

Not 0200/10/6

ns 2/50

S 273

Enba 10/

SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM

The Southeast Asia Program was organized at Cornell University in the Department of Far Eastern Studies in 1950. It is a teaching and research program of interdisciplinary studies in the humanities, social sciences and some natural sciences. It deals with Southeast Asia as a region, and with the individual countries of the area: Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The activities of the Program are carried on both at Cornell and in Southeast Asia. They include an undergraduate and graduate curriculum at Cornell which provides instruction by specialists in Southeast Asian cultural history and present-day affairs and offers intensive training in each of the major languages of the area. The Program sponsors group research projects on Thailand, on Indonesia, on the Philippines, and on the area's Chinese minorities. At the same time, individual staff and students of the Program have done field research in every Southeast Asian country.

A list of publications relating to Southeast Asia which may be obtained on prepaid order directly from the Program is given at the end of this volume. Information on Program staff, fellowships, requirements for degrees, and current course offerings will be found in an Announcement of the Department of Asian Studies obtainable from the Director, Southeast Asia Program, Franklin Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA

by

Milton E. Osborne

Data Paper: Number 53
Southeast Asia Program
Department of Asian Studies
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
July 1964

Price \$2.50

© 1964 CORNELL UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM

M
959.52
05B

1189
Perpustakaan Negara
Malaysia

- 2 AUG 1971

PREFACE

During the past year a great many people, with widely varying degrees of knowledgeability, have written about the problems and controversies arising during and subsequent to the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia. Although the better informed of these writers have all acknowledged the importance of Singapore's internal politics in understanding the process of federation, none has, to my knowledge, undertaken the thorough and searching analysis of this problem that it merits. Yet clearly the central and most decisive factor in understanding the background and process of Malaysia's formation, not to mention the new Federation's emerging internal problems, are the internal politics of Singapore. Covering the period 1959 through May 1964, this study by Mr. Milton Osborne is, I believe, the most thorough and substantial analysis of this subject yet to have appeared. It should be helpful to all those wishing to understand the motivations behind the establishment of the new Federation and the centrifugal forces working within it -- forces which in the long run are likely to be of greater importance than its more immediate external problems.

Milton Osborne received his B.A. degree from the University of Sydney in 1958 with First Class Honours and the University Medal in History. He then entered the Australian Department of External Affairs, remaining there until 1962. During this time he spent over two years as a member of the Australian Embassy in Phnom Penh in Cambodia. From 1962-63 he was a temporary lecturer in History at the University of Sydney, and spent three months of this period on research in Singapore and Saigon. He was fortunate to be in Singapore at times when events of marked importance to Malaysia were taking place, in December 1962 during the time of the Brunei rebellion and February of 1963 when large scale detention of opposition elements was carried out. In September of 1963 Mr. Osborne, as a doctoral candidate in Southeast Asian History, entered Cornell where a preliminary draft of this study was written for a Malaysia seminar held during the fall term of 1963. The Cornell Southeast Asia Program is pleased to give this study the wider dissemination which we believe it deserves.

Ithaca, New York
June 10, 1964

G. McT. Kahin
Director