

Police officers undergoing training at the Police Training School, 1990. Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore.



to stem arms trafficking. During the ASEANPOL Conference held in Jakarta in 1983, ASEAN police chiefs pushed for the adoption of several measures, including enhanced penalties for those caught having firearms and the updating of laws to tighten licensing and control of firearms. Concerted efforts were also put in place to enforce gun laws, particularly at entry and exit points, border areas and coastlines. There was also greater exchange of information among the police forces of the different ASEAN countries.³⁵

In the 1980s, community policing was introduced in Singapore which was geared at partnering the public in keeping the country crime-free. The people's participation in neighbourhood policing schemes also led to a higher level of public confidence in the police, and the number of arrests due to information and

assistance from the public increased from 592 in 1985 to 2,476 in 1986.³⁶

Gun-smuggling rings, however, remained a problem through out the 1980s. It was through a combination of harsh penalties for possession and use of firearms, increased surveillance of Singapore's coastlines and points of entry, and greater regional efforts to curb arms trafficking that eventually put an end to gunrunning.

Although gun violence was effectively contained in Singapore during the 1980s and 90s, violent crimes involving the use of firearms would sporadically occur, including a series of goldsmith robberies by gunmen in 1989.³⁷ However, the era of street shootouts and gun battles was effectively over. By the new millennium, gun crime had become a rarity in the city-state. ♦

NOTES

- 1 Khoo, P. (1968, November 12). As the lights went out, Loh fired his machine-gun. *The Straits Times*, p. 11; A gun battle that began at dawn. (1968, November 11). *The Straits Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 2 Criminal. (1925, December 31). *The Malaya Tribune*, p. 6. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 3 Merely a warning. (1924, November 4). *The Straits Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 4 *The Malaya Tribune*, 31 Dec 1925, p. 6.
- 5 The Singapore gunman. (1928, August 22). *The Straits Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 6 Straits-born youths join city crime gangs. (1939, January 18). *The Straits Times*, p. 14. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 7 The low crime rate in Singapore during the Japanese Occupation is referred to in various oral history interviews and accounts of survivors. For instance, former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew wrote in his autobiography, *The Singapore Story*, that "the Japanese Military Administration governed by spreading fear... punishment was so severe that crime was very rare". See Lee, K.Y. (1998). *The Singapore story: Memoirs of Lee Kuan Yew* (p. 74). Singapore: Simon & Schuster. (Call no.: RCL05 959.57 LEE)

- 8 University of London. School of Oriental and African Studies. Library. (1945–1954). *PPMS 31/File 36, 1945-1954: Singapore Central Intelligence Department, Monthly Crime Reports*. Accessible from National Archives of Singapore. (Microfilm no.: NAB 1490)
- 9 8 months' looting cost \$4½ million. (1947, April 17). *The Straits Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 10 1946 was worst year for crime: S'pore had 960 hold-ups. (1947, January 12). *The Straits Times*, p. 3; Gun battle fought in S'pore city. (1946, June 19). *The Singapore Free Press*, p. 1. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 11 Singapore Police Force. (1949). *Annual report 1948* (p. 2). Singapore: Government Printing Office. (Call no.: RCL05 354.59570074 SIN)
- 12 Singapore Police Force, 1949, p. 19.
- 13 Singapore gun runners caught. (1948, September 18). *The Straits Times*, p. 1; Dutch probe on Airabu isle arms seizure ending. (1948, October 27). *The Malaya Tribune*, p. 2; Arms worth \$340,000. (1948, December 21). *The Malaya Tribune*, p. 8; Arms ring aimed at huge profits. (1948, September 24). *The Malaya Tribune*, p. 2. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 14 Yong, W.W.E., & Syam Roslan. (2020, February 19). *Police nerve centre*. Retrieved from Singapore Police Force website.
- 15 Smashing gangsterdom in Singapore. (1946, April 7). *Sunday Tribune (Singapore)*, p. 3; C.I.D. men armed day

- & night to shoot it out with city gunmen. (1946, June 23). *The Straits Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 16 Police recover 40 guns in big drive. (1946, July 15). *The Straits Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 17 *The Straits Times*, 12 Jan 1947, p. 3; 1,095 grenades seized by police. (1947, May 9). *The Straits Times*, p. 1. Retrieved from NewspaperSG; Singapore Police Force, 1949, p. 18.
- 18 999 sends police to your aid. (1948, July 19). *The Singapore Free Press*, p. 5. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 19 New doubt in kidnap case. (1953, August 6). *The Straits Times*, p. 1; Sit, Y.F. (1957, August 30). Kidnap-rescue drama. *The Straits Times*, p. 1; \$5,000 reward for news of abducted man. (1957, October 16). *The Straits Times*, p. 9; Box was his 'cell' for 13 days. (1957, September 24). *The Straits Times*, p. 1; Millionaire's nephew is kidnapped. (1957, November 15). *The Singapore Free Press*, p. 1; Sam, J. (1960, July 17). C.K. Tang kidnapped. *The Straits Times*, p. 1; Murder of the 'biscuit king': A vengeance killing, says father. (1960, April 25). *The Singapore Free Press*, p. 1; Sam, J., & Cheong, Y.S. (1964, February 6). Cinema magnate Shaw's son is kidnapped. *The Straits Times*, p. 1. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 20 Ah Hiap was a member of the dreaded kidnapping ring operated by Loh Ngut Fong, who later died in a dramatic shootout with police in 1968.
- 21 Gupta, S. (Interviewer). (2015, January 6). *Oral history interview with Lionel Jerome de Souza*. [Transcript of MP3 recording no. 003961/10/7, p. 236] Retrieved from National Archives of Singapore website.
- 22 Rutherford, N. (1957, November 24). Plan to beat kidnapers. *The Straits Times*, p. 1. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 23 Top sleuths to stop robberies. (1959, December 22). *The Straits Times*, p. 11; Special 'crime busters' squad to fight pay grabs. (1964, February 3). *The Straits Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 24 Singapore Police Force. (1961). *Annual report 1960 and 1961* (pp. 4–5). Singapore: Government Printing Office. (Call no.: RCL05 354.59570074 SIN); Singapore Statutes Online. (2020, June 4). *Kidnapping act*. Retrieved from Singapore Statutes Online website.
- 25 Death of the trigger happy gunmen now. (1973, December 1). *The Straits Times*, p. 7; Kuttly, N.G. (1971, December 17). \$31,000 payroll grab. (1971, December 17). *The Straits Times*, p. 1. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 26 Basapa, L. (1970, May 18). Fighting the illegal gun trade. *The Straits Times*, p. 10. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 27 Chua, J.C.H. (Interviewer). (1995, June 15). *Oral history interview with Neivelle Tan (Reverend)* [Transcript of MP3 recording no. 001600/47/33, p. 393]. Retrieved from National Archives of Singapore website.
- 28 Chua, J.C.H. (Interviewer). (1995, June 15). *Oral history interview with Neivelle Tan (Reverend)* [Transcript of MP3 recording no. 001600/47/33, p. 236.] Retrieved from National Archives of Singapore website.
- 29 Kuttly, N.G. (1972, December 18). Betrayal led to death for Hassan brothers. *The Straits Times*, p. 1; More robbers take to use of guns. (1973, December 14). *New Nation*, p. 2. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 30 Wee, B.H. (1973, July 14). Anger grips the police. *New Nation*, p. 1. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 31 *The Straits Times*, 1 Dec 1973, p. 7; 'Death for gunmen' law in force. (1974, February 11). *The Straits Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 32 Singapore Statutes Online. (2020, June 4). *Arms Offences Act*. Retrieved from the Singapore Statutes Online website.
- 33 *The Straits Times*, 1 Dec 1973, p. 7; Pereira, G. (1975, September 3). Sha Bakar sentenced to death. *The Straits Times*, p. 8; Accomplice in armed gang holdup sentenced to death. (1975, October 2). *The Straits Times*, p. 23. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 34 *Singapore Monitor*, 13 Feb 1984, p. 1.
- 35 Wee, P. (1984, March 3). Are more criminals toting guns? *The Straits Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 36 Police's 3 pillars of strength. (1987, March 24). *The Straits Times*, p. 10. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 37 Police seek help in hunt for goldsmith robbers. (1989, April 13). *The Straits Times*, p. 21. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.



“THE TIGER” IN SINGAPORE

Georges Clemenceau's Visit in 1920

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the former French premier's visit to Singapore. **Lim Tin Seng** has the details.

When the mail steamer *Cordillere* pulled into Singapore on 17 October 1920, it carried more than the usual assortment of letters, postcards and parcels. Also on board was a distinguished passenger: the former prime minister of France, Georges Eugène Benjamin Clemenceau (1841–1929).¹

Nicknamed *Le Tigre* (The Tiger), Clemenceau was in Singapore from 17 to 22 October en route to Java before returning to the island on 15 November for a one-day stay. The two stopovers took place during his six-month tour of India, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Malaya and the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), an expedition he embarked upon after retiring from politics.² It was also the first and only visit to Asia by the man who had

led France twice, first from 1906 to 1909, and again from 1917 to 1920, in the final years and immediate post-war period of World War I.³

Arrival of “The Tiger”

On arriving at Johnston's Pier in Singapore and seeing the huge number of vessels docked off the coast flying a variety of national flags, Clemenceau grabbed the arm of his travelling companion, Nicolas Pietri, and exclaimed: “*Et on veut que nous soyons à égalité avec les Anglais!*” (“And to think France is on par with the British!”).⁴

Clemenceau was greeted by a roaring crowd – which he “confessed surprised and touched him” – “carried out in a manner worthy of [a] great visitor”,

Georges Clemenceau when he was prime minister of France, 1917. Retrieved from Wikimedia Commons.

complete with a guard-of-honour, a red carpet, buntings, marching bands and an overjoyed crowd cheering “*Vive Clemenceau!*”, or “*Long live Clemenceau!*”. At the welcome reception, H.A. Low, representing the Municipal Commissioners and the town of Singapore, announced that a new road in Singapore (today's Clemenceau Avenue) would be named after the Frenchman.⁵

After leaving Johnston's Pier, Clemenceau was driven to Government House, where he stayed as the guest of the governor of the Straits Settlements, Laurence Nunns Guillemard.⁶ Along the way, huge crowds lined both sides of the road cheering him. Among them were 500 children from the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus (also known as Town Convent) on Victoria Street, which

The plaque erected by the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore at Clemenceau Bridge. The bridge was completed in 1940 but demolished in 1989 to make way for the Central Expressway (CTE). In 1991, a new Clemenceau Bridge was built to connect the CTE's Chin Swee Tunnel with Clemenceau Avenue. *Lee Kip Lin Collection, PictureSG, National Library, Singapore.*



was founded in 1854 by nuns from the Institute of Charitable Schools of the Holy Infant Jesus of St Maur in France. French homes and establishments were also adorned with the French tricolour flag for his visit. Deeply impressed by what he saw, Clemenceau penned the following telegraph message to his relatives later that night:

“Nous sommes arrivés ce matin. Un peu déconcertés par une réception officielle dépassant tout ce qui pouvait être prévu. (...) Singapour est une merveille.”⁷

[Translation: “We arrived this morning. A little disconcerted by the reception effort beyond anything that could be expected... Singapore is a wonder.”]

“The Tiger” in Singapore

Clemenceau was almost 80 years old at the time of his visit to Singapore but despite his age, he was remembered for having “an inexhaustible supply of energy”⁸ and had a packed itinerary during his five-day stay here. His first visit, on 18 October, was to the French Consulate to meet members of the French community. Those present included priests from the Catholic mission as well as French bankers, merchants and engineers. A party of French miners from the Malayan state of Perak also specially made the journey south to meet him.⁹

Clemenceau's next stop was Commercial Square (present-day Raffles Place) and High Street for a bit of shop-

ping before proceeding to the Raffles Museum for a tour.

Sometime after 1 pm, Clemenceau boarded the Royal Navy light cruiser *H.M.S. Curlew* where he inspected the crew, enjoyed lunch with the officers and “astounded everybody with his wonderful energy”. In his speech, Clemenceau stressed the “importance of a close understanding between Britain and France”.¹⁰

The next day, Clemenceau visited the General Hospital and the Tanglin Club, and then ended the day with a

dinner at the Garden Club organised by the Chinese community and hosted by Dr Lim Boon Keng, a medical doctor and prominent member of the community. Other guests at the dinner included Governor Guillemard and Sultan Ibrahim of Johor.

In response to Lim thanking him for leading the Entente Powers (comprising France, Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan and the United States), Clemenceau said his services had been exaggerated and that the real winners of the war were the



(Top) Georges Clemenceau visiting Yeong Cheng Chinese School on 20 October 1920. On his left is Dr Lim Boon Keng. *Courtesy of Musée Clemenceau.*

(Above) A reception given in honour of Georges Clemenceau at Government House. Clemenceau is talking to the man holding his hat. *Courtesy of Musée Clemenceau.*

soldiers who had sacrificed their lives.¹¹ The former prime minister added that he was enjoying his visit to Singapore and was pleased to find contentment written on the faces of the various people he met. This made him feel like he was back in France. He drew much laughter when he said that it would be great if he could “find a Chinese home” and to be given a place to stay.¹²

On 20 October, Clemenceau, accompanied by Dr Lim, visited Yeong Cheng Chinese School on Club Street and Singapore Chinese Girls' School on Hill Street. He was warmly received by the teachers and students of Yeong Cheng School and given a tour by the principal. Before Clemenceau left, he was presented with some artworks made by the students and photos of the school, one of which bore an inscription in Chinese that read “Defender of Peace”.¹³ After the school visits, Clemenceau paid courtesy calls on prominent Chinese community leaders Eu Tong Sen and Seah Liang Seah at their homes. At the latter's residence, Clemenceau was shown Seah's collection of china and other art objects.¹⁴

In the afternoon, Clemenceau, a polo enthusiast, watched a match at the Singapore Polo Club on Balestier Road.¹⁵ He ended the day with a dinner given by Governor and Lady Guillemard at Govern-

ment House. The dinner was attended by many of the city's prominent community figures and government officials, including Lim, the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements James Murison and Major-General Dudley Ridout, the Commander of Troops of the Straits Settlements.¹⁶

The next day was another busy one for Clemenceau. In the morning, he visited the Town Convent where he delivered a speech in French to the children, paying special tribute to the Reverend Mother. He noted:

“Ici je vois qu'on vous aime et que la Révérende Mère a le secret de se faire obéir sans se fâcher, sans faire de gros yeux, sans menacer toujours. La Révérende Mère se fait obéir avec un sourire, elle fait supporter son autorité avec bienveillance, et une inspiration toujours noble et élevée.”¹⁷

[Translation: “Here I see that you are well taken care of and that the Reverend Mother has the secret of being obeyed without getting angry, without stern looks, without always threatening. The Reverend Mother is obeyed with a smile, she conveys her authority with benevolence,

and an inspiration that is always noble and distinguished.”]

Clemenceau then toured Pasir Ris before returning to Government House for a garden party hosted by Governor and Lady Guillemard.¹⁸

On 22 October, the final day of his trip, Clemenceau attended the groundbreaking ceremony to inaugurate the construction of Clemenceau Avenue. Stretching from Newton Circus to the southern bank of the Singapore River, the new road was conceived as an alternative access between the northwestern part of the city and Orchard Road, which was then served by Cairnhill Road and Cavenagh Road. Clemenceau Avenue would also replace the stretch of Tank Road connecting Orchard Road with Fort Canning Road.¹⁹

In his opening speech, Captain E.P. Richards, Deputy Chairman of the Singapore Improvement Trust, highlighted the significance of having a road named after Clemenceau in Singapore as a way to “commemorate lastingly in Singapore the visit of a great man and a great statesman...”²⁰ Clemenceau then turned a shovelful of earth and cut a ribbon to signify the inauguration of the construction of the new road.

In his speech, Clemenceau hailed the road as a symbol of friendship between England and France, and described the day as one of the happiest in his life:

“Do not forget that the name Clemenceau stands for friendship and loyalty between the two countries. In your name and mine, in the name of Great Britain and France, let me express the hope that we remain forever good friends.”²¹

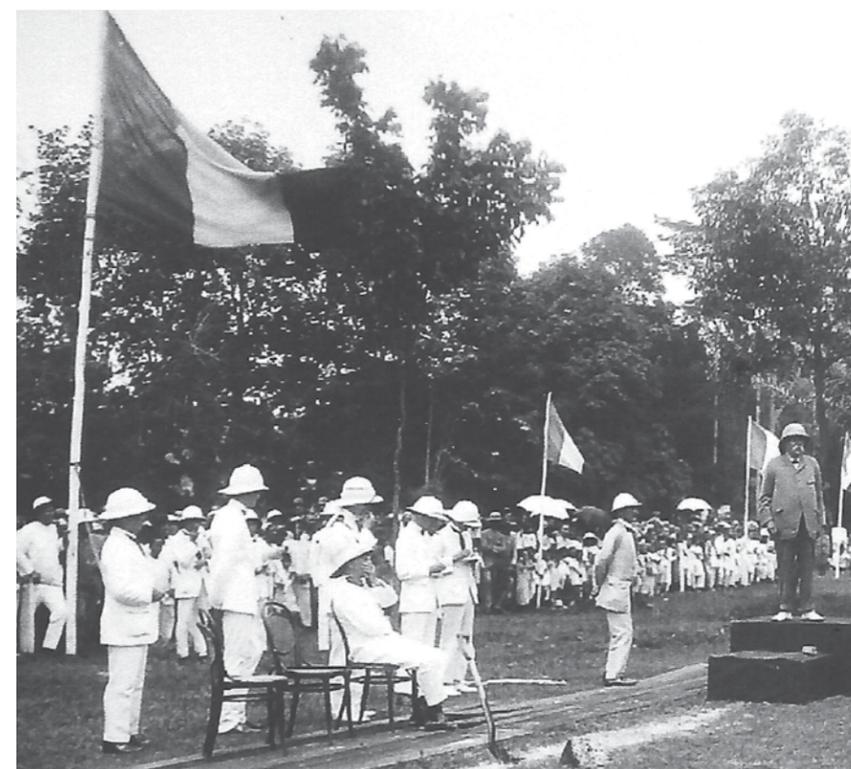
He then proceeded to plant two palm trees, one on each side of the new road, before the playing of the British and French national anthems brought the ceremony to a close.²²

Clemenceau departed from Singapore on the same day on the Dutch vessel *Melchior Treub*. He toured the Dutch East Indies for about a month before returning to Singapore on 15 November for a one-day visit.²³

Return of “The Tiger”

Despite concerns over his health due to a bronchial illness contracted in Java, Clemenceau witnessed the laying of the

Georges Clemenceau (on the podium) attending the groundbreaking ceremony for Clemenceau Avenue on 22 October 1920. *Courtesy of Musée Clemenceau.*



foundation stone of the Cenotaph that very evening by Governor Guillemard.²⁴ The war memorial was designed by the architectural firm Swan & Maclaren to commemorate the soldiers who had sacrificed their lives in World War I.²⁵

That night, Clemenceau had dinner with Governor Guillemard before boarding the *Sea Belle* to Muar, Johor, to continue with his tour of the region.²⁶ He arrived back in France on March 1921.²⁷

When asked by *The Malaya Tribune* about what he thought of the island, he replied it was a beautiful place:

“... the trees, the birds, the houses, the happy looks on the faces of the people – all have pleased me immensely. I am especially struck by the way in which the different communities seem to get along without squabbling. Your poor people – they seem so much more contented than the poor people of Europe.”²⁸

Georges Clemenceau with monks and nuns at the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, 21 October 1920. Courtesy of Musée Clemenceau.



CLEMENCEAU AVENUE AND CLEMENCEAU BRIDGE

Georges Clemenceau is memorialised in a road and bridge named after him in Singapore. Although the groundbreaking ceremony for Clemenceau Avenue was held on 22 October 1920, work did not commence until 1928 as construction of the road was costly.¹ The road was built in two phases. The first section of the road, from the entrance of Government House to Cavenagh Road, was completed in 1929. The second stretch of the road, between

Cavenagh Road and Newton Circus, was completed in 1936.²

Clemenceau Avenue was the first road in Singapore to have electric street lamps, installed in the section between Cavenagh Road and Newton Circus.³ These were mercury vapour lamps that generated light using an electric arc passing through vapourised mercury. Prior to this, the streets were lit by gas-filled lamps.

Towards the end of the 1930s, a plan to link Clemenceau Avenue to Keppel Road was implemented, resulting in the construction of Clemenceau Bridge across

the Singapore River.⁴ This bridge was built in 1940 but demolished in 1989 to make way for the Central Expressway (CTE). A new Clemenceau Bridge was built in 1991 to connect the CTE's Chin Swee Tunnel with Clemenceau Avenue.⁵

Clemenceau Avenue used to host a number of prominent landmarks, including George Lee Motors, the National Theatre, the Rediffusion building and the Van Kleef Aquarium. One historical landmark that still remains is the House of Tan Yeok Nee, a gazetted national monument.⁶

NOTES

- 1 Clemenceau Avenue. (1928, December 6). *The Singapore Free Press*, p. 9; Untitled. (1925, May 14). *The Straits Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 2 New traffic route planned. (1929, November 7). *The Straits Times*, p. 11; Singapore roads. (1929, December 21). *The Singapore Free Press*, p. 11; Municipal commission. (1933, November 7). *The Singapore Free Press*, p. 7; Road upkeep in Singapore. (1936, May 7). *The Malaya Tribune*, p. 9. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 3 Modern road lighting. (1939, April 1). *The Straits Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 4 “Clemenceau Bridge” at Pulau Saigon. (1940, March 1930). *The Straits Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 5 Lim, T.S. (2019, Jan–Mar). Bridging history: Passageways across water. *BiblioAsia*, 14 (4). Retrieved from BiblioAsia website.
- 6 Edwards, N., & Keys, P. (1988). *Singapore: A guide to buildings, streets, places* (p. 234). Singapore: Times Books International. (Call no.: RSING 915.957 EDW-[TRA]); Ramachandra, S. (1969). *Singapore landmark* (p. 21). Singapore: [s.n.]. (Call no.: RSING 959.57 RAM-[HIS]); National Heritage Board. (2019, November 15). *House of Tan Yeok Nee*. Retrieved from National Heritage Board website.



The Van Kleef Aquarium, 1960s. Situated at the foot of Fort Canning Hill at the junction of Clemenceau Avenue and River Valley Road, the aquarium was named after Dutchman Karl Willem Benjamin van Kleef, who lived in Singapore from the late 19th to early 20th century. He bequeathed his estate to the Municipal Commissioners for the beautification of the town. The aquarium was built in 1955 and demolished in 1998. *Chiang Ker Chiu Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore.*

Unveiling of the Cenotaph by the Prince of Wales during his visit to Singapore, 1922. The Cenotaph is a war memorial for soldiers who lost their lives in World War I. On 15 November 1920, Georges Clemenceau witnessed the laying of its foundation stone. Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore.



And when told that some critics had called Singapore backward, he responded: “Who? Why?... I do not think any such thing! Your colony has a tremendous future before it. It has beauty and talent and it is rich.”²⁹

Some years later, Guillemard wrote in *The Times* of London about Clemenceau's visit, calling it one of the highlights in his life:

“... it was my good fortune to meet him in holiday mood... he was like a great boy. He went everywhere, saw everything, and talked to everybody. The charm of his manners was irresistible; his gay humour was infectious; his courtesy won all hearts, and in two days he was the idol of Singapore.”³⁰ ♦

The author would like to thank the Embassy of France for its assistance with photographs and translations.

NOTES

- 1 M. Clemenceau: Singapore gives splendid welcome. (1920, October 18). *The Straits Times*, p. 9; Last moments of ‘the tiger’. (1929, November 25). *The Straits Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 2 *The Straits Times*, 18 Oct 1920, p. 9; Georges Clemenceau. (1920, October 16). *The Straits Times*, p. 8; Clemenceau Avenue. (1920, October 23). *The Straits Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from NewspaperSG; Pilon, M., & Weiler, D. (2011). *The French in Singapore: An illustrated history, 1819 – today* (p. 120). Singapore: Editions Didier Millet. (Call no.: RSING 305.84105957 PIL)
- 3 France's war premier. (1920, October 19). *The Malaya Tribune*, p. 4. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 4 Séguéla, M. (2007, July 25). *Clemenceau à Singapour* [Clemenceau in Singapore] (p. 2). Retrieved from Embassy of France in Singapore website.
- 5 *The Straits Times*, 18 Oct 1920, p. 9.
- 6 M. Clemenceau's visit. (1920, October 15). *The Straits Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 7 Séguéla, 25 Jul 2007, p. 3.
- 8 M. Clemenceau's week. (1920, October 21). *The Straits Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 9 M. Clemenceau. (1920, October 19). *The Straits Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 10 *The Straits Times*, 19 Oct 1920, p. 9; Our distinguished visitor. (1920, October 19). *The Singapore Free Press*, p. 6. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 11 “Tiger” interviewed. (1920, October 20). *The Malaya Tribune*, p. 5. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 12 *The Malaya Tribune*, 20 Oct 1920, p. 5.
- 13 M. Clemenceau's week. (1920, October 21). *The Straits Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from NewspaperSG; *The Straits Times*, 23 Oct 1920, p. 9.
- 14 *The Straits Times*, 21 Oct 1920, p. 7.
- 15 Singapore Polo Club. (1920, October 21). *The Straits Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 16 Government House. (1920, October 21). *The Straits Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 17 *The Straits Times*, 23 Oct 1920, p. 9.
- 18 *The Straits Times*, 21 Oct 1920, p. 7.
- 19 Edwards, N., & Keys, P. (1988). *Singapore: A guide to buildings, streets, places* (p. 247). Singapore: Times Books International. (Call no.: RSING 915.957 EDW)
- 20 *The Straits Times*, 23 Oct 1920, p. 9.
- 21 *The Straits Times*, 23 Oct 1920, p. 9.
- 22 *The Straits Times*, 23 Oct 1920, p. 9; Clemenceau's departure. (1920, October 23). *The Malaya Tribune*, p. 5. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 23 M. Clemenceau in Java. (1920, October 25). *The Singapore Free Press*, p. 6; M. Clemenceau's arrival. (1920, November 15). *The Straits Times*, p. 8; M. Clemenceau. (1920, November 16). *The Straits Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 24 Pilon & Weiler, 2011, p. 117.
- 25 Singapore war memorial. (1920, November 16). *The Straits Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from NewspaperSG.
- 26 *The Straits Times*, 16 Nov 1920, p. 9.
- 27 Pilon & Weiler, 2011, p. 120.
- 28 *The Malaya Tribune*, 20 Oct 1920, p. 5.
- 29 *The Malaya Tribune*, 20 Oct 1920, p. 5.
- 30 Clemenceau on holiday: The tiger at play. (1929, November 28). *The Times*. Retrieved from The Times website.