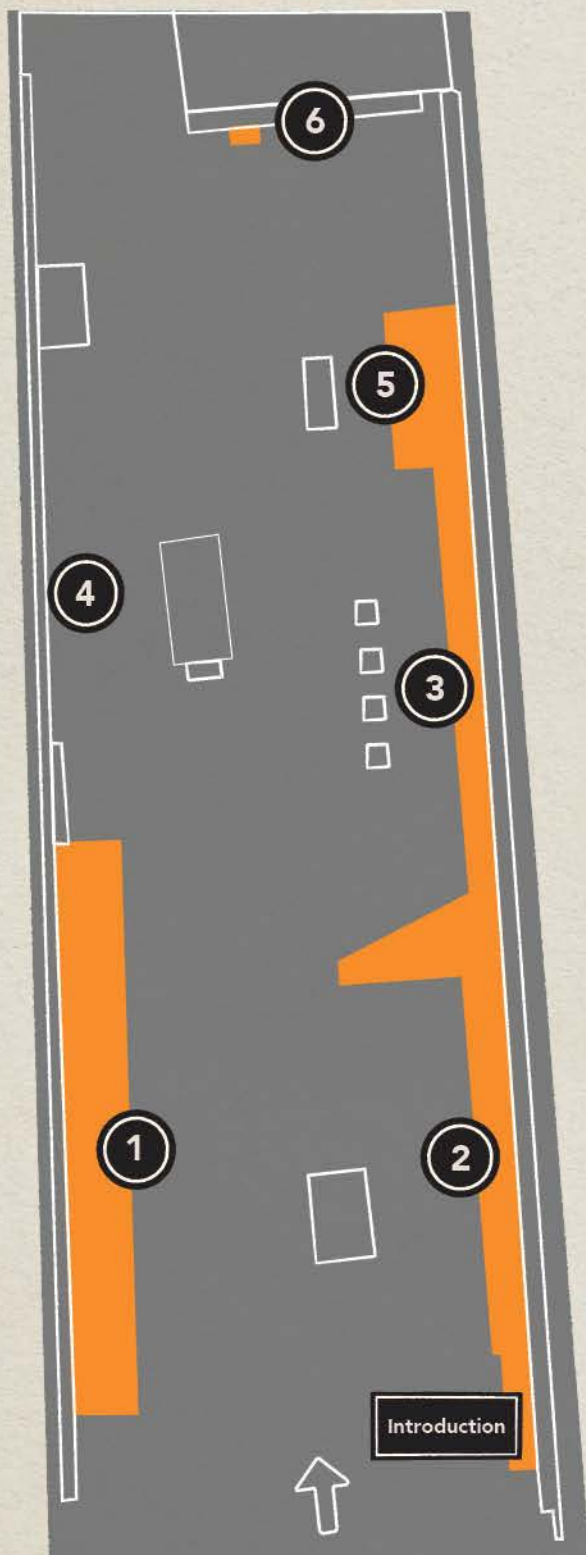


THE
NEWS
GALLERY
BEYOND HEADLINES



Exhibition Guide

Exhibition Floor Plan



First published in the 17th century, the modern newspaper is one of the oldest channels through which people receive information about events taking place around them and beyond. As the Internet revolutionised media in the 21st century, one's ability to interpret, evaluate and make use of information has become an essential life skill.

The News Gallery: Beyond Headlines offers an interactive platform where visitors can learn to be more discerning about information and media through the National Library's rich resources on newspapers. This permanent exhibition tells the stories of Singapore newspapers in the library's collection dating from the 1820s, presents episodes from Singapore's history through the perspectives of different media, offers insights on fake news, and explores the different facets of the fascinating yet bewildering world of news media.

- ① **Early Editions**
- ② **Behind Every Story**
- ③ **Fact or Fake?**
- ④ **Extra! Extra!**
- ⑤ **Read All About It**
- ⑥ **Make Headline News!**

THE NEWS GALLERY

BEYOND HEADLINES

Current display of early newspapers



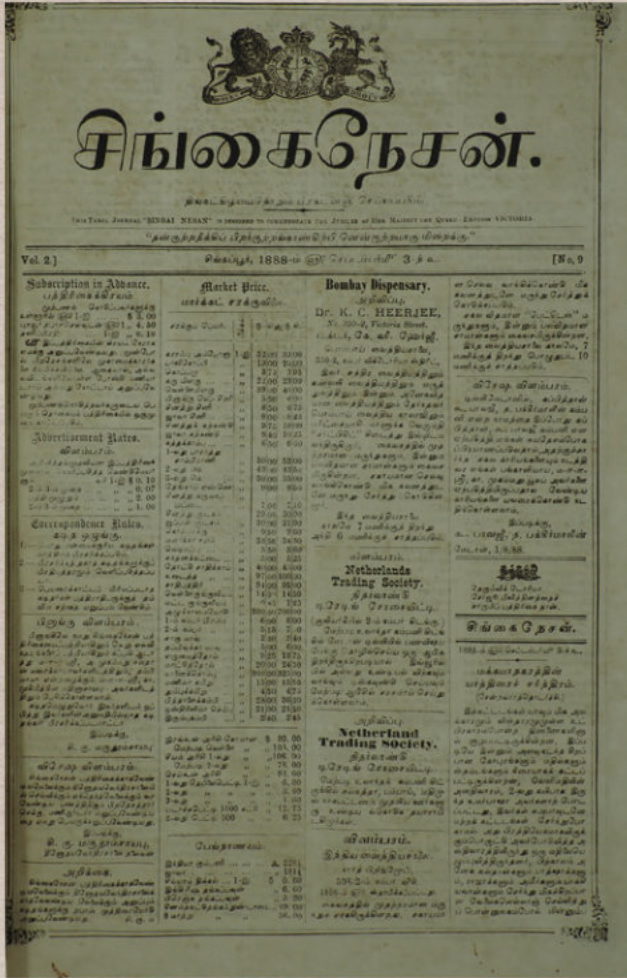
The Straits Times, and Singapore Journal of Commerce
5 August 1845
Singapore: Straits Times Press

The Straits Times was first published on 15 July 1845 as *The Straits Times, and Singapore Journal of Commerce*, an eight-page weekly newspaper. The paper covered local and foreign news, as well as commercial and shipping information.

The Straits Times diterbitkan buat pertama kali pada 15 Julai 1845 sebagai *The Straits Times, and Singapore Journal of Commerce*. Akhbar mingguan setebal lapan muka surat ini menyajikan berita dalam dan luar negara serta maklumat perdagangan dan perkapalan.

த ஸ்ட்ரெய்ட்ஸ் டைம்ஸ் செய்தித்தாளும், சிங்கப்பூர் ஜர்னல் ஆப் காமர்ஸ் என்ற எட்டுப் பக்க வாராந்திர செய்தித்தாளும் 1845-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 15-ஆம் தேதி தொடங்கப்பட்டன. இவ்விரு பத்திரிகைகளும் உள்ளூர், வெளியூர் செய்திகளையும், வர்த்தகம், கப்பல் போக்குவரவு, கடல் வாணிபம் முதலான செய்திகளையும் வெளியிட்டன.

《海峡时报》于1845年7月15日首次出版。当时该报的原名为《海峡时报与新加坡商务期刊》，是一份共八页的周报。该报报道了本地和海外新闻，以及与商务和航运方面有关的资讯。



சிங்கை நேசன் (Singai Nesan)

3 September 1888

Singapore: Denodaya Venthira Press

Singai Nesan (Singapore Friend) is one of Singapore's earliest Tamil-language news journals, first produced for the Tamil diaspora. The weekly newspaper featured news happenings in Southeast Asia and Tamil-speaking countries such as India and Sri Lanka. Publication of *Singai Nesan* ceased in 1890 due to little support.

Singai Nesan (Rakan Singapura) merupakan antara akhbar Tamil yang terawal di Singapura. Dihasilkan untuk diaspora Tamil, akhbar mingguan ini melaporkan kejadian di Asia Tenggara dan negara-negara di mana bahasa Tamil digunakan seperti India dan Sri Lanka. Penerbitan *Singai Nesan* dihentikan pada tahun 1890 kerana kurang sambutan.

புலம்பெயர் தமிழர்களுக்காக சிங்கப்பூரில் தொடங்கப்பட்ட சிங்கை நேசன், தமிழில் வெளிவந்த ஆரம்பகால செய்தித்தாள்களில் ஒன்றாகும். இந்த வாரப்பத்திரிகையில் தென்கிழக்காசியா, தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் வாழும் இந்தியா, ஸ்ரீலங்கா போன்ற நாட்டுச் செய்திகள் இடம்பெற்றன. 1890-ஆம் ஆண்டு போதிய ஆதரவு இல்லாமல் சிங்கை நேசன் பத்திரிகை நிறுத்தப்பட்டது.

原为淡米尔侨民出版的《新加坡之友》是新加坡最早的淡米尔文新闻报章之一。该周报报道了东南亚和其他淡米尔族群居住的国家如印度和斯里兰卡的新闻。因缺乏支持，该报于1890年停刊。

Warta Malaya
 22 and 24 July 1933
 Singapore: Syed Hussein bin Ali Alsagoff

Warta Malaya was first published on 1 January 1930. Written in the Jawi script, the newspaper championed Malay interests in education, economic development and political rights. An important voice on the community's affairs, it was the first Malay-language newspaper to be distributed beyond Malaya.

Warta Malaya pertama kali diterbitkan pada 1 Januari 1930. Ditulis dalam aksara Jawi, akhbar ini memperjuangkan kepentingan masyarakat Melayu dalam bidang pendidikan, pembangunan ekonomi dan hak politik. Suara lantang yang membincangkan ehwal masyarakat, ia merupakan akhbar Bahasa Melayu pertama yang diedarkan ke luar Malaya.

ஜாவி மொழியில் வர்தா மலாயா என்ற பத்திரிகை 1930-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி முதல் தேதி வெளிவந்தது. மலாய்க்காரர்களின் அக்கறைக்குரிய அம்சங்களான கல்வி, பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி, அரசியல் உரிமைகள் ஆகியவற்றில் அது கவனம் செலுத்தியது. மலாய் சமூகத்தின் குரலாக விளங்கிய இப்பத்திரிகைதான் முதன்முதலில் மலாயாவிற்கும் அப்பால் வினியோகிக்கப்பட்ட மலாய் மொழி செய்தித்தாளாகும்.

《马来亚报》于1930年1月1日首次出版。该报以爪夷文书写，倡导马来族群在教育、经济和政治方面的权益。该报是马来族群重要的发声管道，也是第一份在马来亚以外发行的马来文报纸。

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 اسلام ترماسوق نلسی - پریانی کتیغ
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 کتیغ سام او فرکت
 به لوز اوتون لام
 وکیل "Nissho" بوبه بوبه
 کاوتانی هرده کاپ کور
 دی قلم ماس کتو ساکت

بوزه دالت دینی درلف سوا
 کدی هوبت ددالم تان - ملاپو

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هوبت مشهور به لوز کولور
 چاک تون ساکت
 چانتوق ربو مسلیت
 کتیغ وارو کتیغ
 نلسی مسلیت کتیغ بیق هاری
 بواسیز تون مسلیتن بیق تون داق
 هاری بوان * سلی فورن بیق دان ساکت
 بیق اد هوبت بغ لوله بیق هاری
 اوروهول دیور حسین بیق ربو مسلیتی
 مکیز دار وان درلف اکره کتیغ سوسوگر
 هاری درلف ساکت * دان مسله ادهیون
 ربو مسلیتی ربو مسلیتی بیق کتیغ
 است هاری بیق سده تون دان تان
 بیق اکن دیوین ستم ساکت اکن
 بیق کتیغ * است ای کتیغ بیق
 هاری کون دان بیق بیق کتیغ
 هرک سول 40 سن جک ماکر بیق هاری
 جان بوس 2 بوک 21 ربو مسلیتی

ایلا اکتاش
 هوبت تون بیق کتو ساکت کتیغ
 نلسی بیق هاری
 هوبت بغ مسلیتی اکن مسلیتی
 دان کتیغ بیق اکن مسلیتی
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星洲日報

(Sin Chew Jit Poh)

20–21 February 1957

Singapore: Sin Chew Jit Poh

Sin Chew Jit Poh was first published on 15 January 1929 by businessman Aw Boon Haw to advertise his Tiger Balm products. One of Singapore's leading Chinese dailies, it promoted patriotic sentiments towards China and the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party), with the latter's leader Chiang Kai-shek writing the masthead for its inaugural issue.

Sin Chew Jit Poh mula diterbitkan pada 15 Januari 1929 oleh ahli niaga Aw Boon Haw untuk mengiklankan produk Tiger Balm keluaran beliau. Sebagai salah satu akhbar harian Bahasa Cina yang unggul di Singapura, ia mengangkat sentimen setia kepada China dan Kuomintang (Parti Nasionalis Cina), di mana Chiang Kai-shek selaku ketua parti tersebut telah menulis judul utama (masthead) akhbar itu untuk keluarannya yang pertama.

தொழிலதிபர் ஆவ் பூன் ஹாவ், தனது டைகர் பாம் வணிக நிறுவனத்தின் பொருள்களை விளம்பரம் செய்வதற்காக 1929-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி 15-ஆம் நாள் சின் ச்யூ ஜிட் போ என்ற சீனப் பத்திரிகையைத் தொடங்கினார். சிங்கப்பூரின் முதன்மையான சீன நாளிதழ்களில் ஒன்றான இப்பத்திரிகை, சீனா, குவோமின்டாங் (சீன தேசிய கட்சி) ஆகியவை குறித்து நாட்டுப்பற்று மிக்க உணர்வுகளை வெளிப்படுத்தியது. சீன தேசிய கட்சியின் தலைவரான சியாங் காய் ஷெக் இப்பத்திரிகையின் முதல் பதிப்பில் தலைப்புக் கட்டுரை எழுதியிருந்தார்.

1929年1月15日，商人胡文虎为宣传他的虎标万金油产品，出版了《星洲日报》。作为新加坡的主要华文日报之一，该报宣扬了对中国和国民党的爱国思想。该报的创刊号报头为当时的国民党领袖蒋介石所题。

Early Editions

Founded in 1824, Singapore's first newspaper was the *Singapore Chronicle and Commercial Register*. It remained the only local newspaper for more than a decade due to the gagging act, which banned any publication that was not approved by the authorities. When the act was repealed in 1835, it opened the market up to other newspaper publishers, such as *Singapore Free Press* (1835) and *The Straits Times* (1845). Vernacular newspapers such as Chinese-language *Lat Pau* (1881), Malay-language *Jawi Peranakan* (1876) and Tamil-language *Singai Nesan* (1887) brought business information and community news to

the various ethnic groups residing in Singapore and Malaya. These publications addressed the concerns and interests of the respective communities as well as championed causes important to them.

The stories of Singapore newspapers reflect the country's diverse socio-cultural tapestry. The National Library is home to a rich archive of over 120 Singapore newspaper titles published since 1827. On display are the original copies of selected newspapers from the library's collection, which will be refreshed from time to time.



Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser

7 January 1836

Singapore: Singapore Free Press

First published on 8 October 1835, the *Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser* was Singapore's second English-language newspaper after the *Singapore Chronicle*. It was so named to mark the abolishment of the gagging act. The newspaper ceased publication in 1869 but was revived in 1884. It was acquired by *The Straits Times* in 1946.



Nanyang Siang Pau

10 April 1941

Singapore: Nanyang Press Ltd

Nanyang Siang Pau was a Chinese-language newspaper first issued on 6 September 1923. It was established by businessman and philanthropist Tan Kah Kee with the aim of promoting commerce and education. Some of the most well-known Chinese writers and journalists from China and Singapore worked for the newspaper, such as Fu Wumen (傅无闷) and Hu Yuzhi (胡愈之). On 16 March 1983, Nanyang Siang Pau merged with Sin Chew Jit Poh, another leading Chinese daily, to become Nanyang Xingzhou Lianhe Zaobao (later shortened to Lianhe Zaobao) and its evening edition, Lianhe Wanbao.



Utusan Melayu

26 September 1945

Singapore: Utusan Melayu Press Limited

First published in Singapore on 29 May 1939 as a Malay daily in Jawi script, Utusan Melayu was a landmark publication as it was the first Malay newspaper to be wholly owned, financed and written by Malays. Before that, Malay newspapers were controlled by Muslims of Arab and Indian origins. Yusof bin Ishak, who later became Singapore's first Malayan-born Yang di-Pertuan Negara (Head of State) and subsequently president, was one of the newspaper's prime movers.



Tamil Murasu

5 May 1936

Singapore: Sarangapany

First published on 6 July 1935, the objective of Tamil Murasu was to propagate socio-economic reforms carried out by the Tamil Reform Association, one of the earliest Tamil associations in Singapore. Concerned about the status and rights of the Tamil community in Singapore, Tamil Murasu often discussed the need to uplift Tamils through social and economic transformations.

Behind Every Story

At first glance, a news story might seem to be a mere account of an incident or development in the world. In truth, a news article is subjected to many forms of influence, such as a newsroom's political affiliations, its source of funding, expectations of its readers, causes it champions, personal opinions of its editors and journalists, and public sentiment. Understanding this enables readers to be more discerning and inquiring about the news they come across.

This multimedia exhibit presents events from Singapore's history and how they were reported in newspapers and other media. By comparing the different ways these events were presented and interpreted in the media, one can gain insights into history through the lens of journalism as well as learn how the media works.



Impregnable fortress or propaganda? Opening of naval base

Before the Second World War, Singapore's defences were thought to be so robust that the island was touted as an "impregnable fortress". Local English newspapers portrayed the opening of the naval base in Sembawang in 1938 as a historic milestone, highlighting it as the largest in the world, equipped with state-of-the-art facilities. Hence, it was a shock to many when Singapore fell to the Japanese in 1942, shattering the illusion of its invincibility.

The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser
14 February 1938

THE SHONAN TIMES

No. 1. FEBRUARY 20, SHOWA 17. 5 cents.

JAPAN'S POSITION IMPREGNABLE

Effect Of Fall Of Singapore

Gen. Shunroku Hata Issues Verbal Statement

GEN. Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief, Japanese Forces in China, in a verbal statement at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday, said that with the fall of Singapore, Japan is now strongly established in an impregnable position to conduct the current war. Both Britain and the United States can no longer wage an effective war against Japan in the South-West Pacific.

British Reverses In Malaya

Political Blunder In Colonies

THE series of British reverses in Malaya is due to a British political blunder in her colonies, comments the London Times Wednesday. The Times declares that the British Government's blunder was to appoint a military officer to the post of High Commissioner in Malaya. The military officer has always been a military and British officer.

British Aircraft Carrier Damaged

A BRITISH aircraft carrier damaged.

Australia Further Isolated

AUSTRALIA will be further isolated from the United States, observers announced today the suspension of radio telephone service with those countries with effect from Feb. 21. The Department of the Post Master-General says that the line has been decided upon by the War Cabinet for reasons of security. It is pointed out that the Australian radio telephone service to other countries has already been suspended.

Enemy Destroyer Sunk Yesterday

A FEW enemy destroyers were sighted to the south of Shonan Island. One was sunk while a second received several hits. Two enemy destroyers were also sighted, of which one was sunk. Meanwhile, it is reported that Japanese forces accounted for 32 enemy planes over Java, during the past week from Feb. 1 to Feb. 17. Japanese planes have also been seen over the island of Sumatra. The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting a British communication, states that Japanese warplanes raided Komang Wednesday.

ENEMY HANGARS DESTROYED

ENEMY HANGARS DESTROYED.

THE SHONAN TIMES

FEBRUARY 20, SHOWA 17.

OUR FIRST ISSUE To Our Friends—The People Of Malaya

In this fortress of Singapore (Shonan) and the Peninsula of Malaya, all arms and military objectives are under the control of the Nippon troops.

The Press, which is the most powerful organ for the expression of views, comes under the domination of the Nippon troops. By the will of the Chief Nippon Commander, we are issuing the Shonan Times. It is the wish of the Commander that the civilization of the people here shall be preserved, and that they shall enjoy good fortune and happiness with the restoration of peaceful conditions.

The policy of justice, unrighteousness and cunning shall disappear automatically, just as the smoke of the burning of Hiroshima is fast disappearing, and there shall arise in its stead the germ of the New Order, which will manifest itself. This must be believed by the people who should take all steps to cultivate an understanding of this New Order.

Those who believe in rumors or gossip from the enemy are hindering the growth of the New Order. The enemy who withdrew from here is wandering around the seas in the vicinity of the Malay Peninsula and the fortress of Singapore (Shonan). The people, therefore, should be on their guard. We shall pray for and offer thanks to the souls of those of the Nippon Army and Navy who

The Shonan Times 20 February 1942

Victor's cry versus loser's lament: Fall of Singapore

The loss of Singapore to the Japanese Army in 1942 is considered as one of the greatest defeats in British military history. Singapore was a vital part of the British Empire and believed to have been unassailable. Pro-Japanese newspapers reported the Fall of Singapore as an "epoch-making event" that ushered in a new era where Asians were liberated from Western powers after centuries of exploitation. Such narratives were aligned with Japan's idea of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere". On the other hand, Western newspapers quickly dismissed the notion that Singapore was an "impregnable fortress" as propaganda.



Bertha displays great curiosity—about everything. She saw a box of pictures in the office of the convent, and must see them all. Later she cut pictures, and replaced them all in order.—Lillian Burckle photo.

Reporters See Maria In New Role

Standard Staff Reporter

At 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Dutch Consul's office was a busy place. Reporters were not photographers in the moment. They were all eager to make acquaintance with Bertha in her new role.

Mrs. Hertogh needed a good deal of persuasion before agreeing to meet and receive. At times she was not responsive. Bertha, of the piano and books, chattered. Later she returned to the garden.

In the evening, Mrs. Hertogh told me "I am honest, with my Bertha and I do not want any more trouble." And tonight, Bertha put a tick on her nose.



Bertha was in school today, day in, day out, and she was not far from a pile of books. She proved too much for her—last week she cut pictures, and replaced them all in order.—Lillian Burckle photo.

Skyscraper Dispute

Bertha Knelt Before Virgin Mary Statue

Standard Woman Correspondent

BERTHA HERTOGH knelt before the statue of the Virgin Mary, beside her mother, in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Thomson Road, yesterday. "She did this of her own free will."

Telling me this, Bertha's mother, Mrs. Adeline Hertogh, said that when Bertha saw other girls wearing white dresses, she asked, "May I wear a white dress?"

She handed her Malay clothes to a Reverend Mother. After a good breakfast Bertha played in the garden with the other girls and appeared as caretress as the others.

Bertha had especially asked me to come and see her. Early on Sunday morning I went for a long walk in the park. I saw a girl in a white dress. "What is that?" I asked. "It is a girl in a white dress," she said. "I saw her in the park."

When I arrived on Sunday afternoon, I saw a girl in a white dress. "What is that?" I asked. "It is a girl in a white dress," she said. "I saw her in the park."

Mr. Hertogh and the Reverend Mother showed me the statue.

The mother asked the girl and asked, "Bertha, what is that?" "It is a girl in a white dress," she said. "I saw her in the park."

Bertha was in school today, day in, day out, and she was not far from a pile of books. She proved too much for her—last week she cut pictures, and replaced them all in order.—Lillian Burckle photo.

Some months had elapsed since the first and last of the war.

Sensational saga: Maria Hertogh custody battle

The custody battle of Maria Hertogh, a 13-year-old Dutch Eurasian girl, in 1950 caught the attention of the world. Newspapers in Singapore, the Netherlands and the United States published sensationalised reports, featuring provocative images, headlines and inaccurate facts, whipping up international interest. The legal case stirred up anti-colonial sentiments and underscored religious differences, ultimately leading to an outbreak of riots.

Singapore Standard 5 December 1950

Singapore Standard
SINGAPORE, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1955
11 PAGES TWENTY

Strikers, Students Run Riot Outside Alexandra Bus Depot

S.C. BATTERED TO DEATH

RIOT SQUAD CRACKS DOWN Student Killed, 12 Injured

Troops Alerted In Johore And Blakan Mati

Student Staff Report: TWO people were killed, twelve injured, four of whom were seriously hurt, and three vehicles were burnt in a day of senseless violence that was concentrated in the Alexandra Road area of Singapore, yesterday.

The General Council of Chinese Students' Organisation, Singapore, in a statement issued last night, reported that the rioting started at 10.30 p.m. The police, who were alerted by the riotous crowd, arrived at the scene at 11.30 p.m. and used tear gas to disperse the rioting mob. The rioting was confined to the Alexandra Road area and the rioting was confined to the Alexandra Road area of Singapore, yesterday.

The rioting was confined to the Alexandra Road area of Singapore, yesterday.

Investors Hesitant On Shares

Big Bandit Training Camp Found Near Thai Border But No Trace Of Chin Pong Yet

Black Object Speeds Over Batu Pahat

THAIS GET MALAYAN EQUIPMENT

Death Toll Now 133

Peace Loving

Turn To Page 2

NEW VACCINE

Communist unrest or industrial dispute? Hock Lee bus riots

The Hock Lee bus riots in 1955 are among the deadliest riots in Singapore's history, arising from a labour dispute between bus workers and the management of the Hock Lee Amalgamated Bus Company. The local newspapers held different views on what had triggered the violent outbreak. The English press pointed to communist operations behind the scenes, while the Chinese press alluded to mistreatment of the workers and police brutality as its causes.

Singapore Standard
13 May 1955

Crisis moment or business as usual? Singapore's separation from Malaysia

On 9 August 1965, Singaporeans awoke to the shocking news of Singapore's separation from Malaysia. The local press differed in their focus and sentiments in their reporting of the historic event. Both *The Straits Times* and *Berita Harian* gave more coverage to the press conferences of Malaysia Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, while *Nanyang Siang Pau* mostly featured Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's views. While *The Straits Times* described the separation as "tragic news", the Chinese paper adopted a non-emotional and almost positive tone in its reports.

The Straits Times
AVERAGE DAILY CERTIFIED SALE EXCEEDS 150,000
SINGAPORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1965
10 CENTS

Now look to the future

Tengku pledges support for admission to Commonwealth and United Nations

What it means - at a glance

Singapore is out

Tengku: It was my idea...

Raja is named Foreign Minister

Emergency meeting

for correct weighing... AVERY

Good signs

For electrical products throughout Malaysia

S&C

The Straits Times
10 August 1965

Move taken as used gum disrupted MRT services

Chewing gum to be banned

By Dominic Nathan

CHEWING gum will be banned in Singapore from Friday.

In a short statement issued yesterday, the Environment Ministry said that the ban was imposed because spent chewing gum had disrupted MRT train operations.

Also, it added, chewing gum litter had been a perennial nuisance at public places like cinemas and housing estates.

On the problem the SMRT encountered with chewing gum, it said: "Spent gum has been found stuck in MRT trains. SMRT has to incur unnecessary cost to remove the chewing gum labouriously."

"More seriously, spent chewing gum has caused

gum or anything similar prepared from a gum base of vegetable or synthetic origin, would come under the ban.

He added, however, that existing stocks of the products could be re-exported.

On the penalties for violating the ban, he said that anyone convicted of selling chewing gum from Friday could be fined up to \$2,000.

For importing the substance, a first conviction carries a fine of not more than \$50,000 and a jail term of not more than one year or both, he added.

Second and subsequent convictions would mean a fine of not more than \$20,000 or a jail term of not more than two years or both.

It is not known if the mere possession of chewing gum would in itself be an offence.

Housewife Mary Yong, 32, said: "I am all for the ban. It is a dirty habit, especially when people just spit out the gum or stick it to the back of chairs in cinemas or bus seats."

Agreeing, Mr. Tang Cheong Soong, 33, a civil servant, said: "If you cannot import, make or sell chewing gum, then the littering and mischievous problem is removed. Banning it solves the problem effectively although it seems too extreme."

He added that stiffer penalties and an education programme might have the same impact as a ban.

At present, the maximum fine for eating in the MRT premises is \$500.

Mr. Abdul Raheed, 38, a student, said that punishing

The Straits Times
4 January 1992

COMMENT/ANALYSIS

Asad Latif replies to the commentaries...

It's all invectives and not cold logic



WHAT IS interesting about the case of Michael Fay, an American youth who was sentenced to a 100-hour community service in Singapore for the crime of spray-painting a car? The case has become a topic of discussion in many quarters, and it is not surprising that it has attracted the attention of the media. The case is a classic example of a cultural clash, and it is a pity that the media has focused on the invective and not the cold logic of the situation.

The Straits Times
1 May 1994

Pragmatism or paternalism? Chewing gum ban

On 30 December 1991, the Singapore government announced that it would ban the import, sale and manufacture of chewing gum. The various opinion pieces in local newspapers offer an interesting study of how different media outlets framed and interpreted this unusual law. *The Straits Times* published letters and editorials expressing that the measure was too drastic and heavy-handed. The Malay and Chinese press mostly perceived the ban as a pragmatic solution to dealing with a perennial littering problem, conceding that it could be more effective than meting out harsher punishments for offenders and running public education campaigns.

Editorial power: Michael Fay saga

The detention and caning of an American youth, Michael Fay, in 1994 in Singapore caused an uproar in the United States. The case soon became a debate of differences in culture, values and attitudes between East and West. The coverage of the case demonstrates the power of news editorials in shaping public opinion. Editorials in US newspapers portrayed Fay as a victim of human rights abuse, while Singaporean newspapers defended the sentence and the country's right to uphold its own laws.

THE STRAITS TIMES

ESTABLISHED 1845 • 90 CENT

Yes to two mega resorts

CREATING THE BUZZ OF A GLOBAL CITY

35,000 new jobs and huge gains to economy

Two mega resorts are set to be built in Singapore, creating 35,000 new jobs and boosting the economy. The Marina Bay Sands and Resorts World Sentosa are the two projects. Marina Bay Sands is a 2,500-room hotel, casino, and entertainment complex. Resorts World Sentosa is a 2,500-room hotel, casino, and entertainment complex. The two resorts are set to be completed by 2010. The Marina Bay Sands project is worth \$6.6 billion, and the Resorts World Sentosa project is worth \$5.5 billion. The two resorts are set to be the largest hotels in Singapore. The Marina Bay Sands project is set to be the largest hotel in Singapore. The Resorts World Sentosa project is set to be the largest hotel in Singapore. The two resorts are set to be the largest hotels in Singapore. The Marina Bay Sands project is set to be the largest hotel in Singapore. The Resorts World Sentosa project is set to be the largest hotel in Singapore.

Sure bet or slippery slope? The casino debate

Between 2004 and 2005, Singapore's decision to introduce casinos was hotly debated in the media. The various newspapers framed their reports revealed the different perspectives on the issue. While local newspapers focused on the trade-offs between the economic gains and social costs of casinos, the international press highlighted the fact that Singapore's political climate was becoming more liberal.

The Straits Times
19 April 2005

Fact or Fake?

With the advent of the Internet, fake news has become a global threat, proliferating particularly on new media platforms. People can now self-publish at low or no cost, remain anonymous and dodge accountability. As such, questionable content can be easily created and disseminated widely.

The impact of fake news can be profound and devastating. It has caused public panic and social disorder. Vast resources are often

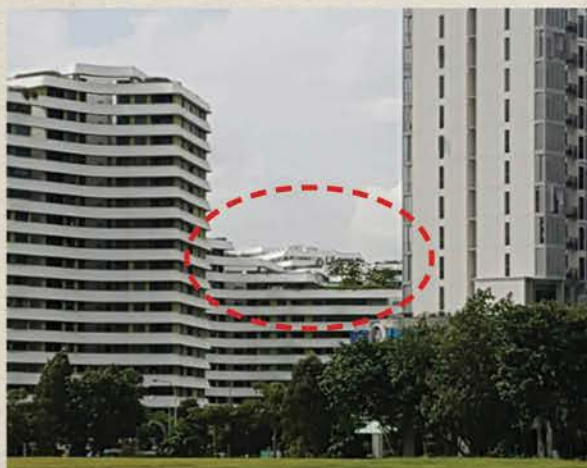
wasted in undoing its damage. Fake news also has the potential to destroy the reputation of individuals and organisations. Likewise, it can undermine trust in institutions, sow racial or religious discord, and instigate political unrest.

The interactive quiz here is based on specific cases of falsehood from both Singapore and abroad, and is designed to offer key learning points about fake news, its impact and what we can do to curb its spread.



Anti-immigrant disinformation during the Brexit referendum

An investigation following the 2016 Brexit referendum in the UK revealed that there had been a series of advertisements on Facebook containing disinformation aiming to influence voters to support Brexit. The ads focused on hot button issues such as immigration and animal rights. These ads fed into fears such as the loss of employment, with one ad even suggesting that Turkey was about to join the European Union, and that Britain would experience an influx of 700,000 Turkish immigrants.



Fake news on Punggol Waterway Terraces collapse

In November 2016, an alternative news site published an article claiming that the top floor of a Housing Development Board (HDB) Built-to-Order flat in Punggol Waterway Terraces had collapsed, accompanied by an image of the supposedly damaged building. The article went viral on social media. The Singapore Civil Defence Force and HDB deployed resources to investigate, and clarified that the report was a hoax.



WhatsApp lynching in India

India has the highest number of WhatsApp users in the world. From 2017 to 2018, it was the channel through which falsehoods about beggars and labourers – that they were criminals – were spread, causing them to be targeted and attacked by lynch mobs, often with fatalities. In response, WhatsApp launched an advertising campaign against fake news in India and restricted the number of recipients of forwarded messages to five.

Tharman Shanmugaratnam Invests \$1 Billion for All Singapore Residents. Use HIS Method To Become Rich In Just 7 Days!

AS SEEN ON



Tharman Shanmugaratnam promises \$1 billion for all Singapore residents

(Tuesday, September 18, 2018) - The deputy prime minister of Singapore and president of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, Tharman Shanmugaratnam promises \$1 Billion for all singapore residents.

Investment scams

In recent years, several prominent Singaporeans, including government ministers, billionaires and celebrities, have been featured in fabricated news articles to solicit bitcoin investments. Apart from featuring their photographs and logos of local mainstream media agencies, these reports also included sensational headlines and fake quotes. Despite media coverage and alerts issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore and the Singapore Police Force, some Singaporeans still fell victim to these scams.

Extra! Extra!



Newspapers offer much more than news – they are filled with advertisements, comics and puzzles, food and media reviews, photo features, travel articles, recipes, aunt agony columns and more. This section showcases the various segments of newspapers, exploring different facets of the fascinating world of media. This display will be updated from time to time.

Read All About It



Read all about the latest breaking news and stories of yesteryear in the National Library's digital collection of historical and current newspapers. Discover a rich and growing online archive of Singapore newspapers published since 1827 on NewspaperSG, as well as current newspapers from Singapore and around the world in PressReader.

Make Headline News!



Make your dream of appearing on the front page of a newspaper a reality! Take home a digital souvenir of your visit by creating headline news with your photograph at this interactive kiosk.

Thank you for visiting the exhibition!



Visit go.gov.sg/tng-exh
for information on upcoming programmes.



Visit [NewspaperSG](https://www.newspaper.sg) for our rich archive
of Singapore newspapers since 1827.

An exhibition by



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Singapore