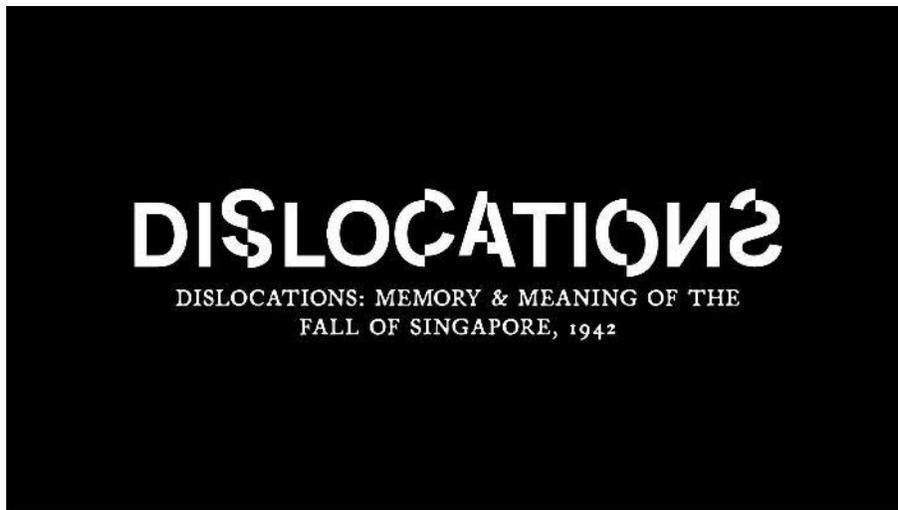


MEDIA RELEASE

For immediate release

**National Museum of Singapore commemorates the 80th anniversary of the Fall of Singapore
with new exhibition relating the untold stories and personal perspectives of the various
people who lived through it**

The experiences and accounts featured in the exhibition titled “Dislocations: Memory and Meaning of the Fall of Singapore, 1942” showcase the complex experience of World War Two and how it continues to be remembered today



Singapore, 25 January 2022 – Although the vividness of wartime experience is best captured through the personal accounts of those who experienced it first-hand, the passing down of the memories and stories of World War Two for generations, continue to leave a lasting impression until today. With 2022 marking the 80th anniversary of the Fall of Singapore, the National Museum of Singapore will be launching a new exhibition ***Dislocations: Memory and Meaning of the Fall of Singapore, 1942*** from 29 January 2022 to 29 May 2022 that shares some of these memories and perspectives of the war. As the first exhibition that examines the impact of war memory on subsequent generations of Singaporeans up to the present, *Dislocations* will bring together different personal accounts and examines how the war continues to leave

a lasting impact on our nation's consciousness.

2 Chung May Khuen, Director of the National Museum of Singapore, said, “World War Two may be a distant memory for many of us, but it is a significant chapter in the story of Singapore’s history, and it is important that we continue to remember it. By piecing together diverse accounts from multiple voices and perspectives, we hope that *Dislocations* will spark conversations and intergenerational exchanges of memories and experiences on the devastating impact of the war, reminding us how the Fall of Singapore and its aftermath remains relevant today, and also serving as a reminder to never take peace for granted.”

Exploring diverse perspectives of the war

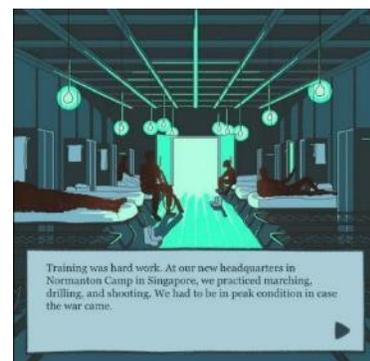
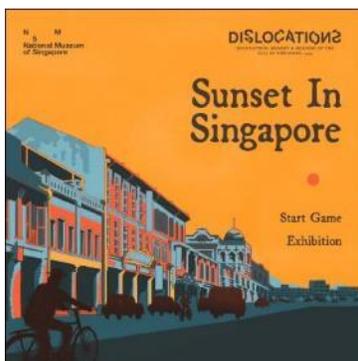


3 *Dislocations* will go beyond the usual World War Two narratives to showcase an extended timeline of the war to provide a deeper understanding of the people’s experiences in wartime Singapore. The full narrative is presented in seven exhibition zones that feature historical artefacts together with video projections, immersive experiences, and digital touchpoints. The narrative covers events in the lead-up to the war including defence preparations, the subsequent battle, the Fall of Singapore, and its aftermath. The exhibition will also shed light on previously unexplored topics such as the evacuation of civilians the week before the surrender, defensive preparations by locals, and war memories depicted through commemorative materials, documents, sketches, and paintings, which attempts to juxtapose and

draw connections between the diverse experiences of the war. For the first time, the exhibition will also feature the largest display of over 200 personal artefacts from the *Sook Ching* burial site at Jalan Puay Poon.

4 The war affected the people in Singapore in different ways. *Dislocations* will explore these diverse perspectives and stories which, although disconnected from one another, can be taken collectively to add further dimension to our understanding of how the war was experienced in Singapore. Some of these accounts are presented in the exhibition through personal objects such as a typewriter belonging to Geoffrey Tan, who was 15 years old at the time of the war. Tan used his typewriter to record his experiences of living through the war, which was eventually turned into a memoir. Also on display is a scrapbook that features portrait photographs taken by Peter Chong, who documented people he encountered in his daily life during the Japanese Occupation in Singapore. These included Japanese officers and nurses, as well as some locals. Both Tan's and Chong's recorded accounts are rare and unique as there were limited written accounts by locals documenting their wartime experiences. Visitors can also view a collection of Japanese memorabilia stamps that commemorated the Fall of Singapore by depicting how Singapore was invaded. These stamps were available for collection in most Japanese post offices during that period.

Interactive and immersive experiences



Visitors can encounter the war through the lens of various groups of people in Singapore at that time, such as an Allied soldier, nurse, or civilian, in the pre-exhibition game, *Sunset in Singapore*.

5 *Dislocations* also utilises interactive methods such as gamification and augmented reality to

present different aspects of the war. The exhibition experience begins before one steps into the museum, through an immersive pre-exhibition game, [Sunset in Singapore](#), that allows visitors to encounter the war through the lens of various groups of people in Singapore at that time, such as an Allied soldier, nurse, or civilian. *Sunset in Singapore* offers players a glimpse of the various ways in which the war was experienced. The public can play *Sunset in Singapore* before visiting the museum. The second section of the exhibition also features a tactical game that allows visitors to understand the strategic decisions that were made in relation to the defence of Singapore.



A selection of objects salvaged from the wreck of the *Empress of Asia* and the accompanying Augmented Reality experience.

6 The third section of the exhibition, *The Battle of Singapore*, features a selection of objects salvaged from the wreck of the *Empress of Asia* (EOA), a former passenger cruise liner requisitioned by the British Admiralty in January 1941. The EOA met its demise after coming under intense aerial attacks by the Japanese forces while it was headed for Singapore to bring reinforcements between 4 and 5 February 1942. Visitors will have the opportunity to interact with an Augmented Reality (AR) experience that will allow them to use their phones to view what eight of the salvaged objects may have looked like in their original state. More details about the objects may also be found in the information cards within the AR application.



View accounts of the surrender in the form of diary entries, memoirs, and oral history interviews through fragments of the surrender table.

7 Another interactive highlight of the exhibition is featured in the fourth section, *The Surrender*. Visitors can view accounts of the surrender in the form of diary entries, memoirs, and oral history interviews through fragments of the surrender table. These fragments were modelled after the original teak table in the boardroom of the Former Ford Factory in Singapore, on which General Percival signed the surrender document on 15 February 1942. This experience invites visitors to appreciate and understand the complex repercussions of the Fall. More information and highlights for each section of the exhibition can be found in **Annex A**.

Remembering the war



Hear personal anecdotes and memories of the war presented as part of the Student Archivist Project.

8 Through a blend of personal artefacts, official documents and oral histories, familiar stories are enhanced by lesser-known accounts to engage Singaporeans young and old on their memories – whether lived or inherited – of the war. The concluding section of *Dislocations* invites visitors to reflect upon their family's own retelling of the war, facilitating intergenerational dialogue about its significance, while allowing the National Museum to engage in a conversation with families on this historic event that remains relevant even after decades have passed. Visitors are further asked to visualise what they would like to see in a future exhibition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Fall of Singapore in 2042.

9 To encourage our younger generations to reflect on this pivotal episode of Singapore's history, students were also invited to be part of the National Museum's Student Archivist Project, bringing together seniors who shared accounts of the Fall of Singapore and 147 students from 11 secondary schools. The students recorded the seniors' accounts of how the war and the events that followed affected subsequent generations born during or after the war. Three of the accounts were shortlisted and will be featured in the exhibition. For the first time, visitors will hear personal anecdotes from seniors who lived through the war as children, as well as their memories of the war as told through the passing down of

experiences and stories of their parents and older family members. This is the National Museum's third run of the Student Archivist Project that was first introduced in 2017.

10 Also on display on the National Museum's Front Lawn is a decommissioned and surviving example of the AMX-13 SM1 tank. A day after the British Surrender to the Imperial Japanese Army, a procession of Japanese Army tanks that took part in the invasion paraded past City Hall to commemorate the occupation of the island. Twenty-seven years later, four years after Singapore's independence, the first tanks of the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) paraded past City Hall during the National Day Parade in 1969. The French-made AMX-13 tanks led the mobile column and had a lasting impression on the spectators and public. These tanks signified the fortitude, indomitable will and fighting spirit of our fledgling nation, and demonstrated the Singapore Armed Forces' defence capability and the role of national servicemen during this period of newly independent Singapore's history. In 1988, the AMX-13 tank was upgraded to the AMX-13 SM1 tank to improve its efficiency and cost-effectiveness. This display serves as a reminder of how everyone has a part to play to ensure Singapore's security.

Accompanying public initiatives including joint programmes with Changi Chapel and Museum and Reflections at Bukit Chandu

11 In conjunction with *Dislocations*, the National Museum is also launching a series of public programmes aimed at engaging the public that will allow visitors to feel a personal and emotional connection with Singapore's history and the museum. These programmes include talks and tours exploring different aspects of World War Two in Singapore. There will also be storytelling programmes held for families during the March school holidays, encouraging families to learn more about the Fall of Singapore. Visitors can also bring home exclusive exhibition-related merchandise from Supermama The Museum Store @ the National Museum of Singapore.

12 In February 2022, the public can also look forward to the launch of ***Battle for Singapore 2022***, a series of public programmes across *Dislocations*, Changi Chapel and Museum (CCM) as well as Reflections at Bukit Chandu (RBC) that will provide a more holistic understanding of the World War Two experience in Singapore. These programmes, which include special tours and storytelling sessions, will provide different perspectives of viewing the exhibitions, as well as invite visitors to explore the surrounding areas of World War Two sites in Changi and Bukit Chandu. Visitors can also hop onto a complimentary shuttle

service that will take them to CCM and RBC from the second half of February till May 2022. These joint programming will allow visitors to have a better understanding of the interlinked narratives that piece together the story of World War Two in Singapore. More details on the shuttle service will be shared on the National Museum's website and social media pages.

More details of the programmes can be found in **Annex B**.

13 Visitors are encouraged to pre-book their museum admission tickets ahead of their visit. For more information, please visit <https://go.gov.sg/dislocations1942> or the National Museum's [Facebook](#) and [Instagram](#) pages to book tickets or for more information on the museum.

- Annex A: List of Exhibition Sections and Accompanying Key Artefacts
- Annex B: *Dislocations: Memory and Meaning of the Fall of Singapore, 1942* Public Programmes

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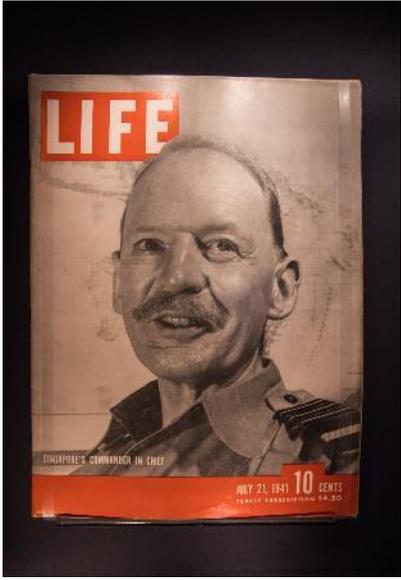
About the National Museum of Singapore

With a history dating back to 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. It refreshed its permanent galleries and re-opened them in September 2015 for Singapore’s Golden Jubilee. In 2017, it celebrated its 130th anniversary. For more details, please visit www.nationalmuseum.sg.

List of Exhibition Sections and Accompanying Key Artefacts

No.	Artefact	Information
<p>Section 1A: Prologue – This section features the voices of people who were evacuated from Singapore, as well as those who could not or did not escape, presented through oral history recordings taken from the National Archives of Singapore.</p>		
<p>1</p>		<p>Chronometer from the HMS <i>Bulan</i> c. 1918 – 1919 Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>This chronometer belonged to the HMS <i>Bulan</i>, a cable laying ship that was incorporated into the Malayan Auxiliary Fleet when World War Two began. With a crew from the lost battleship the Prince of Wales, the <i>Bulan</i> participated in the evacuation in February 1942, bringing refugees safely from Keppel Harbour to Batavia (present-day Jakarta) despite being bombed in the Banka Strait.</p> <p><i>This chronometer was previously on display at the Changi Chapel and Museum.</i></p>
<p>Section 1B: Evacuations - This section revisits the disorder during the evacuations that began before the Japanese invasion, and how fear and chaos heightened in the week before the fall of Singapore.</p>		

2		<p>French grandfather clock Early 19th century Gift of Mrs Elisabeth Chan Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>As people were evacuated, they had to decide what to take with them. This 19th-century clock belonged to the Tessensohn family, a prominent Eurasian family in Singapore. The clock was moved by family members during the Battle of Singapore when they shifted to another home. It survived the war intact.</p>
3		<p>Naval officer's cap belonging to Bill Reynolds On loan from the Australian National Maritime Museum</p> <p>A naval officer's cap belonging to Captain Bill Reynolds who was working in Malaysia at the time of the Japanese invasion of Singapore in 1942 and used a small Japanese fishing boat, <i>KRAIT</i>, to evacuate hundreds of civilians into safety from the Occupying Forces.</p>
<p>Section 2: Preparing for War - This section covers the Allied troops and local's defence preparations before the war, and highlights the British military strategy against the Japanese forces.</p>		
4		<p>Identity discs c1941 1999-02717, 1999-02971, 1999-02972, 2000-03274, 2000-03275, 2000-03276, 2001-00343 (Gift of Foong Fook Kay) Identity disc belonging to Geoffrey Tan on loan from Monica Tan</p> <p>In June 1941, civilians were encouraged to purchase these identity discs bearing their name, address, and religion. The discs were available for 50 cents each and were meant to help officials easily identify bodies in case of mass casualties caused by an air raid. Local</p>

	 <p>Identity disc of Loke Wai Kiong of Eu Tong Sen street (1999-02971)</p>	<p>leaders and associations made efforts to publicise their importance after poor initial demand.</p> <p>The roads named on the discs displayed here, from Mohamed Sultan Road to Eu Tong Sen Street, still exist today.</p>
5		<p>Singapore Volunteer Corps (SVC) plaque Early 20th century Donated to the Army Museum of Singapore by CPT (Ret.) Tien Chao Heng</p> <p>The SVC was one of the volunteer units in pre-war Malaya. Its rifle companies were organised by ethnicity and included Europeans, Malays, Chinese, and Eurasians. The men were given physical and firearms training. This plaque was once mounted on the facade of the SVC's Beach Road headquarters opposite the Raffles Hotel. In 1922, the SVC was amalgamated with other volunteer corps from Penang and Malacca to form the Straits Settlements Volunteer Force (SSVF). The SSVF was activated upon the outbreak of war in the region and went on to participate in the battle of Singapore.</p>
6		<p>LIFE magazine 21 July 1941 Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>In 1941, <i>LIFE</i> magazine ran a photographic essay on Singapore and its strategic importance, claiming that "more than half the world would rapidly unravel" should Singapore fall. Interestingly, it identified Kota Bharu as a point of possible Japanese invasion. It also detailed the defensive preparations that were being undertaken as an assurance of Singapore's impregnability. The cover of the US magazine featured Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander in Chief of the Far East.</p>

7		<p>Petrol ration book 1941 Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>One early defence measure was petrol rationing, which came into effect in Malaya on 1 March 1941. Petrol could only be bought via coupons that were issued on a monthly basis. Such restrictions were often framed as a way to contribute to the war effort.</p> <p>On the back of this petrol ration book is an advertisement for war savings certificates, a war bond scheme that had begun with the war in Europe.</p>
8	 <p>Defence Preparations Game</p>	<p>By 1941, the British had moved from preparing for a sea-borne attack to expecting an overland attack from the Malay Peninsula. The new plan called for the Royal Air Force to lead the defence while the army would play a supporting role. However, the actual forces and materials available to the defenders meant that this was not truly a viable strategy. The lack of aircraft, miscommunication, indecision, and overconfidence all contributed to the pre-war plans falling apart as the Japanese landed at Kota Bharu.</p> <p>The men who planned the defence of Singapore were confronted with a number of decisions to make. If you were in their position, what would you have done? Follow their choices and see how they worked out – or why they didn't – through this interactive game.</p>
<p>Section 3: The Battle of Singapore - This section spotlights the fierce fighting and futility of the battle that led to the chaos in the opening exhibit.</p>		
9	<p>A Child Prisoner of War: The Story of Thomas Ryan – Singapore 1942–45</p>	<p>A Child Prisoner of War: The Story of Thomas Ryan – Singapore 1942–45 2021 Christopher Ryan</p> <p>“My father spoke very little of his war-time experiences. It seems only those who lived long lives were able at great age able to reconcile their suffering sufficiently to speak of them.” – Christopher Ryan, in an email correspondence</p>

		<p>with our curators</p> <p>Since the 1990s, the British novelist Christopher Ryan sought to find out more about the wartime experiences of his father, Thomas Ryan (1924–1990), who served on two ships sunk by enemy action during World War Two. This finally materialised in a memoir about his father, which was published in October 2021.</p> <p>16-year-old Thomas Ryan’s first experience serving at sea was on board the SS <i>Beaverbrae</i>, a cargo freighter converted into a passenger liner carrying refugees from Europe. After surviving its sinking en route to Montreal on 5 March 1941, he went on to serve on another requisitioned liner, the <i>Empress of Asia</i> (EOA), as part of its catering crew.</p> <p>Almost exactly a year later, a similar tragedy struck. As the EOA approached Singapore on 5 February 1942, it came under a fierce targeted air assault by Japanese dive-bombers. Again Thomas survived, but this time he was taken captive by the Japanese.</p> <p>Christopher’s attempt to reconstruct his father’s experience might be a personal project, but it raises important questions about how “lost” personal stories of an event as traumatic as war should be treated: merely as anecdotes, or a people-oriented history of war?</p>
<p>10</p>	 <p>Air Raid Precautions badge</p>	<p>Air Raid Precautions badge 1936 – 1937 Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>Dalforce badge 1942 INS 7415 On loan from the Imperial War Museums</p> <p>Battalion HQ, Fort Canning, No. 73 badge c1940s Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>As the loci of skirmishes moved closer to the heart of</p>

	 <p>Dalforce Badge</p>	<p>Singapore, it became more apparent even to its inhabitants that any last efforts to defend the city could no longer be shouldered solely by the regular soldiers. As the Air Raid Prevention volunteers worked tirelessly in the city centre to evacuate and rescue victims, a militia set up by Colonel John Dalley in 1942 and popularly remembered as the Dalforce volunteered to fight alongside regulars such as the 22nd Australian Brigade in face-to-face battles with the Japanese forces. Meanwhile, British command at Fort Canning continued to oversee the increasingly desperate battle.</p>
<p>11</p>		<p>14th Punjab Regiment badge c1942 On loan from the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies</p> <p>“In 1940 I was one of the 2.5 million people from the Indian Sub-Continent who volunteered to join the British Army and help in the war effort against the Japanese forces in the Far East. While I was stationed in Singapore, the advancing Japanese army attacked, [and] our superiors decided to surrender. We were captured and transported to Changi.” – Mr M. H. Khan, contributor to <i>WW2 People’s War</i> (18 July 2004)</p>

		<p>Despite comprising a sizeable portion of the British Army, the role and presence of Indian soldiers are often less known. Collectively known as the British Indian Army, it began as a response of force by the British to the Indian Rebellion of 1857–58. Subsequently, these soldiers became responsible not only for the defence of British India, but also Britain’s other colonies in Africa and Asia, and were regularly sent to fight on these fronts including in World War One.</p> <p>One of the units in the British Indian Army was the 14th Punjab Regiment, which was formed in 1922. During World War Two, the regiment raised nine more battalions, with the 1st, 5th and 6th Battalion being sent to Singapore as part of the 11th Indian Infantry Division. Following surrender, a number of Indian soldiers were interned in Singapore as prisoners of war before being sent to prison camps elsewhere.</p>
<p>12</p>	  <p>Defence Medal (Z-0371)</p>	<p>The Military Medal; the 1939/45 Star; the Pacific Star; the Defence Medal; and the 1939/45 War Medal awarded to Mohamed Amir, a non-commissioned officer in the Hong Kong-Singapore Regiment, Royal Artillery.</p> <p>Mohamed fought in the Battle of Singapore. The Military Medal was awarded to him for “being on all occasions as steady as a rock under bombs and shellfire... and a sterling example of courage to men senior to himself in rank and service”.</p> <p>Defence Medal awarded to Sahat bin Tahir</p>

	 <p>Defence Medal (Z-0374)</p>  <p>Defence Medal (Z-0266)</p>	<p>Defence Medal awarded to Julian Tay</p> <p>Defence Medal awarded to M. G. Karunan</p>
<p>13</p>		<p>Relief Map of Singapore and Johor 1942 George Horace Davis Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>British artist George Horace Davis crafted this manuscript map, which was subsequently reproduced in the 7 February 1942 edition of the <i>Illustrated London News</i>.</p> <p>By that time, key Allied positions in Johor including Kulai (depicted on the map) and Muar had been lost to the Japanese forces, and the Allied forces had retreated to Singapore. Its aerodrome at Seletar (arguably the largest Royal Air Force aerodrome at the time) notwithstanding, Singapore was dubbed Britain's "beleaguered fortress in the Far East", a nervous indication as to the fate of the</p>

		<p>island.</p> <p>“The largest RAF drome in the world, it had everything except planes. It had rubber trees on two sides and water on the other two. With its Golf Course, Badminton courts, Tennis courts, a fine cinema and other amenities, excellent three stored billets with comfortable beds, lounge chairs, lockers, tables, first class sanitary arrangements, radios etc. it seemed more suitable for a holiday camp than a beleaguered garrison.”</p> <p>– Harry Tweedale, RAF signalman in his book, <i>Tweedale’s War</i> (2014)</p>
14		<p>6-inch coastal gun shell from Fort Serapong on Sentosa which was used in the Battle of Singapore in February 1942.</p> <p>On loan from the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies</p> <p>The shell is among the remnants of the fierce fighting that took place in the heart of Singapore in the final days before the surrender. The shell was used for a coastal gun on Fort Serapong, which formed part of the Blakang Mati (present-day Sentosa) fortifications guarding the southern sea entrance to Singapore. During the war, the 6-inch coastal guns were instead turned inwards to fire at Japanese forces advancing down Jurong and Bukit Timah, to little effect. Found intact, the shell is a rare find as most of the ammunition used in the battle would have been utilised or destroyed before the Fall.</p>
15	 <p>Augmented Reality Experience</p>	<p>Items on board the <i>Empress of Asia</i> 1942</p> <p>On loan from the UK Department for Transport</p> <p>This section presents a selection of objects salvaged from the wreck of the <i>Empress of Asia</i> (EOA), a former passenger cruise liner requisitioned by the British Admiralty in January 1941. Its main task was to transport troops and military materials between Liverpool and the African and Asian fronts, including Singapore.</p>

		<p>The EOA met its demise in the final leg of its voyage, as it was headed towards Singapore from the Bangka Straits to bring reinforcements between 4 and 5 February 1942. After coming under intense aerial attacks by the Japanese forces, the ship eventually sank off Sultan Shoal near the western shores of Singapore.</p> <p>This Augmented Reality (AR) experience features eight of the items on display here. Point your phone camera at the markers located near these objects to see what they might have looked like in their original state. The info cards within the AR application include more details about these objects.</p>
<p>Section 4: The Surrender - The Surrender meant different things to different communities. This section shares the diverse emotions and perspectives on the Fall of Singapore, and commemorates this day in Singapore that changed its course of history.</p>		
<p>16</p>		<p>Japanese postcard 1943 Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>This postcard was part of a commemorative set marking three major events in the Pacific War: the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the battle of Hong Kong, and the Fall of Singapore. Soldiers were issued these postcards to send home, thereby creating another way in which the Fall was memorialised and celebrated by Japanese audiences.</p> <p>The painting reproduced on the postcard was done by Miyamoto Saburo, a prominent war artist. Although both Saburo's work and Harold Abbott's <i>Defeat, Singapore</i> concern the same event, the emotions evoked are very different.</p>
<p>17</p>		<p>Stamp cover commemorating the first anniversary of the Fall of Singapore 1943 Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>To mark the first anniversary of the Fall of Singapore, Japanese authorities invited the public in Malaya to submit designs for a series of commemorative stamps. The designs were supposed to depict local features and</p>

		<p>natural resources. In February 1943, the stamps were launched in 14 denominations. This stamp cover, issued by a local stamp dealer based at Middle Road, bears one of these stamps as well as a commemorative cancel marking the date of the surrender.</p>
<p>18</p>		<p>Collection of Japanese memorabilia stamps 1943 On loan from Mr Lim Shaobin</p> <p>Stamps were often used for commemorative purposes. This booklet contains many examples of stamps manufactured by the Japanese post office, featuring significant events during World War Two.</p> <p>These stamps commemorated the Fall of Singapore by depicting how Singapore was invaded. They were available for collection in most Japanese post offices.</p>
<p>Section 5: The Aftermath - This section offers a glimpse into the immediate impact of the Fall of Singapore on various communities as well as the human cost of the week-long battle and how civilians experienced the war.</p>		
<p>19</p>	 <p>Cartridge fragment, 1942</p>	<p>Cartridge fragment 1942 Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>This corroded fragment of a spent cartridge was found in a <i>Sook Ching</i> burial site and likely to have been used during the execution of <i>Sook Ching</i> victims in 1942.</p> <p>A gold Levrette pocket watch 1942 Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>This Levrette brand gold pocket watch was found in a <i>Sook Ching</i> burial site. It was probably a prized personal</p>

	 <p>Levrette brand gold pocket watch, 1942</p>	<p>item of a <i>Sook Ching</i> victim.</p>
<p>Section 6: Memories - How has the Fall of Singapore been remembered? This section explores how stories and experiences of the Surrender of Singapore were retold over time through popular culture and oral histories.</p>		
<p>20</p>		<p>Commemorative plaque 1948 Gift of the School of Nursing Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>This 74-year-old commemorative plaque was presented at a ceremony in the Nurses Home of the Singapore General Hospital in March 1948 by former internees of Changi POW camp. It paid tribute to the local nurses of the Kandang Kerbau, Tan Tock Seng, Middleton, and Mental hospitals for their care of internee-patients during the Japanese Occupation of Singapore. In the words of the internees, a “debt of gratitude” was owed to the nurses for taking care of them despite the shortage of medical supplies. The nurses' stories have remained largely untold.</p> <p>The unique design of the plaque's centrepiece allows it to open and reveal a signed photograph of then-princess Elizabeth, which she had presented to the nurses.</p>
<p>21</p>		<p>Photo scrapbook by Peter Chong 1942 – 1949 Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>Contained in this photo album are portrait photographs, taken by Peter Chong, of people he encountered in his daily life during the Japanese Occupation in Singapore. These included Japanese</p>

		<p>officers and nurses, as well as some locals. In contrast to other representations of Japanese officers in Singapore during the war as featured in this exhibition, Chong's photographs portrayed them in a neutral light.</p> <p>Peter Chong was presumably the owner of Peter Chong & Co., an educational bookseller, stationer, printer and general goods dealer. The firm was set up in the 1920s in Singapore, with branches across Malaya including Melaka, Ipoh, Penang and Seremban.</p>
22		<p><i>The Grievous Fall of Singapore and Malaya</i> (英軍投降) 20th century Collection of the National Museum of Singapore</p> <p>This towering scroll painting, while explicit in its depiction of violence, is an example of the lasting effect that the Fall of Singapore had on the memories and feelings of those who lived through it, even decades after the event.</p> <p>Tan Chong Tee, a former member of the World War Two underground resistance movement Force 136, produced this work between the mid-1990s to early 2000s to represent his memories of the meaning and significance of the Fall of Singapore.</p>
23		<p>Geoffrey Tan's typewriter 1980s On loan from Monica Tan</p> <p>Many stories of World War Two are personal stories that are then passed down through generations. Geoffrey Tan, who was 15 years old at the time of the war, used this typewriter to record his experiences, which were eventually turned into a memoir titled <i>Escape from Battambang</i>. His memory lives on with his children and grandchildren, who reached out to the museum to share his story.</p>

Section 7: Inheriting the War - The centennial of the Fall of Singapore will be in 20 years. This interactive section encourages visitors to reflect on how they have commemorated the war in Singapore and to contribute their ideas and stories on how they have remembered the war through their families.

Dislocations: Memory and Meaning of the Fall of Singapore, 1942 Public Programmes

Programmes

Visit go.gov.sg/dislocationsprogs for the full list of programmes organised in conjunction with the exhibition.

Battle for Singapore 2022

Programmes at the National Museum of Singapore

Curator Tour of *Dislocations: The Memory and Meaning of the Fall of Singapore, 1942*

26 February 2022, 3pm – 4pm

Join our curator on an exclusive tour of *Dislocations: The Memory and Meaning of the Fall of Singapore, 1942*, as they share insight on the objects and stories on display, and a behind-the-scenes look at how the exhibition came together.

Interactive Storytelling: Timmy & Tammy Talking to Grandpa about the War

12 March 2022, 10.30am, 2pm, 3.30pm (45 mins per session)

The Salon (Level 1), National Museum of Singapore

In this storytelling session based on the popular children's book *Timmy & Tammy Talking to Grandpa about the War*, children will learn about banana money and food ration cards that were used during the Japanese Occupation in Singapore, and speak with Great-grandma, who lived through World War Two. After the session, explore the Surviving Syonan gallery in your own time with the help of a list of highlights.

Each ticket admits one child and one adult (parent or grandparent) only. Limited to 22 adult-child pairs due to Safe Management Measures.

Interested parties can register at familyfunnms.peatix.com. This programme is presented in conjunction with *Battle for Singapore 2022*.

Note: Suitable for families with children aged 5 to 9.

Complimentary shuttle service to Changi Chapel and Museum and Reflections at Bukit Chandu

Beginning second half of February until May 2022

Please refer to the National Museum's website and social media pages for details

Visitors can hop on to a complimentary shuttle service that will take them to two World War Two

interpretative centres managed by the National Museum of Singapore – Changi Chapel and Museum, and Reflections at Bukit Chandu.

Programmes at Changi Chapel and Museum

Twinned Tours: Changi Chapel & Museum and Changi Point

19 February 2022, 9am – 11am, 10.15am – 12.15pm (2 sessions)

Explore both the Changi Chapel and Museum (CCM) and key sights at Changi Point that tell the story of World War Two in Singapore and the experience of prisoners of war during the Japanese Occupation from 1942 to 1945.

Start with a tour of the CCM to view the artefacts and stories of POWs imprisoned at Changi and learn more about their courage and resilience. This will be followed by a walk with Jerome Lim of The Long and Winding Road to uncover stories of World War Two behind the facilities and structures that still remain at Changi Point.

About the guide

Jerome Lim blogs on The Long and Winding Road in an attempt to capture his experiences of Singapore in a constant state of flux. The site, on which Jerome also celebrates Singapore's heritage through photographs, was twice awarded the Singapore Blog Award's Best Photography Blog. For more information, please visit: <https://thelongwindingroad.wordpress.com>.

***The Happiness Box* Story Narration**

19 February, 3pm - 3.30pm & 4pm - 4.30pm (2 sessions)

Find out more about the inspirational story behind the creation of *The Happiness Box* in this engaging narration of the picture book *The Happiness Box: A Wartime Book of Hope* by Mark Greenwood and Andrew McLean, presented by the Storytelling Centre Limited.

This will be followed by a dramatised re-telling of the original book by David Griffin and Leslie Greener (based on the adaptation by Bryony Marks), where three best friends – a lizard, a monkey and a frog – find a magical box and journey through the jungle to discover the secret of happiness.

Abstract of *The Happiness Box: A Wartime Book of Hope*

In 1942, Sergeant "Griff" Griffin was a prisoner of war. With Christmas approaching, he decided to make a book for the children cooped up in nearby Changi Prison. The book was said to contain the secrets to happiness. But the enemy was suspicious. What happened next?

About *The Happiness Box*

This tale was originally written in 1942 for the children who were interned in Changi Prison by Australian prisoner of war (POW) David Griffin, and illustrated by fellow POW Leslie Greener. It has been adapted

and scored for young audiences by award-winning composer Bryony Marks to capture the sense of wonder, trepidation and delight of the friends' adventure.

Curator Tour of Changi Chapel and Museum

20 February, 9am – 10am

Join our curator as they share stories of the prisoner-of-war experience presented at the Changi Chapel and Museum in an exclusive before-hours tour.

Programmes at the Reflections at Bukit Chandu

Curator Tour of Reflections at Bukit Chandu

13 February, 9am – 10am

Join our curator as they bring you through the stories of the Malay Regiment and Bukit Chandu, in an exclusive before-hours tour of Reflections at Bukit Chandu.

History through Comics: *Lieutenant Adnan and the Last Regiment*

13 February, 2pm – 4pm

For ages 11 and up

Hear from Danny Jalil and Zaki Ragman, the creators of *Lieutenant Adnan and the Last Regiment*, as they share about the inspiration and creative process behind this engaging comic book. Plus, get a chance to tell your own story about the Malay Regiment through the medium of comics in a hands-on workshop guided by Zaki Ragman.