

# Secrets of the battlebox - the history and role of Britains command HQ during the Malayan campaign

Marshall Cavendish Editions - Malayan campaign



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## Malayan campaign

The Japanese entered and occupied the city unopposed on 11 January 1942.

## การทัพมาลายา

It became evident Japanese aircraft bombers operating in were now in range of Singapore.

## New look for 'The Battle Box': the Largest Bunker of the British Malaya Command Headquarters during World War II

Sir Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles, FRS was a British statesman, Lieutenant-Governor of the Dutch East Indies 1811—1816 and Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen 1818—1824 , best known for his founding of Singapore and the British Malaya.

## Battle of Singapore

At 20:30 on 8 February, Australian machine gunners opened fire on vessels carrying the first wave of 4,000 troops from the 5th and 18th Divisions toward Singapore island. He was then promoted to acting , and in February 1940 briefly became General Officer Commanding.

## The Battle Box

The Japanese through their network of informants knew the strength and disposition of Allied aircraft before they invaded. No 36 Squadron had some biplanes. How then, when the Japanese surrendered, did they prepare to return to their erstwhile colonies? Canberra, Australian Capital Territory: Australian War Memorial.

## New look for 'The Battle Box': the Largest Bunker of the British Malaya Command Headquarters during World War II

The 18th Infantry Division was formed in September 1939, as a second-line duplicate of the 54th Infantry Division, from men from the East Anglian counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, as well as Essex. Their superior fighters—especially the Mitsubishi A6M2 Zero—helped the Japanese to gain air supremacy.

### **Arthur Percival**

The Japanese attack and the British surrender Malaya Command and the On 8 December 1941 the under the command of Lieutenant-General launched an on the Malay Peninsula one hour before the ; the difference in date was because the two places lie on opposite sides of the. By this time, Kallang Airfield was so pitted with bomb craters that it was no longer usable. It resulted in the fall of Singapore to the Japanese, and the largest surrender of British-led military personnel in history.

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