

ROAD TO NATIONHOOD SINGAPORE 1819-1980

新加坡建国之路 1819年至1980年



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江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

MESSAGE

The Archives & Oral History Department is now sixteen years old. Established in August 1968, the department occupied one floor of stack area and two small offices in the National Library at Stamford Road. The total number of staff was six, two senior posts and four clerical support staff. In January 1970, the department moved into two semi-detached houses at Fort Canning Park. Further progress was made when the Records Centre at Minden Road was set up in 1972 to alleviate the shortage of repository space for intermediate records awaiting final review. To augment written records, in 1979, the Oral History Unit started to record oral history interviews on subjects of historical significance to Singapore. The Unit occupied one floor of the ex-Naafi Building at Somerset Road.

The progress towards having a bigger and more permanent building was very slow. Meanwhile, the department faced acute shortage of space with increased transfers of historical records and staff which increased from six in 1968 to sixty-two in 1983. Finally, in December 1983, the department moved to occupy the first and second floors of Hill Street Building (the former Hill Street Police Building). The department now have two acoustically treated recording rooms, two floors of repositories with 24-hour air-conditioning, sufficient office space for the staff, an Exhibition Room, a Public Search Room to cater to about 25-30 readers wishing to consult the archives, a Microfilm Unit and a bigger and better equipped Conservation Workshop. With these facilities, we hope to be able to provide better services to the public interested in the research into Singapore's history. In addition, we hope to promote a sense of pride in our heritage and history particularly amongst the Singapore youths.

The exhibition "Road to Nationhood, Singapore 1819-1980" is the first to be organised in our building. The exhibition is divided into five sections:

Section I: Early Settlements 1819-1867

Section II: Singapore as a British Colony 1867-1941

Section III: Syonan-to 1942-1945

Section IV: Post-war Singapore 1945-1959

Section V: Singapore 1960-1980.

Each section attempted to highlight milestones in the political and constitutional history of Singapore.

We hope this exhibition and publication will be of interest to Singaporeans from all walks of life. For those persons with no or limited knowledge of Singapore's history, we hope this will provide information on the transformation of Singapore from a fishing village to British Colony and finally modern Singapore.

Mrs Lily Tan
Director (Ag)

Archives & Oral History Department.

献词

档案及口述历史馆成立迄今已经十六年了。1968年8月成立时,该馆设在史丹福路的国家图书馆里,仅占一层楼的三个书架地方及两个小办公室。当时的职员只有六名,两名为高级职员,另四名为书记员。1970年正月,该馆迁入福康宁公园内的两间半独立式洋房里。随着业务发展的需要,该馆又在1972年於民登路成立一个记录馆来放置那些等待最后审查的近期记录。为了充实我们的历史记录,口述历史组自1979年开始进行访问与记录对我国有重大历史意义的事项。该组在索美塞路的前英军建筑物内占有一层楼的办事处。

寻找一个较大、较永久性的建筑物来给该馆专用的进展是缓慢的。在此期间,该馆的历史记录愈来愈多,职员人数从1968年的6名增加到1983年的62名,可用的空间就更加缺乏了。终於在1983年12月,该馆搬入禧街大厦(即前禧街警署)的楼下与二楼。目前,该馆拥有两间有隔音设备的录音室,两层廿四小时冷气设备的文件贮藏室,职员也有足够的办公室,此外,尚有一间展览室,一间可容纳25至30名公众人士的档案参考室,一个显微影片组及一个更大及设备齐全的文件保养及修补组。有了这些完善的设备,我们希望能够为那些有兴趣深入研究新加坡历史的公众人士提供更好的服务。除此之外,我们也希望促进新加坡的年轻一代对我们的传统与历史感到自豪的意识。

《新加坡建国之路,1819年至1980年》是我们在这个新办事处所举办的第一个展览会。内容共分五章:

第一章:早期殖民—1819年至1867年。

第二章:新加坡成为英国的殖民地—1867年至1941年。

第三章:昭南岛—1942年至1945年。

第四章:战后的新加坡—1945年至1959年。

第五章:新加坡—1960年至1980年。

我们尝试在每章里反映新加坡的政治与宪法历史中的一些里程碑。

我们希望这个展览会及这本书会引起新加坡各阶层人民的兴趣,特别是那些对新加坡的历史完全没有认识或所知有限的人士。我们希望藉此向他们介绍新加坡如何从一个渔村成为一个英国殖民地,再演变成为一个现代化的独立共和国的过程。

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A visual documentation of
Singapore from 1819 to 1980

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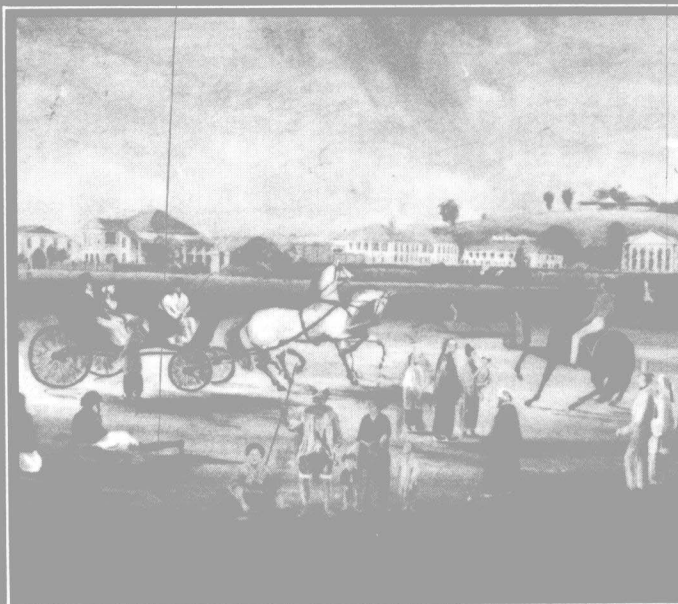
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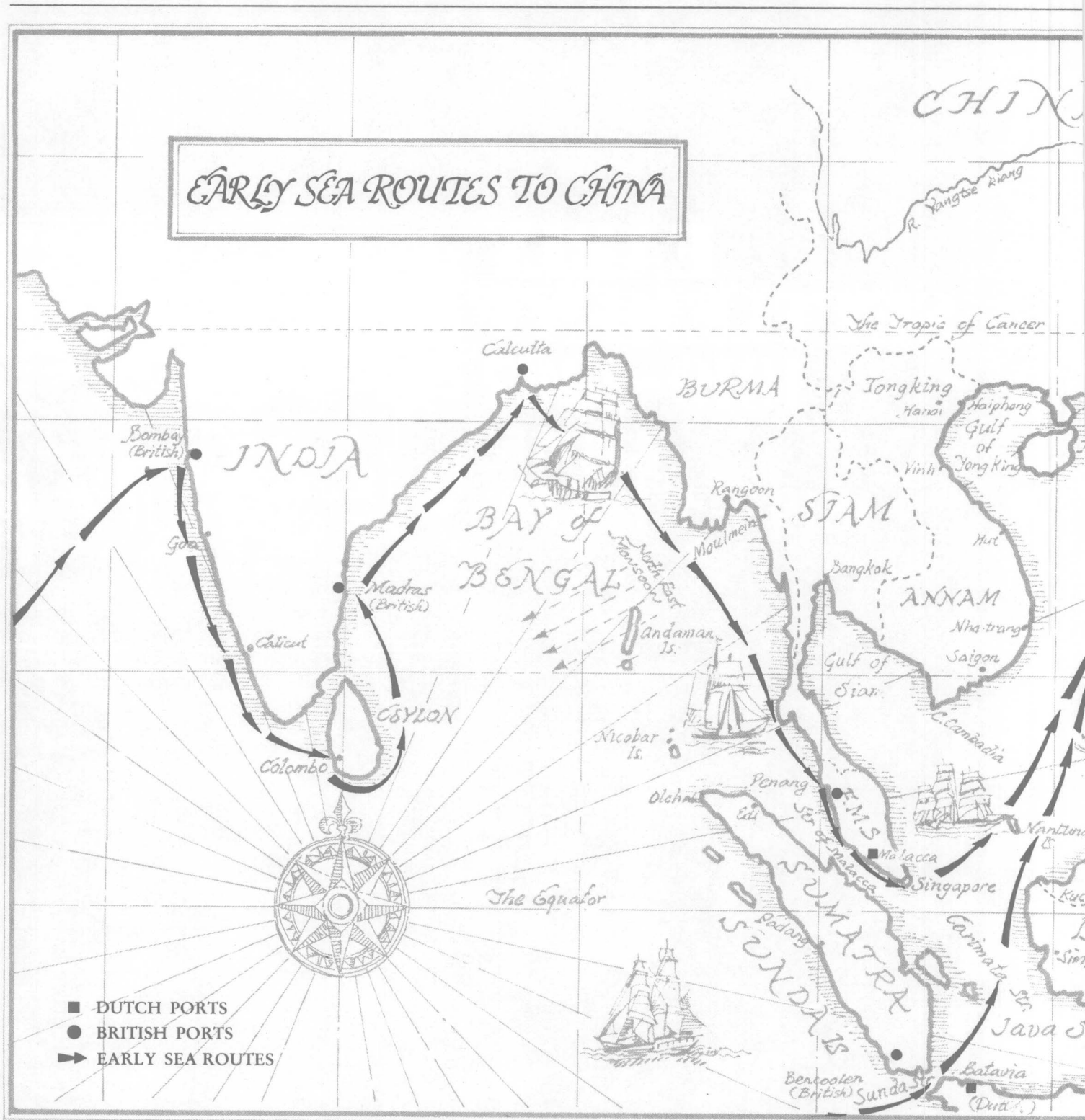
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Chapter 1
第一章

EARLY SETTLEMENT 1819~1867

早期殖民
1819年至1867年





茶叶贸易

伦敦的一间咖啡座展示了这么一个招牌：「经医生证实最优良的中国饮料，」年份：1657年。饮料：茶。全世界最大的茶叶垄断商，英国东印度公司已经开始出名了。

不过茶叶的来源却并不是毫无困难的。中国经已限制外国人仅能在广州进行交易。并且尚有许多其他的限制。东印度公司的商人开始物色免受限制的殖民地。茶的饮用迅速地推广普及，盈利也随之不断地增

加。寻找这么一个殖民地的需求也越来越显得迫切了。

欧洲方面，亦有了其他的政治发展。由于茶的征税引起了美国的独立战争。法国也作出了响应，禁止英国使用其在印度的港口，东印度公司只剩下孟买与马德拉斯。而这两个港口从10月至翌年5月是受东北季候风的侵袭。荷兰也是一样，把英国东印度公司排斥在东印度殖民地以外。

寻找一个安全港口的工作已热烈地展开了。1786年，法兰斯·莱特在槟榔屿设立了一个据点。然而，槟榔屿始终是处于贸易主流之外。



Early sea routes to China.
早期前往中国的航海路线图。

TEA TRADE

Over a London coffee house this sign appeared: "That Excellent and by all Physicians approved China drink."¹ The year: 1657. The drink: tea.

The greatest tea monopoly the world has ever known was making its mark. The English East India Company.

But that tea had not been secured without difficulties. The Chinese had confined foreigners to trading at Canton. And there had been other restrictions. The merchants of the East India Company began to cast around for a settlement free of restrictions. Tea was rapidly gaining in popularity; profits were surging; such a settlement was now imperative.

Back in Europe there were other political developments. A tax on tea had contributed to the American War of Independence. In response the French had closed their Indian ports to the English, leaving the East India Company to Bombay and Madras which, from October to May, was battered by the North-east Monsoon. The Dutch, too, barred the East India Company from their East Indies settlements.

The search for a safe haven began in earnest. In 1786 Francis Light established one at Penang. But it was outside the mainstream of trade.

The Treaty of The Hague (1795) ending the War of the French Revolution, gave all Dutch possessions in the East Indies, including Malacca, to the French. But, with Dutch connivance, these settlements remained in British hands.

Onto this scene came a 30-year old Stamford Raffles, a man of great foresight and humanity, a naturalist and born administrator. He saw a need to challenge and break the Dutch stranglehold over the Straits of Malacca and the East Indies.

海牙公约(1795年)结束了法国的革命战争, 而把荷兰在东印度所有的属地, 包括马六甲在内, 归给法国。不过, 在荷兰的默许下, 这些殖民地继续留在英国人的手中。

就在这个时候, 来了一位具有远见与人情味, 自然主义者及天生的行政家, 年仅30岁的史丹福·莱佛士。他认为有需要向压制了马六甲和东印度的荷兰提出挑战及打破他们的垄断局势。

¹ *Encyclopedia Britannica*

SINGAPORE BEFORE 1819

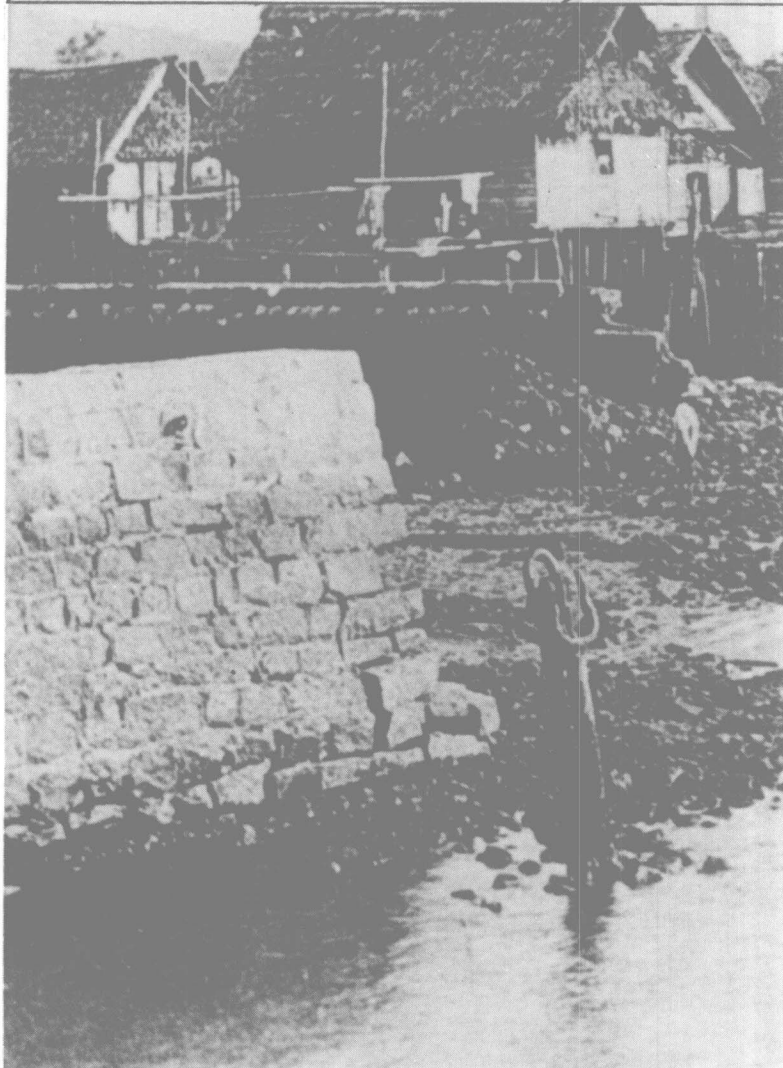
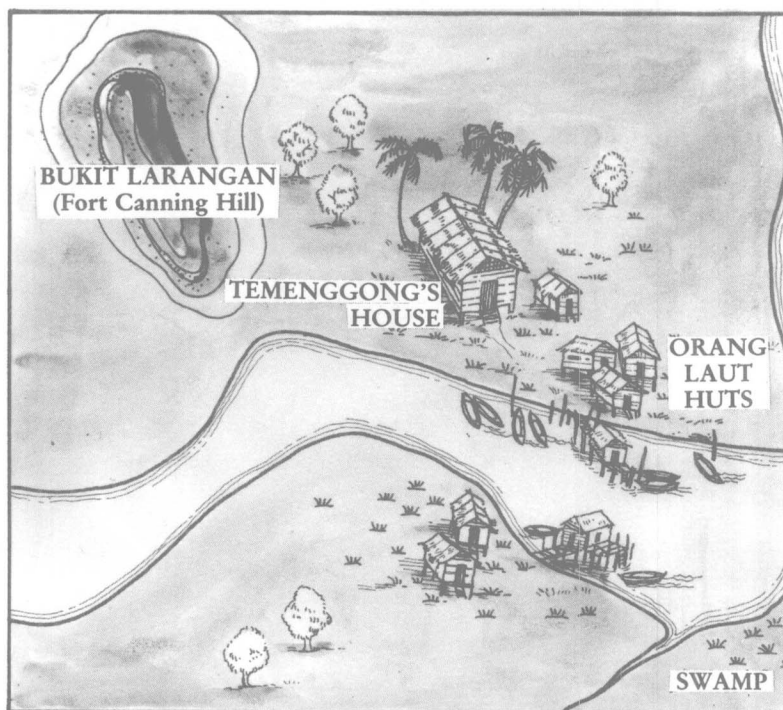
Singapore was not “unknown” territory even then. Ancient Chinese texts and maps had references to places like Tan Mah Hsi (Tumasek), Pan Hsu (Fort Canning) and Lung Ya Men (“Dragon’s Teeth Gate” or the narrow stretch of water between Sentosa and Keppel Harbour).

But the inhabitants were largely Orang Laut who lived in tiny settlements at the mouths of the Singapore River, Kallang River and the beaches of Keppel Harbour. These settlements were wooden huts on stilts on the water edge; their boats clustered nearby. For their livelihood they depended on jungle produce, fishing, petty trading and piracy. The beaches were littered with skulls and bones when Raffles stepped ashore. But Raffles, by then speaking a little Malay, was not treated as an enemy. In fact the Orang Laut gave him two vital pieces of information: no Dutchmen on the island and the key man on the island was the Temenggong of Johor.

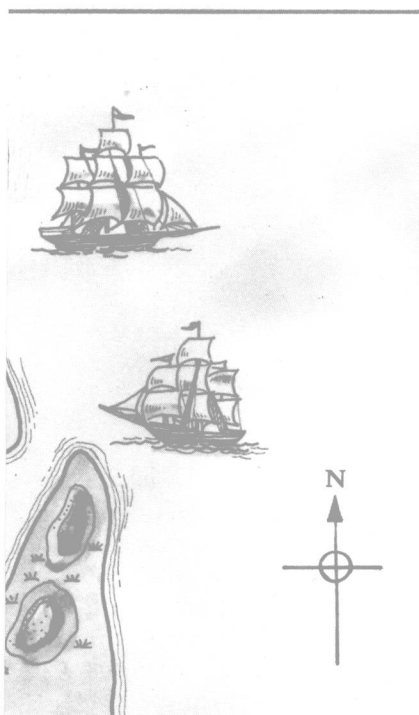
1819年以前的新加坡

甚至在这个时期以前，新加坡也并不是一个无人知晓的地方。中国古籍和地图上亦曾指出一些好象淡马锡，藩属(福康宁)及龙牙门（介于圣淘沙及岌巴海港的峡长水域）。

但是当时的居民大多数是俄郎罗越。他们居住在加冷河，新加坡河的河口及岌巴海港的沙滩上。他们住在河边浮脚的木屋里，他们的船只便群泊在附近。他们靠着森林里的产品，捕鱼，经营小规模的业务及在海上掠夺来过生活。当莱佛士登岸的时候，沙滩上有许多头髓和骨头丢弃在那里。但是当时略识一点马来话的莱佛士并没有被当作敌人看待。事实上，这些土人向他提供了两点珍贵的情报：即岛上没有荷兰人而岛上的中心人物是柔佛的天猛公。



Malay dwellings.
马来人的住屋。



The Malay village at the mouth of Singapore River (1819).
新加坡河河口的马来乡村(1819年)。



By courtesy of Mr Lim Kheng Choy

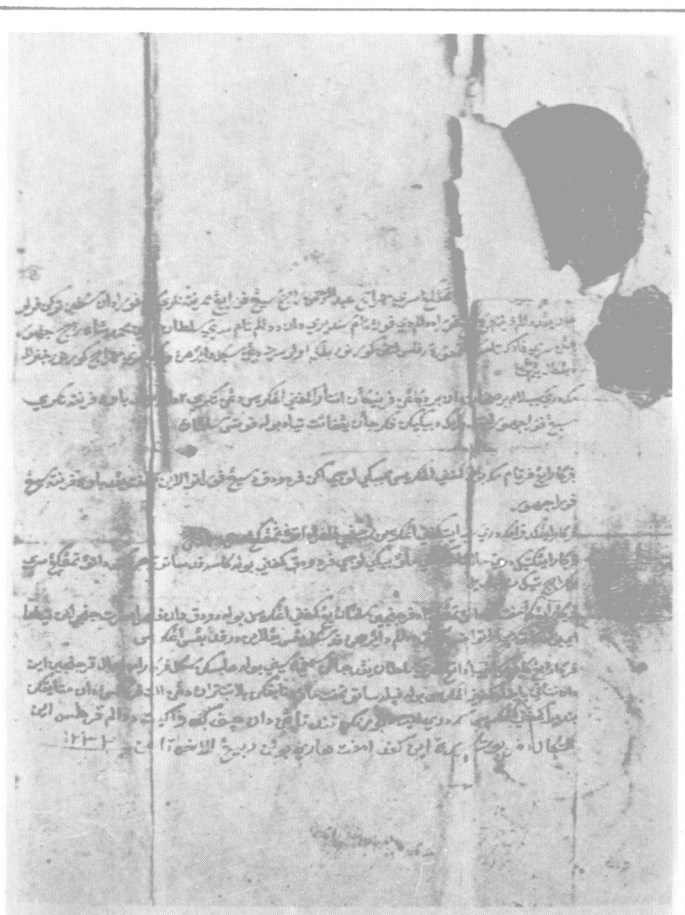
FOUNDING OF SINGAPORE, 1819

A preliminary agreement for purchase of the island was worked out with the Temenggong alone on 30 January 1819. This was set out in Arabic on one side of a large foolscap paper. It carried the thick wax seal of the East India Company. But this subsequently broke off, tearing away part of the writing. The agreement gave the Temenggong a yearly sum of \$3,000 for the privilege of setting up a factory. But this was conditional on the opinion of the Sultan who did not arrive until 5 February, six days later.

With this agreement out of the way, Raffles hoisted the Union Jack, landed troops, raised tents and surveyed the vicinity for a harbour and defensive positions.

It was clear to Raffles that the island commanded the southern approach to the Straits of Malacca, and conveniently placed for trade with China and the East Indies.

After the 1819 agreement with the Temenggong, a formal treaty was made with the Sultan. With the Sultan's arrival on 5 February, the stage was set for the final act of establishing a post in the island. The following day, with great ceremony Raffles entered into treaty with the Sultan. This document is a thick, coarse foolscap confirming the previous agreement with the Temenggong. But now, in addition, the Sultan was given \$5,000 a year. The signatories were "His Highness the Sultan Hussein Mahomed Shah, Sultan of Johor" the Temenggong and Raffles himself.



The following is a translation of the agreement, the first few words have been torn away by the sealing wax:-

[Agreement made by?] the Dato Tummungung Sree Maharajah, Ruler of Singapore, who governs the country of Singapore and all the islands which are under the government of Singapore in his own name and in the name of Sree Sultan Hussein Mahummud Shah, Rajah of Johor, with Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen and its dependencies on behalf of the Most Noble the Governor General of Bengal.

On account of the long existing friendship and commercial relations between the English Company and the countries under the authority of Singapore and Johore it is well to arrange these matters on a better footing never to be broken.

Article 1. The English Company can establish a factory (logi) situated at Singapore or other place in the Government of Singapore-Johore.

Article 2. On account of that the English Company agree to protect the Dato Tummungung Sree Maharajah.

Article 3. On account of the English Company having the ground on which to make a factory they will give each year to the Dato Tummungung Sree Maharajah three thousand dollars.

Article 4. The Dato Tummungung agrees that as long as the English Company remain and afford protection according to this Agreement he will not enter into any relations with or let any other nation into his country other than the English.

Article 5. Whenever the Sree Sultan, who is on his way, arrives here, all matters of this Agreement will be settled, but the English Company can select a place to land their forces and all materials and hoist the English Company's flag. On this account we each of us put our hands and chops on this paper at the time it is written on the 4th day of Rabil Akhir in the year 1234.

Seal of the East India Company.
Chop of the Tummungung.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

The preliminary agreement of January 30, 1819.
1819年1月30日初步协议。

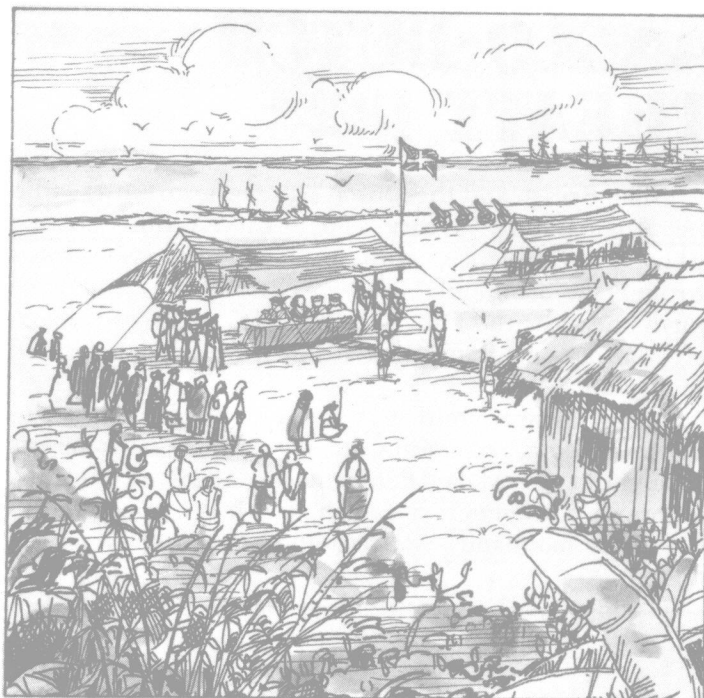
1819年新加坡的建立

1819年1月30日，莱佛士与天猛公单独达致购买此岛屿的初步协议，並以阿拉伯文书写于一张全页的纸张上，再盖上东印度公司的蜡印。但这厚厚的蜡印较后掉了出来，把一部份的文字也弄毁了。该协议规定每年给天猛公3,000元以便有权在岛上设立一间工厂。不但这个协议还得获得苏丹的同意，而这位苏丹却等到6天后的2月5日方才到达此地。

此后，莱佛士便升起了英国国旗，开进军队，札起营帐，並展开测量的工作来拟定作为海港及防卫的基地。

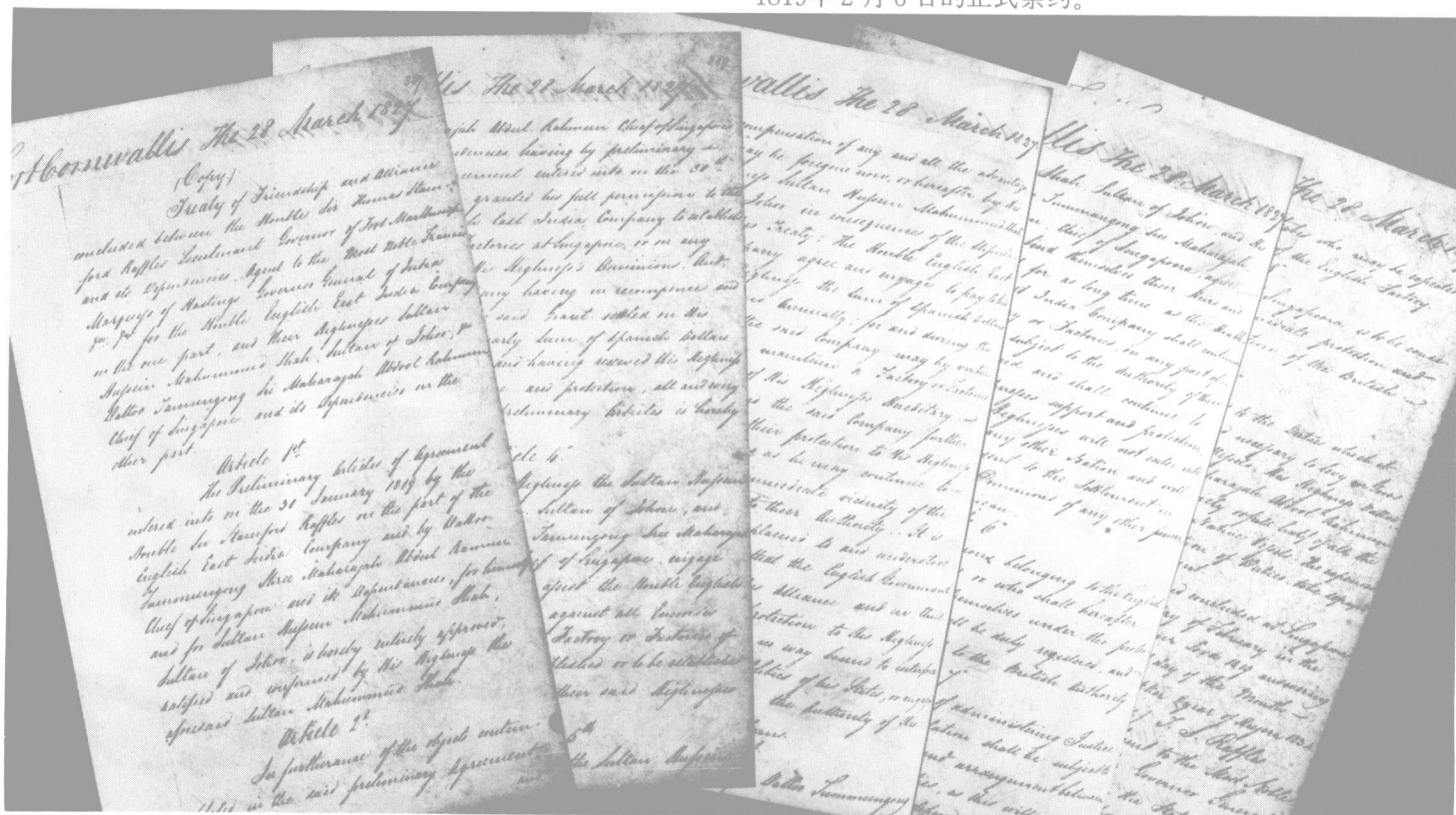
莱佛士清楚地了解到这个岛的位置处于马六甲海峡的南部必经之地，对于中国与东印度贸易来说是极其便利的。

随着1819年与天猛公所签的初步协议之后，在苏丹于2月5日抵达的时候，又拟定了正式的条约，从而奠定了把此海岛发展为一个港口的意图。第二天，莱佛士与苏丹在一个隆重的仪式下正式签定此条约。条约是用一张又粗又厚的全页纸书写，並证实了以前与天猛公所签的协议。不过，在此条约下，苏丹每年可得到5,000元的年俸。签名的是苏丹胡先马荷墨沙陛下，天猛公与莱佛士。



Scene of the public ceremony in 1819.
1819年举行公开典礼的场面。

The formal treaty of February 6, 1819.
1819年2月6日的正式条约。



ANGLO-DUTCH TREATY 1824

The British and the Dutch came to terms in 1824 by the Anglo-Dutch Treaty. They carved out separate spheres of influence, with an imaginary line drawn through the Straits of Malacca. The British kept to the north and east; the Dutch to the south and west; which left Malacca and Bencoolen at odds. Both sides decided on a swap.

Now in firm control of the area, the British began to consolidate, expanding their commercial interests throughout the Malay Peninsula. In 1826 they formed the Straits Settlements of Penang (with Province Wellesley on the mainland), Malacca and Singapore.

1824年英荷条约

1824年，英国与荷兰通过英荷条约达致和解。他们双方各自划定势力范围，並定下马六甲海峡中的虚设界线。英国占有北方与东方，荷兰占据南方与西方。这样一来，使到马六甲与明古连起了争执。于是，双方决定来个交换。

这个时候，英国牢牢地控制了这个地区，便开始巩固其势力，把他们的商业势力扩展到整个马来半岛。1826年，他们成立了槟榔屿，马六甲与新加坡海峡殖民地。



1827 TREATY

By 4 October 1827 a further treaty had been signed, ceding the entire island of Singapore and all islands within ten miles of her shores to the East India Company. For this, the Sultan was paid \$33,200 and a monthly pension of \$1,300 for life, while the Temenggong received \$26,800 and a \$700 monthly pension for life.

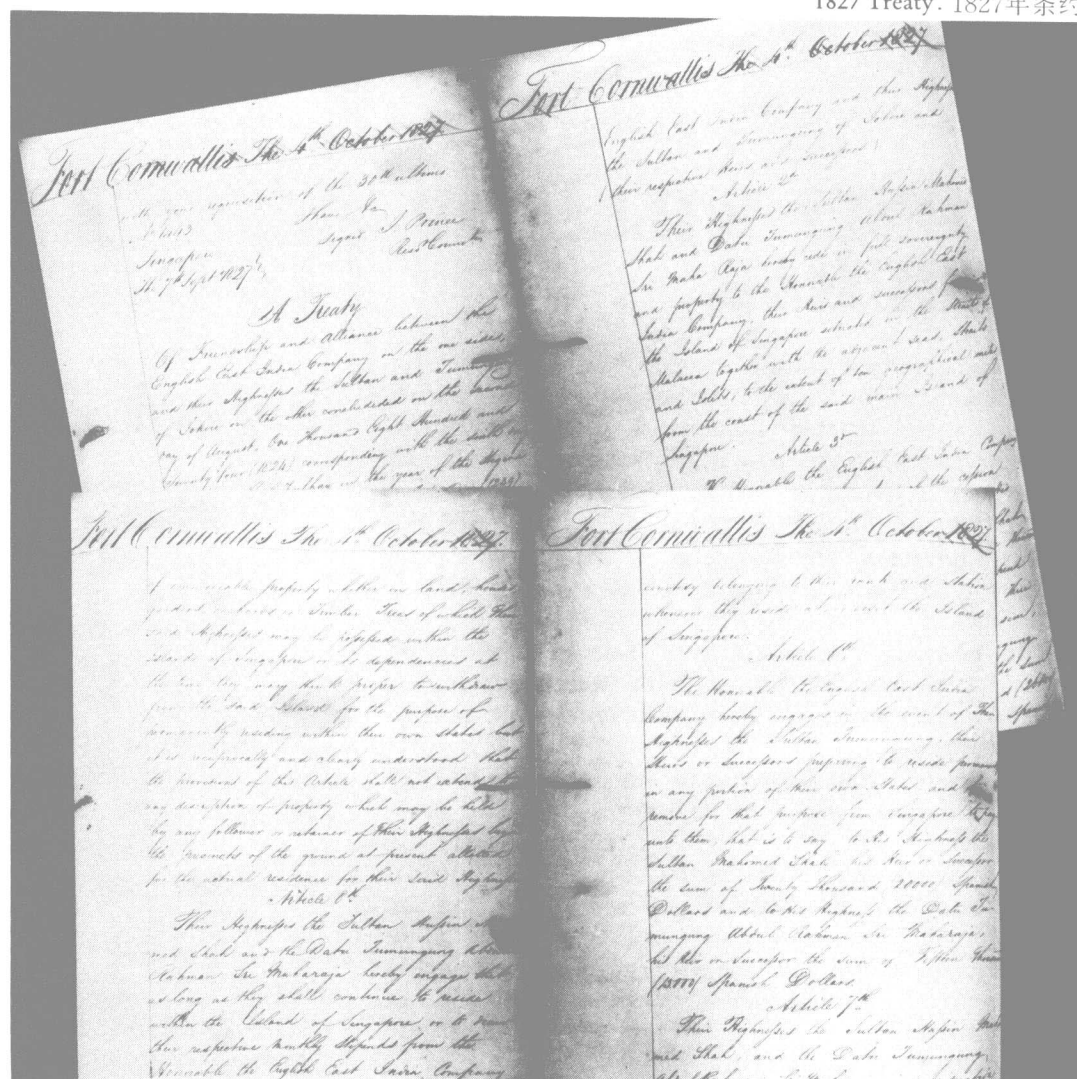
1827年条约

1827年10月4日又签了一份条约把整个新加坡岛及其岸外十哩以内的所有小岛割让于东印度公司。于此，苏丹获得一笔33,200元的款项及终生养老金每月1,300元，而天猛公则得26,800元及终生养老金每月700元。

British and Dutch influence after the Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1824).
英荷条约(1824年)实施后，英国和荷兰划分势力范围。



1827 Treaty. 1827年条约。





COLONEL WILLIAM FARQUHAR

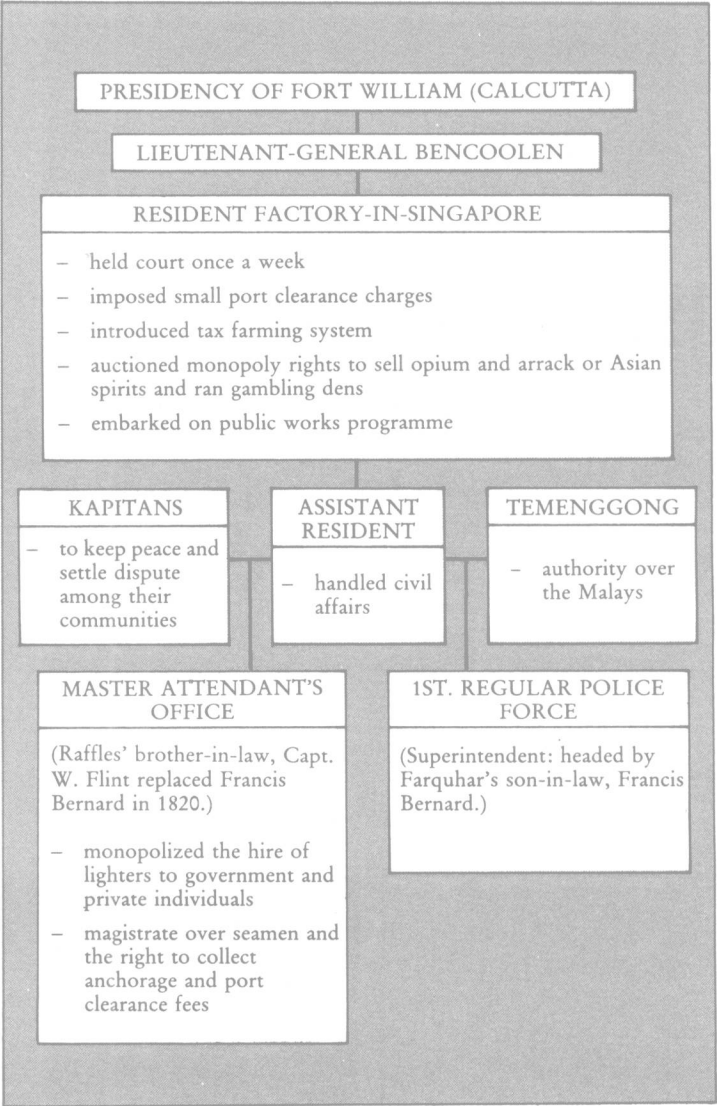
Three pioneer administrators set the tone for modern Singapore. Though Raffles founded Singapore, it was to his trusted lieutenant, Colonel William Farquhar that he entrusted with the task of setting up an administrative structure.

In 1790, at the age of 20, Farquhar had joined the Madras Engineers. He was sent to Malacca where he stayed for 23 years, serving as Resident from 1803 to 1818.

Popularly known as “Rajah of Malacca”, he married a Malacca woman. He spoke fluent Malay; was much respected and ever accessible to hear complaints and to judge disputes.

He was the first Resident of Singapore, from 1819 to 1823, proving himself to be Raffles’ first and most loyal aide.

Both Raffles and Farquhar had one prime concern: that the administration should not be a burden on the British purse as were Penang and Bencoolen. They feared Britain would balk at the continuance of such a strategic site. At Raffles’ behest, Farquhar set up and ran an administration on a shoestring — in spite of the rapidly expanding settlement.



Administrative structure under Farquhar.
法夸尔管理下的行政结构。

法夸尔上校

创立现代化的新加坡的早期行政官有三位。虽然，莱佛士建立了新加坡，但是受委任来负起设立行政结构的重任的，却是他所倚重的得力助手，威廉法夸尔上校。

1790年法上校年仅20岁，便加入马德拉斯工程公司。他被派到马六甲，就一住23年，从1803年到1818年担任驻扎官。

他被称为「马六甲的拉惹」，並娶了一位马六甲妇女为妻。他会讲流利的马来话，备受敬仰並乐于聆听人们的投诉及善于调解各种纠纷。

他从1819年至1823年担任新加坡的第一任驻扎官，证明他是莱佛士最得力和最忠心的副官。

莱佛士与法夸尔都具有一个共同的基本信念：就是这个地方的行政不得象槟榔屿与明古连一般成为英国的财政负担。在莱佛士的训谕下，法夸尔设立一个行政结构而以小本经营的方式来经营之：——虽然当时的殖民地正在迅速的发展中。



SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES

Raffles' first visit had been brief. In October 1822, he came back for a longer stay to personally supervise the layout of the town. Born in 1781, Raffles had joined the East India Company in London as a clerk. In 1805, he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the newly-formed Penang Presidency. From 1811 to 1816 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Java; in 1818 Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen. Appalled at the expansion of Dutch control in Sumatra, he obtained permission from Lord Hastings, Governor-General of India, to find a way to protect the British trade route through the Straits of Malacca. His expedition to the south led to the founding of modern Singapore on 6 February 1819.

史丹福·莱佛士爵士

莱佛士第一次来访为时很短暂。1822年10月，他回来居留较长的时间来监督市镇的开设。诞生于1781年的莱佛士早年在伦敦的东印度公司担任一名书记。1805年，他被委任为刚成立的槟榔屿管辖区的助理秘书。从1811年至1816年，他是爪哇的副总督，1818年任明古连的副总督。鉴于荷兰在苏门答腊的控制权之扩展，他征得印度总督海斯廷勋爵的批准，为英国的商家寻找一条通过马六甲海峡的途径。他向南方的探索导致他在1819年2月6日建立了现代化的新加坡。

Administrative structure under Raffles.
莱佛士管理下的行政结构。

