

太平洋戰爭對馬來西亞獨立建國的影響

Pacific War and the Formation of Malaya

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太平洋戰爭前英國對馬來亞的各個族群實施分而治之的政策以維繫其統治。日本對馬來亞的占領雖然對當地社會造成極大的破壞，惟相較於華人，日軍得到當地許多馬來民族主義者的支持。大戰時期親日的馬來人和華人領導的抗日軍之對抗，激發了戰後馬來人和華人之激烈的族群衝突，但也激起了馬來人發展出一場民族大團結的自救運動。華人對抗日的貢獻最終使英國認可華人在馬來亞生根發展的權利，而戰後馬來亞共產黨的武裝革命迫使英殖民政府積極扶持右派華人領袖和親英的馬來領袖組成聯合陣線來組織自治政府，以打擊馬共的力量，此舉不但加速了馬來亞的獨立進程，也在此地打造了一個多元族群聯合共治與權力分享的新生國家。

關鍵詞：英屬馬來亞、馬來亞人民抗日軍、馬華關係、巫統

Before the Pacific war, The British Malaya administration adopted a divided and rule policy on the governance of various ethnic groups to maintain its rule. No doubt the Japanese occupation of Malaya during the great war caused a huge damage to Malayan society, compare to Chinese, the occupation of Japan was welcomed by many Malay nationalists, the fights between pro Japan Malay group and Chinese led anti Japan army not only instigated a series of ethnic collisions between Malay and Chinese group shortly after the war, but also triggered a massive Malay nationalist movement throughout the country to safeguard their rights and interests. Meanwhile due to the significant contribution of Chinese community to the resistance against Japanese occupation, the Chinese rights of habitation in Malaya were recognized by the British administration shortly after the war. Follow by the rebellion of Malayan Communist party in post war period, to suppress the communist resistance, the

British Malaya administration was forced to set up and promote a coalition alliance between local right wing Chinese leader and pro British Malay leader for the formation of the self government in Malaya. This effort has accelerated the process of independence of Malaya and subsequently helped to form a new country which is governed by multiethnic group through the concept of power sharing.

Keywords: British Malaya, Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, Chinese-Malay relations, United Malay National Organisation

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