



Plate 1: Central Singapore from the helipad of the Westin Stamford Hotel. On the far side of the Singapore River is the hub of the rapidly evolving financial and business district. The eight-storey building in the lower left-hand corner of the photograph is the Fullerton Building, in colonial times the centre of postal and telecommunications facilities. In the bottom right-hand corner is the old governmental and cultural enclave around Empress Place, linked to the north bank of the river by two ornate iron bridges dating from the nineteenth century. Behind the skyscrapers of the financial district is visible the edge of the container port. (Photograph by the Editors.)



Plate II: Changes in the Singapore skyline between 1963 (above) and 1986 (below). At the beginning of the 1960s the skyline was dominated by the Asia Insurance Building, Shell House, and the Bank of China, with the Maritime Building, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Fullerton Building presenting a lower, but imposing,

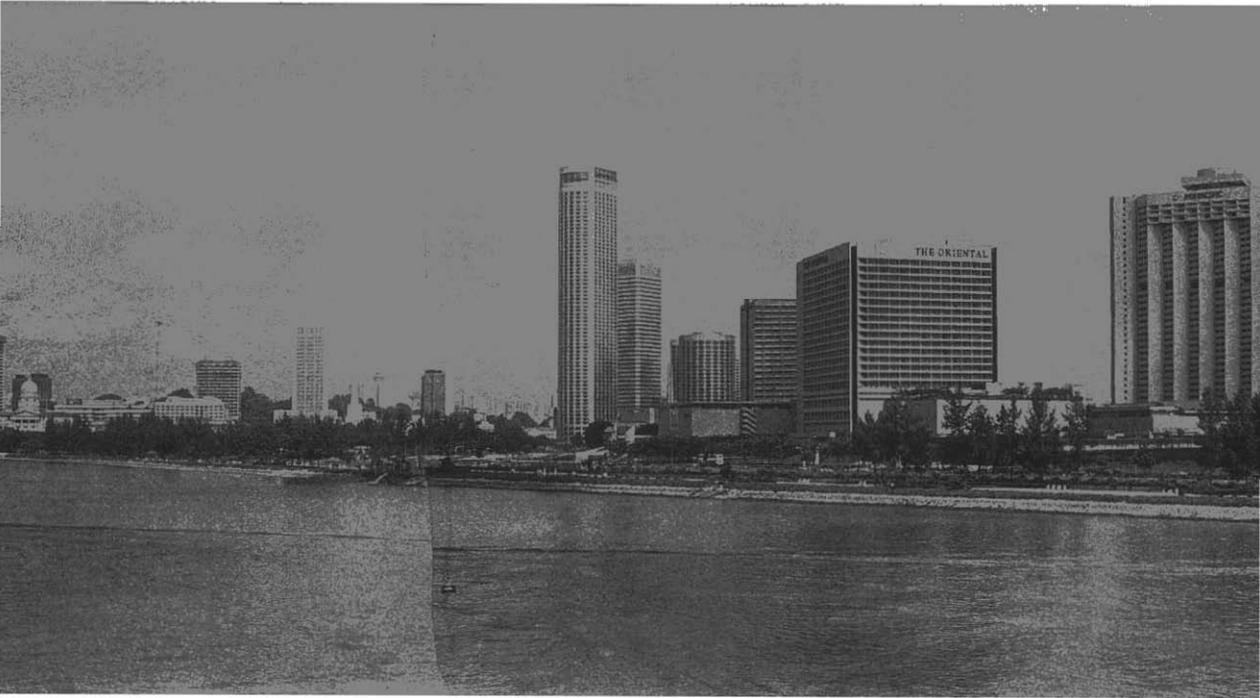
façade to the sea. Twenty-three years later the Maritime Building and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were reconstructed on a larger scale and the remainder were dwarfed by new skyscraper complexes centred on Shenton Way and Raffles Place. (Courtesy of Glory Photo Company, Singapore and the *Straits Times*.)



A



Plate III: The Singapore skyline from Benjamin Sheares Bridge, February 1988. The two most prominent features are (A) on the left the financial district focused on Shenton Way and Raffles Place; and (B) on the extreme right the hotel complexes of Raffles City and the Marina Centre. Between them lies



the old governmental and cultural heart of the city in the immediate vicinity of which the height of buildings is officially restricted in order to retain the character of this historic precinct. (Photograph by the Editors.)

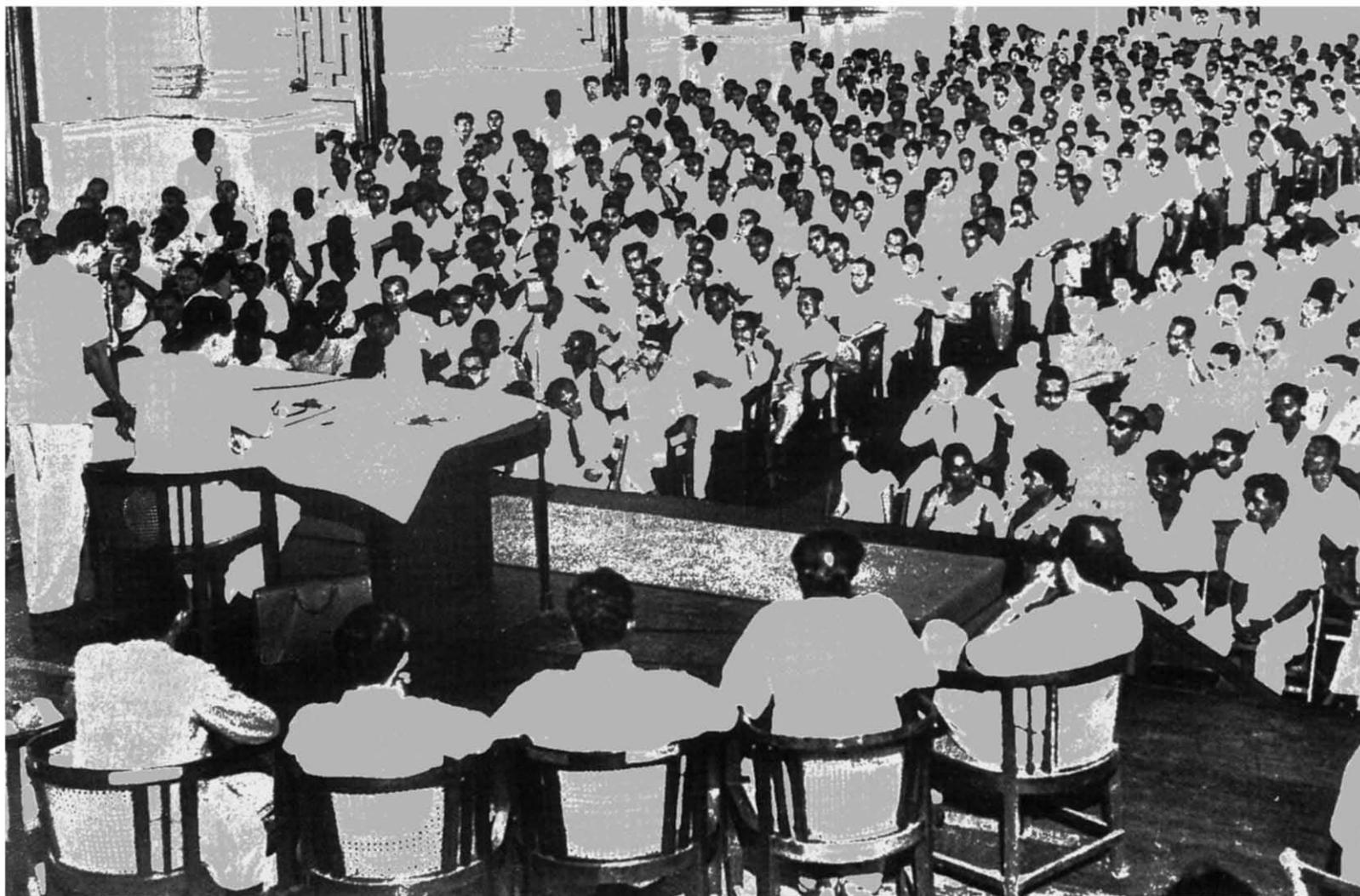
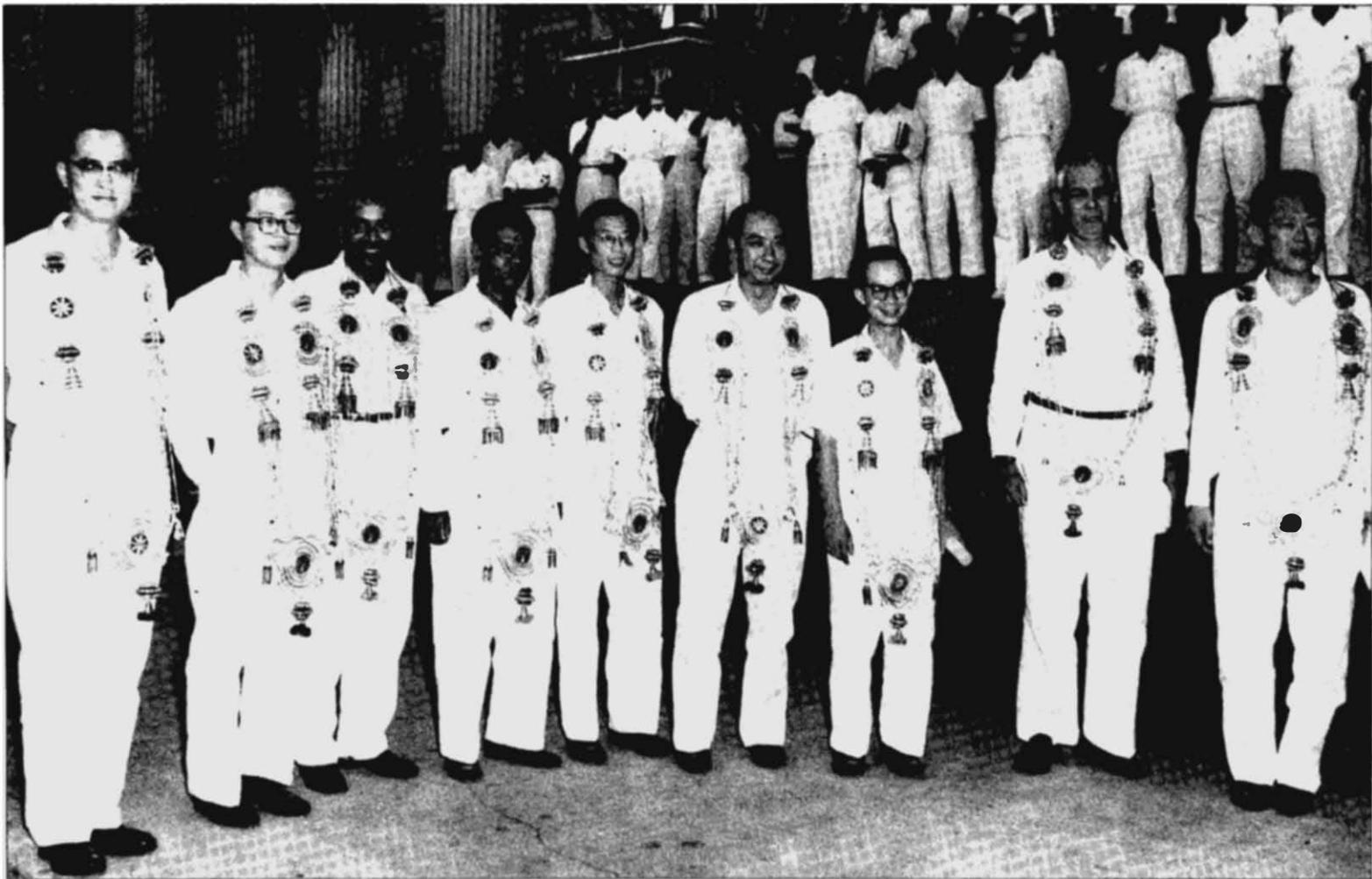


Plate IV: The inaugural meeting of the People's Action Party at the Victoria Memorial Hall on 21 November 1954, at which Dr Toh Chin Chye was elected *pro-tem* chairman and Mr Lee Kuan Yew *pro-tem* secretary. (Courtesy of the National Archives.)



*Plate V: The first Cabinet of independent Singapore, 1959. From left to right: Yong Nyuk Lin (Minister for Education), Ong Eng Guan (Minister for National Development), S. Rajaratnam (Minister for Culture), Ahmad bin Ibrahim (Minister for Health), Ong Pang Boon (Minister for Home Affairs), Goh Keng Swee (Minister for Finance), Toh Chin Chye (Deputy Prime Minister), K.M. Byrne (Minister for Labour and Law), and Lee Kuan Yew (Prime Minister). (Courtesy of the *Straits Times*.)*



Plate VI: The Singapore Cabinet before the 1988 general election. Centre: Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister. Clockwise from the top: S. Rajaratnam, Senior Minister (Prime Minister's Office); Goh Chok Tong, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence; Ong Teng Cheong, Second Deputy Prime Minister; E.W. Barker, Minister for Law; S. Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for National Development; Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister for Education; Ahmad Mattar, Minister for the Environment; Yeo Ning Hong, Minister for Communications and Information and Second Minister for Defence (Policy); S. Jayakumar, Minister for Home Affairs and Second Minister for Law; Richard Hu Tsu Tau, Minister for Finance; Lee Yock Suan, Minister for Labour; Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Community Development and Second Minister for Foreign Affairs; Lee Hsien Loong, Minister for Trade and Industry and Second Minister for Defence (Services); and Yeo Cheow Tong, Acting Minister for Health. (Courtesy of the Information Division of the Ministry of Communications and Information, Singapore.)



Plate VII: The Singapore Cabinet after the 1988 general election. Centre: Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister. Clockwise from the top: Goh Chok Tong, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence; Ong Teng Cheong, Second Deputy Prime Minister; S. Dhanabalan, Minister for National Development; Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister for Education; Ahmad Mattar, Minister for the Environment; Yeo Ning Hong, Minister for Communications and Information and Second Minister for Defence (Policy); S. Jayakumar, Minister for Law and Minister for Home Affairs; Richard Hu Tsu Tau, Minister for Finance; Lee Yock Suan, Minister for Labour; Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Community Development; Lee Hsien Loong, Minister for Trade and Industry and Second Minister for Defence (Services); and Yeo Cheow Tong, Acting Minister for Health.

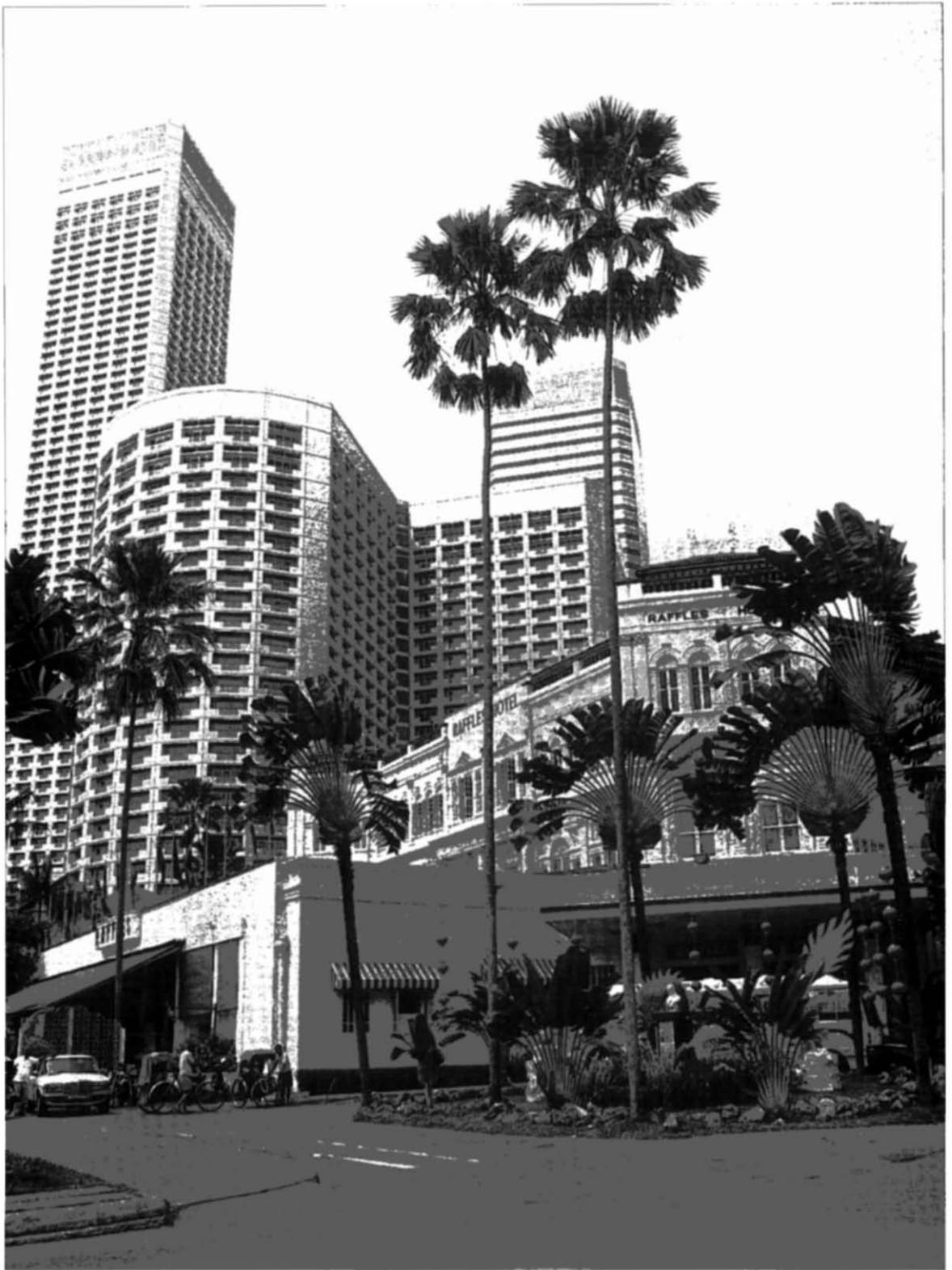


Plate VIII: The old and the new: the venerable Raffles Hotel, established in 1886 and now flanked by two of Singapore's most modern hotels, including the Westin Stamford, the world's tallest. The Raffles is currently scheduled for a \$50-60 million renovation which will install the amenities of a first-class modern hotel while retaining the outer shell of the century-old building. The trishaw riders waiting for fares outside the entrance are essentially tourist curiosities and play little part in the lives of most Singaporeans. (Photograph by the Editors.)



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Plate IX: Proclamation of Singapore as an independent and sovereign state, 9 August 1965. Reproduced from the State of Singapore Government Gazette Extraordinary vol. VII, no. 66 (1965), pp. 2184-2185.

No. 1824—PROCLAMATIONS AND AGREEMENT.

The following two Proclamations and Agreement are published for general information: —



PM 4—W 3429

**PRIME MINISTER,
SINGAPORE.**

PROCLAMATION OF SINGAPORE

WHEREAS it is the inalienable right of a people to be free and independent;

AND WHEREAS Malaysia was established on the 16th day of September, 1963, by a federation of the existing states of the Federation of Malaya and the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore into one independent and sovereign nation;

AND WHEREAS by an Agreement made on the seventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five between the Government of Malaysia of the one part and the Government of Singapore of the other part it was agreed that Singapore should cease to be a state of Malaysia and should thereupon become an independent and sovereign state and nation separate from and independent of Malaysia;

AND WHEREAS it was also agreed by the parties to the said Agreement that, upon the separation of Singapore from Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia shall relinquish its sovereignty and jurisdiction in respect of Singapore so that the said sovereignty and jurisdiction shall on such relinquishment vest in the Government of Singapore;

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the ninth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-



PM 4-W 3629

PRIME MINISTER,
SINGAPORE.

- 2 -

five The Prime Minister of Malaysia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj Ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah did proclaim and declare that Singapore shall on the ninth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five cease to be a state of Malaysia and shall become an independent and sovereign state and nation separate from and independent of Malaysia and recognised as such by the Government of Malaysia.

Now I LEE KUAN YEW Prime Minister of Singapore, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM AND DECLARE on behalf of the people and the Government of Singapore that as from today the ninth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five Singapore shall be forever a sovereign democratic and independent nation, founded upon the principles of liberty and justice and ever seeking the welfare and happiness of her people in a more just and equal society.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee Kuan Yew'.

Dated the 9th day of August, 1965.



Plate X(A): Traffic at the intersection of Orchard and Scotts Roads at an hour when the Area Licensing Scheme was in operation. Note the relatively few vehicles passing the lighted gantry which controls vehicular entry into the Central Business District between 7.30 and 10.15 a.m., and between 4.30 and 7.00 p.m. (Photograph by the Editors.)



Plate XI: Seven modes of travel in Singapore, ranging from the traditional to the ultra-modern: bicycle, trishaw, motor-cycle, private car, taxi, double-decker bus, and Mass Rapid Transit train. (Courtesy of the *Straits Times*.)



Plate X(B): Heavy traffic at the same intersection at an hour when the Area Licensing Scheme is not in operation. (Photograph by the Editors.)



Plate XII: Aerial view of Tampines, one of the latest generation of new towns, showing a neighbourhood centre which, like all the others in this town, is within walking distance of the homes it serves. The circular

building in the front foreground is the town market, and that at front right is the area office and community hall. (Courtesy of the Information Division of the Ministry of Communications and Information, Singapore.)



*Plate XIII(A): Toa Payoh before clearance work began in March 1961. Much of this land was then still marsh or under intensive Chinese vegetable and pig farming. (Courtesy of the *Straits Times*.)*

*Plate XIII(B): Toa Payoh New Town
in 1977. (Courtesy of the Straits Times).*





Plate XIV: Yishun Housing Estate, one of the more recent high-rise apartment blocks built by the Housing and Development Board. (Courtesy of the Information Division of the Ministry of Communications and Information, Singapore.)



Plate XV: Waterfall Gardens (off Farrer Road), a private housing estate catering to the emergent middle class. This example is furnished with a landscaped garden, a

swimming pool, sports facilities, and numerous other amenities. (Courtesy of the Information Division of the Ministry of Communications and Information, Singapore.)



Plate XVI(A): Shenton Way (left) and Robinson Road (right) prior to 1960, looking southwestwards across the visually striking octagonal roof of the former Telok Ayer Market, which was built in 1894 on the site of Singapore's earliest general market. This building has been gazetted by the Preservation of Monuments Board.



Plate XVI(B): Shenton Way and Robinson Road in 1984 exemplifying the first wave of a uniquely Singaporean corporate style of architecture. (Photographs by the Editors.)



Plate XVII: Kallang Community Centre, representing the new architectural vernacularism of the 1980s. Under the aegis of the People's Association, a statutory board established in 1960, a network of 128 such community centres offers a varied range of sporting and cultural programmes. Some also provide day-care for children of working parents.



Plate XVIII: Restoration of Chinese shophouses in Mosque Street, one of the few sections of Chinatown to have survived two decades of urban renewal, February 1988. The houses on the left (west) of the street still retain their

traditional façades. (Photograph by the Editors.)



Plate XIX: Chinese banks in international corporate style replacing predominantly retail businesses in and around Raffles Place. (Courtesy of Mr Tay Kheng Soon.)

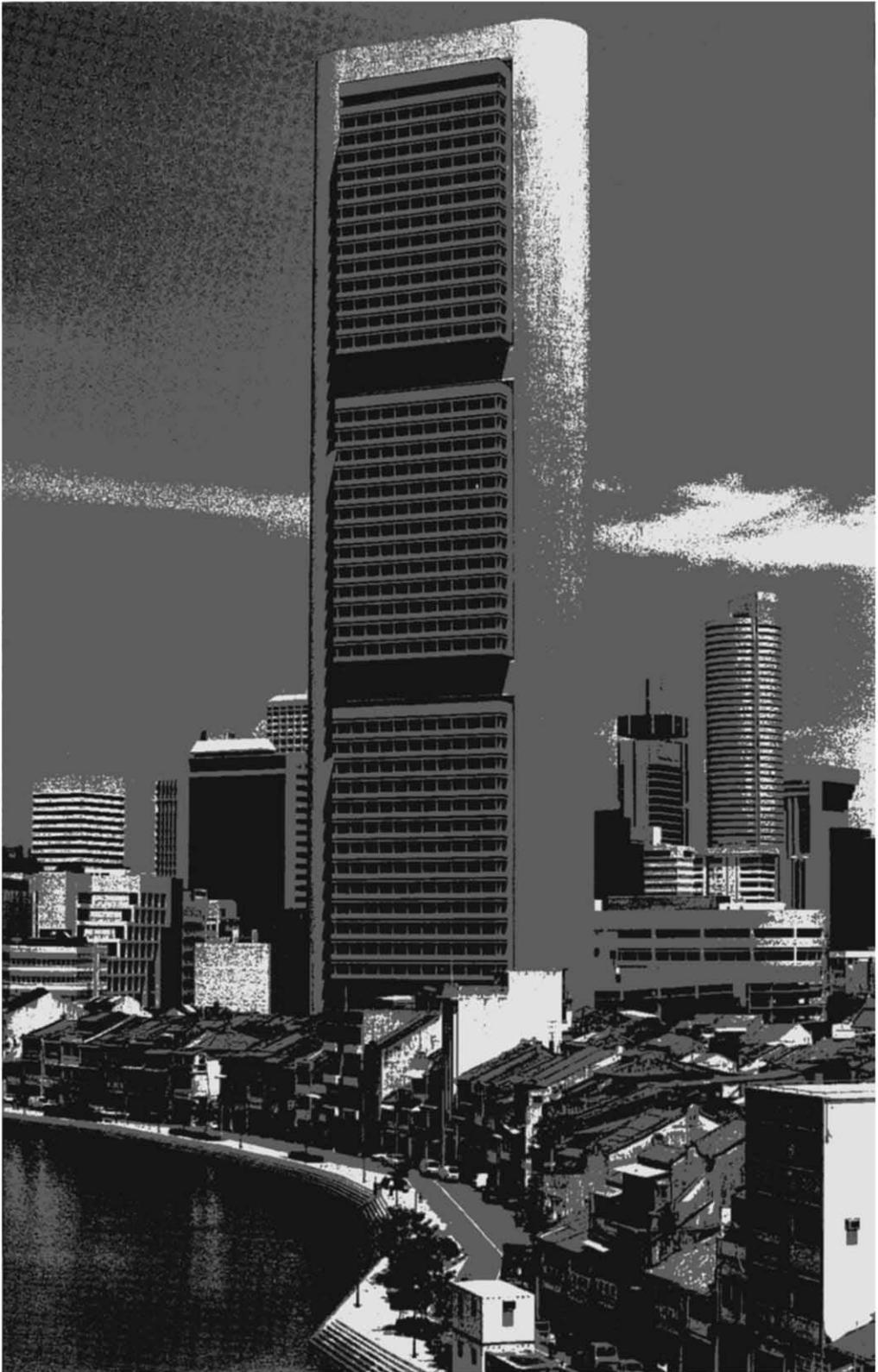


Plate XX: The Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Centre housing the premier Singapore Chinese bank and dominating Boat Quay, formerly one of the focal points of Singapore entrepôt commerce and now scheduled for restoration and redevelopment. (Photograph by the Editors.)



*Plate XXI: The Prime Minister and Members of Parliament rehearsing songs to be sung on Singapore's National Day, 9 August 1987. Front row from left to right: Tony Tan, Ong Teng Cheong, Goh Chok Tong, Ahmad Mattar, Prime Minister Lee, and E.W. Barker. (Courtesy of the *Straits Times*.)*

A "Sing Singapore" programme was subsequently launched, on 30 January 1988, with the twofold objective of strengthening feelings of patriotism and nationhood and evoking a sense of community in a multiracial, multicultural society, "as people are much more prepared to sing the songs of another race than they are to learn to speak, read or write the language".



Plate XXII: Contrasting levels of retailing and servicing.

A: Galeries Lafayette, one of the exclusive shops in Orchard Road, sometimes referred to as the Fifth Avenue of Singapore.

B: International retailing on Shenton Way: one of the Guardian chain of pharmacies, a Russian gift shop, and a French delicatessen.

C: A Chinese shoe store in South Bridge Road.

D: Lunch time at the Telok Ayer food centre. Note the variety of stalls offering a wide range of dishes.

E: A typical Singapore food hawker frying *guotiao* and noodles simultaneously in the same *kuali* (Malay = an open iron cooking pan).

(Photographs by the Editors.)





