

The Celtic Home Guard: Chor Pee Lim - A History of Singapore's Forgotten Resistance Movement

The Celtic Home Guard Chor Pee Lim was a volunteer defense force established in Singapore during the early stages of World War II. The unit was composed of members of the Singapore Chinese community, and its name, "Chor Pee Lim", translates to "defend the home."

The Celtic Home Guard was formed in December 1941, shortly after the Japanese invasion of Malaya. The unit was initially organized by a group of Chinese businessmen and community leaders, and its membership quickly grew to over 1,000 volunteers. The unit was led by Lim Bo Seng, a prominent Chinese businessman and community leader.

The Celtic Home Guard was organized into three battalions, each of which was responsible for defending a different sector of Singapore. The unit was armed with a variety of weapons, including rifles, machine guns, and grenades. The unit also received training from British officers.



The Celtic Home Guard by Chor Pee Lim

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language	: English
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Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 30 pages
Lending	: Enabled



The Celtic Home Guard played a significant role in the defense of Singapore. The unit fought in a number of battles against the Japanese, and it helped to slow the Japanese advance. The unit also carried out a number of sabotage missions, and it helped to provide food and supplies to the civilian population.

The Celtic Home Guard was disbanded in February 1942, after the Japanese captured Singapore. The unit's members were either killed, captured, or forced to flee into the jungle.

The Celtic Home Guard has been largely forgotten in the history of World War II. However, the unit played a significant role in the defense of Singapore, and its members deserve to be remembered.

The Formation of the Celtic Home Guard

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The formation of the Celtic Home Guard was motivated by a number of factors. First, the Chinese community in Singapore was deeply concerned about the Japanese invasion of Malaya. The Chinese feared that the Japanese would eventually invade Singapore, and they wanted to be prepared to defend their homes and families.

Second, the Chinese community in Singapore was distrustful of the British authorities. The Chinese felt that the British were not doing enough to defend Singapore, and they wanted to take matters into their own hands.

Third, the Celtic Home Guard was inspired by the example of the Chinese Home Guard in Malaya. The Chinese Home Guard had been successful in resisting the Japanese invasion of Malaya, and the Chinese in Singapore hoped that they could do the same.

The Celtic Home Guard was organized into three battalions, each of which was responsible for defending a different sector of Singapore. The 1st Battalion was responsible for defending the city center, the 2nd Battalion was responsible for defending the eastern suburbs, and the 3rd Battalion was responsible for defending the western suburbs.

The Celtic Home Guard was armed with a variety of weapons, including rifles, machine guns, and grenades. The unit also received training from British officers. The training included instruction in basic infantry tactics, weapons handling, and first aid.

The Role of the Celtic Home Guard in the Defense of Singapore

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One of the most significant battles fought by the Celtic Home Guard was the Battle of Bukit Timah. The battle took place on February 11-12, 1942,

and it was the last major battle fought in Singapore before the Japanese captured the island. The Celtic Home Guard fought valiantly against the Japanese, but they were eventually overwhelmed by the superior Japanese forces.

The Celtic Home Guard also carried out a number of sabotage missions against the Japanese. These missions included blowing up bridges, cutting telephone lines, and attacking Japanese supply depots. The sabotage missions helped to disrupt the Japanese advance and to slow their progress.

The Celtic Home Guard also played a significant role in providing food and supplies to the civilian population. The unit helped to distribute food and water to the civilian population, and it also helped to establish soup kitchens and other relief organizations.

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The Legacy of the Celtic Home Guard

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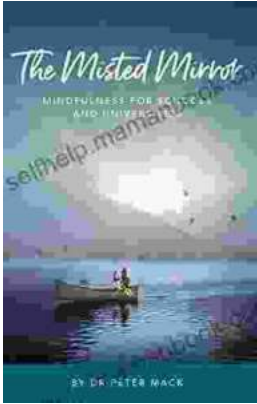
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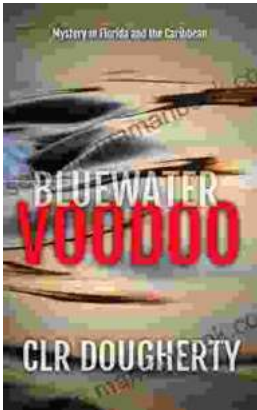
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