

# 我們的七十年

1 9 2 3 - 1 9 9 3  
OUR 70 YEARS

History of Leading Chinese Newspapers in Singapore

新加坡華文報大事記・主要華文報簡史・從  
華文報看新加坡七十年・新加坡華文報大事  
記・主要華文報簡史・從華文報看新加坡七  
十年・新加坡華文報大事記・主  
史・從華文報看新加坡七十

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新加坡报业控股華文報集團  
Chinese Newspapers Division  
Singapore Press Holdings Limited



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新加坡报业控股华文报集团  
Chinese Newspapers Division  
Singapore Press Holdings Limited

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# 献词

七十年是一段漫长的岁月，所谓“人生七十古来稀”，人生如此，报章何尝不是如此！

新加坡报业控股属下的华文报，从《南洋商报》在1923年创刊算起，至今已有七十年的历史，不但是新加坡近两百年历史中生存最久的华文报，以世界华文报来说，年资恐怕也是数一数二的。《南洋商报》和1929年创刊的《星洲日报》都是在殖民地时代由民间创办的非英文报纸，它们虽然历尽艰辛、挨过战乱，却能够在不利的环境中继续生存、成长，甚至经过合并的蜕变而日益壮大，发展成为今日华文报欣欣向荣的局面，的确是难能可贵的。华文报在这漫长的历程中所表现的顽强生命力，其实是反映了整个华人社会的精神本质和内在力量。

七十年来，华文报见证了新加坡的发展，通过新闻的报道和舆论的传导参与了整个抗日、反殖和建国的过程。对于广大的只懂华文的人群，华文报发挥了强大的正面影响力，对国家社会的建设做出了巨大的贡献。除此之外，华文报也积极参与了文化传播和社会慈善的工作。这是华文报的一个优良传统。

今天由报业控股出版的《联合早报》、《联合晚报》、《新明日报》及《星期5周报》等四份华文报，跟《南洋商报》和《星洲日报》可以说是一脉相承的，它们不但接过了南洋和星洲的棒子，肩负起华文传播事业的重任，并取得可观的成绩，也秉承了它们的传统，继续为发扬东方的优良文化而努力。

然而，一脉相承并不意味着一成不变。在这个资讯科技瞬息万变、国际竞争日益激烈的时代，任何企业若是固步自封、停步不前，必然会很快被抛到后头。华文报同人必须继续不断地提高专业能力、提高生产力、提高报纸的素质，才能赢得未来更激烈的竞争，使华文报取得更可观的增长。



新加坡的四家华文报能抢在世界各地华文报的前头，只花了短短一年半的时间，便在1991年底完成了编辑部作业全面电脑化的工作，抛弃了几十年来习惯成自然的传统作业方式，证明了华文报新闻从业员敢于接受新挑战，并且能很快掌握新科技、接受新事物。这是可喜的现象。但华文报同人不应因此而自满，而应继续自强不息，并且更加同心协力，去迎接未来更大的挑战。

在华文报庆祝七十周年之际，新加坡社会正重新重视华语华文，而中、港、台等地的经济也正在蓬勃发展，这些因素为新加坡的华文报提供了非常有利的形势。《联合早报》开始在北京局部发行，是一项具有象征意义的发展。只要华文报同人努力不懈，我肯定华文报的前途是光明的。

新加坡报业控股  
执行主席林金山



# MESSAGE

Seventy years is a long time. The Chinese have a saying that “In life it is uncommon to meet a person who has lived for as long as 70 years”. This is true not only of human life, but also of the existence of a newspaper.

The Chinese newspapers under the present Singapore Press Holdings (SPH) have a history of 70 years, stretching back to 1923 when Nanyang Siang Pau was inaugurated. These newspapers are not only the oldest in Singapore, with a history of nearly two centuries, but are also among the longest surviving Chinese newspapers in the world. Nanyang Siang Pau and Sin Chew Jit Poh, the latter of which was published in 1929, were non-English newspapers run by civilians during the British colonial days. After going through difficult and hard times especially during the Second World War, they have not only survived but have grown by leaps and bounds. Through a merger, the Chinese newspapers today find themselves in a strong and flourishing position. The increasing vitality of the Chinese newspapers reflects the spiritual quality and the inherent strength of the Chinese community.

In its history, the Chinese newspapers have witnessed the development and transformation of Singapore. Through news coverage and editorial comments, they have participated in opposing the Japanese, and later the colonial masters in Singapore’s struggle for nationhood. To the large number of people who know only Chinese, the Chinese newspapers have wielded great and positive influence and made great contributions to the development of the country and society. The Chinese newspapers have also participated in the dissemination of cultural values and in the promotion of welfare work. This is today a fine tradition for the Chinese newspapers. Lianhe Zaobao, Lianhe Wanbao, Shin Min Daily News and Friday Weekly, the four Chinese newspapers published under the banner of SPH today, have their roots dating back to Nanyang Siang Pau and Sin Chew Jit Poh. They have not only taken over the baton from Nanyang and Sin Chew in shouldering the heavy responsibility of the Chinese media, but

also achieved great success in their efforts to promote the fine culture of the Orient.

However, having roots in the past does not mean that these newspapers should be complacent. With rapid changes in information technology and keen international competition, any enterprise that remains conservative will be left behind. Journalists must continue in their efforts to enhance their professional skills and in increasing productivity which must lead to an improvement in the quality of their newspapers. Only then will they be able to distinguish themselves in the field of journalism and further enhance the achievements of the newspapers.

These four Chinese newspapers are ahead of other Chinese newspapers in the world in terms of computerisation. They took only one-and-a-half years to fully computerise their editorial operations. By the end of 1991, they had completely discarded archaic operations. This proves that Chinese newspaper staff have met the new challenges head-on and are able to accept and master new technologies. This is a highly commendable and happy development. But we should not rest on our laurels. We should continue to keep abreast of changing circumstances and cooperate with one another, working as a team to face greater challenges ahead.

Even as we celebrate the 70th anniversary of Chinese newspapers in Singapore, the Singapore society itself is refocusing its attention on the Chinese language, both written and spoken. At the same time, rapid and robust economic developments are taking place in China, Hong Kong and Taiwan which have created a favourable environment for Chinese newspapers here. The launch of the Lianhe Zaobao in Beijing, although on a limited scale, is of symbolic significance. So long as my colleagues in the Chinese newspapers continue in our efforts without any slackening, I am confident that the future of our Chinese newspapers will be very bright indeed.

**Lim Kim San**  
**Executive Chairman**  
**Singapore Press Holdings**



# 编者的话

应该从去年的华文报三庆谈起。

1992年6月13日，新加坡报业控股华文报集团为庆祝《联合早报》和《联合晚报》创刊进入第10年、《新明日报》创刊25周年和《星期5周报》创刊一周年，配合一年一度的华族文化节和世界华文书展，在世界贸易中心举行了盛大的“华文报三庆”展览会。展出的主要项目之一是从1923年到1992年的主要华文报的版面，这些版面体现了两个主题：一、从华文报看新加坡自1923年《南洋商报》创刊直到1983年它和《星洲日报》合并，这60年间的发展、变化；二、从华文报的报道看华文报本身自1923年至1992年的演变过程。

这个展览所引起的热烈反应，出乎我们预料之外。它勾起了中老年人的回忆，也引起了年轻人的兴趣，许多家长带着孩子，在一幅幅放大镶好的旧报前面，娓娓细述当年发生的事情，将报上记载的充满血泪、汗水、斗争、挫折、胜利、欢笑的历史注入了下一代的血液。参观展览的各界人士，从普通市民到文教界名人，从学者到政治领袖，都对这个展览的价值给予肯定。很多人认为，花了这么多时间和精力搞这么大型的展览，不以永久的方式将展出资料留存下来，未免太可惜了。

我们也有同感。在迅速现代化的过程中，我们抛弃了许多旧的事物，多少有价值的东西也因此丢失了。我们甚至丢弃了一些宝贵的记忆，以致现在蓦然回首，才惊觉过去走过的道路竟然是那样的模糊不可辨认，甚至在寻回我们赖以生存发展、繁荣昌盛的源头活水时，竟然要费那样大的气力。

华文报集团于是接受了大家的建议，决定趁今年庆祝七十周年纪念时，将这些展品以及有关的资料，集辑成书，帮助大家寻回记忆，同时将新加坡发展过程中的这一页重要历史永远保存下来。

这就是这本书的出版缘起。

由于华文报三庆展览是在较匆忙的情

况下筹备的，有些资料并不齐全。我们借着本书出版的机会，将它们重新整理，并增添了很多新资料，而“从华文报看新加坡”这一部分，也从60年扩大到70年——把1993年3月本书截稿前的最新新闻也补了进去。此外，我们也整理了一份“新加坡华文报大事记”以及本集团属下各华文报的简史，包括《联合早报》、《联合晚报》、《新明日报》、《星期5周报》，以及早晚报的前身《南洋商报》和《星洲日报》。

由新闻工作者自己编写一本有关报章历史的书，乍看是易如反掌的——搜集和整理资料本来就是我们的专长嘛！但事实却远非如此。新闻工作者见证了历史的发展，并在这一过程中忙碌地为历史留下记录；然而，在历史发展过程中也扮演了重要角色的新闻机构和新闻工作者，在滚滚的历史急流中为了忠于职守，却没有机会为本身留下完整的记录；即使留下了一些，很多重要的资料也因战乱或机构和人事的变迁而遗失或残缺不全。报馆虽藏有旧报，但要在浩瀚的旧报海洋中找寻报业发展史中特定人事的蛛丝马迹，确实是一件费时耗力的工作。幸而在重重困难中，我们得到了一些人的帮助，解决了不少困难。对所有帮助我们的热心人，我们谨在此说声谢谢。

但这项工作也并非完全没有乐趣。去年11月出现了一个令我们雀跃万分的突破——我们的一位编辑区如柏在苦苦追查之下，终于查出北京图书馆藏有一批在新加坡内外遍寻不获的战前华文报。我们立刻派她到中国，在北京图书馆泡了将近两个星期，在图书馆负责人的热情协助下，找到了一部分1941年10月至12月的《星洲日报》、《南洋商报》和《新国民日报》，并拍成缩微胶片买回来。在这之前，1941年10月至1942年2月新加坡沦陷前的华文报，在新加坡及海外一些著名图书馆完全找不到。如柏从北京带回来的胶卷填补了





华文报三庆展览会的引起的热烈反应，出乎我们预料之外。

这一片空白，为有兴趣的我国学者提供了宝贵的研究资料。由于这些资料第一次在新加坡公开，我们在本书的“从华文报看新加坡七十年”部分选用了相当多，它们充分反映了当时战云笼罩下的新加坡的情况。

这本书的内容虽然涉及1923年以前的华文报，并提到1923年以后南洋、星洲以外的华文报，但基本上还是以新加坡报业控股属下的华文报以及南洋和星洲为主，因此称为《我们的七十年》。它不是一部新加坡华文报业史，即使从1923年算起也不是。

尽管如此，它可以说是一部有关新加坡七十年来的华文报的较重要和完整的记录，一本有纪念价值的特刊。我们希望这本书能满足许许多多关心和热爱华文报的人，能引起更多人对华文报的兴趣，能为有意研究华文报的人提供一些方便。我们只不过是在保存华文报史料方面略尽绵力，就像我们利用前人著作所提供的种种方便一样，我们希望这本书能作为一个基础，让后人在上面建设宏伟的文化殿堂，让华文报百余年的薪火绵延不息，让华文报的奋发求存的精神发扬光大。



# PREFACE

We should begin from the Triple Celebrations of the Chinese Newspapers last year.

On 13th June 1992, The Chinese Newspapers Division of the Singapore Press Holdings (SPH) held a grand “Chinese Newspapers Triple Celebrations” Exhibition in the World Trade Centre in conjunction with the annual Chinese Cultural Festival and the World Chinese Book Fair to celebrate the entry of Lianhe Zaobao and Lianhe Wanbao into their 10th year of publication, the 25th anniversary of Shin Min Daily News and the 1st anniversary of Friday Weekly. One of the major items of exhibition was the display of selected pages from the leading Chinese newspapers of Singapore from 1923 to 1992. These pages portrayed two themes: (1) Singapore through the eyes of Chinese newspapers which reflected Singapore’s development and transformation during the 60 years from 1923 when Nanyang Siang Pau was inaugurated to 1983 when it was merged with Sin Chew Jit Poh and (2) changes of the Chinese newspapers themselves as seen in their reports from 1923 to 1992.

This exhibition attracted enthusiastic and unexpectedly great response. It retrieved memories of the old and the middle-aged. It also whipped up interest amongst the young. Many parents brought along their children and told them about the past events covered in the framed up and enlarged old newspaper pages in front of them. Thus, the blood of their next generation was injected into the reported history of tears, sweat, struggles, frustrations, victories and laughter as covered in the newspapers. Those who visited the exhibition, from men in the street to well-known figures in the cultural and educational circles, from scholars to political leaders, affirmed the value of the exhibition. Many of them were of the view that it would be a great pity if the materials on display which had taken so much time and effort to put together were not preserved in some permanent form.

We also share this view. In the process of rapid modernisation, we have lost many old things as well

as many valuable things. We have even lost some valuable memory. As a result, when we suddenly look back, we find to our great surprise that the path we have taken in the past is so blurred and unrecognizable that even when we search the living source of our survival, development and prosperity, we have to make so much effort.

The Chinese Newspapers Division has accepted the suggestion of all these people and has decided, on the occasion of our 70th anniversary celebration this year, to publish in book form the exhibits and related materials used in that exhibition to help all of us retrieve our memory and to preserve permanently this important chapter of our history on Singapore’s development process.

That, briefly, is how we have come to publish this book.

As the Chinese Newspapers Triple Celebrations Exhibition was put together in a rush, some of the materials were not quite complete. We have taken the opportunity of publishing this book to reorganise them and to add in many new materials. We have also expanded the part “Singapore seen through the eyes of Chinese newspapers” from 60 years to 70 years — to include the latest news of up to March 1993 just before the deadline of this book. In addition, we have also prepared a Chronicle of Events of Chinese Newspapers in Singapore, and brief histories of the Chinese newspapers under the Singapore Press Holdings (SPH), including Lianhe Zaobao, Lianhe Wanbao, Shin Min Daily News, Friday Weekly and the predecessors of Zaobao and Wanbao — Nanyang Siang Pau and Sin Chew Jit Poh.

At first glance, it would appear as easy as turning over the palm for journalists themselves to write a history book on newspapers — after all it is our expertise to collect, collate and organise materials. In fact, however, it is far from it. Journalists witness the development of history and in the process busily make records for history. News organisations and journalists who also play an important role in the development process of history, however, do not



have the opportunity to keep complete records for themselves in the quick-flowing, rolling rapids of history in which they have to do their duty faithfully. Even if they have some, many important materials are either lost or have become incomplete through war troubles or organisational/personnel changes. While back copies of newspapers may be kept in newspaper offices, it will be a time-consuming and labour-intensive task to search through the ocean of old newspapers traces of selected personalities in the development history of newspapers. Fortunately, while facing difficulties after difficulties, we have the assistance of some people who have helped us solve many a problem. We would like to place on record here our thanks to all such enthusiastic people.

Doing this job, however, is not entirely without joy. Last November, there was a break-through which made us all overjoy — after a very hard search, one of our editors, Au Yue Pak, discovered in the Beijing Library some pre-war Chinese newspapers which could not be found elsewhere, certainly not in Singapore. We sent her to China immediately. She spent nearly two weeks in the Beijing Library. With the kind assistance of the people there, she found some old copies of *Sin Chew Jit Poh*, *Nanyang Siang Pau* and *Sin Kuo Min Jit Poh* of the period from October to December 1941. She had microfilms made of them and brought them back to Singapore. Before this, Chinese newspapers from October 1941 to February 1942 before the fall of Singapore could nowhere be found in Singapore and some well-known libraries overseas. The microfilms Au Yue Pak brought back from Beijing fill this gap and provide valuable materials for interested scholars in Singapore. As these materials are publicly available in Singapore for the first time, we have selected quite some materials and used them in the part “Singapore seen through the eyes of Chinese newspapers” to reflect the conditions in Singapore under the war clouds then.

Although the book involves Chinese newspapers before 1923 and refers to Chinese newspapers other than *Nanyang Siang Pau* and *Sin Chew Jit Poh*

after 1923, it is fundamentally and mainly based on the Chinese newspapers under SPH as well as *Nanyang* and *Sin Chew*. It is, therefore, entitled “Our 70 Years”. It cannot claim to be a history of Chinese newspapers in Singapore, even starting from 1923.

This notwithstanding, the book can be said to be a more important and complete record about Chinese newspapers in Singapore over the past 70 years. It is a special publication of commemorative value. It is our hope that this book will satisfy the need of many people who care for and love Chinese newspapers, that it will create greater interest amongst more people in Chinese newspapers and that it will provide some convenience to those who intend to research on Chinese newspapers. What we have done is nothing more than making some contribution to the preservation of historical materials on Chinese newspapers. Just like the works of our predecessors who have provided us convenience, we hope that this book will serve as a foundation on which the great hall of culture can be built, so that the torch of Chinese newspapers with a history of over a century can carry on burning and the spirit of Chinese newspapers in fighting for survival and development can carry on from strength to strength.



我们的销数 1993年2月  
Our Circulation  
February 1993

	周日 Weekday	星期日／周末 Sunday/Weekend	平均 Average
联合早报 Lianhe Zaobao	201,135	220,339	203,879
联合晚报 Lianhe Wanbao	110,926	133,187	117,286
新明日报 Shin Min Daily News	100,937	129,402	109,070
星期5周报 Friday Weekly	—	—	41,751
联合早报、联合晚报和新明日报的总销数 Combined Circulation of Lianhe Zaobao, Lianhe Wanbao and Shin Min Daily News			430,235
1983年南洋商报和星洲日报合并前 南洋商报、星洲日报和新明日报的平均总销数 Combined Average Circulation of Nanyang Siang Pau, Sin Chew Jit Poh and Shin Min Daily News before the merger of Nanyang and Sin Chew			293,000
	增加率 Percentage Increase	47%	



我们的读者人数\* 1992

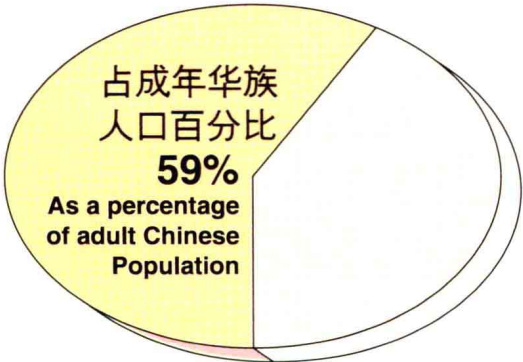
Our Readership\* 1992

联合早报 Lianhe Zaobao	723,000
联合晚报 Lianhe Wanbao	379,000
新明日报 Shin Min Daily News	328,000

华文日报读者总人数

Total readership of Chinese daily newspapers

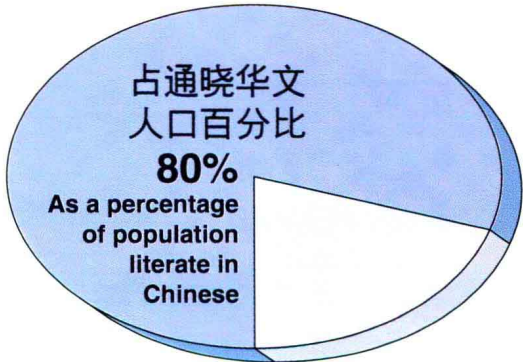
1,070,000



新加坡15岁以上的成年华族人口

Population of Chinese adults (aged 15 years and over) in Singapore

1,830,000



新加坡通晓华文人口

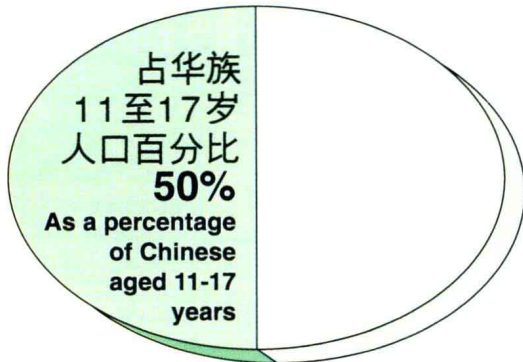
Population literate in Chinese in Singapore

1,336,000

\*资料来源：新加坡调查研究公司1992年传媒指数

\*Source: SRS 1992 Media Index

星期5周报读者人数**	112,000
Readership of Friday Weekly**	



华族11至17岁人口是《星期5周报》的读者对象。

1991年，他们的数目是

Chinese aged 11-17 years are the target readers of Friday Weekly.

Their number in 1991 was

223,000

\*\*资料来源：新加坡报业控股公司研究与资料部

\*\*Source: SPH's Research and Information Department



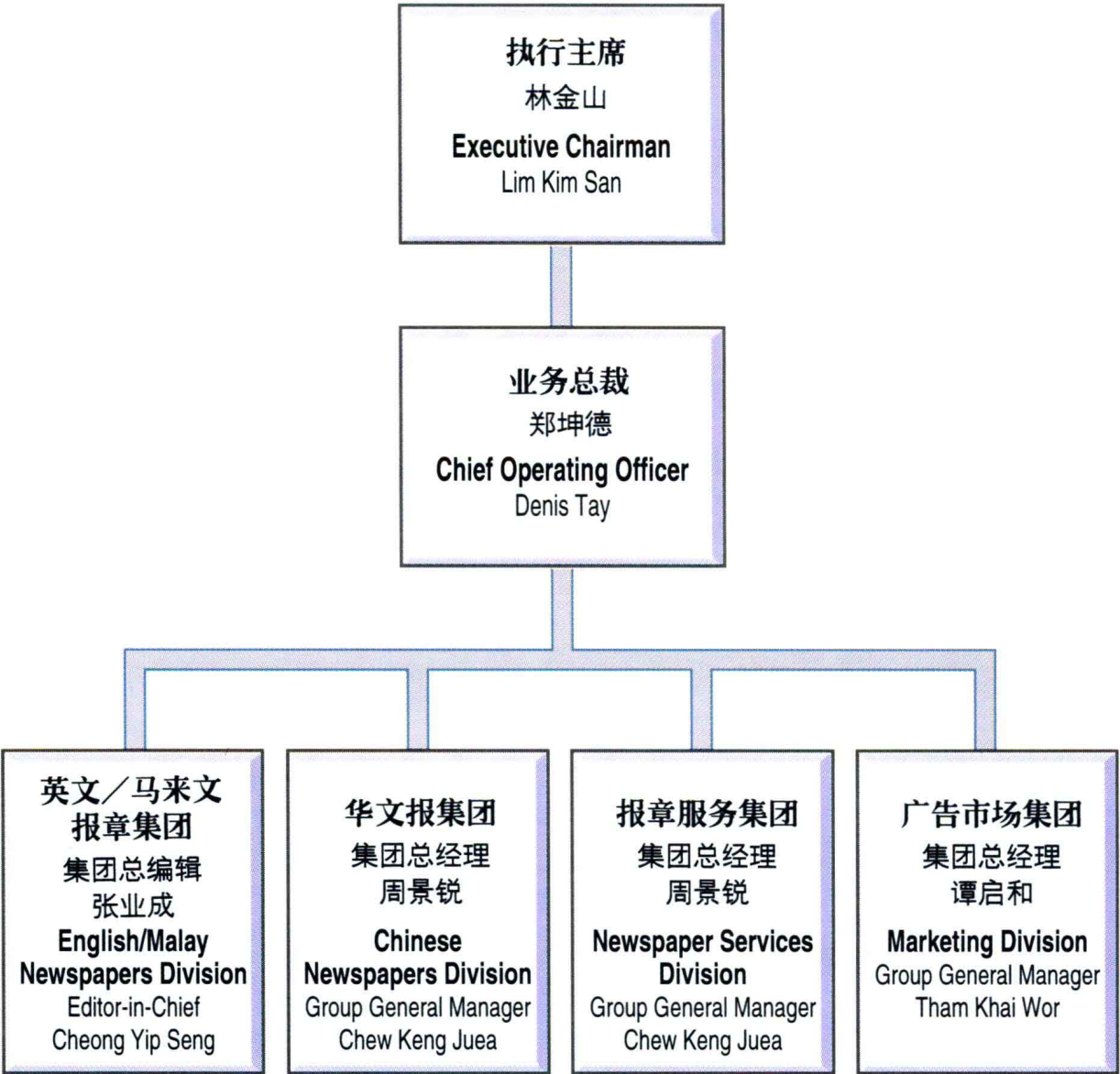
我们的公司

Our Company

新加坡报业控股有限公司

主要业务部门\*

Main Divisions of Singapore Press Holdings Ltd's Operations\*



\*报业控股结构中的职务主要可分成两大类，即业务和支援服务。主要支援服务部门是：财务集团，人力资源集团，资讯科技集团，集团公关部，行政部，公司策划及商业发展部，产业管理部，秘书／法律部。

不在上面的结构图的另外两项业务是电子出版和期刊。

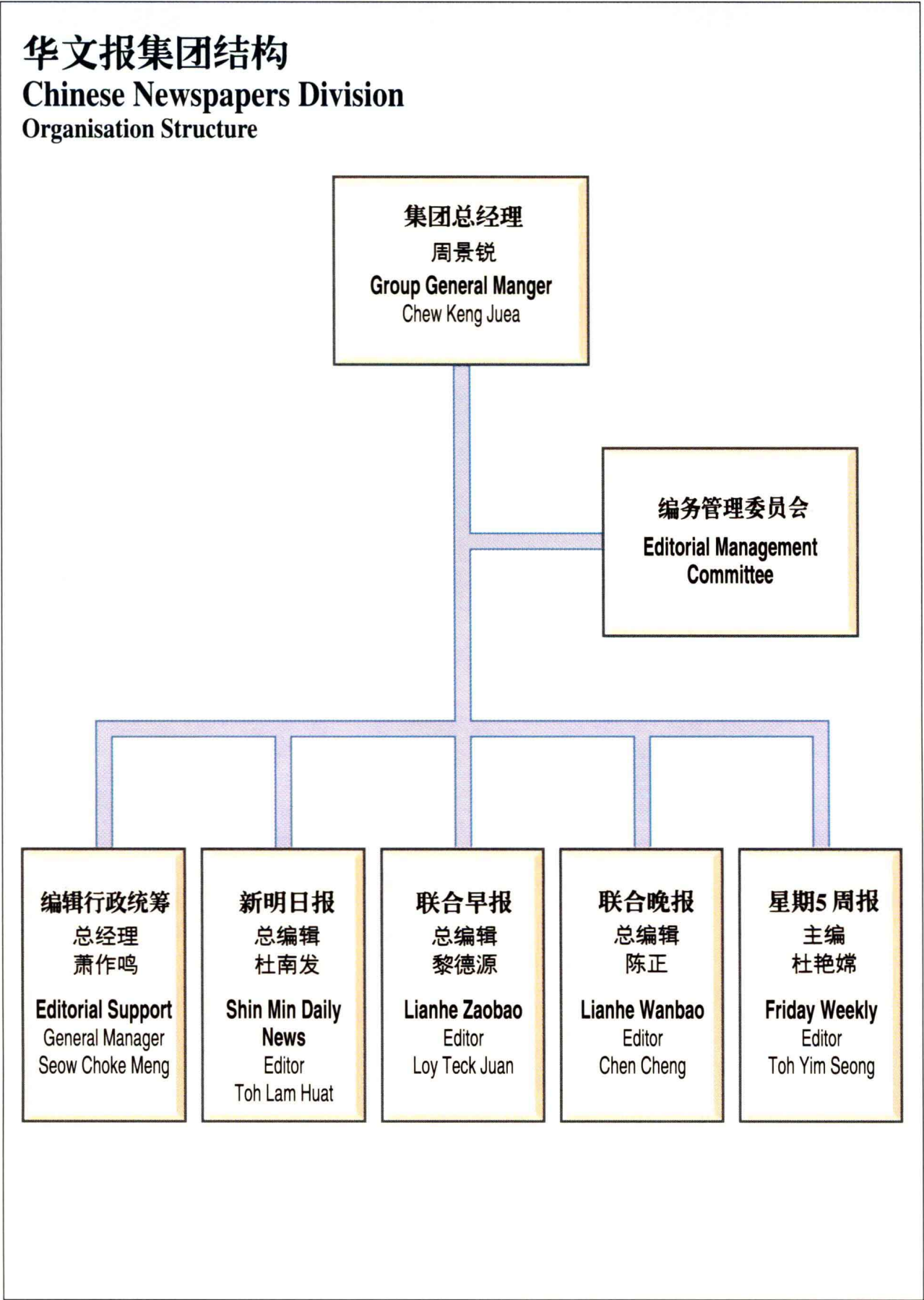
\* There are two main functional areas in the organisational setup of SPH, namely, Operations and Support Services. The main support services divisions and departments are: Finance Division, Human Resources Division, Information Technology Division, Corporate Relations Department, Administration Department, Corporate Planning and Business Development Department, Properties Department and Secretariat/Legal Department.

The other areas of operations not shown in the organisation structure are Electronic Publishing and Periodicals.

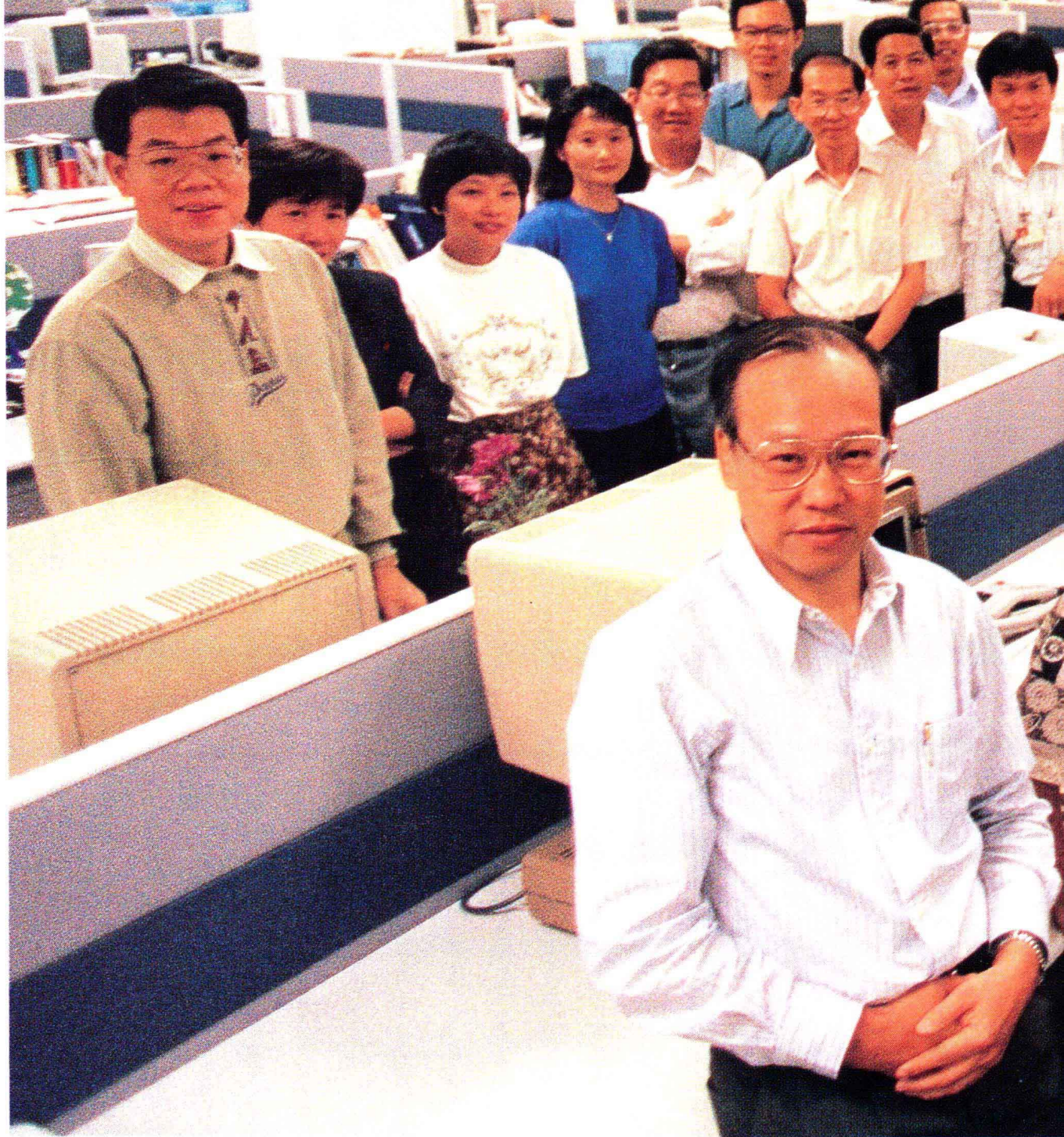


我们的结构

Our Structure







## ◎今日的华文报

# 我们的新闻从业员

年轻、受过大专教育，掌握华英双语，也能讲一些方言，在电脑键盘上运指如飞，虽不像上一代那样手不释卷但基本上仍爱好阅读，喜欢旅行……这是新一代华文报新闻从业员的素描。

他们是华文报的继承人，在年轻、现代的外貌下蕴藏着传统文化的基因。他们肩负着华文报未来的希望。

在华文报的344名新闻从业员中，40岁以下的占了一半以上；女性虽只占总数的三分之一，但却有明显增加的趋势，在40岁以下的年轻从业员中，她们占大多数。

华文报从事文字工作的新闻从业员中，有55%拥有大专资格，这个比率正

迅速提高，因为近年来加入华文报行列的新人几乎都受过大专教育。但无论教育资格多高，进入报馆后才是新闻专业训练的开始。新加坡报业控股为包括新闻从业员在内的每名员工提供有系统、有制度的训练。在华文报，正规训练和在职训练同样受重视，使新人从理论与实践更快掌握专业知识和技能，成为优秀的新闻工作者。

近几年来，有相当多华文报新闻从业员请假出国深造后回来继续服务，也有很多年轻人到国外留学后加入华文报；另一方面，从外地前来新加坡加入华文报队伍的人也有增加的趋势。因此，华文报已逐渐成为一个汇集各地英才的大熔炉。

### 华文报新闻从业员的年龄

Age Profile of Chinese Newspapers' Journalists

年龄 Age	人数 Number		
	男 Male	女 Female	总共 Total
20--30	23	40	63
31--40	62	53	115
41--50	74	17	91
51--59	70	5	75
总共 Total	229	115	344





## Chinese Newspapers Today

# Our Journalists

Young, tertiary-educated, bilingual in Chinese and English, capable of speaking some dialects, able to let their fingers skim speedily over the computer keyboard, basically fond of reading (but not so much as bookworms like their counterparts in the previous generation), and fond of travelling—this is the profile of the new generation of Chinese journalists.

They are the successors of Chinese newspapers. They are young and modern but underneath this modern outward appearance lie their traditional cultural genes. They carry the hope of the future of Chinese newspapers.

Of the 344 journalists working in the Chinese newspapers, those below the age of 40 account for more than 50%. Although the female accounts for one-third of the total, there is a clear and growing trend for this number to increase. The female journalists account for the majority of those below the age of 40.

Of the writing journalists among them, about 55% have tertiary qualifications. This percentage is

rapidly growing, because almost all of those who joined the ranks of the Chinese newspapers in recent years have received tertiary education. However, no matter how high their educational level may be, their journalistic training begins only after they have joined the newspapers. The Singapore Press Holdings provides every member of its staff, including journalists, systematic and institutionalised training. In the Chinese newspapers, equal emphasis is placed on both the formal training and the on-the-job training. In this way, trainees can master more quickly their professional knowledge and skills through theory and practice, and become good journalists.

In recent years, many Chinese newspaper journalists have taken study leave for further education overseas and returned to continue serving in the newspapers. There are also many young people who joined the ranks of the Chinese newspapers after completing their studies overseas. On the other hand, there is also a growing trend of foreigners coming to work for the Chinese newspapers in Singapore. It can, therefore, be said that the Chinese newspapers here are gradually becoming a melting-pot of talents from various sources.



# 我们的新闻从业员

## Our Journalists

### 华文报新闻从业员所念过的国内外大专学府

#### 新加坡

- 1 ) 南洋大学
- 2 ) 新加坡大学
- 3 ) 新加坡国立大学
- 4 ) 新加坡师资训练学院
- 5 ) 新加坡管理学院
- 6 ) 义安学院
- 7 ) 义安理工学院
- 8 ) 新加坡理工学院
- 9 ) 南洋艺术学院

#### 中国

- 1 ) 中国社会科学院研究生院
- 2 ) 复旦大学
- 3 ) 暨南大学
- 4 ) 山东师范大学
- 5 ) 贵州大学
- 6 ) 中央美术学院
- 7 ) 上海戏剧学院

#### 台湾

- 1 ) 国立台湾大学
- 2 ) 国立政治大学
- 3 ) 国立台湾师范大学
- 4 ) 国立中山大学
- 5 ) 私立辅仁大学
- 6 ) 私立中国文化大学

#### 美国

- 1 ) 密苏里大学  
( 哥伦比亚校区 )
- 2 ) 明尼苏达大学
- 3 ) 俄亥俄州立大学
- 4 ) 奥克拉荷马市大学

#### 英国

- 1 ) 雷丁大学
- 2 ) 威尔斯大学卡迪夫学院
- 3 ) 谢菲尔德大学
- 4 ) 布鲁内勒大学

#### 香港

- 1 ) 香港中文大学
- 2 ) 香港大学

#### 日本

- 1 ) 法政大学
- 2 ) 上智大学

#### 澳洲

- 1 ) 国立南昆士兰大学
- 2 ) 墨尔本理工学院

#### 法国

- 1 ) 巴黎第七大学
- 2 ) 巴黎第八大学

#### 马来西亚

- 马来亚大学

#### 越南

- 河内大学

#### 澳门

- 澳门东亚大学

#### 纽西兰

- 奥克兰大学

#### 加拿大

- 约克大学

#### 意大利

- 罗马艺术学院

