从自治到分家：1959、1963、1965：摘要

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1946年4月1日海峡殖民地解体后，新加坡历经1948年的有限选举、1955年的林德宪制（Rendel Constitution）和《1958年新加坡自治邦法》，最终在人民行动党领导下实现全面内部自治。该党于1959年5月30日赢得51席中的43席。新政府将与马来亚合并视为其工业化战略的经济基础。经过1962年9月1日的全民投票，新加坡于1963年9月16日加入马来西亚，以缴付其国家税收的40%换取一个在十二年内分阶段建立的共同市场。共同市场始终未能实现，而印度尼西亚的对抗、联邦税收纠纷、先锋证书申请遭拒以及1964年的种族骚乱，使合并成为经济和政治动荡的根源。1965年8月7日签订的《新加坡独立协定》使新加坡于1965年8月9日成为主权国家，并撤销了1963年的财政安排；《1965年新加坡共和国独立法》则确保了现行法律的延续性。分家使新加坡失去了腹地市场，却赋予它完整的财政和货币主权，包括自1967年6月12日起发行本国货币和掌控本国储备。这些成为出口型经济以及后续各章所探讨的金融中心的基础。

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