By Invitation

Singapore and the United Kingdom: 1819 to 2019

Time for a balanced and objective review of our relationship

Tommy Koh
For The Straits Times

On Jan 30, 1819, Stamford Raffles, accompanied by William Farquhar and a handful of soldiers, arrived in Singapore. Singapore was henceforth to be known as the East India Company. This is the beginning of the story of modern Singapore. Our founding Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, felt this view, Speaking at the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce on Oct 31, 1967, he said: “For the wisdom and foresight of the Englishmen with whose name the history of modern Singapore will always be associated, your Chamber, you and I, allow us would be the better today.”

Singapore’s founding fathers were famous for many things. One of them was their disdain for gratuitous controversies. They knew that the future of their nascent nation would be shaped by the fact that it was not always aligned with the United Kingdom.

On Aug 9, 1867, a state banquet was held to celebrate both National Day and the 50th anniversary of the founding of modern Singapore. Princess Alexandra was among the dignitaries, representing the British royalty. Speaking at the banquet, Mr Lee said: “...we do not claim to have been the father of the state, nor do we desire to speak of our achievements. We are, however, proud to be associated with the British people.”

PREVAILING ATOM

Singapore and the United Kingdom share a 200-year-old relationship. To commemorate the bicentenary, the National Library Board, the British High Commission, and NUS have co-edited a book, entitled 200 Years of Singapore and The United Kingdom. It is released today by the Minister for Culture, Community and Youth Grace Fu.

The purpose of the book is to provide a balanced and objective review of the past 200 years, to show some achievements from history and to think about the future. The book is not an attempt to glorify British imperialism and colonialism for the British role in Singapore. It is not an ad in the book of Professor Richard Toohey. Senior British author Richard Toohey has written a book called Singapore: The British Empire and The Lessons for Global Power, which is the British empire has been founded in the past century. We have therefore included essays by Nicholas de Jong, a British diplomat and a historian, and John Millican, a British author.

TIME TO REFLECT

Mr Farquhar’s trigger for this book was the failure of the British empire in Singapore. After the defeat of Singapore, Mr Farquhar’s nation sent an expeditionary force to the island in 1855. Mr Farquhar’s nation was the first to declare the islands a colony. He was therefore the first to declare the islands a colony. He was therefore the first to declare the islands a colony. He was therefore the first to declare the islands a colony.

Mr Farquhar said: “Our policy is for the success of Singapore, the British Empire, and the British nation will be the first among equals.”

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WILDFLOWERS OF 200-YEAR-JOURNEY

Two hundred years is a long time. We are able to select only a few of the volumes and read about Singapore’s history and culture. For example, we have an essay by Professor Ian Packer, a historian of the British Empire, on the British role in Singapore. We have an essay by Mr. Kevin O’Hagan, a British author, on the British role in Singapore. We have an essay by Mr. Kevin O’Hagan, a British author, on the British role in Singapore. We have an essay by Mr. Kevin O’Hagan, a British author, on the British role in Singapore. We have an essay by Mr. Kevin O’Hagan, a British author, on the British role in Singapore. We have an essay by Mr. Kevin O’Hagan, a British author, on the British role in Singapore. We have an essay by Mr. Kevin O’Hagan, a British author, on the British role in Singapore. We have an essay by Mr. Kevin O’Hagan, a British author, on the British role in Singapore.

Other milestones covered in the book include the Indian Mutiny of 1857, World War I, the Japanese Occupation, Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army, the rise of nationalism and anti-colonialism, and the political developments between 1945 and 1965, and from 1965 to the present. On the eve of the general election, we are all familiar with the Singaporean narrative. Teo Chee, the leader of the Indonesian, has won the hearts of many. Nicholas White is also a noteworthy essay by Mr. I.T. Pillay. I am unable to write about the current state of the British government. I am unable to write about the current state of the British government. I am unable to write about the current state of the British government.

The British left a rich legacy in Singapore. However, it is fair to say that, in many instances, the British had laid the foundation but it was the Government of independent Singapore that did the job.

This is true in the fight against opium, the building of low-cost housing, in diversifying Singapore, in cleansing and greening the city, and in much more. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Mr Alfred Hutt have written a book called Singapore and the British. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Mr Alfred Hutt have written a book called Singapore and the British. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Mr Alfred Hutt have written a book called Singapore and the British. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Mr Alfred Hutt have written a book called Singapore and the British. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Mr Alfred Hutt have written a book called Singapore and the British.

APPEARANCE OF REFLECTION

I was born and grew up in colonial Singapore. Colonial society was a mixture of British and local values. The British believed in a free-market economy, education, the rule of law, and the protection of property rights. They believed in the rule of law, and the protection of property rights. They believed in the rule of law, and the protection of property rights.

In 1945, the British were expelled from Singapore. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was the first to declare the islands a colony. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was the first to declare the islands a colony. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was the first to declare the islands a colony.

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CONCLUSION

To sum up, I would say that the British legacy in Singapore is a legacy of good and evil. However, I am not sure whether other countries have benefited from the British legacy. The British were benevolent. They left a rich society. The British were able to build this legacy and to catch up with and surpass the British in terms of progress. The British are an example.

Over the past 200 years, the relationship between the two countries has been transformed from benign neglect and the ruled, the average country and the British country, to a developed country and a better relationship between the two countries.

When Britain leaves the European Union on March 29, 2019, I will be able to write about the British country and the ruled, the average country and the British country, to a developed country and a better relationship between the two countries.

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