

Embargoed for release until 7pm, 21 September 2015

A Special Exhibition on Singapore's Founding Leaders Opens at the National Museum of Singapore

Highlights include artefacts from a major donation from the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew, as well as donations and loans from the families of other founding leaders.

SINGAPORE, 21 September 2015 – For the first time, an exhibition that chronicles the contributions made by the nation's founding team of leaders in the first 10 pivotal years (1965 to 1975) of Singapore's independence, will open to the public from 22 September 2015.

Entitled *We Built A Nation*, the exhibition seeks to provide a better understanding of this crucial period in Singapore's history, and to pay tribute to our founding team of leaders who helped to build modern Singapore.

Through eight sections, the exhibition brings visitors through the important roles played by our founding leaders in developing Singapore's economy, foreign policy and diplomacy, security and defence, education and infrastructure. It also highlights the milestone events leading up to Singapore's separation from Malaysia, as well as the first 10 years of nation building after independence.

The exhibition showcases over 100 artefacts and items, many of which have never been seen before, such as private and official documents, archival images, state gifts and personal items.

Many of the artefacts were donated by the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew. These bear testament to the simple and disciplined lifestyle of Mr Lee Kuan Yew and pay tribute to his legacy as Singapore's founding Prime Minister.

In addition, the exhibition features a recently de-classified secret document, the Albatross Separation File from Dr Goh Keng Swee, which offers a perspective of the negotiations leading up to separation.

Other personal objects such as Mr Othman Wok's typewriter and silverware presented as state gifts to Singapore's first President Yusof Ishak are also on display.

Ms Angelita Teo, Director, National Museum of Singapore said, “This exhibition delves into a specific and significant era in our history that has not been presented in such detail before. In putting together the exhibition, the curators dug deep into personal and national archives to look at that moment in history. It was indeed challenging to condense the lives and work of our founding leaders into one exhibition.”

She added, “Through this exhibition I hope that visitors to the museum will not only learn about the founding leaders of independent Singapore and their place in our history. But also understand the genesis of some of Singapore’s national policies and how it has shaped the country today”.

Please refer to

- Annex A Information about *We Built a Nation*
- Annex B Description of the different sections of the Exhibition
- Annex C Exhibition Highlights of *We Built a Nation*

The furniture and personal effects from 38 Oxley Road, the home of Singapore’s late founding father, Lee Kuan Yew, are managed by the executors and trustees of Lee Kuan Yew’s estate, Dr Lee Wei Ling and Lee Hsien Yang. These objects have been generously donated to the museum. *In keeping with the wishes of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew, the following extract is reproduced from the Last Will and Testament of the late Mr Lee Kuan Yew, 17 December 2013:*

“It is my wish, and the wish of my late wife Kwa Geok Choo, that our house at 38 Oxley Road, Singapore 238629 be demolished immediately after my death or, if my daughter, Wei Ling, would prefer to continue living in the original house, immediately after she moves out of the House.”

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About the National Museum of Singapore

With a history dating back to its inception in 1887, the National Museum of Singapore is the nation’s oldest museum with a progressive mind. Its galleries adopt cutting-edge and multi-perspective ways of presenting history and culture to redefine conventional museum experience. A cultural and architectural landmark in Singapore, the Museum hosts innovative festivals and events all year round—the dynamic Night Festival, visually arresting art installations, as well as amazing performances and film screenings—in addition to presenting thought-provoking exhibitions

involving critically important collections of artefacts. The programming is supported by a wide range of facilities and services including F&B, retail and a Resource Centre. The National Museum of Singapore re-opened in December 2006 after a three-year redevelopment, and celebrated its 125th anniversary in 2012. The Museum refreshed its permanent galleries and re-opened them on 19 September 2015 for Singapore's Golden Jubilee. For more details, please visit www.nationalmuseum.sg.

The National Museum of Singapore is an institution of



ANNEX A

WE BUILT A NATION

Level 1, National Museum of Singapore

Opens to the public from Tuesday 22 September 2015 onwards

10am to 7pm daily

Free admission for Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents, as well as children under the age of six.

Admission charges apply for international visitors. Concessions are available.

Singapore's Golden Jubilee is an opportunity for Singaporeans to reflect on our history and the contributions of the pioneer generation of leaders in the early independence years. Through a selection of more than 100 artefacts, many never seen before, and archival images and documents, this exhibition explores the leadership of Singapore's first Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his team who laid the foundations for modern Singapore.

The exhibition is dedicated to an exploration of the first ten pivotal years of independence (1965–1975) that shaped Singapore's history, and the important roles played by the founding leaders in developing Singapore's economy, foreign policy and diplomacy, security and defence, education and infrastructure. It pays tribute to Lee Kuan Yew's contributions to Singapore, and the ideals and convictions that shaped him and his generation of leaders.

Highlights include artefacts from a major donation from the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew, recently declassified material from Dr Goh Keng Swee from the National Archives of Singapore, as well as donations and loans from the families of many of the founding leaders.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Advisor

Associate Professor Albert Lau

Major Donor

The Estate of Lee Kuan Yew

Other Donors

Mr Lim Kiat Seng

Datuk Dr S. Vijayaratnam

Mr S. Jothiratnam

Lenders

Puan Noor Aishah

Mrs Gloria Barker and Family

Mr Janadas Devan

Mr and Mrs Goh Kian Chee

The Family of the late Goh Keng Swee

The Hon Family

Mr Mun Chor Seng

Mr Othman Wok

National Archives of Singapore

Singapore Press Holdings Limited

Ministry of Communications and Information

Ministry of Defence

Ministry of Education

Ministry of the Environment and Water

Resources

Ministry of Home Affairs

Malay Heritage Centre

President's Office

ANNEX B

Exhibition Sections

1. Birth of a Nation

Singapore was born on 9 August 1965 out of the crucible of post-war anti-colonial nationalism and Communist insurgency. The founding generation of leaders overcame great odds to lead the nation from self-government in 1959, through a short failed merger with Malaysia in 1963, and finally, through a negotiated separation in 1965. In this section, visitors will view the correspondence that went back and forth between Singapore and Malaysian leaders, including points scribbled down on the back of a used napkin at the Ritz Hotel in London by Lee Kuan Yew as he negotiated separation conditions with Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman.

A highlight in this section is *The Albatross File*, a Top Secret File which was only recently de-classified. This was a file compiled by Dr Goh Keng Swee which included Cabinet papers relating to negotiations with Malaysian leaders on 'constitutional re-arrangements' and Dr Goh's handwritten notes of meetings with Malaysian leaders to discuss Singapore's separation from Malaysia. These documents are another important primary source for this pivotal period in Singapore's history.

Images and artefacts in this section will also give visitors a rare glimpse of this intense period. There is the meticulous scrapbook of newspaper clippings kept by Mrs Lee Kuan Yew and a Hokkien shop-keeper's gift of an old ivory carving of an imperial Chinese sailing ship that occupied pride of place in Mr Lee's sitting room at Oxley Road for half a century because it represented to him the moment when he could feel "the people warming to me and accepting me as their leader."

2. Finance & Economy – An Economic Miracle

The economic development of post-independence Singapore was driven by Singapore's first Finance Minister, trained economist Dr Goh Keng Swee. The focus was on industrialisation to provide 50,000 jobs in the first five years, providing a basic infrastructure and trained workforce, building an international financial hub as well as encouraging foreign direct investment. Images and artefacts in this section will help visitors better appreciate the tenacity and strategic brilliance of Dr Goh and the early architects of the Singapore economy. For example – in 1969, a collaborative tripartite relationship between government, employers and unions was initiated as a way to stabilise industrial relations.

3. Foreign Policy & Diplomacy – Making Friends

In his 1965 parliamentary speech, Foreign Affairs Minister S Rajaratnam noted that the 'primary task of our foreign policy will always be to safeguard our independence from external threats ... we shall do this by establishing friendly relations with all countries, particularly those nearest to us.' The young nation got cracking on this very quickly as the images and artefacts show in this section, with its admission to the United Nations on 21 September 1965 and participation in goodwill missions. Never-before-seen paraphernalia in this section include Othman Wok's diplomatic pass as Minister for Culture and Social Affairs and various gifts presented by heads of Southeast Asian neighbours to President Yusof Ishak in the 1960s.

4. Security & Defence – Protecting Our Sovereignty

When Singapore became independent in 1965, it had only two infantry battalions of 50 officers, about 1,000 men, two old battle ships and no air force. As first Minister of Defence, Dr Goh Keng Swee sought help from Israel which provided military advice over a period of almost 10 years, and it was during this period that Singapore established its own army, air force and navy. Images and artefacts tell the story of how this vision and uphill task was brought to fruition, including ministers like Othman Wok volunteering as part-time soldiers; national service being implemented in 1967, with National Service medals presented to the first batch of 900 enlistees by the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce; and how opportunities presented themselves with the withdrawal of 50,000 British troops from Singapore between 1968 and 1971. Paraphernalia like the Colt Cobra Gun which was issued to Cabinet Ministers for their self-protection during Singapore's tumultuous years is included in the showcase.

5. Education & Language Policy – Creating a Skilled Labour Force

At independence, the literacy rate was 60%, with about a quarter of the 1.86 million population of school-going age. There was a shortage of schools, large classes and a general lack of qualified teachers. And with pressing economic priorities, education, post-independence was geared towards building up a skilled labour force, and at the same time, to encourage social interaction across ethnic lines. Minister for Education, Ong Pang Boon was at the forefront of these initiatives. Minister Ong also first drafted the national pledge, which he felt should inculcate national consciousness and patriotism in schools. A copy of the rewritten pledge from S. Rajaratnam was translated into Chinese, Tamil and Malay, and first recited in the schools on 30 August 1966.

6. Infrastructure – Sea, Air, Land and Housing

Farsighted plans were put in place to shore up Singapore's infrastructure to establish the nation as the busiest port in the world by 1982, a profitable national shipping line by 1973, the building of a new airport at Changi, and to provide quick and affordable housing for Singaporeans in the late 1960s. Artefacts and images in this section show just far we have come, all thanks to many of our founding leaders like Dr Goh Keng Swee, Lim Kim San, Howe Yoon Chong and Lee Kuan Yew. Visitors may be taken by the whimsical gift of a Lladro porcelain fisherman which Howe Yoon Chong had given to Albert Winsemius, then the Chief Economic Advisor to the Singapore Government, who had recommended converting the heavily polluted river into a covered sewer. The Singapore government refused to accept this 'defeat' and instead promised Dr Winsemius that he would live to catch a fish, showing the River could once again sustain life!

7. Leaders at Work – Where it All Began and the Oxley Circle

In this final section, visitors will be able to view a to-scale model of Lee Kuan Yew's private residence at Oxley Road, as well as re-creations of the study and the basement dining rooms. The study symbolises the leaders' ethos of hard work and their dedication to Singapore. Here, numerous items from the Oxley Road study, like the study desk, photographs, telephones, desktop speaker, LCD monitor, inclined wooden reading stand, lamp with magnifying glass will be on display, as well as Lee Kuan Yew's dictionaries for Hokkien, Teochew and Malay that reflected his discipline and determination to master different languages.

The basement dining room was where many of the leaders, including Dr Toh Chin Chye, Dr Goh Keng Swee, S. Rajaratnam and Kenneth Byrne, met regularly soon after Lee Kuan Yew returned from England and decided to form a political party to fight for independence. The Oxley Road Group was then inaugurated at the Victoria Memorial Hall on 21 November 1954 as the People's Action Party. Their mandate was to 'represent the workers and the dispossessed' and to 'show up the rottenness of the system and the present political parties'.

8. Section in Concourse Gallery on Singapore's first Prime Minister Mr Lee Kuan Yew

Lee Kuan Yew was the founding leader of modern Singapore. The Japanese Occupation had shaped his political thinking and led to his involvement in the anti-colonial struggle. Soon after returning to Singapore in 1950 with a law degree from the University of Cambridge, he began working with the unions. He later founded the People's Action Party together with a group of like-minded men in 1954.

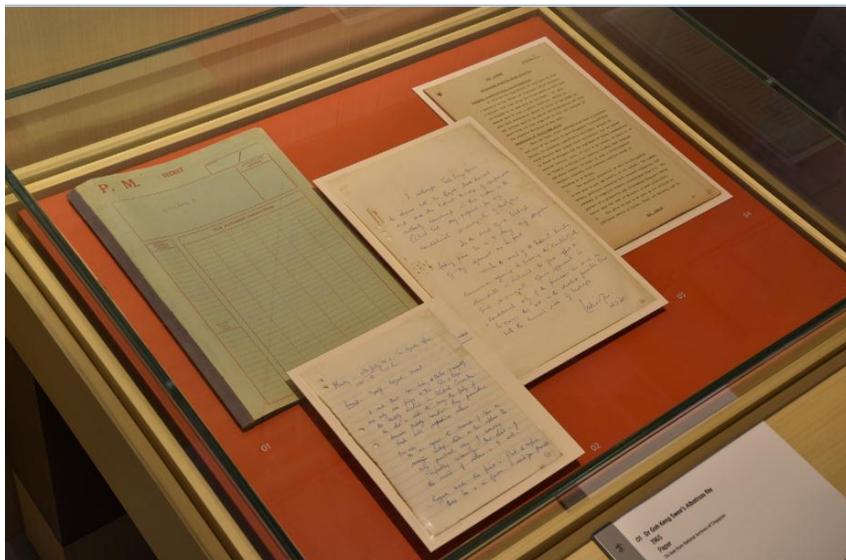
Mr Lee was elected to the Legislative Assembly of pre-independent Singapore in 1955, and became Prime Minister of self-governing Singapore in 1959. He led the country through the merger with Malaysia in 1963, and separation from it in 1965. He was the driving force behind Singapore's transformation from a Third World country to First. After stepping down as Prime Minister in 1990, Mr Lee continued to serve in the Cabinet until 2011 when he was 87 years old.

This section continues the story of our founding leaders, focusing on Lee Kuan Yew's contributions to Singapore, his international stature, and the ideals and convictions that shaped him and his generation of leaders. The furniture from his home at Oxley Road testifies to the simple and disciplined lifestyle of a man who spent his energies for Singapore.

ANNEX C

EXHIBITION HIGHLIGHTS

1. BIRTH OF A NATION



**Dr Goh Keng Swee's
Albatross File, 1965**

**Loan of National
Archives Singapore**

**With permission of the
Prime Minister's Office**

The 'Albatross File' was a top secret document that was only recently de-classified. It was compiled by Dr Goh Keng Swee, and included top secret Cabinet papers relating to negotiations with Malaysian leaders on constitutional rearrangements and handwritten notes of meetings with the Malaysian leaders to discuss Singapore's separation from Malaysia. In a 1980 oral interview, Dr Goh explained: "The Albatross was Malaysia. By that time, the great expectations that we foolishly had – that Malaysia would bring prosperity, common market, peace, harmony, all that – we were quickly disillusioned. And it became an Albatross round our necks."



Edmund William Barker's barrister wig

1950s

Horsehair

On loan from Mrs Gloria Barker and Family

E. W. Barker, Singapore's first Law Minister, read Law at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he came to know Lee Kuan Yew. Upon his return to Singapore, he became a partner at Lee & Lee. He gave up a lucrative legal practice in order to enter politics. Barker was Speaker of Parliament from 1963 to 64, and was known for his distinctly leisurely speaking style, which was uncharacteristic of PAP politicians of the time.



Model sailing ship

**Mid-20th century
Ivory, mother-of-pearl,
wood**

**Gift of the Estate of Lee
Kuan Yew**

Once the Referendum on merger with Malaysia was over, Mr Lee embarked on a gruelling schedule of constituency visits between December 1962 to September 1963. It generated a groundswell of support over time, especially from shopkeepers and community leaders. They would sometimes come bearing gifts, including this ivory carving of an imperial Chinese sailing ship, presented to him by a Hokkien shopkeeper in Toa Payoh. It occupied pride of place in Mr Lee's sitting room at Oxley Road for the next half a century. He treasured it because it represented to him the moment when he could feel "the people warming to me and accepting me as their leader. The faith that these small shopkeepers placed in me inspired me to fight on."



**Chinese tea set with phoenix, dragon and
double-happiness motifs**

15 May 1960

Porcelain

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew

In the 1950s and 1960s, the communists held the most sway with the Chinese educated majority. To Lee Kuan Yew, this was "a world teeming with vitality, dynamism and revolution", while the PAP was still largely a group of English-educated revolutionaries. This

Chinese porcelain tea set was a gift to Mr Lee from former leftist PAP members and radical trade union leaders who had been arrested and deported to China in 1957 for their alleged pro-Communist activity by then-Chief Minister Lim Yew Hock's government.



(top)
Goh Keng Swee's golf club
1950s–60s
Metal, wood
On loan from Mr and Mrs Goh Kian Chee

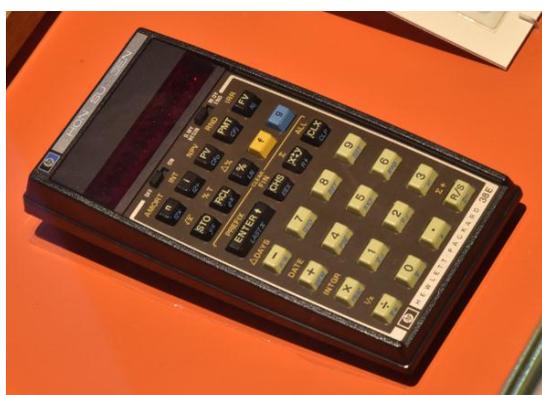
Dr Goh was a skillful golfer, with three holes-in-one in his lifetime. According to Othman Wok, of all the Malay leaders of Malaysia, Tun Razak was closest to Dr Goh as the two used to play golf together. It was on the golf course in December 1964 that that Tun Razak first told Dr Goh that the Tunku wished to have Singapore "hive-off" from Malaya.

(bottom)
Lim Kim San's golf club

1960s
Metal
Gift of Mr Lim Kiat Seng

Mr Lim was one of the golfing partners of the Tunku, and he was one of the first Singapore officials that the Tunku hinted to of his wish for total separation. When Lim visited the Tunku in London on 23 June 1965 while he was in hospital with shingles, "he mentioned about the Prime Minister being able to attend the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on his own. And that was the indication that he has made up his mind to expel Singapore." At the time, Lim was not aware of the full significance of his cryptic statement.

2. FINANCE & THE ECONOMY : AN ECONOMIC MIRACLE



Hon Sui Sen's calculator
1970s
Plastic
On loan from the Hon Family

This was one of the first calculators produced in the Hewlett Packard factory in Singapore, an appropriate gift to be presented to the Minister of Finance. Hewlett Packard Singapore started its operations in April 1970 in the Redhill Industrial Estate, and was awarded pioneer status by the government, which meant that income from the Singapore operations was tax-free for the first few years of operation.

3. FOREIGN POLICY & DIPLOMACY : MAKING FRIENDS



S. Rajaratnam's Seiko gold watch

1980

Metal, glass

2006-01363

Gift of Datuk Dr S. Vijayaratnam and S. Jothiratnam



Burmese silver tea set

1968

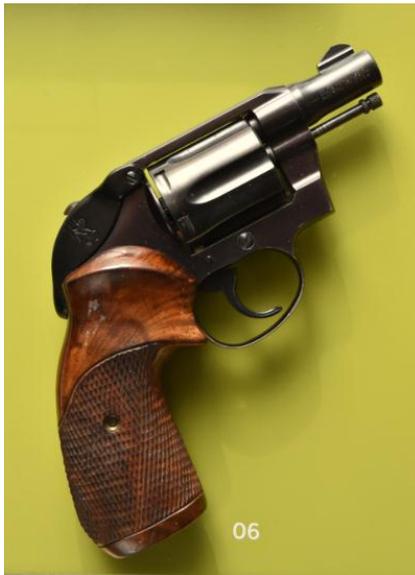
Silver

On loan from Puan Noor Aishah

This silver tea set was a gift from Ne Win, the first Chairman of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party and the third Prime Minister of Burma from 1962 to 1981. It was presented to President Yusof Ishak during Ne Win's four-day official visit to

Singapore in April 1968. He expressed the desire for greater Southeast Asian cooperation, in which every nation would be free to live its own life in its own way: "We believe that in such a community of nations, it will be possible for each nation also to live in peace and friendship with its neighbours."

4. SECURITY & DEFENCE : PROTECTING OUR SOVEREIGNTY



Colt Cobra revolver issued to Cabinet Minister Lim Kim San

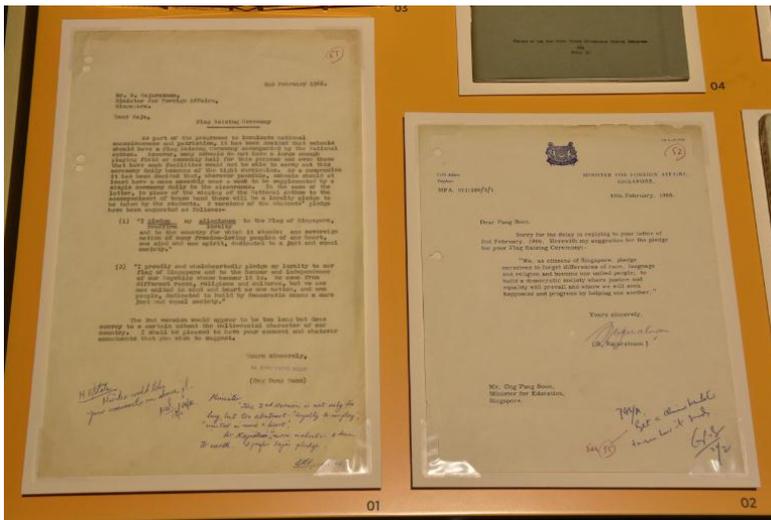
1950s–60s

Metal

On loan from the ISD Heritage Centre

The Colt Cobra is a lightweight, aluminium-framed, double-action short-barrelled revolver with a six-round cylinder chambered for .38 caliber cartridges. It was issued to Cabinet Ministers for their self-protection during Singapore's tumultuous years of nation-building. This Colt Cobra belonged to Lim Kim San.

5. EDUCATION & LANGUAGE POLICY : CREATING A SKILLED LABOUR FORCE



(left)

Letter from Ong Pang Boon to S. Rajaratnam

2 February 1966

Paper

On loan from National Archives of Singapore

(right)

Letter from S. Rajaratnam to Ong Pang Boon

18 February 1966

Paper

On loan from National Archives of Singapore

Although Singapore became a Republic in 1965, the state symbols – the flag, the anthem and the State Crest – were created when Singapore attained selfgovernment from the British in 1959. The Pledge was devised two months after Singapore's independence, in October 1965, when Minister for Education Ong Pang Boon suggested that it might inculcate national consciousness and patriotism in schools. Two versions were drafted and sent to S. Rajaratnam, who made revisions as seen in his reply. The English text was translated into Chinese, Tamil and Malay, and introduced to schools in August 1966.

6. INFRASTRUCTURE : SEA, AIR, LAND & HOUSING



Lladró handmade figurine titled *Fishing with Gramps*

1993

Porcelain

On loan from the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources

During his earliest visits to Singapore as the Chief Economic Advisor to the Singapore Government, Dr Winsemius recommended that the heavily polluted river be converted into a covered sewer. The Singapore government refused to accept this “defeat” and instead promised Dr Winsemius that he would live to catch a fish in the river, showing it could once again sustain life.

Dr Winsemius received this figurine as a gift from former minister Howe Yoon Chong in 1993. In 2015, his children returned the figurine to its rightful “owner”, the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources.

7. LEADERS AT WORK : WHERE IT ALL BEGAN & THE OXLEY CIRCLE



Othman Wok's Olivetti Lettera 32 typewriter

Mid-20th century

Metal, plastic

On loan from Mr Othman Wok and Family

In 1946, Othman Wok was offered a job as a reporter with Utusan Melayu by the managing director Yusof Ishak, later the first President of Singapore, while working as a radio technician. He was later promoted to Deputy Editor and Chief Reporter. Apart from his work as a journalist, Wok supplemented his income by writing ghost stories for the magazine Mastika. As Wok later recalled, “Being a newspaper man was the most exciting and

interesting job I ever had. My 17 years of service in Utusan Melayu were very satisfying and if things had not turned out the way they did, I would have been happy to be a journalist till the day I died.”



Photograph of Lee Kuan Yew in the Lee & Lee office by Mr Oon Tiang Cheng

**Mid-20th century
Paper, wood
Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew**

Lee & Lee’s practice began in humble circumstances and surroundings – a small office along a row of shophouses at No. 10-B Malacca Street, furnished with modest second-hand furniture. Its major work involved legal representation of trade unions both inside and outside the courtroom.



Lee Kuan Yew’s Revelation suitcase

**Mid-20th century
Vinyl, metal
Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew**

This suitcase labelled “L.K.Y.” was used by Mr Lee when travelling to London in the 1950s and 1960s. This would have included the two multi-party missions in 1956 and 1957 led by Chief Ministers David Marshall and Lim Yew Hock respectively to discuss the constitutional future of Singapore.



A. L. Warnshuis, Lessons in the Amoy Vernacular

1955

Paper

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew

In 1961, Mr Lee, a Hakka, was persuaded by Dr Goh Keng Swee to pick up Hokkien. The communist leaders were fluent Hokkien speakers who could move the more poorly-educated masses. As he recounts, “The first time I made a Hokkien speech in Hong Lim, the children in the crowd laughed at my mistakes – wrong sounds, wrong tones, wrong sentence structure, wrong almost everything.

But I could not afford to be shy or embarrassed. It was a matter of life and death.” This Hokkien textbook was used by Mr Lee to learn Hokkien in the 1960s with his tutor, Sia Cheng Tit, a senior Hokkien language radio programme officer. Sia accompanied Mr Lee on his constituency visits, noting mistakes in his speeches, and sitting down with him the next day to point out errors and provide the correct phrases, “sometimes throwing in a few pithy proverbs”.



(left)

C. C. Brown, Malay Sayings

1951

Paper

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew

(right)

Sir Richard O. Winstedt, An Unabridged Malay-English Dictionary

1960

Paper

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew

Although Mr Lee spoke Baba Malay to his grandmothers from an early age, he wished to be fluent in standard Malay as spoken in Malaya. His Malay tutor, Muhammad Amin, coached Mr Lee once day a week for about seven years from 1958 until he became Prime Minister in 1965. Chegu Amin would help Mr Lee prepare his election speeches, and accompanied him on his landmark constituency tours in 1961 and 1962.



Dining table

Mid-20th century

Wood, formica

**Gift of the Estate of Lee
Kuan Yew**



Sideboard

Early 20th century

Wood

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew



Sideboard

Early 20th century

Wood

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew

(on top)

Double-sided Suzhou embroidery of cat

Late 20th century

Silk, wood

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew



Half-moon table

Mid-20th century

Wood, formica

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew

This simple table (comprising two smaller square tables) comes from the basement dining room of Mr Lee's home in Oxley Road, which many of the first generation of leaders gathered around on Saturday afternoons in the early 1950s to brainstorm their political options and ultimately decide the destiny of the new nation. Two antique Peranakan teak sideboards flank the table, and were used to store crockery.

(on top)

Two *tingkat* (tiffin carriers) used by the Lee family

Mid-20th century

Enamel, metal

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew



Lee Kuan Yew's writing table from Oxley Road

Mid-20th century

Wood

Gift of the Estate of Lee Kuan Yew

(on top)

Red Ministerial box

Mid-20th century

Leather, metal

On loan from the Prime Minister's Office

This red box was used by Lee Kuan Yew while he was in political office. It was used to carry his work – papers, speech drafts, letters, readings, notes and cassette tapes with his recorded instructions. According to Minister for Education Heng Swee Keat, who was Mr Lee's Principal Private Secretary from 1997 to 2000, the locked red box would arrive at Mr Lee's office at 9 every morning. His secretaries would transcribe the dictated notes and Mr Heng would follow up on his instructions before Mr Lee arrived at office. Mr Lee used this red box for the last time on 4 February 2015, the day before he was hospitalised. Today, it

has become a symbol of Mr Lee's unwavering commitment to Singapore.



**Scale model of 38 Oxley Road
2015**

“It is my wish, and the wish of my late wife Kwa Geok Choo, that our house at 38 Oxley Road, Singapore 238629 be demolished immediately after my death or, if my daughter, Wei Ling, would prefer to continue living in the original house, immediately after she moves out of the House.”

- An extract from *the Last Will and Testament of the late Mr Lee Kuan Yew, 17 December 2013*