"Fragments of the Past": Political Prints of Post-war Singapore
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Abstract
These prints reflect the post-war history of Singapore and its road to independence and nationhood. However, the history of woodblock prints in Singapore, despite the vibrancy of the medium in the 1950s and 1960s, has not been well documented until the 1998 exhibition. The formation of the Contemporary Printmaking Association in 1980 did not keep the tradition of woodblock printing alive as it promoted new printmaking methods then. It was only when the association was renamed Printmaking Society (Singapore) in January 1998 that interest in woodblock printing was revived through its participation in the SHM woodcut print exhibition.

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Start by marking “Paths Not Taken: Political Pluralism in Post-War Singapore” as Want to Read: Want to Read saving… Students, labour unions, ambitious political contenders, and representatives of the various ethnic communities all stepped forward to offer alternate visions of Singapore’s future from across the entire political spectrum. They generated a ferment Singapore’s era of pluralism between the 1950s and 1970s was a time of extraordinary cultural, intellectual and political dynamism. The book will remind older Singaporeans of pages from their past, and will provide a younger generation with a novel perspective at their country's past struggles. For outside observers, it offers a fascinating glimpse of a side of Singapore that has received relatively little attention. ...more. Get A Copy. Post-war Singapore refers to a period in the history of Singapore from 1945, when the Empire of Japan surrendered to the Allies at the end of World War II, until 1955, when Singapore gained partial internal self-governance. Contents. 1 Return of British rule. The failure of the British to defend Singapore had destroyed their credibility as infallible rulers in the eyes of Singaporeans. The decades after the war saw a political awakening amongst the local populace and the rise of nationalist and anti-colonial sentiments, including a cry for Merdeka, roughly translated to "independence" in the Malay language. The British, on their part, were prepared to embark on a program of gradually increasing self-governance for Singapore and Malaya,[1]. Based on this understanding, memory of the War as collectively recognized in a given society should be considered as purposefully constructed. In the process of constructing historical memory, commemoration — in which people "remember in common the deeds and accomplishments of long-departed members of the group" — is critical as it helps individuals to preserve memories and define as well as perpetuate a sense of collective identity. In previous studies, it has been found that in constructing an historical memory of the war, different countries have chosen different dates to commemorate and, furthermore, to define a collective identity.