

World War II and Southeast Asia

Guide Information

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Description: A guide to resources on World War II and Southeast Asia available at the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, Singapore

Introduction

Anthony Reid, a distinguished historian on Southeast Asia, said that the war in Southeast Asia had its roots in the second Sino-Japanese War. In 1940, Japanese troops physically entered Southeast Asia by intervening at the border crossings of the French railways linking Hanoi and China. A year later, Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, and started their rapid advance through island Southeast Asia, conquering Burma, Malaya, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies. Hostilities only ceased on 15 August 1945, when Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's surrender on radio.

This resource guide lists material relating to the formative years leading up to, during and after World War II in Southeast Asia. It introduces users to general resources pertaining to this topic, and a country-by-country approach in examining World War II in Southeast Asia. Countries covered in this library guide are Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos), Thailand, Malaya/Singapore, Dutch East Indies (Indonesia), Philippines and Burma. Lastly, this library guide reviews World War II and its legacy in Southeast Asia.

Reference: Reid, A. (2015). [*A History of Southeast Asia: Critical Crossroads*](#). (Chichester, West Sussex : John Wiley & Sons, 2015), pp. 323-331.

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This list is not an exhaustive list of resources on the topic. It will serve as a starting point for further research and discovery.

Notes

Books and texts provide introductory and comprehensive information on a particular topic. In the creation of this libguide however, effort was also made to recommend resources that are highly accessible, such as, ebooks, journal and newspaper articles, authoritative websites, among others. Please find below a brief write-up of the resource formats, as well as, how to access them.

- **Print materials** from both the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, as well as, NLB's Public Libraries. The print materials highlighted in this guide include books, articles from periodicals, ephemera and posters. Simply click on the links to view the holdings and the availability of the items. Books recommended in this guide can be reserved online and brought to the library branch of your choice for a small fee of \$1.55 (just click on "Reserve this item").
- **Journal Articles** from the library's [eResources service](http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg) (<http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg>) is another good source of information for the topic. Proquest Central and JSTOR databases are accessible from home, whereas Factiva,

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Ebscohost Academic Premier are available from libraries. You have to be a Digital Library member before you can access the databases. If you are not a member yet, you may register at the eResources page free of charge. Use these keywords to assist your search: election, Singapore, polls, general election. Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) also help to limit the results.

- **Newspaper articles** are available from the Factiva database and the NewspaperSG database. Factiva is available via our [eResources service](#) and articles within can be accessed in the same manner as that for journal articles (described above). Newspapers from [NewspaperSG](#) can be accessed via <http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/newspapers/default.aspx>. Straits Times articles from 1831 - 1989 can be accessed from home (direct links to the articles are provided) while articles from 1989 - 2006 can only be accessed onsite at the libraries.
- **Audiovisual materials** and **microfilm** from Lee Kong Chian Reference Library should be viewed at the premises. For AV materials, users may select their AV materials from the open shelves at Level 11 and proceed to the Audiovisual room located at the same floor of the National Library building. Microfilm users may select their microfilm either from the shelves or approach the counter staff for assistance on microfilm retrieval. Users need to fill up a form at the counter before proceeding to the microfilm room to view the microfilms. Viewing of AV materials and microfilm are free of charge.

For more detailed information on accessing our print resources and electronic databases, please peruse the following section on "Accessing the Resources".

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Accessing the Resources

How to access the Print Materials

Introduction

You can search the library catalogue (for physical materials) in the library and from home (<http://catalogue.nlb.gov.sg>). The easy search function allows you to search/browse by author, title, keyword, subject and ISBN/ISSN whereas the advanced search allows you to narrow your searches to specific media types or language holdings. In both instances, you will also be able to limit your search to search only specific libraries by clicking on the "*limit by branch*" option.

To search Lee Kong Chian Reference Library's Holdings

If you wish to search for only materials available in the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library, please always click on the "*Limit by Branch*" button at the bottom of the page, after you have keyed in your search term. This brings you to a new page whereby you will be able to select the library of your choice. Choose "*Lee Kong Chian Reference Library*" and select "yes" under the "*Display only items available in the selected branch below*" and then click on search.

Things to note:

Once you have identified the title that you need, please double check through the following information and write down the necessary info:

- i. The "Status" of the item: the item is **not available** in the library, if the status displayed is "in transit", "in process" or "not ready for loan".
- ii. Double check that the item is in Lee Kong Chian Reference Library under "Branch".
- iii. Write down the **Location Code** and the **Call Number** of the item. This helps you to locate the item within Lee Kong Chian Reference Library. Please refer to the table below for more information (**Note: Please feel free to approach the counter staff for help in locating the books.**)

All featured books and periodicals are located at the Lee Kong Chian Reference Library.

Level	Location Code	Type of Collection
11 - Singapore and Southeast Asia (English) Collections	RSING, RSEA, JRSING, YRSING, RAV, RCLOS*, RRARE	All SING/SEA English materials except: Arts and Literature (which are on L8) Microfilms, Posters, Maps, AV collection
10 - National Library Gallery	RDTYS, RDTSH, RDKSC*	Donors' Collections Donors' Gallery Exhibition Gallery
9 - Chinese, Malay and Tamil Resources	RSING, RSEA, RCO, RART, RBUS	All Chinese, Malay and Tamil materials, except for China Business resources (RCR)
8 - Arts & Social Sciences	RART, RSING, RSEA, R, RDET	All Arts collections including Singapore & Southeast Asia English literature Non-SING/SEA Social Sciences collection Edwin Thumboo Collection
7 - Government and Business Information Services	RSING-[AR], RBUS, RCR, R	Business, Science & Technology collections Annual Reports Standards

* Point of access for collection is via L11.

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How to access the databases

To begin using databases and other electronic resources, you will first need to register as a Digital Library member (registration is free-of-charge) at our eResources webpage (<http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/>). Please note the following conditions:

- i. Not all e-resources are accessible from home. Please refer to the access rights stated per resource on the eResources webpage.
- ii. If you are NOT a Singaporean/PR, you will not be able to access any of the e-resources from home (even those that are labelled as accessible from home on the webpage).
- iii. Please log in to the eResources portal to use the resources. Materials available in the library's eResources (e.g., articles in specific databases) may come up in your searches in Google, Yahoo, MSN, etc. However, you will NOT be able to access those information if you are not logged in and searching from the eResources portal.

When you face problems registering or logging in, please contact 6332 3255 or send an email to helpdesk@nlb.gov.sg.

If you wish to find information in the databases but am not sure where to begin, or need recommendations on which databases to use, please use the "Ask A Librarian" function or send an email to ref@library.nlb.gov.sg for help. The librarian will get back to you within three working days.

General Resources

Books

- Ken'ichi Goto (2003). [*Tensions of empire: Japan and Southeast Asia in the colonial and postcolonial world*](#). Singapore : Singapore University Press, National University of Singapore ; Athens, Ohio : Ohio University Press. Call Number: RSING 327.5205980904 GOT

This book starts with the closing decade of European colonial rule in Southeast Asia and discusses the wartime Japanese empire and its post-war disintegration.

- Kratoska, P. (2002). [*Southeast Asian minorities in the wartime Japanese empire*](#). London ; RoutledgeCurzon; New York, N.Y.. Call Number: RSING 959.052 SOU

This book explores how the occupation affected various minority groups in Southeast Asia.

- Kratoska, P. (2001) [*South East Asia : colonial history*](#) [Volume IV: Imperial Decline, Nationalism and the Japanese Challenge (1920s – 1940s)]. London ; Routledge, New York : c2001. Call Number: RSING 959 SOU

A collection of essays on Southeast Asia during the first half of the twentieth century —pre-war period and the Japanese Occupation

- Goodman, G. (1991). [*Japanese Cultural Policies in Southeast Asia during World War 2*](#). London : Macmillan. Call Number: RSING 303.48252059 JAP

This book examines the cultural policies imposed by them during the first half of the 1940s, arguing that the Japanese failed to make an impact on the region's culture.

- McCoy, A. (1980). [*Southeast Asia under Japanese Occupation*](#). New Haven, CT (Box 13A, New Haven 06520) : Yale University Southeast Asia Studies. Call Number: RSING 940.5359 SOU -[WAR]

The volume of essays argue that the Second World War constituted a “fundamental transformation in the region's political history”.

- Mendi, W. (2001). [*Japan and Southeast Asia: International Relations*](#). London; Routledge, New York Call Number: RSING 303.48252059 JAP

This volume explores Japan's relations with Southeast Asia since the Meiji era.

- Shores, C., & Cull B. (1992). [*Bloody Shambles*](#). Volume 1, The drift to war to the fall of Singapore. London: Grub Stree Call Number: RSING 940.53 SHO -[WAR]

Tells the story of the disastrous Allied air campaign across Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Ceylon and the Philippines during WWII.

- Lebra, J. (1975). [*Japan's Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere in World War II : selected readings and documents*](#). Kuala Lumpur ; New York : Oxford University Press. Call Number: RSING 940.5352 LEB -[WAR]

Contains thirty-three selected excerpts from scholarly, official and journalistic writings on Japan's approach to the occupation of East and Southeast Asia during the war period.

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- Tarling, N. (2001). [*A sudden rampage : the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia, 1941-1945*](#). Singapore : Horizon Books.
Call Number: RSING 940.5359 TAR

Describes how the Japanese invaded Southeast Asia, the impact of the war, and the economics of the Japanese Occupation.

- Banyai, R. (1974). [*Money and banking in China and Southeast Asia during the Japanese military occupation 1937-1945*](#). Taipei : Tai Wan Enterprises Co.
Call Number: RSEA 332.10959 BAN

Describes how the Japanese invaded Southeast Asia, the impact of the war, and the economics of the Japanese Occupation

- Saburō, I. (1978). [*The Pacific War, 1931-1945: a critical perspective on Japan's role in World War II*](#), translated by Frank Baldwin. New York : Pantheon Books.
Call Number: RCLOS 940.5352 IEN -[GH]

This volume focuses on the sufferings of common people during the Second World War.

- Paine, S. C. M (2012). [*The wars for Asia, 1911-1949*](#). New York: Cambridge University Press
Call Number: R 355.00951 PAI

Abstract: This book emphasizes the fears and ambitions of Japan, China, and Russia, and the pivotal decisions that set them on a collision course in the 1920s and 1930s. The resulting wars - the Chinese Civil War (1911-1949), the Second Sino-Japanese War (1931-1945), and World War II (1939-1945) - together yielded a viscerally anti-Japanese and unified Communist China, the still-angry rising power of the early twenty-first century. While these events are history in the West, they live on in Japan and especially China.

- Craigie, R. L. (1945). [*Behind the Japanese mask*](#). London, Hutchinson & co., Ltd. New York [etc.]
Call Number: RUR R 952.033 CRA

This book “concerns the Farnham Castle Centre for International Briefing, widely acknowledged as the world's leading provider of intercultural management training and briefing”.

- Silverstein, J. (1966). [*Southeast Asia in World War II*](#). New Haven, Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, Cellar Book Shop, Detroit, 1966.
Call Number: RCLOS 959 SIL -[GH]

- Sbraga, J. (2015). [*The war against Japan, 1941-1945 : an annotated bibliography*](#). London ; New York : Routledge
Call Number: RSING 016.9405426 SBR -[LIB]

This volume contains one of the most extensive annotated bibliographies on the USA's fight against Japan in the Second World War.

Websites

- Asahi Shimbun in English
<http://www.asahi.com/ajw/>
The Asahi Shimbun's website

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- West Point: World War Two, Asia Pacific
[http://www.westpoint.edu/history/SitePages/WWII Asian Pacific Theater.aspx](http://www.westpoint.edu/history/SitePages/WWII%20Asian%20Pacific%20Theater.aspx)
Contains useful maps illustrating various battles in the Pacific Theatre of World War II.
- Japan's Quest for Power and World War II in Asia
http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/special/japan_1900_power.htm
Briefly covers Japan's economic policies, domestic politics, ideology and racism in the period leading up to and during the Second World War, as well as the attack on Pearl Harbour.
- Campaign summaries of World War Two: Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, including Burma
<http://www.naval-history.net/WW2CampaignsIndianOcean.htm>
A timeline on the major naval battles in the Pacific Theatre during the Second World War.
- University of Oxford: Financing Japan's World War II Occupation of Southeast Asia
<http://www.economics.ox.ac.uk/Oxford-Economic-and-Social-History-Working-Papers/financing-japan-s-world-war-ii-occupation-of-southeast-asia>
Abstract: This paper analyses how Japan financed its World War II occupation of Southeast Asia, the transfer of resources to Japan, and the monetary and inflation consequences of Japanese policies.
- Japan's apologies for World War II
http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/08/13/world/asia/japan-ww2-shinzo-abe.html?_r=0
Lists the apologies made by the Japanese government during war anniversaries.

Indochina

Indochina was important to Japan's war efforts in both China and Southeast Asia. The Japanese government sought accord with the Vichy regime in France, which was pro-German. In July 1941, Japan secured military, naval and air facilities in southern Vietnam, using them as bases to attack various Southeast Asian countries. By the end of the year, Japanese warplanes based in the Saigon air-base started their bombing campaign against Singapore. Two years later, the tide of the war turned in the favour of the Allies, and the Vichy Governor General of Indochina, Decoux started negotiations with the Charles De Gaulle and his forces of liberation in France. In response, Japan took over the position of the Vichy French Indochinese government in March 1945, until its surrender in August 1945.

Reference: Tarling, N. (1966). [*A Concise History of Southeast Asia*](#). (New York: F. A. Praeger), pp. 253-254.

Books

- Rice-Maximin, E. (1986). [*Accommodation and resistance: the French Left, Indochina, and the Cold War, 1944 – 1954*](#). New York : Greenwood Press
Call Number: RSEA 959.7041 RIC

This book analyses the role of the French Left in the First Indochina War, and starts its narrative during the Second World War.

- Le Manh Hung (2004). [*The Impact of World War II on the economy of Vietnam, 1939-45*](#). Singapore: Eastern Universities Press, 2004.
Call Number: RBUS 330.959703 LE

The author examines the “changes in economic policy and in the mechanism governing the economic life of Vietnam that enabled it to survive wartime conditions of blockade and isolation”.

- Gunn, G. C. (2014). [*Rice wars in colonial Vietnam: the Great Famine and the Viet Minh road to power*](#). United Kingdom: Rowman & Littlefield.
Call number: RSEA 959.704 GUN

Gunn covers the Great Vietnamese Famine in 1945.

- Raffin, A. (2008). [*Youth mobilization in Vichy Indochina and its legacies, 1940 to 1970*](#). Lanham, Md. ; Plymouth : Lexington.
Call number: RSEA 369.40959709044 RAF

This book explores the “causes and consequences of state-sponsored patriotic youth associations during World War II in French Indochina”.

- Hammer, E. (1966). [*The struggle for Indochina, 1940-1955*](#). Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press [1966]
Call number: RSEA 959.7 HAM

This book discusses major developments in Indochina, from the collapse of the Japanese empire to the 1954 Geneva Conference.

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Journal Articles

- The Kingdom of Kampuchea, March-October 1945: Japanese-Sponsored Independence in Cambodia in World War II
Author: David P. Chandler
Journal: *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Mar., 1986), pp. 80-93
Database: [JSTOR](#)
Covers the intervals of seven months in between French rule, in 1945.
- "First Catch Your Hare": Anglo-American Perspectives on Indochina during the Second World War
Author: John J. Sbraga
Journal: *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Mar., 1983), pp. 63-78
Database: [JSTOR](#)
Abstract: This paper analyses Anglo-American wartime deliberations on Indochina, which largely revolved around the postwar status of the French colony and France's future role in the international security system.
- Japan through Vietnamese Eyes (1905-1945)
Author: Tran My-Van
Journal: *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 30, No. 1 (Mar., 1999), pp. 126-146
Database: [JSTOR](#)
Abstract: During two significant periods in Vietnamese history, 1905-1910 and 1940-45, Japan played a considerable part in shaping political and social developments within Vietnam. This study of the Vietnamese nationalist encounter with the Japanese examines the complex interaction between the two countries, and describes the impact of this relationship on Vietnam's efforts to achieve independence immediately after World War Two.
- The Integration of Difference in French Indochina during World War II: Organizations and Ideology concerning Youth
Author: Anne Raffin
Journal: *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (Jun., 2002), pp. 365-390
Database: [JSTOR](#)
Explores the themes of citizenship and race in France and its colonies, through the case of Indochina during World War II.
- Japanese Military Policy Towards French Indochina during the Second World War: The Road to the "Meigo Sakusen" (9 March 1945)
Author: Kiyoko Kurusu Nitz
Journal: *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Sep., 1983), pp. 328-353
Database: [JSTOR](#)
Abstract: The Japanese occupied the Philippines in 1941, and Burma and Indonesia in 1942. French Indochina, then called *Futsuin* by the Japanese, continued to remain in French hands until 9 March 1945. It seemed to present a contrasting picture vis-à-vis Japanese policies in other Asian countries and to contradict the declared policy as expressed in the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" (in Japanese *Dai-Tōa-Kyōei-Ken*). On 9 March, however, this was reversed by the Japanese military action, which disarmed the French Indochinese Army. This action has come to be known as the *Meigo Sakusen* (Meigo [bright moon] Action).
- Vietnamese, Chinese, and Overseas Chinese during the Chinese Occupation of Northern Indochina (1945-1946)
Author: David G. Marr
Journal: *Chinese Southern Diaspora Studies*, Vol. 4 (Sep., 1983), pp. 129-139
Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
Abstract: In late August 1945, after Japan's sudden collapse ended World War II, Chinese forces marched into northern Vietnam to take the Japanese surrender there. They would not leave again for more than a year. Drawing on extensive Vietnamese and French archival and newspaper research, this note discusses relations between Chinese forces, local Vietnamese (including the new Vietnam government and its adherents), and Chinese residents in northern Vietnam during this brief but trying interlude between the Second World War and the First Indochina War

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- A Preliminary Inquiry into the Wartime Material Losses of Chinese in Vietnam, 1941-1947
 Author: Shiu Wentang
 Journal: Chinese Southern Diaspora Studies, Vol. 4 (2010), pp. 117-128
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: This article investigates the damage inflicted on Chinese society in Vietnam by World War II (1941-1945) and the independence war that followed (1945-1954). It is based on information in the diplomatic archives of the Republic of China held in the National Archives of Taiwan. During World War II, Chinese were not only immigrants subject to French colonial law, but also Japanese economic hostages. The Japanese were also able to profitably exploit the political division between the anti-Japanese government of Chiang Kai-Shek (蔣介石) in Chungking and the pro-Japanese Nanking government of Wang Jing-Wei (汪精衛) to manipulate the Chinese in Vietnam. In the First Indochinese War Chinese became targets of both antagonists, in the south especially. This article considers Chinese relations with the Vietnamese, Japanese, and French, and makes a preliminary inventory of Chinese material losses in these two conflicts.
- A Mission of Vengeance: Vichy French in Indochina in World War II
 Author: Mickelsen, Martin L.
 Journal: Air Power History, Vol. 55 No. 3 (2008), pp. 30-45
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The article presents a profile of the Vietnam theater of World War II under the leadership of Admiral Jean Decoux of the Vichy French government and the incidents surrounding downed and captured American pilots. Details are given describing how Decoux used his policies to assist Axis Japan with military intelligence and cooperation. The events surrounding the grounding and death of U.S. airman Melvin J. Norton are described, noting the strong reaction against it by many groups. Resultant actions by the French Underground in Vietnam to assist Allied forces and rescue prisoners of war are also profiled.

Websites

- Ho Chi Minh and the OSS
<http://www.historynet.com/ho-chi-minh-and-the-oss.htm>
 Details the role of Ho Chi Minh and the role of the Office of Strategic Services in Indochina
- Vietnam independence proclaimed
<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/vietnam-independence-proclaimed>
 Introduces the context behind the proclamation of Vietnamese independence in 1945
- Laos, World War II and the chaotic events after the war
http://factsanddetails.com/southeast-asia/Laos/sub5_3a/entry-2936.html
 Provides concise information on Laos' involvement in World War Two
- Cambodia's French colonial period, World War II and Struggle for Independence 1887-1953
http://factsanddetails.com/southeast-asia/Cambodia/sub5_2a/entry-2846.html
 Provides concise information on Cambodia's involvement in World War Two
- Thailand's War with Vichy France
<http://www.historytoday.com/george-horvath/thailands-war-vichy-france>
 Abstract: The story of an almost unknown war and its international repercussions on the eve of Pearl Harbor.

Thailand

In December 1941, the Thai government agreed to allow passage of Japanese troops through its territory—the only way of preserving its independence. With Japanese support, Thailand extended its territorial control to Kengtung and Mongpan—both belonging to the Shan state in Burma—and four northern states of Malaya. After the war, the Thai government sought peace with the British by returning the control of these territories to them, coupled with financial compensation in the form of rice deliveries.

Reference: Tarling, N. (1966). [*A Concise History of Southeast Asia*](#). (New York: F. A. Praeger), pp. 267-268.

Books

- Kratoska, P. (2004). [*The Thailand-Burma railway, 1942-1946 : documents and selected writings*](#). London : Routledge.
Call Number: RSEA 940.5425 THA -[WAR]

“This six-volume collection uses documents from archives in Australia, Great Britain, India, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the United States, Myanmar, Thailand and Japan to present a complete picture of the reality of the 'death' railway”.

- Tamayama, K. (2005). [*Railwaymen in the war : tales by Japanese railway soldiers in Burma and Thailand, 1941-47*](#). Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire ; Palgrave Macmillan, New York, N.Y.
Call Number: R 940.542591 RAI -[WAR]

“The first book to bring to light the testimonies of (those) who worked with 55,200 British, Australian and Dutch prisoners of war in the construction of the 415 kilometre railway.”

- Reynolds, B. (2010). [*Thailand's secret war : the Free Thai, OSS, and SOE during World War II*](#).
Call Number: RSEA 940.53593 REY -[WAR]

“Despite its 1941 alliance with Japan, Thai leaders managed to establish clandestine relations with China, Britain and the United States, each of which had ambitions for postwar influence in Bangkok. Based largely on recently declassified intelligence records, this narrative history thoroughly explores these relations, details Allied secret operations and sheds new light on the intense rivalry between the British Special Operations Executive (SOE) and the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS).”

- Brailey, N. (2012). [*Masanobu Tsuji's 'underground escape' from Siam after the Japanese surrender*](#). Leiden, The Netherlands : Global Oriental
Call Number: RSEA 940.54152092 TSU -[WAR].

“Colonel Tsuji’s account of his escape into Thailand from the Japanese surrender in Bangkok in 1945, and then finding his way into China before returning to Japan in 1948”.

- Jayanama, D. (1978). [*Siam and World War II*](#). Bangkok : Social Science Association of Thailand Press, 2521
Call Number: RSEA 959.304 DIR

This book provides a first-hand account of Thailand's diplomatic, military, and economic history between 1938 and 1948.

Journal Articles

- "International Orphans": The Chinese in Thailand during World War II
Author: E. Bruce Reynolds
Journal: *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Sep., 1997), pp. 365-388
Database: [JSTOR](#)

Abstract: An examination of Japanese efforts to gain the cooperation of the intrinsically hostile, but economically vital Overseas Chinese community in Thailand, this article also focuses on the impact of the Japanese wartime

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presence on the troubled relationship between the Chinese and the Thai authorities, and the success of Chinese entrepreneurs in turning adversity to advantage.

- The Commemorative Character of Thai Historiography: The 1942-43 Thai Military Campaign in the Shan States Depicted as a Story of National Salvation and the Restoration of Thai Independence
 Author: Eiji Murashima
 Journal: Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 40, No. 4 (Oct., 2006), pp. 1053-1096
 Database: [JSTOR](#)
 Abstract: This paper attempts to cast light on Thai historiography by comparing Thai, Japanese and Chinese documents regarding the Thai army's advance into the Shan states.
- Thai-Japan Monetary Relations at the Start of the Pacific War
 Author: William L. Swan
 Journal: Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1989), pp. 313-347
 Database: [JSTOR](#)
 Abstract: This paper discusses the Japanese monetary policy implemented in Southeast Asia, in particular how it was carried out in Thailand during the first year of the war.
- A 'Flying Tiger' downed in northern Thailand returned to China with the help of the OSS and Free Thai partisans
 Author: Bob Bergin
 Journal: World War II, Vol. 13, No. 5 (Jan., 1999), p. 26
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
- Abstract: Describes how William McGarry, an American fighter pilot during World War II in Thailand was helped by the Free Thai, Thailand's anti-Japanese resistance movement. Aerial bombings campaigns of the troops where McGarry belong in Thailand against the Japanese air forces; Details on their campaigns; Background of McGarry.
- The Liquidation of World War II in Thailand
 Author: Herbert A. Fine
 Journal: Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 34, No. 1 (1965), pp. 65-82
 Database: [JSTOR](#)
 Abstract: This paper examines in detail the participation by the United States in the British-Thai negotiations.

Websites

- Burma Railway: British POW breaks silence over horrors
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/world-war-two/10382906/Burma-Railway-British-POW-breaks-silence-over-horrors.html>
 On the building of the Death Railway in Burma
- The Burma–Thailand Railway
<https://www.awm.gov.au/exhibitions/stoloneyears/ww2/japan/burmathai/>
 Australian POWs on the Death Railway
- Kanchanaburi War Cemetery
<http://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/2017100/KANCHANABURI%20WAR%20CEMETERY>
 The resting place of POWs who died building the Death Railway
- Thailand Attractions
http://www.tourismthailand.org/Attraction/Search?cat_id=17
 A listing of World War II sites in Thailand
- Thailand : Hellfire Pass Memorial Museum and Walking Trail
<http://www.dva.gov.au/commemorations-memorials-and-war-graves/memorials/war-memorials/thailand>
 Details the construction of the Hellfire Pass Memorial Museum, and maps of the walking trail

Malaya/Singapore

In December 1941, Japanese forces launched an invasion of Malaya, conquering it by the end of January 1942. On 15 February, the British surrendered Singapore to Japan. During the Occupation, the Japanese government adopted the divide-and-rule approach in managing the Chinese, Malay and Indian communities. It was a period of uncertainty, as well as economic hardship for the Chinese. On the other hand, the Indian community perceived itself to be at the forefront of efforts in liberating India.

Reference: Tarling, N. (1966). [*A Concise History of Southeast Asia*](#). (New York: F. A. Praeger), pp. 286-288.

Books

Wong, H. S. (2009). [*Wartime kitchen : food and eating in Singapore, 1942-1950*](#). Singapore : Editions Didier Millet and National Museum of Singapore, 2009.
Call Number: RSING 641.30095957 WON

Wong captures the "resilience and adaptability of a People faced with limited resources and shortages during the Japanese Occupation and in post-war Singapore."

- Robertson, E. (1986). [*The Japanese file : pre-war Japanese penetration in Southeast Asia*](#). Singapore : Heinemann Asia.
Call Number: RSING 301.295209595 ROB, 1986

Mainly covers the Japanese pre-war activities in Malaya, with passing references on other parts of Southeast Asia, which were used by the author to illustrate the "Japanese system of penetration."

- Ong, C. C. (1988). [*The landward defence of Singapore \(1919-1938\)*](#). Singapore : Heinemann Asia for Centre for Advanced Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore.
Call Number: RSING 355.03355957 ONG

Argues that contrary to widespread belief, the British had anticipated an overland attack but could not activate their plans on time and were hampered by a total lack of support from the Churchill government.

- Frei, H. (2004). [*Guns of February : ordinary Japanese soldiers' views of Malayan campaign and the fall of Singapore 1941-42*](#). Singapore : Singapore University Press.
Call Number: RSING 940.5425 FRE -[WAR]

Offers insights into the minds and experiences of Japanese soldiers involved in the Malayan Campaign and the fall of Singapore.

- Turnbull, C.M. (2009). [*A history of modern Singapore, 1819-2005*](#). Singapore : NUS Press
Call Number: RSING 959.57 TUR -[HIS]

Chapters 5 - 7 cover the Malayan Campaign, the Japanese Occupation and the aftermath of the war.

- National Archives Singapore, Oral History Dept. (1988) [*A Battle to be remembered : oral history extracts of wartime Singapore*](#). Singapore: National Archives Singapore Oral History Department.
Call Number: RSING 940.54861 BAT -[WAR]

Tells the story of the battle for Singapore, from the perspectives of ordinary soldiers and citizens. Accompanied by an audiocassette tape.

- Maxwell, W. G. (1948). [*The civil defence of Malaya : a narrative of the part taken in it by the civilian population of the country in the Japanese invasion*](#). London : Published under the auspices of the Association of British Malaya by Hutchinson

National Library Resource Guide

Call Number: RCLOS 355.23 MAX (Microfilm: NL 16343)

The Civil Defence included a corps of Air Raid Wardens, Medical Auxiliary Services, Auxiliary Fire Services, and a number of complementary services.

- Farrell, B. (2005). [The defence and fall of Singapore 1940-1942](#). Stroud, Gloucestershire : Tempus
Call Number: RSING 940.5425 FAR -[WAR]

Shows how and why Singapore fell, by using primary documents, including the records of high policy held at the Australian War Memorial, the India Office Records (British Library), The National Archives (Kew) and the US Army Centre for Military History, as well as private papers of Air Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham and Generals Heath and Percival.
- Masanobu Tsuji (1997). [Japan's greatest victory, Britain's worst defeat](#); edited by H.V. Howe ; translated by Margaret E. Lake. Staplehurst, Kent : Spellmount.
Call Number: RSING 940.5425 TSU -[WAR]

Provides details on how Tsuji commanded the small group of officers, who formulated the plans and tactics for Japan's conquest of Malaya and Singapore. First published as Singapore: the Japanese Version in 1961.
- Sheppard, M. (1947). [The Malay regiment 1933-47](#). Kuala Lumpur : Dept. of Public Relations
Call Number: RCLOS 355.31 SHE -[RFL]

Relates the history of the Malay Regiment which fought in the Malayan Campaign and participated actively in the defence of Singapore.
- Percival, A. (1949). [The war in Malaya](#). London, Eyre and Spottiswoode.
Call Number: RRARE 940.53595 PER

Contains a detailed account of the war by General Percival, the General Officer Commanding Malaya, who surrendered to the Japanese after the fall of Singapore.
- Neidpath, J. (1981). [The Singapore Naval Base and the defence of Britain's eastern empire, 1919-1941](#). Oxford : Clarendon Press ; New York : Oxford University Press
Call Number: RSING 359.7 NEI

Analyses British naval strategy in the Far East to explain the fall of Malaya and Singapore.
- Sidhu, H. (1991). [The Bamboo fortress : true Singapore war stories](#). Singapore : Native Publications
Call Number: RSING 959.57023 SID -[HIS]

Provides details of the Japanese invasion and occupation of Singapore, as told by a generation of Singaporeans who lived through those times.
- Gunseikan-bu (Military Administration Dept.), Syonan Tokubetu-si (Municipality), and Johore Administration 91943). [The good citizen's guide, handbook of declarations, orders, rules and regulations etc](#). Singapore : Syonan Sinbun
Call Number: RRARE 348.5957026 SYO (Microfilm: NL 7400)

A guide on how to be law-abiding citizens under the Japanese Military Administration.
- Nathan, e. 91986). [The history of Jews in Singapore, 1830-1945](#). Singapore : HERBILU Editorial & Marketing Services
Call Number: RSING 301.45192405957 NAT

National Library Resource Guide

Describes how the Jewish community fared during the Japanese Occupation of Singapore.

- Tan, Y. S. (1947). [*History of the formation of the Oversea Chinese Association and the extortion by J.M.A. of \\$50,000,000 military contribution from the Chinese in Malaya.*](#) Singapore : Nanyang Book Co., 1947
Call Number: RDTYS 940.53109595 TAN

Recounts how the Overseas Chinese Association, formed on the orders of the Japanese, was forced to pay a contribution to the Japanese Military Administration.

- Corner, E. J. H. (1981). [*The Marquis : a tale of Syonan-to.*](#) Singapore : Heinemann Asia.
Call Number: RSING 959.57023 COR -[HIS]

Tells the story of the Japanese scholar and nobleman, Yoshichika Tokugawa, president of the Museum and Botanic Gardens from 1942 to 1944. Corner and a few others were spared internment to continue scientific research and preserve the valuable collections of the institutions.

- Yoji, A. & Mako, Y. (eds.) (2008). [*New perspectives on the Japanese occupation in Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1945.*](#) Singapore : NUS Press.
Call Number: RSING 940.5337 NEW

Contains articles by Japanese authors, who analysed the Occupation using Japanese-language materials and interviews.

- Lee, G. B. (2005). [*The Syonan years : Singapore under Japanese rule 1942-1945.*](#) Singapore : National Archives of Singapore and Epigram
Call Number: RSING q940.53957 LEE -[WAR]

Brings together a wealth of materials (photographs, maps, artefacts, oral interviews, newspapers) to provide a narrative of life during the Japanese Occupation.

- Shinozaki, M. 1973). [*My wartime experiences in Singapore.*](#) Singapore : Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
Call Number: RSING 959.57023 SHI -[HIS]

Describes life in Singapore during the war. Mamoru Shinozaki was a Japanese officer who saved thousands of Chinese during Sook Ching by issuing them good citizen passes.

- Montgomery, B. (1984). [*Shenton of Singapore : governor and prisoner of war.*](#) Singapore : Times Books International.
Call Number: RSING 941.0840924 SHE.M

Describes the life of Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Singapore at the outbreak of war and POW in Changi, Formosa, Korea and Manchuria till the war ended. The book is based on his private papers and diaries.

- Ward, I. (1992). [*The killer they called a god.*](#) Singapore : Media Masters
Call Number: RSING 959.57023 WAR -[HIS]

Describes how Masanobu Tsuji, a WWII war criminal, escaped justice and reappeared as an anti-communist and anti-US elected parliamentarian in 1952. Includes trials of other Japanese officers.

Journal Articles

- Japanese Policy Towards the Malayan Chinese 1941-1945
http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/browse.aspx?browse_by=A-Z&filter1=J
Author: Yoji Akashi
Journal: Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Sept., 1970), pp. 61-89

National Library Resource Guide

Database: [JSTOR](#)

Abstract: On February 15, 1942, it was all over for the British in Malaya; the British troops surrendered to the Japanese. The victorious Japanese troops entered Singapore on the sixty-ninth day after they landed on Songkhla in Thailand and on Koto Bharu in Malaya. Stunned but cheerful Malays and Indians greeted General Yamashita's conquering army as it entered the city. For a great majority of the Chinese, however, an air of uncertainty hung heavily upon them because they had been active, voluntarily or involuntarily, in the anti-Japanese movement for many years and a good number of them even fought with the British in the last ditch battle that ended in their defeat. In the midst of the chaos and rumours about what the Japanese might do with the Chinese, the latter remained uneasy.

- The Chinese of Singapore and their imperial Second World War 1939 – 1945
Author: Ernest Koh
Journal: Chinese Southern Diaspora Studies, Vol. 5, No. 2 (Dec. ,2011/2012), pp. 57-78
Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
Abstract: This paper focuses on members of the Chinese community in Singapore who were oriented towards the notion of empire. It proposes to advance the historiographical discussion by using a body of unused sources to trace the contours of a very different political landscape. Using a combination of oral history interviews and archival sources, it examines the wartime lives of three individuals to consider absent frames of the conflict as experienced by members of the Chinese community.
- St John's Ambulance Brigade and the Gendering of 'Passive Defence' in British Malaya, 1937-42.
Author: Liew Kai Khiun
Journal: Gender and History, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Aug, 2011), pp. 367-381
Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
Abstract: his article demonstrates how the provision of emergency medical care was a gendered and racialised undertaking in the colonial context. Unlike the military, comprising mainly European and 'trusted' ethnic Indian soldiers, the realm of 'passive defence' was identified as a feminised undertaking for women and ethnic Chinese men who were considered to be either too vulnerable or too disloyal to bear arms. The rapid advance of Japan's military in south-east Asia violently shattered such social boundaries, as many women and non-European volunteers found themselves exposed by retreating Allied forces to the Japanese offensive and took up duties at posts from which their European supervisors had been forced to desert.
- The Influence of Military Materiel on Tactics and Strategy in Counterinsurgency: a Case of British Malaya
Author: Felicia Yap
Journal: Defence Studies, Vol. 11, No. 4 (Dec, 2011), pp. 636-656
Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
Abstract: Using the British counterinsurgency in Malaya as an illustrative, inductive case study, this article argues that greater materiel strength distorts the counterinsurgency's tactical and operational efforts, which can then dislocate their strategic plans.
- Singapore Subdued
Author: Murfett, Malcolm
Journal: History Today, Vol. 63, No. 5 (May, 2013), pp. 45-47
Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
Abstract: The article discusses the significance of the defeat of British and Allied military forces at Singapore in February 1942 during World War II and Singapore's strategic role for the Japanese armed forces during the war. According to the article, Singapore was initially seen as a vital mercantile and naval base for the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN). The article states that Singapore's strategic value became dependent upon the progress and setbacks of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) and the IJN in the Pacific theater. The author argues that the decision to establish the Japanese Southern Expeditionary Army headquarters in Singapore in July 1942 consigned it to use as a military warehouse and shipping hub and that subsequent IJA and IJN military defeats diminished its significance.

Websites

Changi Museum

<http://www.changimuseum.sg/>

Information on Changi Museum, and valuable resources such as an online archive

National Library Resource Guide

- Memories at Old Ford Factory
<http://www.nas.gov.sg/moff/>
Describes the permanent exhibits and the story of the building
- National Museum of Singapore
<http://nationalmuseum.sg>
The official webpage of the National Museum of Singapore
- British Second World War airmen buried in Malaysia ceremony
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/world-war-two/9616846/British-Second-World-War-airmen-buried-in-Malaysia-ceremony.html>
The burial of eight British Airmen, who died during the war, in 2012
- Australia's War 1939-1945
<http://www.wv2australia.gov.au/japadvance/singapore.html>
The war from the Australian perspective, including the Battle of Singapore.
- War Personalities
<http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/infopedia/search.aspx?q=%22War%20personalities%22&type=articles>
Infopedia articles on prominent individuals of the war, such as Lim Bo Seng and Tomoyuki Yamashita
- Key developments and places
<http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/infopedia/search.aspx?q=%22Singapore--History--Japanese%20occupation,%201942-1945%22&type=articles>
Infopedia articles on key developments of the war, such as Operation Sook Ching and Battle of Opium Hill, as well as locations, such as Ford Motor Company of Malaya

Dutch East Indies

In the Dutch East Indies, the Japanese cooperated with nationalists led by Sukarno. In November 1943, the Masjumi was formed to “strengthen the unity of all Islamic organisations” and aid Japan “in the interests of Greater East Asia”. However, the Japanese forces also faced opposition from underground forces, led by Sjahrir and Sjarifuddin. In mid-1945, it supported Sukarno in his bid to declare Indonesia’s independence, which took place on 17 August 1945 after the Japanese surrender.

Reference: Tarling, N. (1966). [A Concise History of Southeast Asia](#). (New York: F. A. Praeger), pp. 296-297.

Books

- Krancher, A. (1996). [The defining years of the Dutch East Indies, 1942-1949 : survivors' accounts of Japanese invasion and enslavement of Europeans and the revolution that created free Indonesia](#) Jefferson, N.C. : McFarland & Co.,
Call Number: RSEA 959.8022 KRA

A compilation of “powerful and often poignant stories from survivors of the Japanese occupation and subsequent turmoil surrounding (the) Indonesian independence, (which) provide one with a vivid portrait of the hardships faced during the period.”

- Tett, D. (2003). [A postal history of the prisoners of war and civilian internees in East Asia during the Second World War. Vol. 2, Dutch East Indies, 1942-1946 : paradise lost](#). Wheathampstead : BFA Pub.
Call Number: RSING 383.49598 TET
Containing 470 pages with more than 500 illustrations, this book tells the story of POWs and civilian prisoners in the Dutch East Indies during the war
- De Jong, L. (2002). [The collapse of a colonial society : the Dutch in Indonesia during the Second World War](#). Leiden : KITLV Press.
Call Number: RSEA 959.8022 JON

The first book to “offer a thorough English-language study on the vicissitudes of the Dutch and Dutch Eurasians during the Japanese occupation of the East Indies”.

- Ruff-O’Herne, H. (1996). [50 years of silence : comfort woman of Indonesia](#). Singapore : Toppan.
Call Number: RSING 940.5405 RUF -[WAR]
- Harry, J. B. (1958). [The crescent and the rising sun : Indonesia Islam under the Japanese occupation, 1942-1945](#) Hague : W. Van Hoeve. Call Number: RUR R 959.8 BEN
- Wong, P. C. (1985). [Japanese occupation of Indonesia and its impact on Indonesian liberation movements during the Second World War](#) [microform]. Singapore : National University of Singapore Library.
Call Number: RCLOS 320.9598 WON

Abstract: Provides an account of the Japanese policies during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, which made Indonesians politically conscious, which in turn made the nationalist leaders acquaint themselves with political leadership and provided them with skills and techniques in military resistance, an important tactic in Indonesian liberation movements.

National Library Resource Guide

- Friend, T. (1986). [*The Kenpeitai in Java and Sumatra : selections from the Authentic history of the Kenpeitai by the National Federation of Kenpeitai Veterans' Associations*](#). Ithaca, N.Y. : Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University
Call Number: RSEA 940.5425 KEN -[WAR]

Sheds light on the operations of the Kenpeitai (Japanese secret police) in Java and Sumatra

- Raben, R. (ed.). (1999). [*Representing the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia : personal testimonies and public images in Indonesia, Japan and the Netherlands*](#). Zwolle : Waanders ; Amsterdam : Netherlands Institute for War Dumentation.
Call Number: RSEA q959.8022074492352 REP

"This volume gives an impression of the layered and pluriform nature of memory, and of the different forms of expression of memory, from the most personal level of oral testimony to the most public representation in monuments and films."

- Benedict R. O'G, a. (2009). [*Some aspects of Indonesian politics under the Japanese occupation : 1944-1945*](#). Jakarta : Equinox Publishing.
Call Number: RSEA 959.803 AND

Benedict Anderson's monograph on Indonesian politics during the Japanese Occupation.

- Hudson, J. (2002). [*Sunset in the East : fighting against the Japanese through the siege of Imphal and alongside them in Java 1943-1946*](#). Barnsley, South Yorkshire : Leo Cooper.
Call Number: RSEA 940.5425092 HUD -[WAR]

A memoir of a soldier who fought in Dutch East Indies, with and against the Japanese.

- Shigeru Sato (1994). [*War, nationalism, and peasants : Java under the Japanese occupation, 1942-1945*](#). St Leonards, NSW : Allen & Unwin.
Call Number: RSEA 959.82 SAI

"A comprehensive analysis of the Japanese occupation of Java".

- Baird, K. & Marzuki, K. (2015). [*War crimes in Japan-occupied Indonesia : a case of murder by medicine*](#) by J. Kevin and Sangkot. [Lincoln, Nebraska] : Potomac Books, an imprint of the University of Nebraska Press.
Call Number: RSEA 940.5405095982 BAI -[WAR]

Abstract: An examination of the execution of a prominent Indonesian scientist during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia in the Pacific War.

Journal Articles

- Learning on 'the job': Dutch war volunteers entering the Indonesian war of independence, 1945–46.
Author: Romijn, Peter
Journal: *Journal of Genocide Research*, Vol. 27, No. 3/4 (Nov. 2012), pp. 317-336
Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
Abstract: This article discusses the recruitment and first deployment of Dutch 'war volunteers' as a part of the effort to restore colonial authority in Indonesia in the aftermath of the Second World War.
- A Unified Empire of Equal Parts: The Dutch Commonwealth Schemes of the 1920s–40s.
Author: Foray, Jennifer L.
Journal: *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, Vol. 41, No. 2 (June, 2013), pp. 259-284
Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
Abstract: Exploring the various schemes advanced during the 1930s and 1940s, this article devotes particular attention to the period 1941–45, when members of the Dutch resistance in the German-occupied metropole

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proposed and debated the Netherlands' imperial future for the benefit of a general public seemingly willing to consider colonial reform.

- Indonesia 1939-1942: Prelude to the Japanese Occupation
 Author: Sato Shigeru
 Journal: *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 37, No. 2 (Jun., 2006), pp. 225-248
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The article discusses the conventional historiography of Indonesia, during the Second World War equated with the Japanese occupation from 1939-1942. According to the author, there is an argument that was a prelude to these conditions, including the changes in the global economic structure and the countermeasures made by the state authorities. Thus, the author stresses that the gradually deepening economic isolation that necessitated state intervention was the problem.
- Sleeping with the Enemy: Britain, Japanese Troops and the Netherlands East Indies, 1945-1946.
 Author: Andre Roadnight
 Journal: *History*, Vol. 87, No. 256 (Apr., 2002), pp. 245-268
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: Focuses on the prevention of senior military personnel and politicians from using the Japanese to assist in the restoration of pre-war European empires in Asia
- The Japanese internment of Jews in Wartime Indonesia and its causes
 Author: Rotem Kowner
 Journal: *Indonesia and the Malay World*, Vol. 38, No. 112 (Apr., 2002), pp. 349-371
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: This study offers the first detailed account of the fate of the community during the war together with an analysis of the abrupt Japanese change in attitude in 1943.

Websites

- Dutch East Indies
http://ww2db.com/country/Dutch_East_Indies
 Contains statistics on Dutch East Indies' involvement in the war, as well as a timeline and information on key battles.
- The Netherlands East Indies 1941-1942
<http://www.dutcheastindies.webs.com/>
 Detailed information on the military campaigns in the Dutch East Indies from 1941 to 1942
- Memories of the Dutch East Indies: From Plantation Society to Prisoner of Japan
<http://apjif.org/-Elizabeth-Van-Kampen/3002/article.html>
 Wartime experiences from the perspective of a Dutch.
- Tokyo exhibition shows 'comfort women' ordeal in Dutch East Indies
<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/07/10/national/history/tokyo-exhibition-shows-comfort-women-ordeal-dutch-east-indies/#.V5gvqIN97IU>
- Indonesia and Japan in World War II
<http://splash.abc.net.au/home#!/media/28953/sukarno-s-collaboration-with-japan-during-ww-ii>
 Abstract: This commentary provides a well-argued historical explanation for Sukarno's collaboration with the Japanese in Indonesia.
- My Experiences in Japanese Concentration Camps on Java, Indonesia
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/69/a4180169.shtml>
 A civilian's experience in wartime Java, Indonesia
- Indonesia's Nazi-Themed Soldaten Kaffee Reopens as WWII Cafe
<http://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/indonesias-nazi-themed-soldatenkaffee-reopens-wwii-cafe-n141631>
 A WW II-themed café in Indonesia

The Philippines

Japanese war planes started their bombing campaign against the Philippines one day after the bombing of Pearl Harbour. In December 1941, Japanese forces invaded Luzon and Bataan. Having received reinforcements, it strengthened attacks in March 1942. Two months later, America surrendered the Philippines to the Japanese.

Reference: Tarling, N. (1966). [A Concise History of Southeast Asia](#). (New York: F. A. Praeger), pp. 280-281.

Books

- Calica, D. P. & Sancho, N. (eds.). (1993). [War crimes on Asian women : military sexual slavery by Japan during World War II : the case of the Filipino comfort women](#). [Manila] : Task Force on Filipina Victims of Military Sexual Slavery by Japan ; Asian Women Human Rights Council-Philippine Section
Call Number: RCLOS 305.4209599 WAR -[GH], 1993.
- Friend, T. (1988). [The blue-eyed enemy : Japan against the West in Java and Luzon, 1942-1945](#). Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press.
Call Number: RCLOS 959.8022 FRI -[GH]

This book is a “comprehensive account of the interwoven histories of the three major archipelago-nations of the West Pacific during the years of the Second World War”.

- Whitfield, C. (2011). [Child of war : a memoir of World War II internment in the Philippines](#). Honolulu : University of Hawai'i Press.
Call Number: RSEA 940.53161 TON -[WAR]

“An engaging and thoughtful memoir that presents an unusual view of life as a World War II internee—that of a young boy”.

- Ongpauco, F. L. (1982). [They refused to die : true stories about World War II heroes in the Philippines, 1941-1945](#). Gatineau, Quâbec, Canada : Lâevesque Publications
Call Number: RSEA 940.5409599 ONG -[WAR] [Repository Used Book Collection]

“The articles, vignettes about World War II incidents and personalities, mostly military, cover the defense of the Philippines, the Death March and Prisoner of War camp, guerrilla and liberation operation”.

- Ancheta, C. A. (1978). [Triumph in the Philippines, 1941-1946 : the saga of Bataan and Corregidor](#); with supplement, A reassessment of the history of the Second World War in Bataan. Metro Manila : National Book Store.
Call Number: RUR RSEA 940.5425 TRI -[WAR]

This book “covers the entire war and Japanese occupation of the Philippines in four sections: Bataan: Into Darkness; Corregidor: Of Eternal Memory; Enemy Occupation: Guerrillas; and The Return: Total Victory”.

- Agdamag, J. V. & Agdamag, V. M. (2003). [150 days of hell : Japanese invasion of the Philippines, 8 December 1941-6 May 1942](#). [Makati City : s.n.],
Call Number: RSEA 940.5481599 AGD -[WAR]

This book narrates the Japanese invasion of the Philippines and argues that the valuable lessons learned from it are relevant references for the formulation of the Philippines’s National Security Strategy.

- Chun, C. (2012). [The fall of the Philippines, 1941-42](#). Oxford ; Osprey, Long Island City, NY
Call Number: RSEA 940.542599 CHU -[WAR]

National Library Resource Guide

Abstract: The Philippine Islands stood in the way of Japanese expansion in the Pacific, and were therefore an immediate target when war broke out in December 1941. Defended by a mixed Filipino-American force under the flamboyant Douglas MacArthur, the islands were hit by surprise Japanese aerial attacks that all but wiped out the American air forces in the Philippines. An amphibious assault followed. Despite desperate attempts by the US and Philippine armies, they were unable to halt the Japanese advance and Manila was lost with the beleaguered defenders retreating to Bataan and Corregidor. Here they made their last stand on May 9, 1942. Although the campaign ended in an American defeat, and for the US prisoners of war the horrors of the Bataan Death March and years in Japanese captivity, the heroic defense had inspired the Americans to return in 1944.

- Morison, S. E. (2012). [Liberation of the Philippines: Luzon, Midanao, the Visayas 1944-1945](#) by Samuel Eliot; with an introduction by Anthony P. Tully.
 Call Number: RSEA 940.545973 MOR -[WAR]
 Annapolis, Md. : Naval Institute Press, 2012.
 Abstract: The Philippine Islands stood in the way of Japanese expansion in the Pacific, and were therefore an immediate target when war broke out in December 1941. Defended by a mixed Filipino-American force under the flamboyant Douglas MacArthur, the islands were hit by surprise Japanese aerial attacks that all but wiped out the American air forces in the Philippines. An amphibious assault followed. Despite desperate attempts by the US and Philippine armies, they were unable to halt the Japanese advance and Manila was lost with the beleaguered defenders retreating to Bataan and Corregidor. Here they made their last stand on May 9, 1942. Although the campaign ended in an American defeat, and for the US prisoners of war the horrors of the Bataan Death March and years in Japanese captivity, the heroic defense had inspired the Americans to return in 1944.
- Young, D. (1992). [The Battle of Bataan: a history of the 90 day siege and eventual surrender of 75,000 Filipino and United States troops to the Japanese in World War II](#). Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland.
 Call Number: RSEA 940.5425 YOU -[WAR]

Illustrates the three months of brutal fighting between the American and Filipino soldiers against the Japanese invaders.

Journal Articles

- Forgotten Valor
 Author: John D. Lukacs
 Journal: World War II, Vol. 28, No. 1 (May/June., 2013), pp. 30-37
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The article discusses the Royce Special Mission to the Philippines, U.S.' large-scale offensive bombing mission during World War II against the Japanese forces occupying the Philippines.
- Imaginary Invasion
 Author: Joseph Connor
 Journal: World War II, Vol. 28, No. 1 (2015), pp. 62-67
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The article talks about World War II and the Japanese aggression in the Philippines. Topics include the reverence for U.S. Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, then commander of the U.S. Army Forces in the Far East, the swift strikes against the Philippine naval bases and airfields after the attack on Pearl Harbor, and the Philippine government's response such as blackouts and rounding up of Japanese nationals. Other topics include the trends of false news reporting like the Lingayen invasion.
- The Japs Fail in the Philippines
 Author: Boots, J. L.
 Journal: Saturday Evening Post, Vol. 216, No. 42 (1944), pp. 22-106
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The article reflects on the Japanese rules in the Philippines during World War II. The Filipinos resent the Japanese soldiers' ill-treatment of them. They imposed drastic changes to the way of life of the Filipinos. They flooded the city of Manila with speeches and propaganda against the U.S.
- Eisenhower and MacArthur: Toil, Trouble and Turbulence in the Philippines
 Author: Kingseed, Cole C.
 Journal: Army Magazine, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Feb., 2015), pp. 49-51
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The article reports on the deterioration of the relationship between Douglas MacArthur, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, and Dwight D. Eisenhower, U.S. Lieutenant Colonel, during the 1930s. Topics include the degeneration

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of their relationship during the Philippine years when Eisenhower served as MacArthur's chief of staff in Manila, what drove the two future World War II leaders apart, and the traditional rivalries between theater commander in wartime.

- Japan's Emperor Makes Apology Tour of Philippines
Journal: World War II, Vol. 31, No. 1 (2016), p. 13
Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
Abstract: The article reports on the visitation of Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko in the Philippines to laid wreaths to millions of Filipinos, Americans and Japanese soldier who died during World War II at the Heroes' Cemetery in Manila in January 2016.

Websites

- "Bataan has fallen"
<http://malacanang.gov.ph/1226-bataan-has-fallen/>
Abstract: Radio broadcast message, as written by Captain Salvador P. Lopez, delivered by Third Lieutenant Normando Ildefonso "Norman" Reyes on the "Voice of Freedom" radio broadcast of April 9, 1942 from Malinta Tunnel, Corregidor
- How Filipino WWII Soldiers Were Written Out of History
<http://priceconomics.com/how-filipino-soldiers-were-written-out-of-the/>
Discusses the role of Filipino soldiers in the Second World War.
- World War II in the Philippines: A timeline
<http://articles.latimes.com/2012/dec/02/travel/la-tr-philippines-timeline-20121202>
- 18 Photos that show Manila before and after World War II
<http://rogue.ph/18-photos-that-show-manila-before-and-after-world-war-ii/>
- All American forces in the Philippines surrender unconditionally
<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/all-american-forces-in-the-philippines-surrender-unconditionally>
Details the surrender of Allied forces to the Japanese in May 1942
- In Philippines, World War II's Lesser-Known Sex Slaves Speak Out
http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/30/world/asia/japan-philippines-comfort-women-emperor-kihito.html?_r=0
Reports on a protest by comfort women in the Philippines during the visit by Japan's emperor

Burma

The Japanese occupied the whole of Burma by May 1942. It backed a puppet government led by Dr Ba Maw, and appointed various Thakins, such as Aung San and U Nu, to key positions in the government, which allowed them to build connections and political followings. Witnessing a general decline of Japanese power, the Thakins, led by Aung San, formed the Anti-Fascist People's League in 1944, which joined hands with Mounbatten in the Allied war resistance against the Japanese.

Reference: Tarling, N. (1966). [A Concise History of Southeast Asia](#). (New York: F. A. Praeger), pp. 271-272.

Books

- Louis, A. (1998). [Burma: the longest war, 1941-45](#) Phoenix.
Call Number: RSEA 940.5425 ALL-[WAR]

“Charting the whole Burma war, this book flows like a novel from the high command to the sharp end setting out a myriad of facts and considerations in a clear and coherent narrative.”

- Dunlop, G. (2009) [Military economics, culture and logistics in the Burma Campaign](#). London: Pickering & Chatto.
Call Number: RSEA 940. 542591 DUN-[WAR]

Dunlop concludes that victory in Burma was possible owing to the emergence of an effective and elaborate logistical infrastructure in India.

- Warren (2011). [Burma, 1942: the road from Rangoon to Mandalay](#) London; New York : Continuum.
Call Number: RSEA 940.542591

Interesting narrative showing how the IJA outfought the British and Indian soldiers during its advance from the Thailand-Burma border to central Burma in the first half of 1942.

- Lunt, J, (1989). [The retreat from Burma 1941-1942](#). Newton Abbot : David & Charles.
Call Number: RSING 940.5425092 LUN –[WAR]

“This first-hand account describes the retreat by the British Army from Burma in 1942, pushed out by Japanese forces. It is illustrated with authentic photographs and recalls the courage of the men who narrowly escaped annihilation, the actions and the places.”

- Goode, F. (2014). [No surrender in Burma: operations behind Japanese lines, captivity and torture](#). Barnsley : Pen & Sword Military
Call Number: RSEA 940.542591 GOO –[WAR]

“An extraordinary true story of a British Commando in Burma who, cut off behind enemy lines, walked 2,000 miles towards India and freedom in 1942, but was betrayed to the invading Japanese only 20 miles short of his destination, tortured by the infamous Kempeitai and finally incarcerated as a POW in Rangoon's notorious Central Jail for the rest of the war.”

- Franks, N. (2014). [RAF fighter pilots over Burma](#). Barnsley, South Yorkshire : Pen & Sword Aviation.
Call Number: RSEA 940.542591 FRA –[WAR]

“The campaign on the Burma front is offered surprisingly scant coverage in the majority of photo-history books. This book attempts to redress the balance, noting the importance of this particular aerial conflict within the wider context of the Second World War.”

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Journal Articles

- Situating Local Events in Geo-Political Struggles between the British and Japanese Empires: The Politics of Zo Participation during the Second World War.
 Author: Pau, Pum Khan
 Journal: Journal of Imperial & Commonwealth History, Vol. 42 Issue 4 (Nov, 2014), pp. 667-692
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The Indo-Burma frontier witnessed one of the fiercest battles of the Second World War. Geographically considered as 'impenetrable', the jungle-clad mountainous frontier was part of what was constitutionally known as the 'Excluded Areas' or 'Scheduled Areas' and directly administered by the governor of Burma.
- Twin dragons over Burma
 Author: Thompson, Warren E.
 Journal: Aviation History (Sep 2012), pp. 48-53
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The article discusses the experiences of the U.S. Army Air Forces' 459th Fighter Squadron, also called "Squadron X," or the "Twin Dragons," over Burma in World War II. It particularly examines the unit's use of the Lockheed P-38 Lightning fighter plane. The author comments on American attacks against Japanese forces at locations including Kangaung, Burma and considers the experiences of members of the unit, including Lieutenant William M. Behrns.
- Burmese Honor Guerilla Leader.
http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/browse.aspx?browse_by=A-Z&filter1=E
 Author:
 Journal: World War II. Vol. 30 Issue 5, (Jan/Feb 2016), p. 14
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The article reports on the commemoration of the death of British Major Hugh P. Seagrim, who led Burma's Karen guerrillas against Japanese Imperial forces during World War II.
- American Tankers in North Burma
http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/browse.aspx?browse_by=A-Z&filter1=E
 Author: Hale, Richard W.
 Journal: World War II., Vol. 19 Issue 10, (Mar 2005), pp. 22-80
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: Describes the campaigns of the First Provisional Chinese-American Tank Group against the Japanese in Burma during World War II. Number of U.S. officers and enlisted personnel who served as members of the tank group; Contributions of the tank group to the allied efforts in Burma; Details of Chinese assaults on Japanese entrenchment; Military decorations awarded to the tank group.
- Blood, Sweat and Toil along Burma Road
http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/browse.aspx?browse_by=A-Z&filter1=E
 Author: Webster, Donovan
 Journal: National Geographic, Vol. 204 Issue 5, (Nov., 2003), pp. 22-80
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: Through mountains and deep forests, the infamous World War II Allied supply line that linked India to China now provides gold, teak, opium, and the promise of a troubled nation's future. The author travels along the Burma road. The BurmaRoad has many names, and in reality it is not one road but two, completed seven years apart and connected. Some people call it the Ledo Road, because it starts in the coal town of Ledo in northeastern India's state of Assam, at the spot where the rails from Calcutta's seaport finally becomes smaller after more than 500 miles.

Websites

- Britain's War in the Far East During the Second World War
<http://www.iwm.org.uk/history/britains-war-in-the-far-east-during-the-second-world-war>
 Contains several photographs which introduce viewers to various aspects of the war in Asia, with a significant portion on Burma
- United States Institute of Peace - Burma's Long Road to Democracy
http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/resources/sr193_0.pdf
 The struggles Burma had faced as it moved towards Democracy, following Democracy leader, Aung San Suu Kyi

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- India-Burma: The U.S. Army Campaigns of World War II
<http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/USA-C-India/>
It describes the strategic setting, operations and analysis of the Americans in fighting the Japanese during World War 2
- Burma – History of WW2
<http://www.history.co.uk/study-topics/history-of-ww2/burma>
A summary of British's long fight against the Japanese forces in Burma
- World War II Today: Britain's longest campaign of World War II – Burma
<http://ww2today.com/featured/burma-britains-longest-campaign-of-world-war-ii>
A compilation of memories regarding Britain's longest WW2 campaign in Burma

The End of World War II and its Legacy

The impact of the Second World War was, and remains significant in the history of Southeast Asia. For instance, it destroyed the legitimacy of colonial powers in various Southeast Asian countries, and strengthened the hand of nationalist movements in their struggle for the independence of their respective countries. Furthermore, the different Japanese administrations' willingness and refusal to make apologies for the war influences the Japan-Southeast Asia's diplomatic relations.

Books

- Twomey C, & Koh, E. (eds.) (2015). [The Pacific war : aftermaths, remembrance and culture](#). Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon : Routledge
Call Number: RSING 940.5425 PAC -[WAR]

"The Pacific War is an umbrella term that refers collectively to a disparate set of wars, however, this book presents a strong case for considering this assemblage of conflicts as a collective, singular war. It highlights the genuine thematic commonalities in the legacies of war that cohere across the Asia-Pacific and shows how the wars, both individually and collectively, wrought dramatic change to the geo-political makeup of the region."

- Koh, D. (ed.) (2007). [Legacies of World War II in South and East Asia](#). Singapore : Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
Call Number: RSING 940.5425 PAC -[WAR]

This volume of essays argues that the political and social fallout from the War is "alive and divisive".

- Yamazaki, J. (2006). [Japanese Apologies for World War II : a rhetorical study](#). London ; Routledge, New York
Call Number: R 327.52009045 YAM (Repository Used Book Collection)

This book "combines rhetorical, sociological and historical approaches to address multiple examples of Japanese apology during the period 1984 to 1995. The author suggests that motive is more complex than the 'image restoration' theory that is prevalent in rhetorical theory. More specifically, this study emphasizes repair of relationships, self-reflection leading to a 'new' improved identity and affirmation of moral principle as reasons for apology."

- Stetz, M. & Oh, B. (eds.) (2001). [Legacies of the comfort women of World War II](#). Armonk, N.Y. ; M.E. Sharpe, London.
Call Number: R 940.5405082095 LEG -[WAR]

"This volume contains a cross-section of responses to the issues raised by the former comfort women and their new visibility on the international stage".

- Teow See Heng et. al. (ed.) (2014). [Japan and Southeast Asia : continuity and change in modern times](#). Quezon City : Ateneo de Manila University Press.
Call Number: RSEA 327.52059 JAP

A collection of essays on topics such as war reparations, and Karayuki-san (prostitutes).

Journal Articles

- Japanese War Criminals in Indochina and the French Pursuit of Justice: Local and International Constraints
Author: Trefalt, Beatrice
Journal: *Journal of Contemporary History*, Vol. 49 No. 4 (Oct., 2014), pp. 727-742
Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
Abstract: This article examines how the trials, the imprisonment, the transfer to Japan and the eventual release of Japanese war criminals in and from Saigon were shaped by complex political issues, both in Indochina and in the wider international context. It argues that, as well as representing an attempt to mete out justice on behalf of the victims of Japanese atrocities in Indochina, the trials functioned symbolically to rehabilitate France in Asia: to

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demonstrate the legitimacy of its position amongst the victorious Allied nations after a chequered wartime history, and to validate its claims to be the rightful political authority over Indochina. However, France's interest in maintaining the sentences for Japanese war criminals diminished together with the gradual realization that France's grasp on the Asian part of its colonial empire was slipping.

- Enabling Remembrance: Japanese-Indisch Descendants Visit Japan.
 Author: Buchheim, Eveline
 Journal: History and Memory, Vol. 27, No. 2 (2015), pp. 104-125
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: Intimacy between Japanese men and Dutch- Indisch women during the Pacific War in the Dutch East Indies (1942-45) resulted in offspring who often were unaware of their descent. Even though, after the war, they were considered compromising consequences of fraternization, in recent decades the Japanese government has invited ex-POWs and children of Japanese fathers for a visit to 'promote a spirit of reconciliation with Japan and the Japanese people. This article examines the images and sentiments produced in the context of these travels, asking how Japanese- Indisch descendants envision their affinity to an unknown fatherland and what is at stake for the Japanese organizers.
- Memorializing Colonialism: Images of the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia in Japanese Popular Theatre.
 Author: Peter Steele
 Journal: Asian Theatre Journal, Vol. 29, No. 2 (2012), pp. 528-549
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: This article explores representations of the Japanese occupation of Indonesia in two examples of Japanese popular theatre.
- The collective memory of the Sook Ching massacre and the creation of the Civilian War Memorial of Singapore
 Author: K. Blackburn
 Journal: Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society., Vol. 73, No. 2 (Dec., 2000), pp. 71-90
http://eservice.nlb.gov.sg/item_holding_s.aspx?bid=4126333
 Abstract: Tells the history and purpose of erecting the Civilian War Memorial.
- Voices and Silences of Memory: Civilian Internees of the Japanese in British Asia during the Second World War.
 Author: Felicia Yap
 Journal: Journal of British Studies, Vol. 50, No. 4 (Oct, 2011), pp. 917-940
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: The article explores the experiences of civilian prisoners held captive by the Japanese during the Second World War in British colonies such as Hong Kong, Sarawak (Borneo), Malaya, and Singapore. Emphasis is given to an historical analysis of the repression of collective memory and lack of captive testimony to explain the silence of survivors. Other topics include the concealment of captives' writings, the mythologizing of camp life by the Japanese, and the psychological effects of being a prisoner-of-war.
- War landscapes as 'battlefields' of collective memories: reading the Reflections at Bukit Chandu Singapore.
 Author: Muzaini, Hamzah and Brenda Yeoh
 Journal: Cultural Geographies, Vol. 12, No. 3 (July, 2015), pp. 345-365
 Database: [EBSCO Academic Search Premier](#)
 Abstract: This paper examines the commemoration of the Second World War in the non-Western context of Singapore. It argues that the Singaporean state has viewed the war – fought when Singapore was still part of a larger colonial entity that was British Malaya – as a means of raising the awareness of a 'shared history' among its citizens.
- Aftermath of Alliance: The Wartime Legacy in Thai-Japanese Relations
 Author: E. Bruce Reynolds
 Journal: Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, Vol. 21, No. 1 (March, 1990), pp. 66-87
 Database: [JSTOR](#)
 Abstract: American observers were surprised and the Japanese relieved to find that at the end of World War II the Thai showed little sign of hostility toward their erstwhile allies. This paper explores factors which softened the impact of the Japanese military presence and facilitated the post-war renewal of trade and diplomatic relations between Thailand and Japan.

Websites

- Mountbatten, Anglo-American Policy, and the Creation of Modern Southeast Asia after World War II
https://web.stanford.edu/group/sjeaa/journal102/10-2_11%20SeA-Ritter.pdf

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Abstract: This article discusses the role that Earl Mountbatten of Burma played in the independence movements in Southeast Asia at the end of World War II and the beginning of the Cold War.

- 'No consensus' in Japan about wartime past
<http://www.dw.de/no-consensus-in-japan-about-wartime-past/a-18367102>
On the post-war guilt of Japan and Germany
- Q. and A.: Rana Mitter on the Legacy of World War II in Asia
http://sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/07/10/q-and-a-rana-mitter-on-world-war-ii-legacy-in-asia/?_r=0
Touches on post war ramifications in Europe as opposed to Asia
- Japan's apologies for World War II
http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/08/13/world/asia/japan-ww2-shinzo-abe.html?_r=0
Lists the apologies made by the Japanese government during war anniversaries.
- War memory and nation-building in South East Asia
https://repository.nie.edu.sg/bitstream/10497/15379/1/SEAR-18-1-5_a.pdf
Abstract: This article analyses why some countries in South East Asia have set aside a national day to remember the Japanese Occupation in the cause of nation-building and why other countries have tended to choose not to remember the Japanese Occupation because for them it does not further nation-building. Singapore, the Philippines and Burma have all remembered their experience of struggle and sacrifice during the Second World War to further national unity. However, most South East Asian countries have chosen at a national level not to commemorate this undoubtedly major watershed in the region's history.