1942年2月新加坡的沦陷

Dr Alexander Ressos, TEP
Attorney-at-Law (Switzerland and Germany),
Solicitor (England & Wales and Hong Kong)
Of Counsel, KGP Legal LLC
alexander.ressos@kgplegal.com.sg
www.ressos.com.sg

马来亚战役

日本对马来亚的进攻始于1941年12月8日，当天第25军在马来半岛沿岸登陆。同日凌晨，日本远程飞机首次轰炸新加坡。两天后，日本陆基飞机击沉了战列舰*Prince of Wales*号（威尔士亲王号）和战列巡洋舰*Repulse*号（反击号），而这两艘主力舰正是殖民地海上防御的依靠。[1]两舰的损失暴露了新加坡基地的战略前提：它假定英国舰队会及时赶来保卫基地。

马来半岛上的战役持续了不到两个月。英国、印度、澳大利亚和马来亚部队一路向南撤退，最终经长堤撤回岛上。1942年2月8日20:30前不久，日军开始渡过柔佛海峡。Arthur Percival中将在岛上指挥约85,000名盟军，而他的对手山下奉文（Tomoyuki Yamashita）中将率约30,000人沿半岛南下。[2]尽管如此，在随后一周的岛上战斗中，日军始终掌握着制空权和主动权。

© 2026 Dr Alexander Ressos. General information only, not legal, tax or investment advice. No client relationship is created. All Singapore law advice is provided by a duly licensed and regulated firm of Singapore advocates and solicitors only on the basis of an express written letter of engagement. More information at SingaporeIQ.com and ressos.com.sg.

在福特工厂投降

到2月15日，约100万平民挤在仍由盟军控制的区域内，而这一区域仅占全岛面积的约1%。沦陷前不久，日军占领了武吉知马路上段（Upper Bukit Timah Road）的福特工厂，并将其作为军事指挥部。Percival在那里与山下奉文会面商谈投降条件，并于1942年2月15日在工厂的会议室里签署了投降书。按照惯常说法，新加坡于当晚6时20分沦陷。约8万名英国、印度、澳大利亚和本地士兵沦为战俘，此外还有在马来亚被俘的5万人。丘吉尔称之为英国军事史上最惨重的灾难。[3]

对殖民地的商人和银行家而言，投降意味着自1819年以来其业务赖以存续之秩序的崩溃。自由港依赖英国的海上力量、英国的法院以及以存放在伦敦的英镑储备为后盾的货币。到投降当晚，这些保障已荡然无存。第B部分第I章描述了直辖殖民地的法律基础设施，其立法议会、最高法院和各项条例给了商人们所看重的可预期性。1942年2月，这套基础设施一夜之间停止运作。法院停止运作后，日本人设立了一个军事法院（Military Court of Justice）来执行军法。[4]

昭南岛：新名称与新秩序

日本人将这座岛屿更名为昭南岛（Syonan-to，官方名称为Shonan Island），意为"南方之光"。[5]这一名称表达了新加坡在"大东亚共荣圈"中的地位，日本在其中自诩为将亚洲从西方殖民主义中解放出来的解放者。实际上，昭南成了日本南方帝国的军事和后勤中心。其港口、海军基地和机场服务于战争，而岛上居民则被要求以劳动力、粮食和金钱支持占领当局。

新秩序也深入到司法领域。1942年5月27日的一份公告宣布重开法院，两天后，昭南最高法院（*Syonan Koto-Hoin*）开庭。当局在纸面上设立了一个上诉法院，但它从未开庭。当时一项关于占领时期法律问题的研究指出，日本人总体上尊重原有的本地法律，但在刑事司法方面远远超出了容许的限度。同一研究认为，占领当局所作出的最具革命性的改变，是宣布日本货币为唯一的法定货币。[6]

© 2026 Dr Alexander Ressos. General information only, not legal, tax or investment advice. No client relationship is created. All Singapore law advice is provided by a duly licensed and regulated firm of Singapore advocates and solicitors only on the basis of an express written letter of engagement. More information at SingaporeIQ.com and ressos.com.sg.

注释

1. Wikipedia, “Fall of Singapore”（2026年11月访问）：日本第25军于1941年12月8日以两栖登陆方式入侵马来亚；1941年12月8日凌晨，“Singapore was bombed for the first time by long-range Japanese aircraft”。Wikipedia, “Fall of Singapore”（2026年11月访问）：*Prince of Wales*号和*Repulse*号于1941年12月10日被日本陆基飞机击沉。 ↩

2. Wikipedia, “Fall of Singapore”（2026年11月访问）：1942年2月8日20:30前不久，日军开始渡过柔佛海峡。Wikipedia, “Fall of Singapore”（2026年11月访问）：Percival“commanded 85,000 Allied troops at Singapore”；山下奉文“had advanced with approximately 30,000 men down the Malayan Peninsula”。 ↩

3. Wikipedia, “Fall of Singapore”（2026年11月访问）：到2月15日，约100万平民挤在剩余的盟军控制区内，该区域占全岛面积的1%。Roots.gov.sg（国家文物局，National Heritage Board），“Former Ford Factory”（2026年11月访问）：日军“seized Ford Factory and made it the Japanese military’s headquarters”；“Singapore’s fate was sealed on 15 February 1942”；Percival在工厂与山下奉文会面，并“signed the document in the factory’s boardroom”。Wikipedia, “Japanese occupation of Singapore”（2026年11月访问）：新加坡于1942年2月15日当地时间下午6时20分沦陷。Wikipedia, “Fall of Singapore”（2026年11月访问）：约8万名英国、印度、澳大利亚和本地士兵沦为战俘，另有5万人在马来亚被俘；丘吉尔称之为“the worst disaster in British military history”。 ↩

4. Supreme Court of Singapore, “History of the Courts”，judiciary.gov.sg（2026年11月访问）：“The courts ceased to function when the Japanese invaded Singapore in 1942. The Japanese established a Military Court of Justice to administer military law.” ↩

5. Wikipedia, “Japanese occupation of Singapore”（2026年11月访问）：日本人将新加坡更名为昭南，官方名称为昭南岛（Shōnan-tō）；

© 2026 Dr Alexander Ressos. General information only, not legal, tax or investment advice. No client relationship is created. All Singapore law advice is provided by a duly licensed and regulated firm of Singapore advocates and solicitors only on the basis of an express written letter of engagement. More information at SingaporeIQ.com and ressos.com.sg.

Roots.gov.sg, “Japanese magazine, *Syonan Gaho* Vol. 1 No. 4”（2026年11月访问）：“Syonan, meaning ‘Light of the South’, was given to Singapore during the Japanese Occupation.” ↩

6. Supreme Court of Singapore, “History of the Courts”， judiciary.gov.sg（2026年11月访问）：“In a Proclamation dated 27 May 1942, the courts were re-opened. The Syonan Supreme Court or ‘Syonan Koto-Hoin’ opened on 29 May 1942. A court of appeal was also created, but it never sat.” Hla Aung对S. K. Das, *Japanese Occupation and Ex Post Facto Legislation in Malaya*（新加坡，Malayan Law Journal，1960年）的书评，*University of Malaya Law Review*，第2卷第2期，1960年12月，第352–355页，见第352页：在马来亚，“no revolutionary changes were made in the pre-existing municipal law”，但在刑事司法方面，“the occupation authorities went far beyond the permissible limit”；“Perhaps the most revolutionary change … was the declaration of the Japanese currency as the sole currency”。 ↩

Disclaimer

This article is provided for general information only. It is based on publicly available sources as at its date of publication. These sources have not been independently verified against licences, regulatory registers or the records of the entities concerned. It is not legal, tax, financial or investment advice. Nor is it a recommendation to invest in, transact with or use the services of any entity mentioned. Law and regulation change frequently, so the content may be incomplete or outdated. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Dr Alexander Ressos and the publisher of SingaporeIQ exclude all liability for loss or damage arising from the use of or reliance on this article. Readers should obtain advice on their specific circumstances before acting or refraining from action.

Names and trademarks of the entities discussed belong to their owners and are used for identification only. Their mention implies no endorsement, affiliation or allegation of wrongdoing. All Singapore law advice is provided by a duly licensed and regulated firm of Singapore advocates and solicitors only on the basis of an express written letter of engagement. Corrections and updates: contact@ressos.com.

© 2026 Dr Alexander Ressos. General information only, not legal, tax or investment advice. No client relationship is created. All Singapore law advice is provided by a duly licensed and regulated firm of Singapore advocates and solicitors only on the basis of an express written letter of engagement. More information at SingaporeIQ.com and ressos.com.sg.

© 2026 Dr Alexander Ressos. This article may be quoted with attribution to SingaporeIQ (SingaporeIQ.com). Reproduction in full and any commercial use require prior written consent. The Legal Terms at https://singaporeiq.com/legal-terms apply.

Author contact: Dr Alexander Ressos, TEP · contact@ressos.com

© 2026 Dr Alexander Ressos. General information only, not legal, tax or investment advice. No client relationship is created. All Singapore law advice is provided by a duly licensed and regulated firm of Singapore advocates and solicitors only on the basis of an express written letter of engagement. More information at SingaporeIQ.com and ressos.com.sg.