
On Far Malayan Shores English Edition

British and Japanese Military Leadership in the
Far Eastern War, 1941-45

The Tablet

The English Cyclopædia

Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British
and Foreign India, China and Australasia

Battle for Malaya

From Far East to Asia Pacific

Malaya 1948-1960 - Emergency!! Never, Just a
Forgotten War

The British Army in the Far East 1941-45

Operation Matador

The English Cyclopaedia: Geography

The Second World War

The English Cyclopaedia

Raffles and the British Invasion of Java

On Far Malayan Shores

The Asiatic journal and monthly register for
British and foreign India, China and Australasia

Malayasia's Parliamentary System

Netherlands East Indies and British Malaya

The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for
British and Foreign India, China, and Australia

Malaya 1942

The Boy Travellers in the Far East, Part Third
British Special Forces
A Descriptive Dictionary of British Malaya
Continent, Coast, Ocean
World War II Battle by Battle
British Malaya
The Far East and Australasia 2003
Reading Malaysian Literature in English
The Evangelical Magazine and Missionary
Chronicle
Out in the Midday Sun
The English Cyclopaedia: Cyclopaedia of
geography
India and the Far East
The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for
British India and Its Dependencies
Political and Commercial Considerations Relative
to the Malayan Peninsula British Settlements in the
Straits of Malaya
British Malaya, 1824-67
British Military Administration in the Far East,
1943-46
The Fall of Malaya and Singapore
The United States and the Malaysian Economy
Tales of the Malayan Coast
Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British
India and Its Dependencies
Evangelical Magazine and Missionary Chronicle

**Japanese
Military
Leadership
in the Far
Eastern War,
1941-45**

Lake
Union
Publishing
Examines the
dynamics of
regionalism in
Eastern Asia.
Japan's
diplomatic
history as well
as the
heritage of its
conquest of
Eastern Asia is
examined
alongside
China's
cultural
geography,
paradigmatic
dynamics, and
intra-regional
economics.
Ties between
East Asia and
Southeast
Asia, as well

as the
influence of
American
military power
and European
integration
are also
considered.
The Tablet
Pen and
Sword
This compact
gift book
takes thirty of
World War II's
most
significant
clashes, both
the famous
and the lesser
known, and
presents their
stories in a
concise, easy
to digest
format,
accompanied
by beautiful
Osprey
artwork plates
in full colour
that illuminate

a key moment
in each battle.
World War II
was the single
greatest
conflict the
world has ever
known, fought
in theatres all
around the
globe, and
many of its
battles -
Stalingrad,
Monte
Cassino, the
Battle of
Britain - are
household
names. While
the Western
Front in
Europe is
often what
first comes to
mind, bitter
and bloody
battles were
also fought in
Eastern
Europe, Africa,
Asia and the

Pacific, on land, at sea, and in the air, and their many stories help illuminate both the scale and the varying character of the conflict.

The English Cyclopædia

Bloomsbury Publishing 'The Boy Travellers in the Far East, Part Third' is an exciting adventure novel by Thomas Wallace Knox. Follow Frank and Fred as they continue their travels with Doctor Bronson to explore

Ceylon, India, Borneo, the Philippine Islands, and Burmah. Knox's personal observations and notes allow for a vivid and authentic portrayal of the people, cultures, and landscapes of these far-off destinations. Along with thrilling chapters on hunting, earthquakes, and encounters with dangerous animals, the novel also features interesting digressions on

topics such as meteors, sea-serpents, and outrigger boats. From the Golden Pagoda in Burma to the Taj Mahal in Agra, this book is a must-read for adventure seekers and armchair travelers alike. [Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British and Foreign India, China and Australasia](#) Routledge Hamburg, 1898. As Ella nurses her beloved adoptive father on his deathbed, he

uses the last of his strength to scribble down a name: 'Richard F'. Convinced this man must hold the key to her unknown origins, Ella hunts for more clues, uncovering years of unexplained monthly payments from the British colony of Malaya. With no other leads and nothing left in Hamburg, she sets sail for the Far East in search of the truth. The trail leads her to a rubber plantation

owned by the Foster family-- could they have something to do with the mysterious Mr F? But before she can find proof of her heritage, Ella is caught up in tensions between colonial forces and the Malayan resistance--in more ways than one. With a high-ranking official vying for her attention, how can she admit to anyone, let alone herself, that she's fallen for a local rebel? As her head and heart struggle

with the secrets that lie in her past and her present, Ella must ask herself what price she is willing to pay for the truth-- and for freedom. Battle for Malaya Paragon Publishing In 1811, an army of 10,000 British redcoats splashed ashore through the muddy shallows off Batavia (now Jakarta) to conquer the Dutch colony of Java. They would remain there for five

<p>turbulent years. Drawing on both British and Javanese archival sources, this narrative history-cum-biography explores the bloody battles and furious controversies that marked British rule in Java, and reveals the future founder of Singapore, Thomas Stamford Raffles in a shocking new light. <i>From Far East to Asia Pacific</i> Psychology Press Between December 1941 and May</p>	<p>1942, the British Empire suffered a series of humiliating defeats in the Far East. Three years later the Japanese were defeated by British and Commonwealth forces at Kohima and Imphal and in the battles for Burma. This transformation in the fortunes was in large part due to the development of jungle warfare doctrine and the resulting improvements in training, tactics and equipment.</p>	<p>This book examines British Army conventional forces that fought in the Far East, showing how the dissemination of doctrine improved training, and helped 14th Army's infantry divisions secure victory. <u>Malaya 1948-1960 - Emergency!! Never, Just a Forgotten War</u> Indiana University Press Introduction : The US, colonial rule and the Malayan economy -- US</p>
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and Malaya connections: 1870-1918 -- strengthening ties, 1919-1957 -- Mining : Yukon gold to Pacific tin -- Plantation : United States Rubber Company -- Taking the high road : Ford Malaya -- Conclusion : counting the cost -- Epilogue : the future looks bright.

The British Army in the Far East 1941-45

Good Press
The years 1900 to 1954 marked the transformation from an

exotic, colonized "Far East" to a more autonomous, prominent "Asia Pacific". This anthology examines the grand strategies of great powers as they vied for influence and ultimately hegemony in the region. At the turn of the twentieth century, the main contestants included the venerable British Empire and the aspiring Japan and United States. The unwieldy leviathan of China, the

European imperial holdings in Southeast Asia, and the expanses of the western Pacific emerged as battlegrounds in literal and geopolitical terms. Other less powerful nations, such as India, Burma, Australia, and French Indochina, also exercised agency in crafting grand strategies to further their interests and in their interactions with those great powers. Among the many factors

affecting all nations invested in the Asia Pacific were such traditional elements as economics, military power, and diplomacy, as well as fluid traits like ideology, culture, and personality. The era saw the decline of British and European influence in the Asia Pacific, the rise and fall of Japanese imperialism, the emergence of American primacy, the ongoing

struggle for independence in Southeast Asia, and China's resurrection as a contender for hegemony. Great powers shifted and so too did their grand strategies. *Operation Matador* Pen and Sword Malaysia, a new nation whose very existence depends on holding disparate ethnic groups in balance, is an example of a developing nation whose legislature does influence policy. This

pioneering survey and analysis of the Malaysian parliament carefully documents and interprets the interaction of legislator, party, and voter in Malaysia. The study in **The English Cyclopaedia: Geography Monsoon Books** First published in 1948, this volume's third edition emerged contemporaneously with the transition from the Malayan Union to the Federation of Malaya, an area covering

the Malay Peninsula and modern Singapore. The volume recounts the experiences of the first British residents of Malaya. Its object was to explain the circumstances and evolution of the British administration in Malaya, along with a history of the region.

The Second World War

Bloomsbury Publishing
This book brings together fourteen articles by prominent critics of Malaysian

Anglophone literature from five different countries: Australia, Italy, Malaysia, Singapore, and the US. It investigates the thematic and stylistic trends in the literary products of selected writers of the tradition in the genres of drama, fiction, and poetry, from its beginnings to the present, focusing mainly on the postcolonial themes of ethnicity, gender, diaspora, and nationalism,

which are central to the creativity and imagination of these writers. The book explores the works of not just the established writers of the tradition but also those who have received little critical attention to date but who are equally gifted, such as Adibah Amin, Edward Dorall, Rehaman Rashid, and Huzir Suleiman. The chapters collectively address the challenges and achievements

of writers in the English language in a country where English is widely used in daily life and yet marginalised in the creative domain to elevate the status of writings in the national language, i.e., Bahasa Malaysia. The book will demonstrate that in spite of such recurrent neglect of the medium, Malaysia has produced a number of outstanding writers in the language, who are comparable in creativity and craftsmanship to writers of other Anglophone traditions. The book will be of interest to readers and researchers of Malaysian literature, postcolonial literatures, minority literatures, gender studies, and Southeast Asian studies.

The English
Cyclopedia
Butterworth-Heinemann
Tales of the Malayan Coast is a well-written and vivid depiction of Consul General Rounsevelle Wildman's travels through the Malay peninsula. Contents: "Baboo's Good Tiger"9
Baboo's Pirates28
How we Played Robinson Crusoe47
The Sarong66
The Kris74
The White Rajah of Borneo81
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Lepas's Revenge130
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Busuk181
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In the Burst of the Southwest Monsoon230
A

Pig Hunt on Mount Ophir²⁵⁴ In the Court of Johore²⁷⁰ In the Golden Chersonese²⁹³ A Fight with Illanum Pirates."

Raffles and the British Invasion of Java Marshall Cavendish International Asia Pte Ltd MALAYA 16th. June 1948. Early in the morning, 3 murders of Rubber Planters took place. All within the area of Taiping Perak North Malaya. The names of the Planters were: - Mr.

Arthur Walker. Manager of the Elphin Rubber Estate. and Mr J.M. Allison, along with Mr. I.D. Christian of the Phin Soon Rubber Estate. The two gangs of Murderers all Chinese, were Members of the Malaya Communist Party, under the then Party Chairman Chin Peng. Chin Peng had been trained and fought alongside the British Special Operations Executive Force 136. During the Japanese Occupation of Malaya from

1942 until 1945. Chin Peng's objective was, to create a Communist Dictatorship in Malaya, after the cessation of hostilities. Then take over from the British Government in Malaya, The Malaya Communist Party, began to cause unrest creating strikes and acts of murder amongst the law-abiding Malayan people, whose population was mainly of Chinese origin. In February

1947. Under a Treaty arranged by the British Government. The Federated and Unfederated States of Malaya became one. Much against the Malayan Communist Party's wishes. Retaliating, they creating more havoc and unrest amongst the civilians, until finally decided to. 'Take up Arms' against the British Government. The murders of the three Planters, had the British High

Commissioner Sir. Edward Gent forced to take action. Initiated a State of Emergency in Perak, quickly followed throughout other States. Chin Peng 'Declared War' against the British. Subsequently, the atrocities spread throughout Malaya. The Civil Police were unable to control the speeding violence and mayhem. Necessitating, the existing British and Gurkha Troops to take control.

Nevertheless, the Communist had taken their fight into the jungles of Malaya. Where for the next 12 years, a Bloody War took place. It was called 'THE EMERGENCY' by the British Government, due to the possible Insurance claims from both the Rubber Plantation and Tin Mines Owners. It cost the lives of 1,818. Commonwealth Forces. & 1,026 Federation of Malaya Police.

Over the following 12 years, it is estimated that in excess of 22,000, lost their lives consisting of, Commonwealth Forces of the three Service's, Federation of Malaya Police. Civilians, including the Chinese Communist Terrorist. Chin Peng survived, escaped with the remains of his beaten Army, numbering less than 400 across the Malay border into Thailand to remain an exile.
On Far

Malayan Shores Simon and Schuster "This photo essay produces a very effective picture of the defeat of British forces in Malaya and Singapore by the Japanese . . . Highly recommended ."—Firetrench
 In just 10 weeks from 8 December 1941 to mid-February 1942, British and Imperial forces were utterly defeated by the numerically inferior Japanese under General Yamashita.

British units fought hard on the Malayan mainland, but the Japanese showed greater mobility, cunning and tactical superiority. Morale was badly affected by the loss of HMS Prince of Wales and Repulse to Japanese aircraft on 19 December as they sought out enemy shipping. Panic set in as military and civilians withdrew south to Singapore. Thought to be an impregnable

fortress, its defenses against land attacks were shockingly deficient. General Percival's leadership was at best uninspired and at worst incompetent. Once the Allied troops withdrew to Singapore it was only a matter of time before surrender became inevitable. To make matters worse reinforcements arrived but only in time to be made POWs. The whole catastrophe is

brilliantly described in this highly illustrated book. "The powerful story of a tragedy illustrated with many previously unpublished photographs, this is a highly enlightening text on the Forgotten War."—The Bulletin of The Military Historical Society "Contains an interesting set of well captioned archive photos showing a period that was among the darkest days for the British

Commonwealth during WW2."—Military Modelling *The Asiatic journal and monthly register for British and foreign India, China and Australasia* Routledge Global Epidemiology: A Geography of Disease and Sanitation, Volume I presents a survey of the medical, health, and sanitary conditions of various geographic areas of the world. The book brings together certain data,

based on surveys made for the Medical Department of the United States Army. This volume includes medical information about India, the Far East, and the Pacific area. The text aims to provide vital information to meet the problems of international health and the spread of disease. The monograph will be of use to epidemiologists, health workers, physicians, and public

health experts. *Malayasia's Parliamentary System* Good Press
A unique survey of each country in the region. It includes an extensive collection of facts, statistics, analysis and directory information in one accessible volume.

Netherlands East Indies and British Malaya

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
This is the first comprehensive history of all the British Special

Forces, from their beginnings during the Second World War to the Falklands War. The birth of many of the Special Forces was controversial - they were accused of being 'private armies' and a waste of valuable manpower that could have been better used within the regular forces. Their existence was justified only by their successes. The secrecy that still surrounds

some of the Special Forces makes writing an authoritative history no easy task. William Seymour's fascinating narrative draws on a wide variety of documentary sources and eye-witness accounts from surviving members of the Forces. The Special Forces covered are: The Commandos, the Special Boat Section, Combined Operations Pilotage Parties, the Long Range

Desert Group, Popski's Private Army, The Special Air Service, the Special Boat Squadron and Raiding Forces, and the Royal Marines Special Forces. From the chaungs of Burma to the African desert, the Greek islands to the D-Day landing beaches, Special Forces played a vital part in Allied victory in the Second World War.

The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British and

Foreign India, China, and Australia
Monsoon Books
The story of British Malaya and Singapore, from the days of Victorian pioneers to the denouement of independence, is a momentous episode in Britain's colonial past. Through memoirs, letters and interviews, Margaret Shennan chronicles its halcyon years, the two World Wars,

economic depression and diaspora, revealing the attitudes of the diverse quixotic characters of this now quite vanished world. The British came as fortune-seekers to exploit Asian trade shipped through Penang and Singapore. They found a mature Asian culture in a land of palm-fringed shores and primeval jungle. Like modern Romans, they built townships, defences, communicatio

ns and hill stations, they spurred a rivalry between the fledgling commercial centres of Singapore, Penang and Kuala Lumpur, and they superimposed their law and established an idiosyncratic political system. They also developed the tin and rubber of the Malay States, encouraging Chinese and Indian immigrants by their open-door policy. The outcome was a vibrant multi-racial

society - the most cosmopolitan in the East. *Malaya 1942* Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG The historian and author of *The Army in British India* analyzes the British Indian Army's devastating loss to the Imperial Japanese during WWII. The defeat of 90,000 Commonwealth soldiers by 50,000 Japanese soldiers made the World War II Battle for Malaya an important encounter for

both political and military reasons. British military prestige was shattered, fanning the fires of nationalism in Asia, especially in India. Japan's successful tactics in Malaya—rapid marches, wide outflanking movement along difficult terrain, nocturnal attacks, and roadblocks—would be repeated in Burma in 1942–43. Until the Allied command evolved adequate countermeasu-

res, Japanese soldiers remained supreme in the field. Looking beyond the failures of command, Kaushik Roy focuses on tactics of the ground battle that unfolded in Malaya between December 1941 and February 1942. His analysis includes the organization of the Indian Army—the largest portion of Commonwealth troops—and compares it to the British and Australian

armies that fought side by side with Indian soldiers. Utilizing both official war office records and personal memoirs, autobiographies, and oral histories, Roy presents a comprehensive narrative of operations interwoven with tactical analysis of the Battle for Malaya. **The Boy Travellers in the Far East, Part Third** Routledge When Imperial Japan unleashed the Pacific War in December

1941, Australian forces went into action, as part of a larger British Empire force, to defend Malaya and Singapore. Australia's principal contribution to defending Malaya and Singapore was the 8th Division. Originally raised for service in the Mediterranean, the division was committed

piecemeal to Malaya and its performance was bedevilled by poor command decisions in the face of an enemy better prepared on all counts for the campaign at hand. The 8th Division, however, also reflected some strengths of the AIF at large: stubbornness in positional defence, effective and

flexible small unit tactics and leadership, and skill and determination in close quarter combat. Singapore was lost more in spite than because of Australian efforts, but its loss underlined Australia's strategic dependence on 'great and powerful friends' during the Second World War.