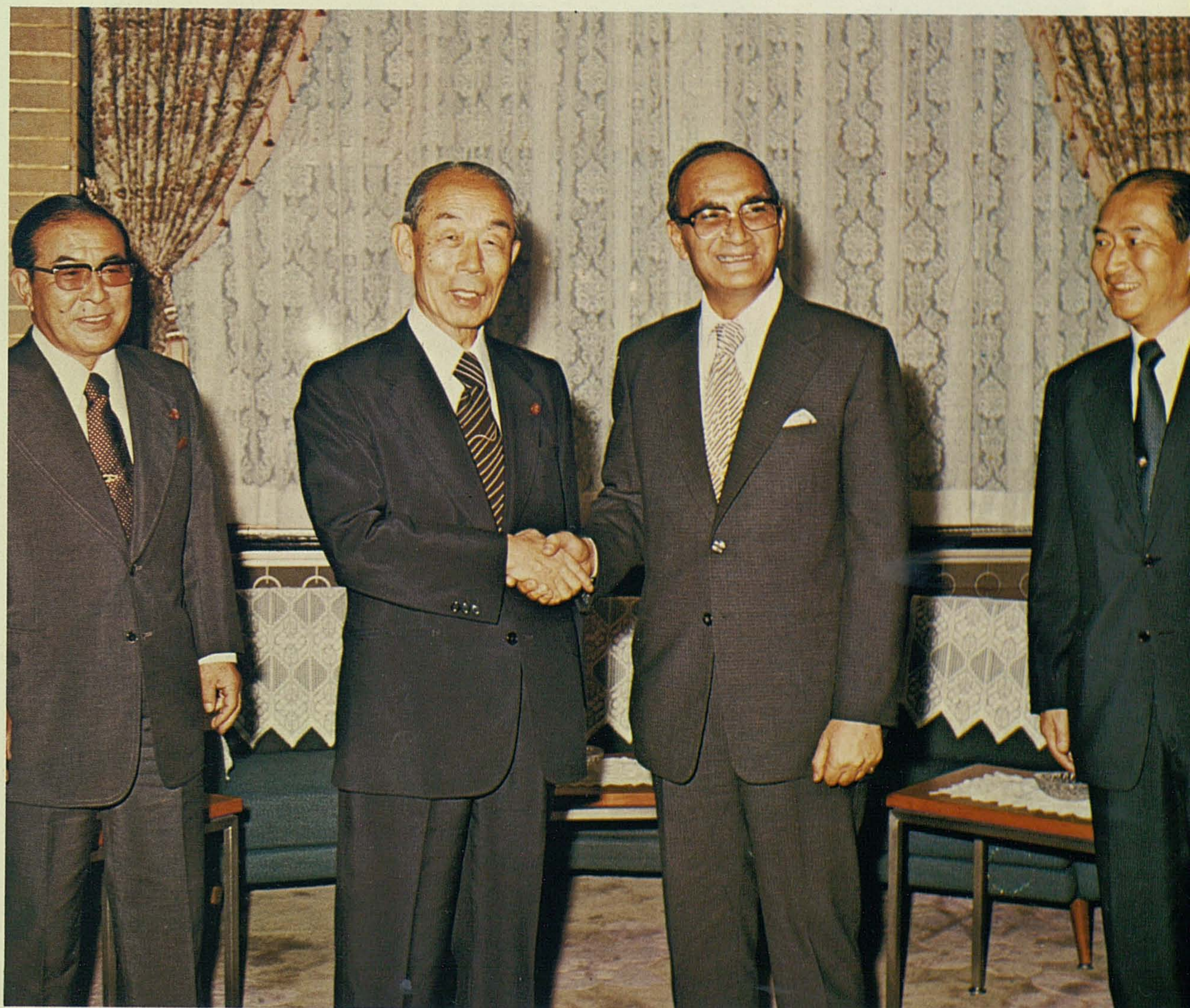
Malaysia Plan, the government expected the private sector, both local and foreign, to provide the bulk of the investment. He hoped companies and corporations in Japan would avail themselves of the facilities.

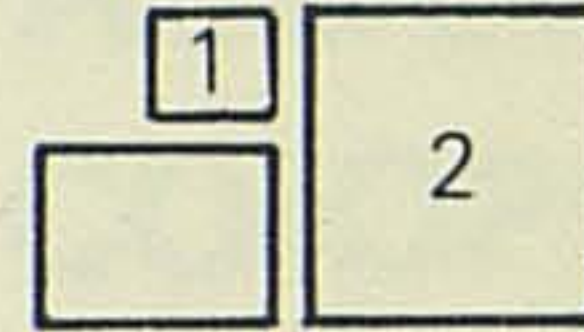
On ASEAN-Japan relations, Datuk Hussein said the two were interdependent in many respects. It was only by effective and meaningful co-operation that the interests of both could be better served. Mr. Fukuda's recent visit to all the countries of ASEAN had undoubtedly reinforced this fact.

Datuk Hussein said the Japanese leader's visit to Kuala Lumpur had changed the economic environment, from one of uncertainty and apprehension to that of hope and confidence. The ASEAN summit in Kuala Lumpur had an added significance with Mr. Fukuda's presence, as well as that of the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand.

'Your forthrightness and obvious sincerity in giving your views and your readiness to discuss the many complex issues between ASEAN and Japan had greatly impressed us. Your assurance that Japan would co-operate with ASEAN in its development efforts was most welcome', Datuk Hussein said.

This firm handshake at Mr. Fukuda's official residence on September 19 speaks of the relationship of equality and partnership between the two leaders. They are flanked by Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, Minister of Foreign Affairs (right) and Mr. Sunao Sonoda, Chief Cabinet Secretary.





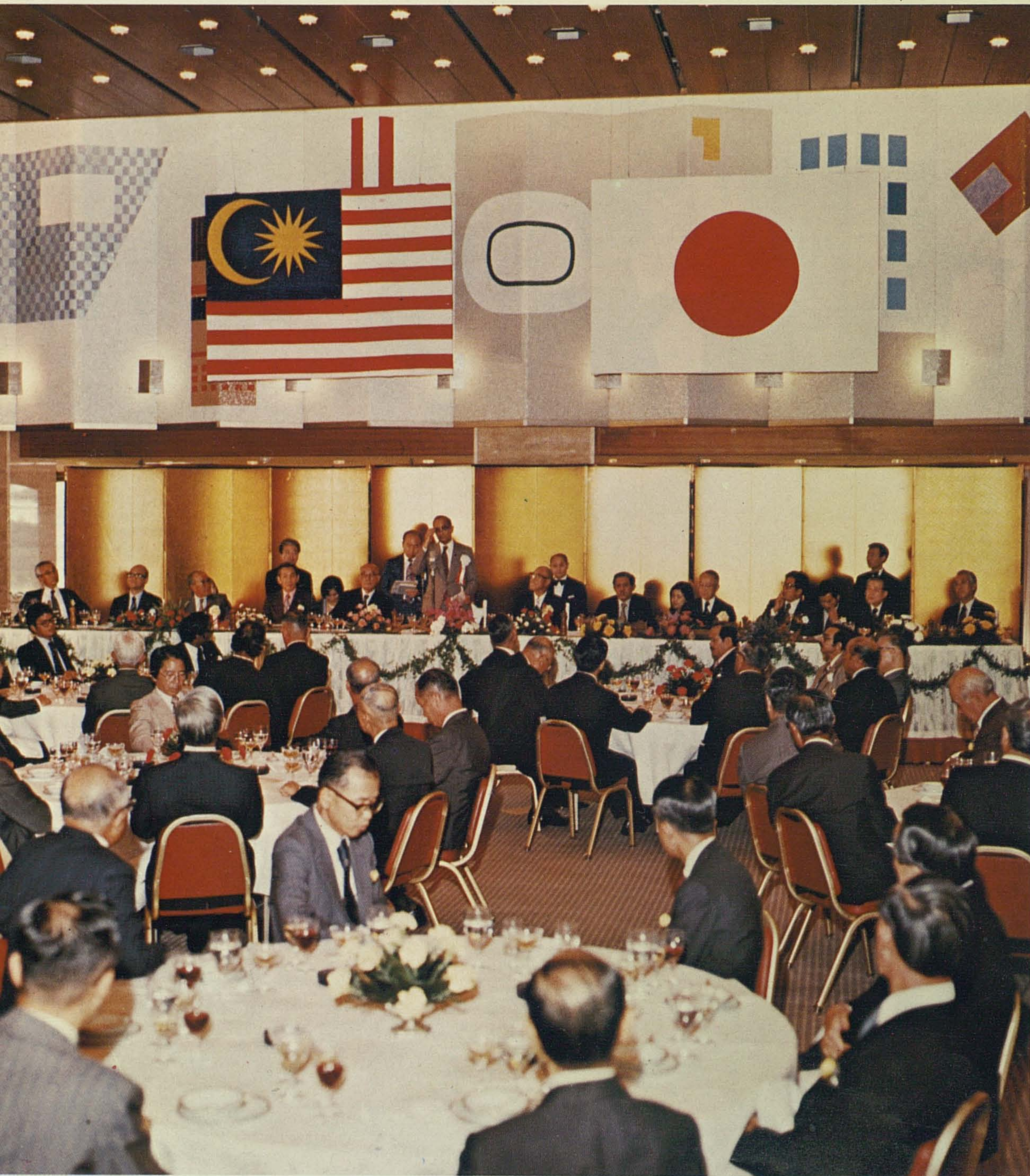
1
Datin Suhaila trying out the traditional Japanese Art of Flower Arrangement - 'Ikebana' - at the Japanese Annex of Akasaka Palace.

2
Datuk Hussein (left) having a word with the Japanese Premier at the Prime Minister's official residence. With them are their wives.



Mr. Fukuda speaking at a dinner given in honour of Datuk Hussein and Datin Suhaila. The Japanese leader stressed that his country and Malaysia must co-operate even more in the future for mutual benefits. He was gratified to note the increased bilateral relations, especially in the economic field and described Malaysia and Japan as equals in the co-operative effort.





ASEAN A VANGUARD OF CHANGE – P.M.

Datuk Hussein speaking at a luncheon meeting hosted by the representatives of the Japanese Economic Organisations at the Tokyo Kaikan on September 20. The Prime Minister drew attention to the urgent need and potential for co-operation among the Pacific basin countries for their mutual benefit.

He said he subscribed to the vision that as they progressed, the intensification of interchange in a spirit of equal partnership economically, socially, culturally and politically would bring enormous benefits to the region.

The evolving geo-political realities had clearly underscored the need for such co-operation. He said it was a fact that the economies of Southeast Asian countries and Japan were basically complementary.

The Prime Minister said, given this situation and provided that the will and determination to work in closer co-operation exist, it would not be unrealistic to envision the Western Pacific as a region flourishing in economic activity and progress, and living in peace and stability.

Datuk Hussein said that at present Asean as a whole accounted for 10 to 11 percent of Japan's global trade, whereas trade between Japan and the European Economic Community stood at about 7.5 percent.

Asean, with an abundance and variety of natural resources, therefore represented a geo-political entity of enormous economic scope and strategic importance in the Western Pacific. Much could therefore be achieved through greater co-operation between Asean and Japan.

The Western Pacific, he said, was a region still beset by the potential conflicts of a magnitude which might not only hinder growth but also nullify the achievements of the arduous labours of economic planning and development. Datuk Hussein said beyond doubt that progress could not be truly meaningful without political stability.

Datuk Hussein said in the Malaysian and Southeast Asian environment, economic growth was a prerequisite to peace and stability. The threat to peace in the region at

present emanated from domestic elements of subversion rather than overt external aggression. As in the case of the Indochina war, external support ultimately could not determine the result when national economic and social underpinnings were absent. It would be only through a comprehensive process of planning to uplift the standards of living that Malaysia could minimise, if not completely eradicate, the root cause of dissatisfaction and conflict.

The Prime Minister said Asean, as a vehicle of regional co-operation and consensus, was fully committed to this concept. The recent meeting of Asean Heads of Government in Kuala Lumpur demonstrated that the basic motivation and thrust of Asean was clearly socio-economic advancement and co-operation. The summit had further enhanced Asean's stature as a viable organisation.

The Association he said was geared to work together for wider regional co-operation and to lay the foundations for peace and stability. Asean therefore had become not only

a vanguard of change for the region but also a vital guarantee for future peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Equally significant, Datuk Hussein said, was the dialogue between the Asean Heads of Government and the leaders of Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Beyond doubt the firm commitments by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to co-operate with Asean as an entity, and with individual countries bilaterally, was an act of singular statesmanship of a farsighted leader. This posture underscored the relevance, and indeed the enormous benefits of equal partnership in response to the realities and dictates of interdependence.

He said this new relationship, being forged between Japan and Asean, promised for the region a new era of co-operation transcending from pure economic and commercial terms to one of the closest of consultation and collaboration as well as the upliftment of spiritual and cultural values.



Datuk Hussein speaking at a dinner given by him in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Fukuda at Akasaka Palace on September 21. Datuk Hussein said that he had only known Mr. Fukuda for less than two months. There was something about him that made Datuk Hussein like him instantly when he first welcomed him to Malaysia. It might be his forthrightness, his sincerity and his ever present smile that touched one's feelings and heart. The Prime Minister felt that he was among friends and described the talks and discussions with Mr. Fukuda as most useful to him. 'You and I have established a personal relationship of respect, trust and confidence in each other which I hope, will be carried through to the level of relationship between our two countries,' he said.

From left, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, Mr. Fukuda, Datuk Hussein and Mr. Hotoyama share a joke after the second round of talks.

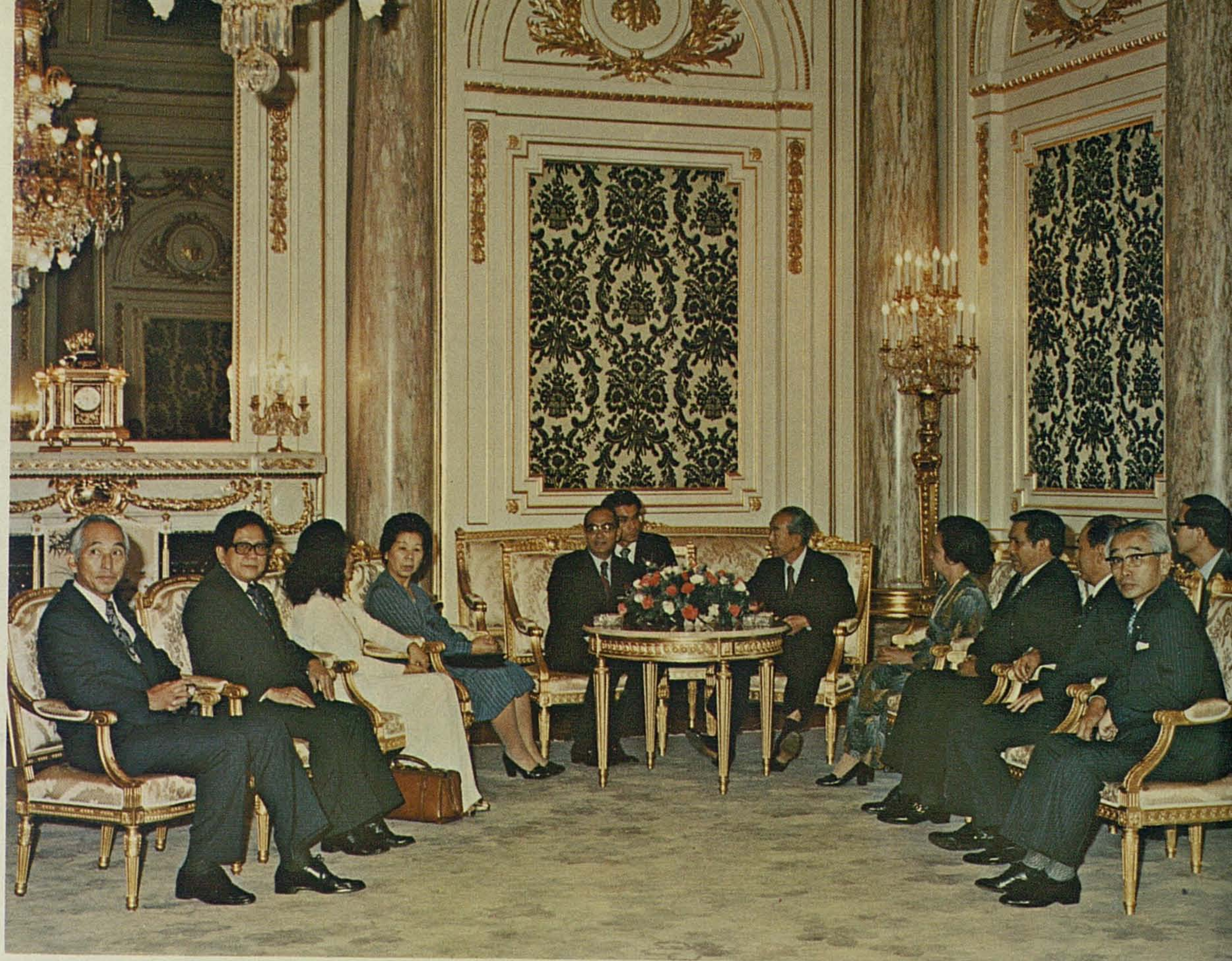


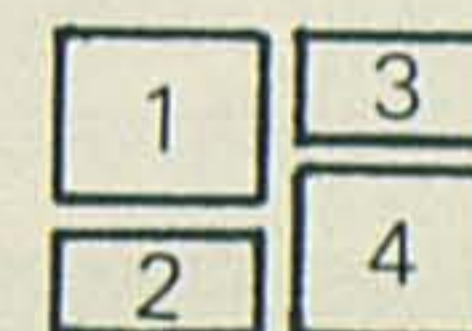
PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED BY YEN CREDITS

Details of the various projects to be financed by the fourth yen credit totalling about M\$200 million:

Five projects made up of the Pasir Gudang power station, the Tenom-Pangi hydro-electric project in Sabah, Bintulu Port, Kuala Krai-Gua Musang highway and Trengganu hydro-electric project would be financed by the fourth yen credit.

Negotiations for the fifth yen credit will be carried out between the two Governments soon.





1
Farewell call at Akasaka Palace.

2
Datuk Hussein (second from right - facing camera) addressing newsmen at a Press conference at the Nippon Press Centre. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen is on the left.

3
This visit of Datin Suhaila to the National Children's hospital symbolizes her concern for children's welfare.

4
Datuk Hussein (third from right) takes a closer look at Japan's technological advance when he visited the Yokohama Plant of Nippon Electric Company. The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Datuk Zakaria Ali is second from right.



1
An informal dinner by the Head of the Suite of Honour, Mr. Aeikichi Hara, who is also the Japanese Ambassador to Malaysia, and Mrs. Hara.

2
Datuk Hussein and Datin Suhaila show keen interest in this pictorial scroll depicting the Japanese tradition and history at the Tokyo National Museum.

3
Datin Suhaila took time off from her busy schedule to visit a Department Store in Tokyo in the company of Prince Takamatsu and Princess Takamatsu.

4
After their stay in Tokyo, Datuk Hussein and Datin Suhaila leave for Hakone by train.

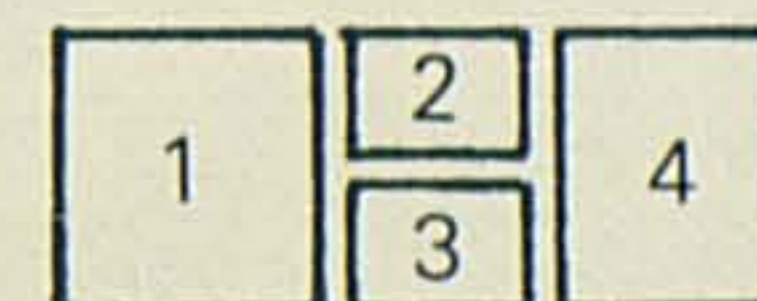
5
Datin Suhaila poses with Japanese artistes after visiting the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation (NHK). Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen is second from left.

6
Encouraged by the enthusiastic support from her hosts, Datin Suhaila tries her hand at the Art of Stencil Dyeing at the Atelier of Mr. Keisuke Serizawa.









- 1**
Datin Suhaila looking at an exhibit at the Hakone Open Air Museum.
- 2**
Datin Suhaila having a boat excursion on Lake Ashi.
- 3**
Datin Suhaila at a luncheon given in her honour by Mrs. Fukuda.
- 4**
The Prime Minister and Datin Suhaila saying SAYONARA to their Japanese hosts at the Tokyo International Airport.

LOS ANGELES

NATIONAL UNITY VITAL, P.M. TELLS STUDENTS

In a heart-to-heart talk to Malaysian students on Sept. 25, in Los Angeles, the Prime Minister said countries in Asean and the western Pacific needed peace and stability in order to concentrate on their development efforts to better the living standards of the people. Malaysia, he emphasised, believed in regionalism as such co-operation would be to the mutual benefit of the countries. Asean, he stressed, had never been and would never be a military bloc.

He told the students that he was very satisfied with his visit to Japan and was grateful that he had been successful in getting the Japanese authorities to help Malaysia in the Third Development Plan, both financially and in expertise. He impressed upon them the importance of national unity and the need for the people to work hard for Malaysia's progress. 'We either sink or swim together.

There is no choice for us,' he added.

No country could grow and prosper without hard work. This was the brutal truth. America was what she was today because her people were prepared to work for the country.

Malaysia, the Prime Minister said, greatly needed technocrats and professionals to translate development plans into action. Students must have a sense of nationalism and use their knowledge for the nation's progress. 'We can't afford to be idealistic. We have to be pragmatic. We want employment to feed and clothe the people and all these come from development efforts,' he stressed.

The younger generation would have to carry on the work to build a united nation and 'we hope to have laid a sufficiently strong foundation for this,' he added.

DISNEYLAND



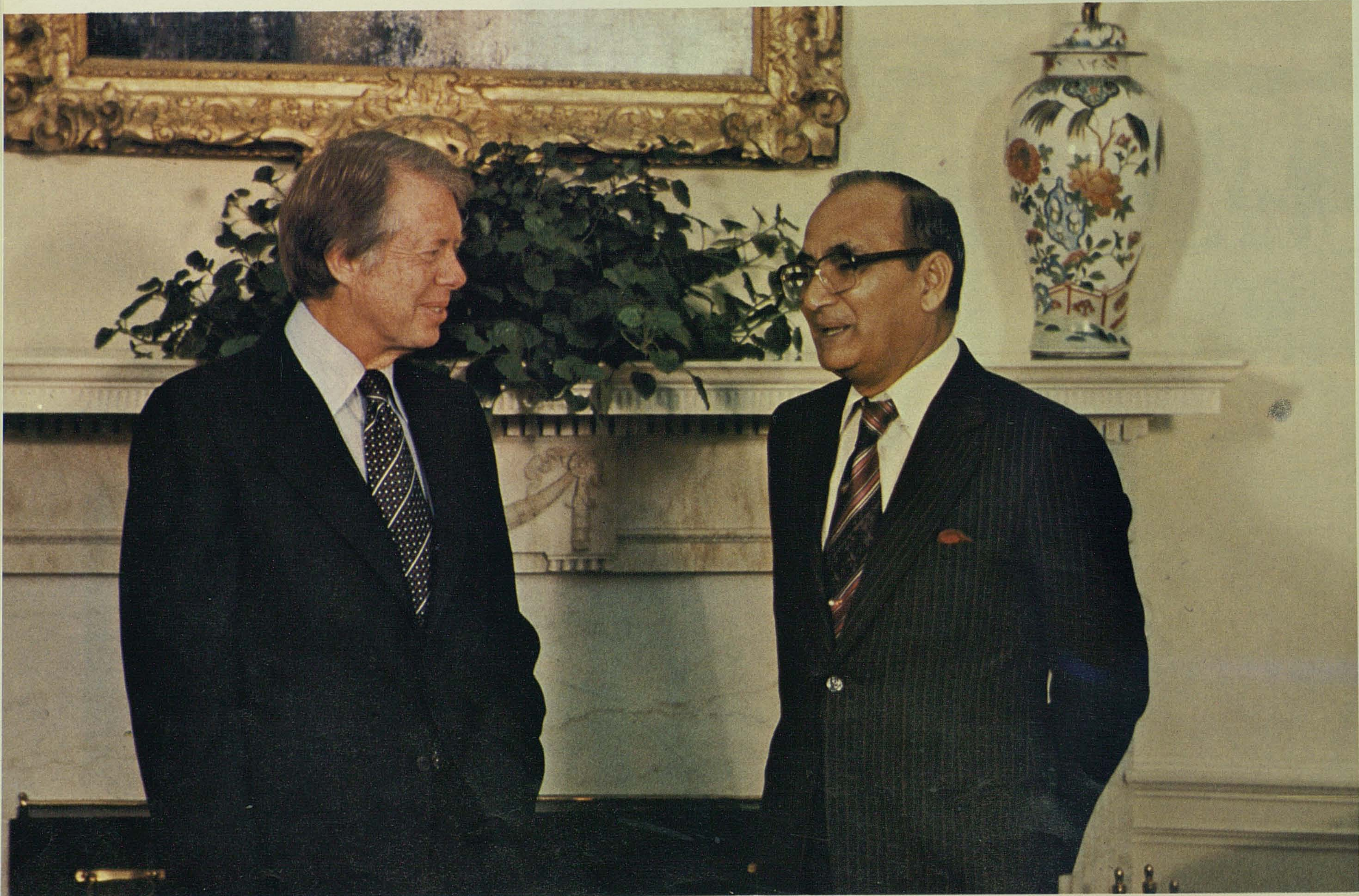
Datuk Hussein and Datin Suhaila who are in a buoyant mood spent four fun-filled hours at the famous Disneyland in Los Angeles.





DISNEYLAND

WASHINGTON



This meeting of leaders - between Datuk Hussein Onn and President Jimmy Carter took place at the White House in Washington on September 27. Datuk Hussein informed Mr. Carter of ASEAN's interests particularly in trade, market accessibility for goods and price stabilisation and sought the United States' understanding and co-operation in the matter. The American leader, who had a 25-minute private talk with the Prime Minister, said: 'I am very proud of the superb achievement in Malaysia's socio-economic development.' On human rights, a cornerstone of the Carter administration's foreign policy, the President described Malaysia as a model for other countries. Mr. Carter reiterated the continuing interest of the U.S. in Southeast Asia for peace and stability. He approved in principle the shipment of an experimental nuclear reactor to Malaysia for the Tun Dr. Ismail Station in Sungei Buloh. Datuk Hussein said that Malaysia was entering into the nuclear age for peaceful purposes as she could not just depend on conventional methods of getting power. It was to supplement conventional sources, he said. Later, the Prime Minister attended a working lunch hosted by Vice President Walter Mondale, at the State Department. Mr. Mondale talked about the progress in the negotiations to normalise relations with Vietnam and Datuk Hussein welcomed the efforts of both sides.



The White House - the official residence of the President of the United States of America. It was in the oval office of this building that Datuk Hussein met Mr. Carter for the first time.

PALM OIL NOT A THREAT TO SOYA BEANS, SAYS U.S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Robert Bergland, who called on Datuk Hussein on September 28 at Blair House, had reiterated his assurance that the administration did not regard palm oil a competition to soya beans. Palm oil was not a threat to soya beans, he said. During the hour-long exchange of views Datuk Hussein stressed the importance of price stability of primary commodities which was relevant not only to Malaysia's national economy but also to the livelihood of the farmers. On September 29, Datuk Hussein had a luncheon session with the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations hosted by the Chairman, Senator John Sparkman. The Prime Minister also met the Chairman of the Sub-committee on East-Asian and Pacific Affairs, Senator John Glenn who pictured Malaysia as an example for other developing nations. The leaders agreed that stability was tied up with economic development. They spoke of Asean as a dynamic organisation which had an increasing role in the Pacific basin and was a nucleus of constructive activity in the Southeast Asian region.

MORE DOLLARS FOR MALAYSIA FROM WORLD BANK

The World Bank, greatly impressed with Malaysia's sound and prudent financial and economic development, is willing to lend more money for her ambitious programmes.

The Bank President, Mr. Robert McNamara expressed the Bank's desire to lend more money to Malaysia during a meeting with Datuk Hussein in Washington on September 29. The Bank was also ready to extend technical assistance to Malaysia by providing the expertise to build up her capacity to prepare projects for financing private investments.

In view of the need to redress poverty, particularly in the rural areas, the Bank had expressed its willingness to extend credit in this area of development. Datuk Hussein thanked the Bank for its assistance and said that Mr. McNamara's view that emphasis should be given to poverty eradication in developing countries, was in line with the Third Malaysia Plan objectives.

Datuk Hussein being received by the Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the U.N. Headquarters on September 30. Outlining the American policy, Mr. Vance emphasised that the U.S. 'is and will remain an Asian and Pacific power.' America, 'will continue its key role in contributing to peace and stability' in the region, he said.



NEW YORK

MAKE NEUTRALISATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA A REALITY — P.M.

Addressing the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 30, 1977, the Prime Minister spoke of the urgent need to restructure the current international economic system which was so patently inequitable and unjust to the present day need.

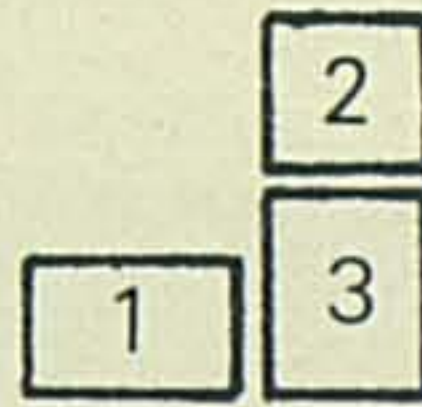
Datuk Hussein called on developed countries to come forward with a firm and meaningful commitment to the early achievement of a sustained economic growth which was so vital for the well-being and security of the world.

In his speech, described by observers as bold and constructive, Datuk Hussein also touched on the West Asia situation, Southern Africa and apartheid, Southeast Asia and ASEAN, colonialism and the commodities problem.

On West Asia, the Prime Minister warned that there would be no peace and stability in the region until Israel withdrew from all the lands it took from Arab countries and until it agreed to the creation of a homeland for the Palestinians. Datuk Hussein also called for immediate actions and solutions to end the colonial aggression, racism and apartheid in Southern Africa.

On Southeast Asia and ASEAN, the Prime Minister pointed out that superpower rivalry which infested the area, would only bring calamities. To avoid this, he sought the support of all countries in the U.N., especially the big powers, to make the concept of neutralisation of Southeast Asia a reality. On ASEAN, the Prime Minister said that it was found to be workable and viable. He hoped it would become an important vehicle for regional co-operation, progress and stability.

On the commodities problem, the Prime Minister made a strong appeal to the 149-nation assembly to initiate urgent and positive measures to achieve greater stability in commodity prices for the benefit of both producers and consumers.



1

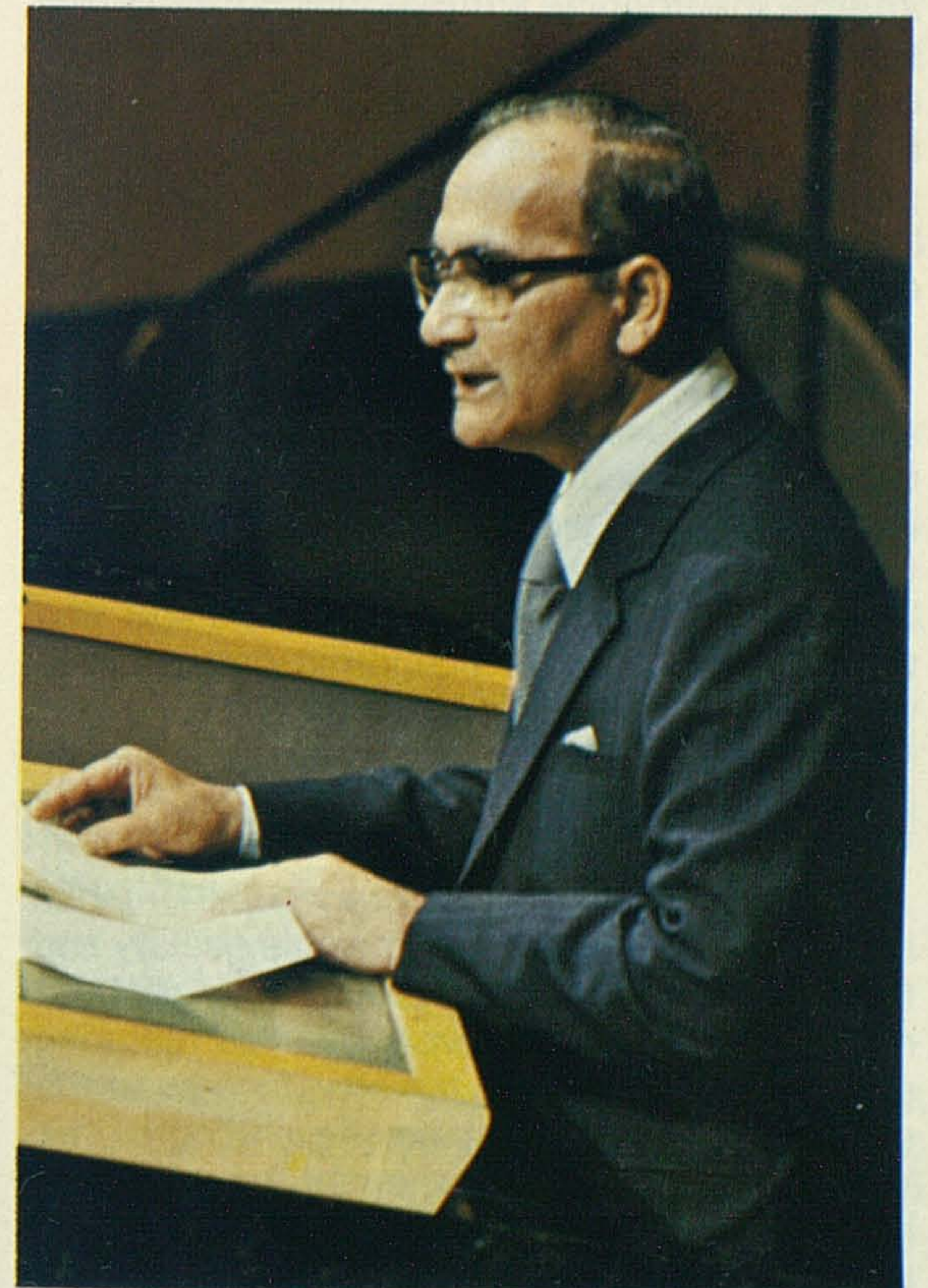
Datuk Hussein chatting with the U.N. Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

2

The Prime Minister with the President of the U.N. General Assembly, Mr. Lazar Mojsov.

3

Datuk Hussein speaking to the U.N. General Assembly.



P.M. HAS FRANK TALKS WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN

The Prime Minister had a heart-to-heart talk over luncheon with top American industrialists, bankers, financiers and executives in New York on October 3. In outlining the social, economic and political situation of Malaysia and Southeast Asia in general, Datuk Hussein said successful economic development would help her fight internal insurgency, a threat which had always been under control. We had been concentrating on growth and development, as in the final analysis it was politics in the stomach, he said. The meeting was hosted by the Vice Chairman of the CITICORP/CITIBANK of New York, Mr. G.A. Costanzo.

Basically, he said, the insurgency was aimed at the violent overthrow of the elected Government and the current tactics of the insurgents were aimed at creating disaffection towards the Government, while building up a base to sustain their acts of sabotage and terrorism. Malaysia's economic programmes were geared to achieving national unity and their success would assist in overcoming the insurgency problem.

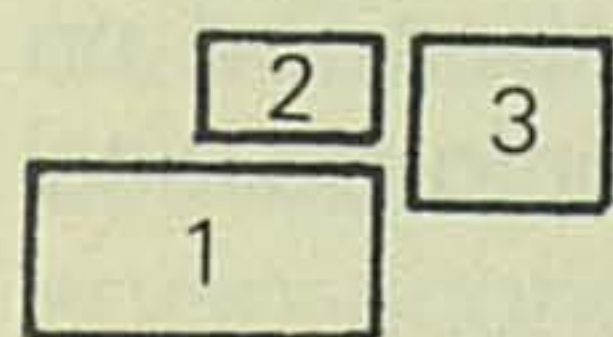
The Government's preoccupation had been to create a just and equitable society and the ambitious Third Malaysia Plan was aimed at realising this objective by restructuring society and eradicating poverty. In view of the challenging situation since the ending of the Vietnam war, Malaysia thought it was worth her while to embark on the Plan, ambitious though it was, the Prime Minister said.

In reiterating his assurance that the Government would make every effort to maintain a favourable investment climate, Datuk Hussein said opportunities within the Malaysian economy for productive use of all investible resources were manifold. He briefly outlined the areas for foreign investment and the policy governing it. He said that the Malaysian Government gave equal treatment to both local and foreign investors. It did not discriminate against anyone, and the investment projects were assessed according to their own merits.

The private sector had been accorded a vital role for continued and rapid industrial development. One of the economic priorities was to step up the inflow of foreign investment in new industrial projects, he added.



WE ARE NOT DOMINOES, SAYS DATUK HUSSEIN ONN



1
Mr. Costanzo welcoming Datuk Hussein.

2
Datuk Hussein addressing American Industrialists. On his right is Datuk Zakaria Ali while on his left is Mr. Costanzo.

3
Datuk Hussein addressing the gathering. On his left are the President of the Asia Society, Mr. Philip Talbot and the Foreign Minister of Singapore, Mr. S. Rajaratnam.

Datuk Hussein Onn has rejected the view that the aftermath of the Indochina has set the stage for further threats to stability in Southeast Asia. He said he did not subscribe to this alarmist view, usually based on the premises of the Domino theory.

The Prime Minister said the theory presupposed that the non-communist countries of Southeast Asia were weak and supine, and communism was an irresistible force. Both premises were invalid to his mind.

Datuk Hussein was addressing the highly influential Asia Society gathering of top-level representatives of American business and senior diplomats from Asean at its seminar on ASEAN, on October 4, in New York. The Prime Minister's keynote address dealt primarily with the situation in Southeast Asia, with particular reference to Asean, and gave his perception of the role the U.S. could play in the context.

He said the situation that Southeast Asia now found itself, with the ending of the Indochina war, was not one of heightened tension and confrontation. On the contrary, there were now real opportunities for all the countries of Southeast Asia, regardless of their social systems, to reap the benefits of their independence, take destiny into their own hands, and together try to achieve longterm peace, progress and stability, he added.

Datuk Hussein made it clear, however, that he had no illusions on the obstacles that stood in the way of efforts to achieve regional peace and stability. There was the accumulation of distrust and suspicion built up over the years, fuelled by the negative leftovers

of colonialism, the imported conflicts of external forces, and ideological differences. Also because of the repercussions of the countries own colonial heritage, they were all still in the process of achieving domestic equilibrium, which meant the creation of a sound national identity and institutions and a balance of internal forces.

However he said the changes that had taken place in the make-up of the internal climate, the ending of the war in Indochina and the existence of relative stability in the East Asia and Pacific region, particularly as regards the super-powers, were encouraging factors on the positive side.

Datuk Hussein said the change of emphasis in international relations, from politico-military responses to politico-economic solutions, and the growing recognition of the concept of interdependence, had contributed significantly towards defusing tension. In the situation which now existed in Southeast Asia, it was the desire of Asean countries in the conduct of their policies, to contribute to the maintenance of the status quo.

In the case of Indochina, Datuk Hussein said, more than 30 years of war had devastated that region, and its people desperately needed respite to reconstruct and rehabilitate their countries.

Recipe for stability

The logic for peace was compelling, as was the desire of the Indochinese countries to maintain their independence, in the context of the Sino-Soviet rivalry, he said.

Developments within Indochina itself, the Prime Minister added, did not present immediate difficulties for the countries of Asean. Asean placed its faith on the new opportunities that were taking shape which could secure for the region lasting peace and stability. It was also evident that a sense of regionalism was becoming pervasive in Southeast Asia, as the natural outcome of the realisation that all countries in the region shared the same interests.

He said the creation of Asean in 1967, and conduct of Asean's policies since then, had been in recognition of this fact and the need to relate regional co-operation to regional stability. Regionalism by enlarging the scope of regional co-operation minimised conflicts. It would not only obstruct the hegemony of outside powers, but would also discourage regional states from exercising individual hegemony.

Asean hand of friendship

The prospects of a unified or monolithic communist Indochina were not in evidence. Vietnam had enunciated the principles of their foreign policy as their basis of co-operation. The Vietnamese strict adherence to these principles would make Malaysia more optimistic for the future of the region.

He said all considered, the countries of Asean, in the strength of their respective national foundations, and the increasing areas of their collective co-operation and response,

were geared to meet the challenge that the communist forces in Indochina might pose for the future, without having to go backwards to the politics of a major power umbrella or the inception of a military bloc.

In the circumstances, Datuk Hussein said, there were now real opportunities, for both the Indochinese countries and the countries of Asean, to deepen understanding and work together for the benefit of the region and its peoples. Asean countries, sharing the same fundamental belief with Indochina in wanting to alleviate the welfare of its peoples, had offered friendship and co-operation, and no efforts were being spared towards developing friendship, understanding and co-operation with the countries of Indochina, the Prime Minister added.

New era of hope

Datuk Hussein also spoke of a new era in Southeast Asia where regional co-operation promised a new horizon and hope and called on the United States to lead and manifest the true meaning of interdependence.

Asean, he said, would like to see the U.S. continue to play a positive role in terms of economic co-operation with all the countries of the region, particularly in investment. The conduct of U.S. policies in and around the region, had direct bearing on the region itself.

It was Malaysia's hope that the U.S. would pursue policies and actions that would

contribute significantly towards the consolidation of Asean and the advancement of its objectives.

Datuk Hussein said continuing U.S. investment was a crucial factor, if the countries of the region were to achieve the necessary growth to meet their objectives.

The need for technology and investment, to deal with the anticipated increasingly high level of unemployment in Asia, was a vital element for stability in the region, as it would help accelerate the pace of economic development.

The restructuring of commodity trade would have favourable impact on the economies of Southeast Asian countries, and on the many smallholders that depended on this, thus further augmenting socio-political stability, he added,

In this respect, he said Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's recent remarks to the Society, in his very positive speech on U.S. policy in Asia, were most encouraging. Malaysia was gratified to note, in particular, the statement that U.S. policies would be tailored to the economic problems and opportunities of the region, Datuk Hussein said.

Asean, he added, had been greatly encouraged by the commitments and assurances given by Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, in his meeting with Asean leaders in Kuala Lumpur, regarding the positive

role that Japan would play in the region.

The promising indications given in the Fukuda/Carter meeting in March last year, that Japan and the U.S. would work in tandem regarding the development of the Asian-Pacific region, and, in particular, that the two countries were prepared to support Asean's efforts, suggested that the U.S. was prepared to complement Japan's own efforts, he said,

These indications had been sustained by the rewarding discussions he had with President and American leaders, and by the beginning of the dialogue, in the Asean/U.S. forum.

Asean countries, the Prime Minister said had always regarded the U.S. as a close and true friend, and had valued highly the positive contributions the U.S. had made towards the socio-economic advancement of the region.

Asean, he emphasised, was a growing viable organisation, and that it played a key role in assuring the necessary stability that potential investors required. He assured them of the determination to succeed in their objectives, and of their fundamental belief, that a new era of peace and progress awaited Southeast Asia.

Datuk Hussein stressed that Asean attached particular importance to the newly inaugurated Asean U.S. forum. The U.S. was a major investor in all the Asean countries and was in fact, the leading investor in the

Philippines, Thailand and Singapore. These investments were crucial to the pace of economic development in Asean, in particular the generation of employment opportunities. They have also enabled American companies to take advantage of lower production costs and harvest high returns on their investments.

Malaysia was therefore, deeply concerned with recent moves in the U.S. in relation to tax deferral. The Asean countries were seeking the co-operation of the U.S. administration on this matter, in view of the adverse implications that such moves would have on investment and development in the region, he said.

He said other areas of co-operation between Asean and the U.S. which were being taken up in the forum, could be divided into the multi-lateral and bilateral fields.

On the multi-lateral level, Asean was seeking U.S. co-operation for the establishment of the integrated programme for commodities, in which the Common Fund would be the key instrument. Bilaterally, Asean desired U.S. support for the scheme to stabilise commodity prices (the Stabex arrangement) and for Asean-U.S. trade to be enhanced in the context of the Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations and the U.S. Generalised System of Preferences.

It was his earnest hope that these problems would be resolved in consultations between the Asean and the U.S., now that the forum for consultations had been established.

Datuk Hussein said the great importance that Asean attached towards developing relations with external powers was also a reflection of the desire of Asean states for such powers, in particular the major powers to play a constructive role in the region. The Kuala Lumpur Summit, he added, had set the stage for more intensified co-operation among Asean countries for the achievement of meaningful interdependence within Asean in its second decade.

Of particular importance was the emphasis given to the implementation of programmes, such as the launching of the Asean industrial projects, and the introduction of preferential trading arrangements.

The Summit had also given further substance to the concept of regionalism through increased consultations, joint endeavour and commitments, which had served to further harmonise the outlook of member countries, thus consolidating Asean's cohesion, he added,

He said the Summit had also manifested the predominant role that economic co-operation played in the achievement of regional complementarity. In addition, the meeting emphasised the crucial importance of the interaction of regional economic co-operation with the national development efforts of individual Asean states.

Regional economic co-operation, he emphasised, was unlikely to make great

strides, if it was not related to national economic goals. Conversely, national development efforts of member States of Asean had to be related to regional economic co-operation. This was the true meaning of interdependence within Asean.

He pointed out that the sum total of the national efforts of Asean countries, to overcome the threats to their respective national order, had also direct bearing on the viability of Asean's regionalism.

He was referring to the threats of subversion and terrorism that the Asean countries faced, that tried to sap the national will and induce a collapse from within. It was also clear that this internal threat could not be overcome purely by military means, and that social justice and economic prosperity were vital, he said.

This was the Prime Minister's third meeting with investors during his fortnight's working visit to the United States. The first was in Los Angeles where he briefed the East Coast American investors, and the second was in New York where he spoke to top American industrialists, bankers, financiers and executives.

American top businessmen at a seminar luncheon in New York.





LONDON

P.M. GETS BRITISH TRADE PLEDGE

While in Britain, Datuk Hussein met the British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan who was attending the Labour Party's Annual Conference in Brighton, near London, on October 7. Datuk Hussein expressed his concern over the gradual decline of British trade in Malaysia and stressed the need for more of it. Mr. Callaghan assured Datuk Hussein that Britain would consider stepping up trade and investments to Malaysia and other members of Asean with the improvement of the British economy. They also exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia, including the stability of the area which is part and parcel of trade and investment.



Datuk Hussein clarifying a point with Mr. Callaghan. In the centre is Datuk Abdullah Ali, the Malaysian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

KUALA LUMPUR

P.M. SURVEYS RESULTS OF JAPAN/U.S. TOUR

Referring to the outcome of his visit to Japan and the United States, the Prime Minister said he was satisfied with the American assurance to contribute towards the stability and progress of the Southeast Asian region. He was speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur after his hectic visits to those countries.

In the ASEAN context, the role of the United States was basically aimed at complementing ASEAN's role in stepping up socio-economic co-operation and development of the region, he said.

Datuk Hussein said he was happy with the result of his talks with President Carter and other American leaders. On his meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House of Representatives International Relations Committee, Datuk Hussein said, this had been most beneficial to Malaysia. From the discussions it was obvious that they understood and appreciated Malaysia's policy to strengthen her stability through socio-economic development and to increase regional co-operation.

Datuk Hussein said he expected more U.S. private investments to come to Malaysia following his meeting with top-level indus-

trialists, financiers, bankers and executives in Los Angeles and New York. He urged the Malaysian private sector to take advantage of the desire of Japanese and U.S. businessmen and entrepreneurs to expand trade and investment for their mutual interest. The local private sector should be geared and organised to follow up the Government-to-Government level established relations in international trade.

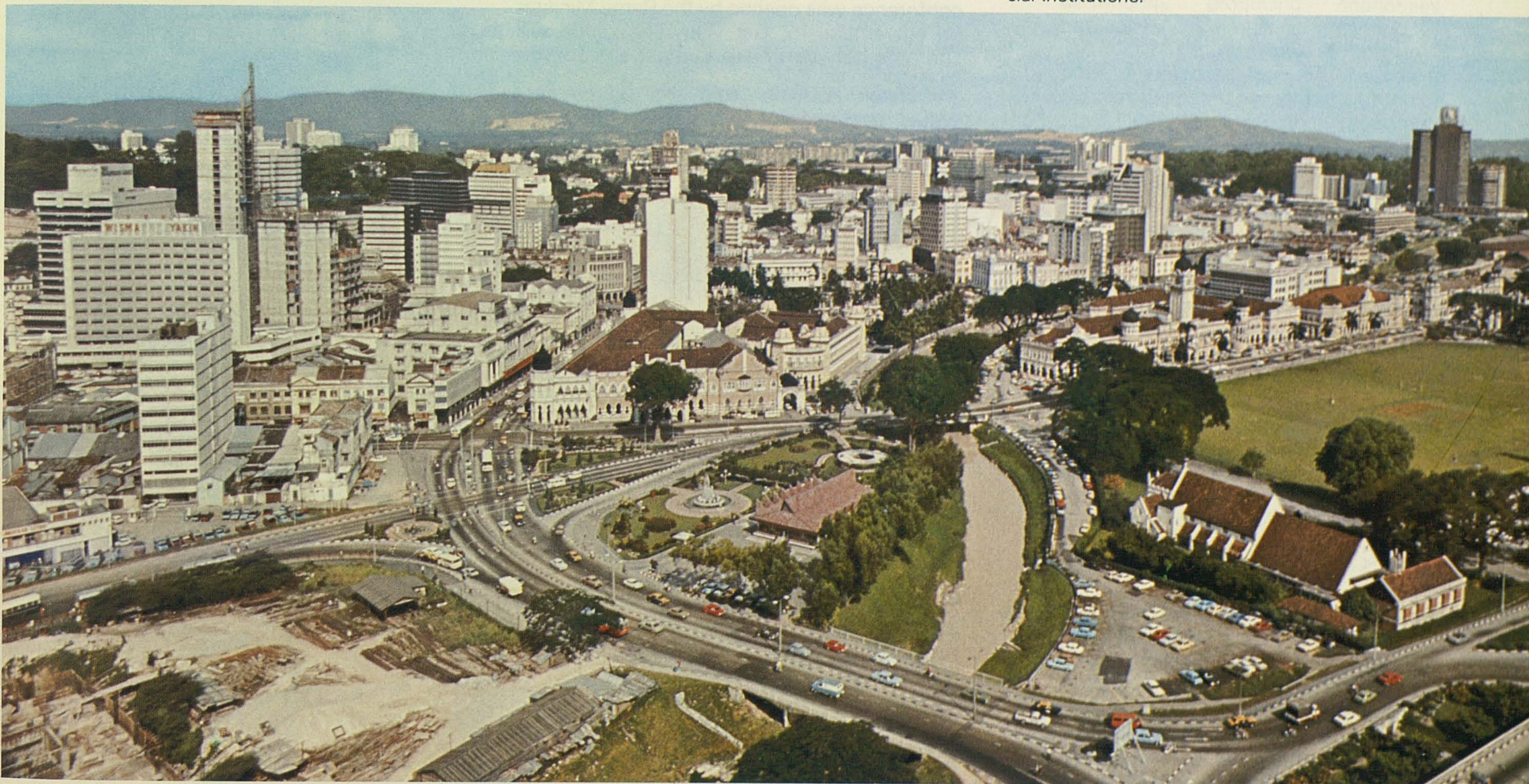
The Prime Minister described his visit to Japan as most successful and very beneficial to Malaysia.

Matsushita Industrial Complex at Batu Tiga - a Malaysian/Japanese joint venture producing a wide range of electrical goods for local use and export.



PRIME MINISTER
WITH PRIVATE SECTOR -
TO DEVELOP THE
WELL CONTINUE

Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia, houses the headquarters of many of the nation's industrial and financial institutions.



WE'LL CONTINUE TO DEVELOP TIES WITH PRIVATE SECTOR — PRIME MINISTER

During his talks with Mr. Fukuda in Tokyo, Datuk Hussein stressed the vital need of deepening and widening the bilateral co-operation between Japan and Malaysia, especially people-to-people co-operation in the private sector. He told Mr. Fukuda that Malaysia encouraged this not only locally but also abroad to maintain a healthy investment climate.

As a result of this meeting, the first joint conference of Malaysia-Japan Economic Association (Majeca) and its counterpart, Japan-Malaysia Economic Association (Jameca) was held in Kuala Lumpur. The conference was opened by the Prime Minister on November 15, last year. The venue will alternate between Kuala Lumpur and Tokyo.

Datuk Hussein said the Government would continue to take positive measures towards developing a constructive working partnership with the private sector.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to Japan's private sector as one of the best organised in the world. He said Japan was what it was today a very highly industrialised country with a very strong economy - mainly because of its private sector. The Malaysian private sector could learn a lot from Japan.

Datuk Hussein said the dynamic expansion of the private sector was the key to Malaysia's economic development and to the achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the New Economic Policy. Government policy would continue to ensure that the private sector operated in ways which took account not only of its own interest, but also of the need to act along socially responsible lines.

Jameca's President, Mr. Shigeo Nagano, said the two associations would serve as a bridge between the Malaysian and Japanese private sectors.



The Prime Minister addressing representatives of Majeca and Jameca. On his left (seated facing camera) is Mr. Nagano.

REMARKS BY POLITICAL OBSERVERS IN JAPAN

- Datuk Hussein's visit to Japan goes beyond merely one of promoting bilateral relations between Japan and Malaysia. The Malaysian leader endeavours to bring about an understanding of Southeast Asia by Japan just as Japan would need to be understood.
- Southeast Asia is endowed with abundant natural resources, whereas Japan is blessed with a high quality of human resources which has manifested itself in a blend of modern science and ancient diligence. In many fields of technology, Japan has not only reached modernity, but has even surpassed the West.
- Given this situation and co-operation and the will to work together, it is natural that the world will witness an era of the Pacific as it has over the last 300 years seen an era of the Atlantic. Therefore, Datuk Hussein's trip to Japan and the United States could be said to be guided by a sense of mission for the welfare, peace and tranquility of this part of the world.
- Although the bilateral economic ties between Malaysia and Japan and, more specifically, Japanese co-operation and participation in the Third Malaysia Plan would appear to be the primary purpose of Datuk Hussein's visit, he has demonstrated beyond any doubt his concern for the developing nations of the world. It was with this in mind that he spoke of the need for greater access to the markets of Japan and other markets of the developed world for produce of the

developing countries, not only in the continued export of primary produce but also manufactures and semi-manufactures. Likewise, he also had this very much in mind when he sought Japan's understanding for various measures to ensure the earnings of the primary commodity producing economies, particularly developing economies. Therefore, he was able to obtain a positive response from Mr. Fukuda to support the establishment of a Common Fund as part of the integrated programme for commodities.

- This is only the beginning. Malaysia has good reason to believe that Japan will give practical effect to her pledge to double her efforts to help developing countries through various measures such as trade and development co-operation as well as participation in various international measures towards the achievement of a new balanced economic order. This is all the more important in the context of a present world tendency of shrinking into isolationism and consequently protectionism, both of which are negative, at best serving the interest of the countries concerned only in the immediate short term.

- The longterm perspective for the international community must be one of a state of true and effective co-operation in the interest of humanity. It must have been within this framework that Datuk Hussein approached issues of international importance in his discussions with Mr. Fukuda.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

During his visit to Japan, a leading English Daily in Tokyo, Japan Times, carried a lengthy profile of Datuk Hussein, describing him as **'the unassuming son'** of Datuk Onn bin Jaafar who pioneered Malaysian nationalism.'

There were three well-known quotes of Datuk Hussein Onn: 'What I do is important, I am not important, 'if I am trusted, asked to serve, if the country wants me, I will not refuse at whatever cost to me. But to scramble for office at whatever cost, no,' and 'there is no nobler thing to do than to serve your country. What higher ambitions can a man have?'

There was also a quote of the late Tun Abdul Razak after the appointment of Datuk Hussein Onn as Education Minister in 1970. The Tun said: 'Not many people would volunteer to become Minister of Education. But I am sure Datuk Hussein Onn is the right man for it, a man who understands the nation's development and its special problems.'

MALAYSIA ONE OF ASIA'S FASTEST GROWING ECONOMIES

Malaysia has one of the fastest growing economies in the Asia-Pacific region according to an investment guide released by the Citibank in Kuala Lumpur on September 23, 1977. The CITICORP hosted a luncheon in honour of Datuk Hussein in New York.

The Bank says that Malaysia's current per capita income of \$2,050 is one of the highest in Asia, only behind Japan and Singapore. It says rapid development has resulted from a peaceful political evolution, and effective exploitation and usage of its rich natural resources supported by continuing high quality infrastructure building.

Malaysia welcomes foreign investment, Citibank points out, and adds the long list of incentives offered by Malaysia lends credence to this claim.

Pointing out that the Third Malaysia Plan sets a total investment target of \$44 billion of which 60 per cent is to come from the private sector, the Bank says herein lies vast

opportunities for foreign investors to participate in the development of the country. Stating that the pillars of the Malaysian economy are rubber, tin, palm oil, timber and more lately, petroleum, which together account for 75 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings, CITIBANK says heavy emphasis continues to be placed on these economic pillars by the authorities.

The manufacturing sector has gained increasing importance over the years and today stands as one of the major stimulants of GNP growth. The Bank hopes that the 46-page guide will prove to be of assistance to investors in setting up new ventures or in expanding existing operations.

In a chapter on living in Malaysia, the Bank has this to say: 'Living in Malaysia is pleasant and stimulating. Every modern convenience for the good life is available — homes, supermarkets, hospitals, expressways, schools, hotels and recreational facilities provide the necessary utilities.'

STANDING OVATION FOR DATUK HUSSEIN ONN

Datuk Hussein was given a standing ovation by the gathering of American businessmen and Senior Diplomats for his address at the seminar on ASEAN.

The President of the Asia Society, Mr. Philip Talbot, said Datuk Hussein's speech, as the first ever given by an Asean leader to the Society, was substantive with regard to ASEAN-U.S. relations.

The Foreign Minister of Singapore, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, said Datuk Hussein presented a very good case of ASEAN to the United States.

It was not only constructive and persuasive but would also help to stimulate more American investors to ASEAN countries, he added.



...SES for Datuk Hussein

My Paci vision— by Husso

NEW STRAITS TIMES MALAYSIA

You've got a great country, Carter to Hussein

اوتوسن ملايو

سواستا فرلو فركمس ديبري هادفي فلابوران جفون، امرىكا - حسين

Berita Harian MALAYSIA

WHAT OUR NEWS PAPERS SAY

Hussein surveys results of tour 'No doubt of U.S. role in S-E Asia'

南洋商報 NANYANG SIANG PAU MA 出指时间访天八十美日对结总 合东及国我为行 益利远长来带会

The Echo

தமிழ் மலர்

NEW DIMENSION FOR 2 NATIONS

Untuk hadapi pembangunan yang lebih pesat lagi PM arah atur projek2

THE Star

FUKUDA: WE'RE READY TO HELP



தமிழ்நீரசன்

வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம் ரீகா ஐப்பான்

KUALA LUMPUR, Selasa — Perdana Menteri Datuk Hussein Onn, malam ini menggesa kedua-dua sektor awam dan swasta supaya bersedia menghadapi pembangunan yang lebih pesat lagi.

Oleh NAZRI OTHMAN
buran asing di negara ini.
Katanya, sektor awam haruslah berusaha lebih giat lagi untuk menyedekahkan berbagai projek pembangunan yang lebih pesat lagi.

Perdana Menteri Hussein Onn berkata, "Saya telah menggesa kedua-dua sektor awam dan swasta supaya bersedia menghadapi pembangunan yang lebih pesat lagi."
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TOKYO, Wed. — Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said today that Japan is ready to help Malaysia's economic development.

முதல்தராளர்களை சமமாக நடத்துகிறோம் பிரதமர் உசேன் ஒன் தகவல்
திருவாரூர், அக்ட. 4
மலேசிய அரசாங்கம் உள் வெளிநாட்டு முதல்தரர்களை சமமாக நடத்துகிறது என்று பிரதமர் உசேன் ஒன் இங்கு கூறினார்.

TAMIL MALAR - THE ONLY DAILY PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BOTH IN MALAYSIA AS WELL

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PRIME MINISTER Datuk Hussein Onn said here on Wednesday that a "new dimension and depth of relationship" between Malaysia and Japan is being sought.

TOKYO, Feb. 10 — Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said today that Japan is ready to help Malaysia's economic development.

DAILY EXPRESS, October 3: 'NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER' — Our Prime Minister's call for a new international economic order at the United Nations has been well received by the delegates who described it as 'simple, direct and with quality.' They praised Datuk Hussein for having given the right emphasis to the issues facing the world today and the fact that he highlighted the explosive posts shows that Malaysia identifies herself with the international community to solve these pressing problems. We have noted that although nations in the world have been calling for the establishment of a new international economic order, all indications are that various efforts have failed to achieve its basic objective because talks that have been going on with the developed countries have only brought about greater disparity between the advanced and the developing countries. We hope the United Nations will now take the initiative to bring about better international co-operation of economic policies as economic well-being also holds the key for our mutual prosperity.

MALAYAN THUNG PAU, October 3: 'P.M. EXPRESSES MALAYSIA'S ASPIRATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS.' – The Prime Minister, Datuk Hussein Onn has clearly expressed Malaysia's stand and the aspirations of our people at the United Nations General Assembly. We agree with Datuk Hussein Onn that developed countries have not been sincere in providing aid to the developing countries and this has in turn affected their development. The Prime Minister has voiced the aspirations of the Malaysians as well as the aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

BERITA HARIAN, October 7: 'THE OBSOLETE DOMINO THEORY' – When Datuk Hussein Onn rejected the Domino theory, he was instilling a new spirit into many in the country who might have been influenced by the communist psychological warfare weapon or misled into the communist theory. The Domino theory is purposely propagated by the communists to demoralise other countries in what is called the communist advance especially during and after the Indochina war and the withdrawal of American troops from

that region. But armed might is no yardstick for strength in defence of a way of life or an administrative system. The communists could only succeed if the people are fed up with the administrative system; if the people are always discontented, living in poverty and hardship.

CHINA PRESS, October 10: 'WELCOME BRITAIN'S ASSURANCE TO INCREASE HER INVESTMENT IN OUR COUNTRY' – We welcome the assurance of Britain that she will consider stepping up trade and investments in Malaysia. Such a move also indicates that foreign investors have more confidence in our investment climate. With the pledge, we hope that immediate steps will be taken to enhance investment and trade between the two countries.

NEW STRAITS TIMES, OCTOBER 11: 'HAPPY RETURN' – Datuk Hussein Onn returns today with more than just a bagful of pledges and assurances by Japanese, American and British leaders, though these in themselves are ample evidence of the respect and confidence that Malaysia – and Asean – commands abroad.

The Prime Minister's visit to Japan was highlighted by a Tokyo commitment of \$200 million on top of what Mr. Fukuda agreed to earlier as well as assurances that Japan would seriously consider better terms for two-way trade; in the US, Mr. Carter reaffirmed the American role in Southeast Asia particularly in respect of continued economic participation. Datuk Hussein pushed with equal vigour the need for foreign investment, especially in view of the importance accorded this in the Third Malaysia Plan. In this respect his presence in Japan, the US and Britain will have enhanced foreign perceptions of the economic viability of Malaysia as well as the potential of Asean as a vehicle for regional economic development, and through this, increased political stability in Southeast Asia.

TAMIL MALAR, OCTOBER 11: 'THE PRIME MINISTER'S EXPLANATION ON FRIENDLY TIES' – The current world tour of the Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn to countries like Japan and the United States of America and his unexpected meeting with the Deputy Premier of Vietnam in New York not only streng-

thened ties between Malaysia and Japan but also provided an opportunity for the Government of Vietnam to understand Malaysia's policy based on democratic principles and the set up of Asean and its aims and aspirations.

UTUSAN MELAYU, OCTOBER 12: 'RETURNING WITH SUCCESS' – We welcome Datuk Hussein Onn's return from abroad and we hope that the Government's plan to speed up the country's development would materialise. The people appreciate the importance of his efforts to regain confidence of other countries in our development efforts.

TAMIL NESAN, OCTOBER 12: 'SUCCESSFUL VISITS' – The Prime Minister, Datuk Hussein Onn's visit to Japan, the U.S. and Britain, was a success. His heart-to-heart talks with the U.S. industrialists will help increase their investments in Malaysia. In his talks with British Prime Minister, Datuk Hussein had pointed out that British investment in Malaysia had declined. It is believed that the British Government would certainly take note of it.

NANYANG SIANG PAU, OCTOBER 12: 'DATUK HUSSEIN ONN'S TRIUMPHANT RETURN' – During his three-week visit to Japan and the U.S., Datuk Hussein Onn has successfully secured pragmatic interest for the development of our country and the other members of Asean. The achievements of his visit will have far-reaching effects in international relations. All in all his achievements are worthy for Malaysians to be proud of.

UTUSAN MALAYSIA, OCTOBER 13: 'THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT' – Datuk Hussein Onn's call that the private sector concentrate efforts and put its house in order in facing the increase of foreign investment, reflects some of the outcome of his visits to Japan, America and Britain. His call also indicates the necessity for greater incentive apart from inviting foreign investors to invest here. Therefore, besides attractive investment climate such as the availability of infrastructure and political stability, an efficient private sector is also of great importance.

THE FIRST PART OF THE
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Layout by Visual Production Division.
Published by the Federal Department of Information, Ministry
of Information and printed by Percetakan Jiwabaru Sdn. Bhd.,
21-23, Jalan Kaskas Dua, Taman Cheras, K.L.
B:032(E) APRIL, 1978.

