

FORT SILOSO SINGAPORE'S 74TH NATIONAL MONUMENT



問題であるのは
一部の「Surrender Chambers」

Singapore During WWII Red Zone	The Life Of A Soldier Yellow Zone	Siloso Point Blue Zone	Waves Of The Straits Grey Zone
1 Battery Command Post	9 Magazine	15 Tunnel A Complex	18 Through the Window Series (Prelude)
2 Fort Siloso Square (Big guns display)	10 Guardroom	16 Fire Director Tower	19 Ancient Singapore
3 Casemates (Keeping Singapore Strong video)	11 Parbuckling	17 Wartime Staple Garden	20 People of the Straits
4 Tunnel B Complex	12 Barracks & Officers' Mess (Troopship & Barrack Room)		21 Boulder of Discovery
5 6-Inch Gun Battery	13 Guards' Bungalow (The Quartermaster)		22 Old and New Straits
6 Engine Room (Special Operations Force 136)	14 Tunnel C Complex		23 Our Roots and Settlement
7 Store (The Occupation Years)			24 The Granite Wall
8 Surrender Chambers (Waxworks re-enactment)			

Legend

シロソ砦 – Fort Siloso

Surrender Chambers コーナー



1942年日本軍に対して英軍が降伏をした会議の様子が蠟人形で描かれている。

HISTORICAL



JAPANESE DELEGATION

- 1 Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita
Commander-in-Chief, Japanese Forces, Malaya
- 2 Major-General Sōeaku Suzuki, Chief of Staff
- 3 Major-General Keishin Manaki,
Executive Chief of Staff
- 4 Lieutenant-Colonel Ichiji Sugita
Staff Officer, Chief of Information
- 5 Colonel Hanjiro Iketani, Head of Operations
Staff Officer, Chief of First Section
- 6 Lieutenant-Colonel Mazayuki Okamura
Staff Officer, Imperial General Headquarters
- 7 Commander Taro Nagai, Staff Officer, Navy
- 8 Colonel Hyobunosuke Yamatsu
Staff Officer, Chief of Second Section
- 9 Major Iwaichi Fujiwara
Staff Officer, Southern Army Headquarters
- 10 Major Takashi Kagoshima,
Staff Officer, Southern Army Headquarters
- 11 Major Tadahiko Hayashi, Staff Officer



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA

Devises plan that relies on speed and surprise with only 3 divisions of the Imperial Japanese army.

Initiates land attack from Malaya and orders troops to fight at night in the monsoon.

Keeps momentum by moving soldiers with the use of bicycles, with tanks clearing the way.

Orders troops to enter Singapore via the North-Western coastline.

Orders troops to attack and capture key locations that held British resources.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ARTHUR E. PERCIVAL

Does not develop succinct strategy. Concentrates on defending Singapore from a sea assault.

Bombs Yamashita's launches as they attempt to put troops ashore.

Relies on lines of barbed wire and infantry to defend. With no tanks, air support and dwindling morale, they withdraw.

Places strongest forces at naval base located east of the causeway.

Attempts to defend the island's entire coastline, and spreads his forces too thinly.

シロソ砦 – Fort Siloso Surrender Chambers コーナー

HELL ON EARTHという表現から始まり、日本軍による華僑に対する扱いについて'悪名高き'事例である Sook Ching=シンガポール華僑粛清事件を語っているが、根拠資料の展示はない。使用されている写真も強い意図を感じる。



HELL ON EARTH

Life outside of prison was not much better. The Japanese designated Singapore as the capital of Japan's southern region and renamed it Syonan-To, meaning "Light of the South" in Japanese.

The Japanese implemented a policy which favoured Malays and Indians over the Chinese.

The Chinese were to bear the brunt of the occupation, in retribution for support given by Singapore Chinese to Mainland China in their struggle against Japanese invasion and the Occupation of China in 1931.

The most notorious example of this was 'Operation Sook Ching' - a systematic extermination of perceived hostile elements among the local Chinese population.

HELL ON EARTH

Life outside of prison was not much better. The Japanese designated Singapore as the capital of Japan's southern region and renamed it Syonan-To, meaning "Light of the South" in Japanese.

The Japanese implemented a policy which favoured Malays and Indians over the Chinese.

The Chinese were to bear the brunt of the occupation, in retribution for support given by Singapore Chinese to Mainland China in their struggle against Japanese invasion and the Occupation of China in 1931.

The most notorious example of this was 'Operation Sook Ching' - a systematic extermination of perceived hostile elements among the local Chinese population.

シロソ砦 – Fort Siloso Surrender Chambers コーナー



THE SELARANG BARRACKS INCIDENT

On August 30th 1942, four POWs attempted an escape from their prison camp but were recaptured.

To prevent such future attempts, the Japanese wanted all POWs to sign a pledge of non-escape.

The prisoners refused, even after the execution of the four men. To coerce them into signing, the Japanese crammed some 15,000 POWs into the Selarang Barracks which was originally intended for 800 - 1,200 men.

Conditions in the barracks continued to worsen with the lack of food, water and proper hygiene. The number of cases of dysentery and diphtheria began to rise.

Realising that more would die needlessly, Colonel E. B. Holmes ordered the POWs to sign the pledge 'under duress'. This was done on 5th September 1942 and many of the prisoners signed under false names. Prisoners were returned to their barracks after signing.

THE SELARANG BARRACKS INCIDENT

On August 30th 1942, four POWs attempted an escape from their prison camp but were recaptured.

To prevent such future attempts, the Japanese wanted all POWs to sign a pledge of non-escape.

The prisoners refused, even after the execution of the four men. To coerce them into signing, the Japanese crammed some 15,000 POWs into the Selarang Barracks which was originally intended for 800 - 1,200 men.

Conditions in the barracks continued to worsen with the lack of food, water and proper hygiene. The number of cases of dysentery and diphtheria began to rise.

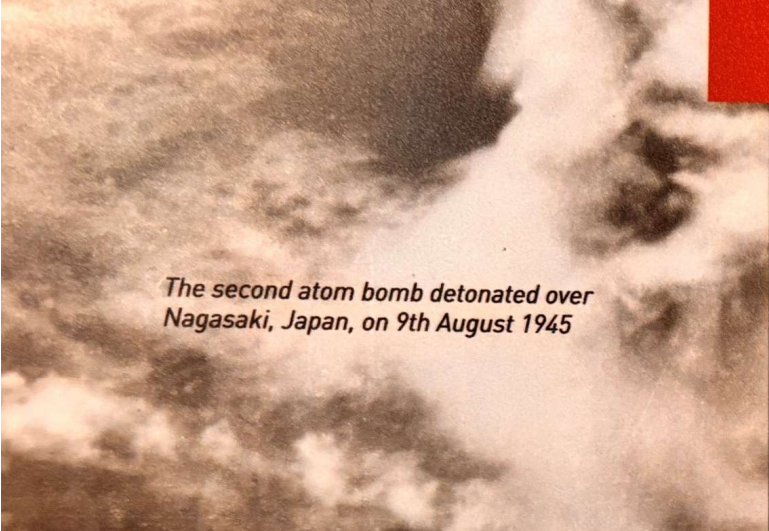
Realising that more would die needlessly, Colonel E. B. Holmes ordered the POWs to sign the pledge 'under duress'. This was done on 5th September 1942 and many of the prisoners signed under false names. Prisoners were returned to their barracks after signing.

日本軍がいかにかに捕虜への扱いが残忍であったかを示すため
セララン兵営事件を取り上げている。



シロソ砦 – Fort Siloso Surrender Chambers コーナー

THE BEGINNING OF THE END



The second atom bomb detonated over Nagasaki, Japan, on 9th August 1945

The Allied 'island-hopping' strategy was successful and the Japanese were forced out of most of the Pacific Islands, although the fighting was fierce and with many casualties on both sides. As they moved closer to Japan, the Allied forces were able to use the islands as bases to conduct many air raids on Japan. The capture

of the island of Iwo Jima, was especially useful in this cause.

On the nights of March 9th - 10th 1945, more than 300 U.S. B-29 bombers launched an air raid on Tokyo, which killed 100,000 people, mainly civilians and the resulting firestorm burned 40 square kilometres of Tokyo to the ground.

わざわざ「二度の原爆によって」日本が降伏したことを強調。原爆の悲惨さの記述は一切ない。

Following the end of the war in Europe, Allied leaders from the U.S., Britain and Soviet Union met from July 17th to August 2nd 1945 in Potsdam Germany to determine the fate of Germany. On 26th July they issued the Potsdam declaration, in which they demanded Japan's unconditional surrender and immediate retreat from occupied territories in the Pacific. The declaration contained the warning that 'the alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction,' alluding to the atomic bombs. Japan refused.

Even after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on August 6th 1945, the Japanese did not declare their surrender.

Finally, after the atomic bombing of Nagasaki on August 9th 1945, Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's surrender on August 15th 1945. The Japanese officially surrendered to General Douglas MacArthur on board an American battleship, USS Missouri, at Tokyo Bay on 2nd September 1945 - ending WWII.

