

THE NEWS GALLERY

BEYOND HEADLINES

新闻展廊：头条之外

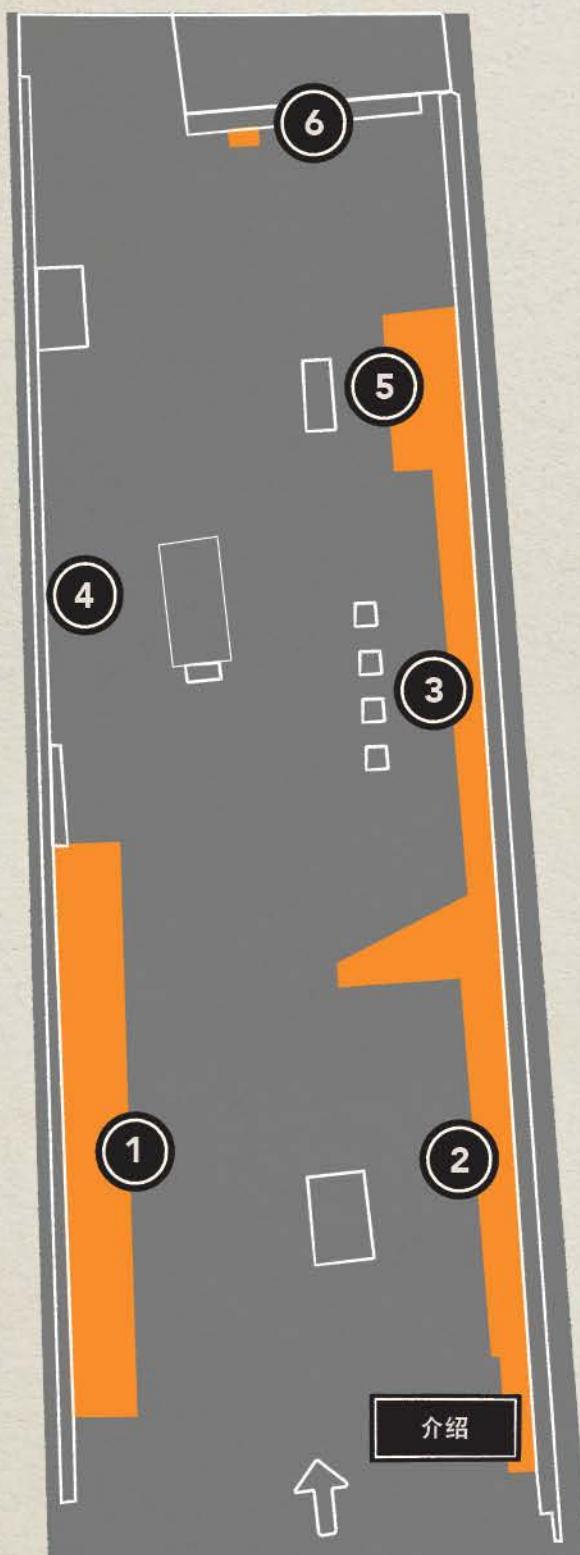


展览手册



National Library
Singapore

展览平面图



现代报纸最早于17世纪出版，是人们获知周遭与外地新闻资讯最古老的渠道之一。随着互联网在21世纪为媒体产业带来颠覆性的改变，人们诠释、评估和利用资讯的能力已成为一种必备的生活技能。

《新闻展廊：头条之外》提供一个互动平台，让访客可以通过国家图书馆丰富的报章馆藏，掌握对资讯与媒体的辨识能力。这个永久性展览讲述了图书馆馆藏的新加坡报章自1820年代以来的故事、呈现不同媒体如何诠释个别新加坡历史事件、剖析假新闻，并探讨新闻世界既包罗万象又令人眼花缭乱的方方面面。

- ① 早期报章
- ② 每个故事的背后
- ③ 真真假假
- ④ 号外！号外！
- ⑤ 一览为快
- ⑥ 登上头条！

介绍

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 செய்தித்தானும், சிங்கப்பூர் ஜர்னல் ஆப் காமர்ஸ் என்ற எட்டுப் பக்க வாராந்திர செய்தித்தானும் 1845-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை 15-ஆம் தேதி தொடங்கப்பட்டன. இவ்விரு பத்திரிகைகளும் உள்ளுர், 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。



சிங்கக 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 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 சிங்கக 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 சிங்கக 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消息。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。



星洲日报

(*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.

தொழில்திபர் ஆவு பூன் ஹாவு, 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 மிகக் 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。

早期报章

创办于1824年的《新加坡纪事报》(Singapore Chronicle and Commercial Register)是第一份在本地出版的报章。当时由于殖民政府颁布了限制言论及出版自由的法令，禁止未经英国当局审查和批准的刊物印刷出版，因此《新加坡纪事报》维持其本地唯一报章的地位长达十数年之久。该法令于1835年废除后，报业市场开放让其他报章加入，例如《新自由西报》(Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser, 1835年)和《海峡时报》(The Straits Times, 1845年)。其他本地语文的

报章如华文的《叻报》(1881年)、马来文报章《爪夷伯拉纳》(Jawi Peranakkan, 1876年)和淡米尔报章《新加坡之友》(Singai Nesan, 1887年)，为新加坡与马来亚的各个族群提供商业资讯和社区新闻。这些报章满足了各个族群的需求，并为各族群提供发声的管道。

新加坡报章的故事反映了我国多元的社会文化。国家图书馆收藏了自1827年以来出版的超过120份报章。这里展出的是从馆藏中选出的报章的原件，并将不时更新。



《新自由西报》

1836年1月7日
新加坡：新自由西报

创刊于1835年10月8日的《新自由西报》是继《新加坡纪事报》之后，新加坡的第二份英文报章。报章的命名是为了纪念限制言论及出版自由法令的废除。《新自由西报》曾于1869年一度停刊，但之后在1884年复刊，并在1946年被《海峡时报》收购。



《南洋商报》

1941年4月10日
新加坡: 南洋报社

华文报章《南洋商报》由商人兼慈善家陈嘉庚于1923年9月6日创办，目的是为了宣传其商业业务及推动教育事业。报社旗下有许多著名作家和记者，例如傅无闷和胡愈之。1983年3月16日，《南洋商报》与另一份主要的华文日报《星洲日报》合并成为《南洋星洲联合早报》(后来缩写为《联合早报》)及其夜间报《联合晚报》。



《马来前锋报》(Utusan Melayu)

1945年9月26日
新加坡: 马来前锋报报业机构

《马来前锋报》是一份创刊于1939年5月29日的爪夷文报章。作为第一份由马来人全资拥有、出资和编写的报章，《马来前锋报》是份具有里程碑意义的出版物。在那之前，马来文报章都是由阿拉伯人或印度裔回教徒所掌控。报章的其中一位重要推手是尤索夫·依萨。他后来成为新加坡第一位出生于马来亚的元首(Yang di-Pertuan Negara)及第一任总统。



《淡米尔之声》(Tamil Murasu)

1936年5月5日
新加坡: Sarangapany

《淡米尔之声》创刊于1935年7月6日，宗旨是宣传由新加坡最早的淡米尔协会之一——淡米尔改革协会(Tamil Reform Association)所推动的社会与经济改革。报章关注新加坡淡米尔族群的社会地位和权益，经常探讨通过社会和经济改革来提升淡米尔族群的必要性。

每个故事的背后

乍看之下，每一则新闻故事看起来就只是对事件过程的陈述。但事实上，一篇新闻报道受到许多因素影响，例如新闻室的政治立场、资金来源、读者的期望、支持与推动的议题、编辑与记者的个人意见、社会的风向等等。了解这些因素有助读者在阅读新闻报道时，更具辨识和探究能力。

这个多媒体平台展示了新加坡的多个历史事件，以及报章和其他媒体对这些事件的报道方式。通过比较各家媒体如何呈现和诠释这些历史事件，人们可以从新闻业视角，了解媒体的运作方式。



《新自由西报》
1938年2月14日

“坚不可摧的堡垒”还是政治宣传？ 海军基地的开幕

在第二次世界大战之前，人们认为新加坡的防御实力非常强大，因此称新加坡为“坚不可摧的堡垒”。本地的英文报章也将1938年建于三巴旺的海军基地描述为历史性的里程碑，强调它是世界上最大的海军基地，配备了最先进的设施。因此，新加坡在1942年沦陷于日军手中的消息震惊了许多人。

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 stronger than Britain and the United States in the current war. Both Britain and the United States can no longer wage an offensive war against Japan in the South-west Pacific.

British Reverses

In Malaya

**Political Blunder In
Colonies**

Stockholm.

THE series of British reverses in

Malaya is due to the brilliant

comments the London Times

made. The Times' Government

headed only to the opinions of

the British in Malaya, and

repeated only the statements

of the British in Malaya.

The British have always had

an intense anti-British feeling

in Malaya.

**British Aircraft
Carrier Damaged**

Lisbon.

A BRITISH aircraft carrier limped

into port yesterday after

action by British, Ameri-

can, Australian, India,

China, and the Dutch

East Indies naval forces

had been engaged in

operations of the war. A

few hundred sailors were

injured, but the carrier

was able to get back

to sea.

Japan's naval forces

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《星洲虎报》

1955年5月13日

共产党的颠覆行动还是工业纠纷? 福利巴士暴动

1955年的福利巴士暴动源起于福利巴士公司劳资间的纠纷，是新加坡史上伤亡人数最多的暴动之一。本地报章对这场暴乱事件的起因抱持不同的看法。英文报章认为是共产党在幕后鼓动，而华文报章则认为事件起因是工人遭到不合理对待以及警方的粗暴行为。

危机时刻还是一如往常? 新加坡退出马来西亚联邦

1965年8月9日，新加坡退出马来西亚联邦的消息让举国震惊。本地报章在报道这项历史性事件时，着重点与抱持的观点截然不同。《海峡时报》与《每日新闻》花更多篇幅报道马来西亚首相东姑阿都拉曼的新闻发布会，《南洋商报》则侧重于李光耀的观点。《海峡时报》将新马分家形容为“悲痛的消息”，而华文报章则在报道中采取了不带情绪、近乎正面的语气。

《海峡时报》

1965年8月10日

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 by the Environment Ministry, said that the ban was imposed because spent chewing gum had disrupted MRT train operations.

Also, it added, chewing gum littered the personal substance at public places like cinema and housing estates.

On the problem the SMRT encouraged people not to chew gum. It said: "Spent gum has been found stuck in MRT

gum or anything similar, paper or vegetable or synthetic origin, would come under the ban."

He said that the Environment Ministry could re-export the stocks of chewing gum.

On the ban, Mr Tang Cheong Soon, 32, a civil servant, said:

"I think it's a good idea. It's a dirty habit, especially when people just spit out the gum and leave it on the floor, chairs in cinemas or bus seats."

Housewife Mary Yong, 22, said: "I am against it. It's a dirty habit, especially when people just spit out the gum and leave it on the floor, chairs in cinemas or bus seats."

Mr Cheong, 32, a civil servant, said:

"If you cannot impact, make the environment cleaner, then the littering and the chewing gum will be removed. But it's not effective although it seems too extreme."

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

《海峡时报》

1992年1月4日

COMMENT/ANALYSIS

Asad Latif replies to the commentaries...

It's all invectives and not cold logic

W

AT THE end of the day, the American media's reaction to the recent US Supreme Court decision to overturn the death sentence of a Singaporean少年犯麦克·菲，是冷血逻辑还是冷血逻辑？



...ENDURED BUTTONS...

BE SO INTO JACK

THE CAMEL'S HORN AND PREMPTIVE SON'S

NO, YOU AREN'T BETWEEN

THEY DON'T GET IT

...ENDURED BUTTONS...

...END

真真假假

随着互联网的发展和普及，在新媒体平台上层出不穷的假新闻已成为全球性的威胁。人们现在可以以低成本或免费的方式匿名发布新闻，并且难以对其追究责任。这样一来，可疑的内容便可以轻易发布并广泛传播。

假新闻可造成深远和具破坏性的影响。它能引起公众恐慌和社会混乱，

且常常需要耗费大量资源来处理。假新闻也可能会破坏个人和组织的声誉，进而破坏人们对体制的信任、造成种族或宗教冲突，并引发政治动荡。

这个互动式问答游戏中的假新闻案例汲取自新加坡和国外，旨在提供有关假新闻、其影响力以及如何遏制其传播的主要学习要点。

STUFFED BY TURKEY More than 700,000 Turks 'will flock to live and work in Britain after country joins EU'

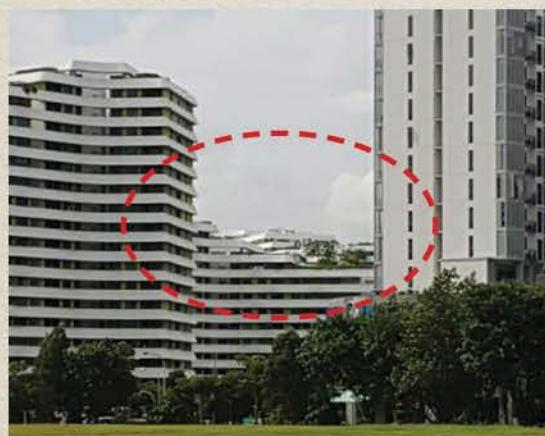
Migration Watch said that if Brits vote to Remain our population will soar towards 80 million.

More News 12 Apr 2016, 02:30 Updated 13 Jun 2016, 03:00 Comment now

MORE THAN 700,000 Turks could come to live and work in Britain by 2035 – a think tank claims today in a dramatic EU Referendum “wake up call”. Migration Watch says 100,000 Turkish migrants will be coming to the UK every year once the country becomes a full EU member:

英国脱欧公投期间的反移民虚假信息

2016年英国脱欧公投后的一项调查显示，面簿上出现了一系列包含虚假信息的广告，旨在影响选民支持英国脱欧。这些广告着重于热门课题，例如移民议题和动物权利。这些广告引发人们对失业等问题的担忧。其中一支广告甚至表示土耳其即将加入欧盟，而英国将涌入70万土耳其人。



榜鹅水滨台组屋屋顶坍塌的假新闻

2016年11月，一个另类新闻网站发布一则消息，指建屋发展局的预购组屋榜鹅水滨台组屋的屋顶坍塌，并附上顶楼屋顶看似塌陷的照片。这则信息在社交媒体上迅速传播。民防部队和建屋局都动员进行调查，随后确认纯属虚构。



WhatsApp通讯软体在印度引发私刑

印度是世界上最多人使用WhatsApp的国家。2017年至2018年间，WhatsApp上流传假信息指乞丐和劳工为罪犯，导致他们遭民众行私刑暴力，甚至被杀害。为打击虚假信息传播，WhatsApp在印度发起了广告宣传活动，并限制转发讯息的接收者人数为五人。

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.

投资诈骗

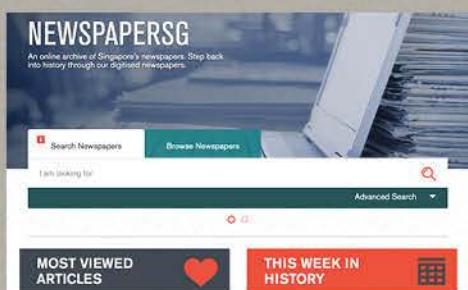
近年来，假新闻报道中提及许多新加坡知名人士，包括政府部长、亿万富翁和名人，企图招揽公众投资比特币。这些报道除了使用知名人士的照片和本地主流媒体机构的标志外，还使用耸动的标题和虚假的引述。尽管媒体已经报道此类诈骗新闻，且新加坡金融管理局和新加坡警察部队也呼吁公众提高警惕，但仍有一些新加坡人落入骗局。

号外！号外！



报纸的内容不只是新闻，它还塞满了广告、娱乐专题、美食与媒体评论、图片、对社会议题的专题报道、食谱、难题解答专栏等等。这里展示报章的各个部分，探讨五花八门媒体世界的方方面面。这里的展览内容将会不时更新。

一览为快



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