

# 13. Rising Sun in the Eastern Horizon of Java

*by* Dhanang Respati Puguh

---

**Submission date:** 29-May-2023 02:28PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2104399234

**File name:** 13.\_Rising\_Sun\_in\_the\_Eastern\_Horizon\_of\_Java.pdf (1.81M)

**Word count:** 4612

**Character count:** 25327

# Rising Sun in the Eastern Horizon of Java: The Occupation of Japanese 16th Army in Banyuwangi, East Java 1942-1945

Gema Budiarto<sup>1\*</sup>, Dewi Yuliati<sup>1</sup>, and Dhanang Respati Puguh<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Doctoral Program of History, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

**Abstract.** The Japanese Armed Forces did not take a long time to occupy the southern regions. Invading the southern regions was the Japanese's ambition to build "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere". Through Kalijati treaty, the Government of Dutch East Indies declared its unconditional surrender to the Japanese Armed Forces. Banyuwangi is an area located in the most eastern part of Java and considered as a strategic place as a defense fortress for all Java regions from the allied attacks from the south (Australia). The Japanese 16th Army implemented various policies as a part of the Greater East Asia War plan. The purpose of this study was to describe the policies made by the Japanese military government when occupying Banyuwangi, East Java. This study used a historical research method consisting of five steps: topic selection, heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The result of this study shows that Banyuwangi is a strategic area where the Japanese 16th Army directly or indirectly implemented various policies for mass mobilization in supporting the Greater East Asia War. Through its propaganda, the Japanese military said that the Banyuwangi people's sacrifice was for a mutual victory in the war to build a new, safe, and prosperous Asia.

## 1 Introduction

Many people celebrated the Japanese victory by greeting the Japanese Army, assuming that Japan was the older brother of Indonesia. The Japanese Army entered Indonesia with a slogan nationalism, Pan-Asianism, Asia for Asia, defending Indonesia's honour, destroying western imperialism, etc. The song *Heitai-san yo arigato!* (Thank you, Mr Soldiers) was immediately sung by the people [1].

Before the Japanese Army occupied Indonesia, the Japanese bombers made the first threat in Banyuwangi on 21 February 1942. Approximately 13 bombs were dropped to attack Banyuwangi, in which 39 civilians were killed and 15 were injured [2][3][4][5]. The Japanese bombers dropped the bombs in Kampung Ujung and Sawahan. Many Banyuwangi people left their homes to save their lives. However, the Arab and China communities stayed at home because they did not want to leave their wares [6]. By the end of February

\* Corresponding author: [history.gema@gmail.com](mailto:history.gema@gmail.com)

1942, the Japanese Armed Forces from Bali attempted to land in Banyuwangi, while the Dutch troops prepared the cannons along the coast of Java leading to the sea. The armoured and artillery brigades were also on standby all the time [7].

The arrival of the Japanese Army in Banyuwangi was also greeted since promising to bring the Banyuwangi people's needs, such as rice, corn, sugar, coffee, etc. Sri Adi Octomo, in his book "*Selayang pandang perang kemerdekaan di Bumi Blambangan [An Overview of Independence War in Blambangan]*", stated that the arrival of the Japanese Army in Banyuwangi at the end of 1942 used a big ship with *Hinomaru* flag and anchored in the old Banyuwangi harbour (known as Boom today) [8]. His statement related to the arrival of the Japanese Army in Banyuwangi at the end of 1942 was wrong because, in the early March 1942, there was a battle between the Japanese Army and the Dutch troops in Banyuwangi [9] and on 6 March 1942, quoted a message from Tokyo broadcasted on Berlin radio saying that the Japanese Army occupied Banyuwangi in March [10-12]. Previously on 15 March 1942, Banyuwangi was besieged by the Japanese Army by entering Situbondo and Bondowoso through land route, while on 17 March 1942, by entering Banyuwangi through sea route [13].

According to [6], in his book "*Enam Mata tentang Banyuwangi [Six Eyes about Banyuwangi]*", explain that in Banyuwangi, the Japanese army was greeted by shouting "*Banzai! Banzai! Dai Nippon! Dai Nippon!*". The Japanese troops who were on top of the vehicle answered, "*Indonesia! Hinomaru!*". From the beginning of its arrival, the Japanese Army attempted to take the hearts of Banyuwangi people, especially Muslims, as the majority residents. When entering Banyuwangi, a vehicle brought five Japanese troops, which stopped in a Mosque, and three troops of the Japanese Army prayed two raka'ah [6]. It was unknown whether considered as true salah or just propaganda.

During the occupation, Banyuwangi regions were under the law of the Japanese 16th Army government implementing a military-political policy emphasizing *Dai Tōa Sensō*. A totalitarian system characterized by a dictatorship and controlling all state systems like the Japanese political actions to prevent the society in the occupied territories, including in Banyuwangi [14-15]. Based on the background above, this article will describe the policies issued by the Japanese 16th Army in the Banyuwangi regions to support Japan in the East Asian War.

## 2 Social and Commodity Mobilization

During its occupation, the cotton plant was one main commodity in Indonesia. The Japanese 16th Army strictly restricted the distribution of clothing materials yet developed the local cotton production on a massive scale. Due to these limitations and weak economic factors, the rural communities wore gunny sacks as their alternative everyday clothes. People only had a minimal number of clothes and were continuously worn since having no money to buy clothes. Therefore, gunny sack was used as alternative clothes although they were not comfortable to wear [16].

In the first occupation year, The Japanese 16th Army planned to build cotton productions until 1947. According to *Jawa Menka Saibi Kyokai* (The Cotton Planting Organization in Java), a good areas to plant cotton were Malang and Besuki [17]. One cotton planting area in Banyuwangi was Blambangan in Muncar Sub-District. Meanwhile, the cotton spinning and weaving activities were made in the people's homes and the products were used for themselves [18]. Aiko Kurasawa described the information; the cotton was only for family consumption needs. They sold the cotton when they needed money [17]. The cotton harvest was partially consumed, and the rest was handed over to *Mitsui Norin* [19]. The Japanese 16th Army government confirmed multiplying and expanding the cotton planting areas in vacant lands, such as house yards. This policy was to fulfil the people's needs related to clothing materials [20].

The food needs for the East Asia War required the people to send their rice to the



Japanese 16th Army. Thus, the occupying government encouraged farmers to increase their rice production. The Banyuwangi people were also required to plant castor trees and tubers, such as *badul* and *iles-iles* [21]. Java Island has an essential role in supplying rice to Malaya, Singapore, and other places in war areas in the South Pacific regions. Although the rice production in Java was not as big as that in Thailand, Myanmar, and CochinChina (the South of Vietnam), Java rice was known for its high quality and was preferred by the Japanese soldiers. In 1942, *Shokuryo Kanri Zimusho* (food management office) was formed under the *Gunseikanbu* Industrial Department.

In 1943, the rice market was banned, the yields were monitored, and the government carried out grinding & distribution. Moreover, the occupying government also determined the rice quota that the farmers should fulfil and the rice purchasing price [17]. In Early 1944, *Tonarigumi* was formed and had the role in collecting the rice yields [22].

The Japanese 16th Army government ordered the village officials, such as the village heads (known as *kuchō*), agriculture instructors (known as *nogyo shidoin*), *Keibodan* members, and *Tonarigumi* heads, also called *kumicho*, to oversee the entire rice handover processes [17]. The rice barns were searched, and the harvests were taken. The villagers did not dare to fight, yet surrendered because the Japanese occupying government brought soldiers [18]. Banyuwangi farmers were often confused in fulfilling the determined rice yields due to the absence of seeds and lacked male labourers [8].

In Banyuwangi, a rice grinding factory was built and called *petuton*. The reason why the Japanese occupying government built *petuton* was due to its inability to meet the demands. The *petuton* was built in Purwoharjo Sub-district and used *lesung* (a traditional rice processing instrument) in which the villagers called *dolongan*, while its activity was called *nutoni* [17]. Between April-October 1944, the rice provided by Kawedanan Banyuwangi was by 49.3%, Kawedanan Rogojampi by 33.5%, Kawedanan Blambangan by 78.8%, and Kawedanan Bangorejo by 79.4%. For the whole Banyuwangi Regency, the average rice provided by Karisedenan was 61.7% [17]. Rice was an important commodity, and, therefore, Banyuwangi residents were prohibited from bringing rice more than 2 kilograms on the train. If someone violated the rules, they would be caught by *Kenpetai* [6]. The Japanese military government in Besuki (including Banyuwangi) determined the prices of paddy (*gabah*), rice (*beras*), rice groats (*menir*), and rice bran (*katul*).

Table 1. The prices of rice (*beras*), rice groats (*menir*), and bran (*katul*).

Type	price on train for wholesalers	Price on train for small traders	Retail price	Information
Rice.	₹ 8.75	₹ 9.-	₹ 10.-	All sales were made for each 100 kg/sack.
Glutinous rice ( <i>beras ketan</i> ).	₹ 9.75	₹ 10.-	₹ 11.-	
Rice groats no. 1.	₹ 6.50	₹ 6.75	₹ 7.50	
Rice groats no. 2.	₹ 4.-	₹ 4.25	₹ 5.-	
Bran no. 1.	-	-	₹ 2.-	
Bran no. 2.	-	-	₹ 1.30	

Table 2. The paddy highest selling prices.

Type of Paddy	Received at factory
Bulu Paddy	f 4.30
Cere Paddy	f 3.90
Gajah Paddy	f 4.70

Source: *Maklumat No. 9, Tentang menetapkan harga pendjoelan jang paling tingge boeat padi, beras, beras-pejah (beras menir) dan dedak (katoel) [Information Number 9 on the Highest Established Purchasing Prices for Paddy, Rice, Rice Groats, and Rice Bran]*, Kan Po (No. 41, Tahun III, Bulan 4-2604/1942 [Number 41, Year III, Month 4-2604/1942]), p. 45-46.

The production development was intensified and affirmed by the Japanese 16th Army. *Gunseikanbu* stated that increasing food production was an important issue. Therefore the *Gunseikanbu* also took some actions to improve agriculture. *Gunseikanbu* mobilized villagers (especially farmers) to work very hard to increase the food yields [20].

Meanwhile, to fulfil the Banyuwangi people's needs, the government prohibited them from bringing the commodities out from Banyuwangi regions, such as batik cloth, sarong, coconut, copra, and pure coconut oil (*minyak klentik*). Those commodities could not leave Banyuwangi without legal permission from the Banyuwangi *ken-tyoo*, but this prohibition was not applicable for goods used by the Japanese Army. There was also a regulation stating that 50% of copra should be sold at predetermined prices in Banyuwangi for the coconut oil factory. Meanwhile, the other 50% was allowed to sell elsewhere [23-24].

Louis Frederic described that *Fujinkai* was a women mobilization in war to help the soldiers [25]. *Fujinkai* was a women organization founded by the Japanese occupying government in August 1943. *Fujinkai* was also equipped with the basic military training tied to *Seinendan* and *Keibodan*. The background of its formation was to assist the Japanese war at the baseline by the position of women. *Fujinkai* was formed at the centre and in the regions to solve the socio-economic problems [26]. This organization was divided into two groups:

*Aikoku fujinkai (Patriotic women's Association) and Kokubo fujinkai (National Defense Women's Association) as the most prominent organizations to mobilize and direct women's supports to the Japanese military establishment and communities in the 20th century... in February 1942, Aikoku Fujinkai and Kokubo Fujinkai were merged with the other national women's groups into Dai Nippon fujinkai (Greater Japan Women's Association)* [27].

*Fujinkai* also had activity as labour in the agricultural fields. In several regions in Java, such as Banyuwangi, *Fujinkai* had to increase agricultural production. One *Fujinkai* unit known as *Gerakan Gugur Bunga* was a movement to mobilize women's labour to open new lands and cultivate those lands. The new lands were planted with food crops and others needed by people, including rice. In addition, *Fujinkai* in Banyuwangi made socks for the Japanese soldiers [28].

Many young men in Banyuwangi were recruited to become *Keibodan* and *Seinendan*. *Keibodan* was an additional police force [29] which members aged between 20-25 years old. *Keibodan* had the task of putting out the fires (especially the fires from bomb attacks) and encountering the allied aircraft attacks. Meanwhile, *Seinendan* recruited teenagers aged between 14-20 years old to help the public works, such as increasing agricultural or industrial production [30]. In addition, children who were still at school were recruited as members of *Seinen Gakko* [6].

It is undeniable that the pressures made by Japan resulted in a catastrophic famine so that the population suffered from malnutrition and reduced health conditions. People were encouraged to eat alternative foodstuffs, such as cassava, corn, and sweet potatoes [22]. In addition, the banana tree stump, papaya leaf, and cassava leaf were also used as food. For protein fulfilment, it was recommended to eat snails.

The misery of the Banyuwangi people over the Japanese military occupation was told in a song called *genjer-genjer* [31]. This song was created by Muhammad Arif, a composer from Banyuwangi. *Genjer-genjer* song had a social theme. Unfortunately, this song was considered controversial because some groups judged that this song belonged to a banned party in Indonesia (The Communist Party of Indonesia).

### 3 Defense and Security Policies

Banyuwangi was the Banyuwangi was the Japanese 16th Army strategic place as its fortress to maintain Java from the allied attacks. The distance between Banyuwangi and Darwin (the base of an allied army), Australia, was approximately 1.860 km. Therefore, it would take a few days to reach Banyuwangi by ships. Besides, Banyuwangi had a strategic place since the Banyuwangi social communities were far from Surabaya, the capital city of East Java. Therefore, the Dutch did not significantly influence the Banyuwangi people, and the arrival of the Japanese Army in Banyuwangi could be easily accepted [21].

As explained above, the early arrival of the Japanese Armed Forces in Banyuwangi brought several things needed by the people, yet evidently, the Japanese Armed Forces ships anchored in Banyuwangi brought the armaments [21]. After occupying Banyuwangi, the Japanese Army, through *romusha* built a fortress and bunker in the eastern and southern coastal areas of Banyuwangi. The Japanese 16th Army recruited some local people and exploited their workforce for *romusha*. The men recruited for *romusha* were sent to the working areas, such as Watu Dodol, Gumuk Kantong, Sembulungan, Grajagan, Kalipait (the slopes of Mount Nistho near Alas Purwo), Lampon (Today, the military area for the Indonesian Marine Corps), Rowoputih, Poncomoyo, Pulau Merah (Red Island), Sukamade, and Sarongan/Rajegwesi.

The labour mobilization also utilized the villagers around the bunker while the system was made in one village for one working week [32]. In addition, the *romusha* members in Banyuwangi were also sent to other countries, such as Malaysia (Malaya), Myanmar (Burma), and Thailand, to work and build bunkers and railways. The *romusha* members lived under heavy pressures and miserable conditions provided with very few facilities. The health problems or tortures experienced by the *romusha* members were the common pictures of what happened at that time so that many *romusha* members died at their workplaces. Nevertheless, the Japanese military government remained in its stance. It continuously exploited the *romusha* members to work for the prosperity of Greater East Asia, which was safe, prosperous, and free from Western colonialism [8].

Banyuwangi also had two *daidans* (battalions) of PETA. The first *daidan* was located in Southern Banyuwangi in Benculuk Sub-district, while Srono Sub-district was used as the *kenpetai* HQ. The second *daidan* was located in Banyuwangi city, taking over the Dutch building (the local people called it *Inggrisan*). In contrast, the north of this building was used as the *kenpetai* HQ [33][6]. To maintain and control the security in the society, the Japanese Army formed the main police office (*Keisatu-syo*).

Banyuwangi had three *Keisatu-syo* established by *Gunseikanbu* consisting of *Stadspolitie* Banyuwangi, *Veldpolitie* Banyuwangi, and *Veldpolitie* Genteng [34]. During the Japanese occupation, not all places in Banyuwangi could be used by the civilians, such as the Boom Harbor. The civilians were forbidden from entering this area. The Boom Meneng Bridge was guarded by the Japanese Army, mentioning that anyone trying to enter the area would be punished [6]. The Boom was a landing area for Japanese troops. Thus, it can be concluded that there was military equipment in this area not to be known by the outsiders or civilians.

The Japanese Army also forbade all assemblies in East Java, including Banyuwangi. Those who would gather should report and obtain permission from the regional offices. The report should include the gathering aims and objectives, date, place, members, and non-political movement [35]. In East Java, the meeting between P. T. Rioe (Head of afd. P. I. D.



East Java), P. T. Takahara (advisor/ interpreter), and Soedjono (Head of P. I. D. Surabaya) emphasized on the Regulation No. 23 to dismiss all organizations [36].

The success of the Japanese Army in political control, including defence and security, could not be separated from the role of Japanese spies in Java before the war. There was a *Cino kelontong* (Chinese retailer) term that traded and sold clothes. People called them *Cino* or Chinese because the traders had slanted eyes and fair skin, yet they were not Chinese but Japanese. *Cino kelontong* was thought to be the Japanese spy or intelligent part of the Japanese Army who had the task to oversee the details of village areas [37]. In Kebaman, Srono Sub-district there lived a Japanese person usually called Tuan Yamani. He was a trader who lived in the area since the Dutch era and still in Indonesia or before the Japanese military entered. People said that Tuan Yamani was a member of the Japanese Army because after Japan lost the war, he returned to his country and disappeared. Tuan Yamani might have been intelligence from the Japanese Army. The opinion that Tuan Yamani was a soldier or Tuan Yamani was a merchant who deliberately helped succeed in the Japanese mission to spy the area was not completely correct.

As explained by Ken'ichi Goto related to the Japanese spy, the overview of Java was not only performed in the main or big cities. Intensive monitoring was also thoroughly performed in the remote cities located in the inland of Java [38]. Sosa Taneji, an Ex-Rear Admiral of the Imperial Japanese Navy, viewed that the Japanese small businessmen were more respectable than the big Japanese businessmen in the Dutch East Indies. Taneji thought that the small Japanese businessmen had built their trades from small and considered the Dutch East Indies their home. Yet, these small businessmen eventually had a major role in the Japanese expansion [38].

The return of Japanese soldiers from the occupied territories was explained by Sakari Ono [39]. The AFNEI (Allied Forces Netherlands East Indies), commanded by Rear Admiral W.R. Patterson, The commander of the British V Exploration Squadron, aimed at disarming and returning the Japanese soldiers to Japan. Although most Japanese soldiers had returned to Japan, Sakari Ono and a few Japanese troops chose to remain in Indonesia and decided to join the Indonesian Army [40].

Another thing performed during wartime to maintain stability was constructing the internment camps to detain the threatening groups. The formation of internment camps aimed to oversee and minimize the resistance movement. In the internment camps, many prisoners died due to several factors, such as illness, fatigue due to forced labour, or accidentally being killed.

In Banyuwangi, the Japanese military also established the internment camps, as explained by Frances Worthington Lipe, showing that in some places, the internment camps were built, such as in Banyuwangi city (temporary camps for special prisoners from the military who were later transferred to the military camps in Surabaya), Blambangan in Muncar Sub-district, Srono and Kesilir which were included in the Surabaya Civil Camp Areas [41]. Lieutenant General Imamura Hitoshi expected that the Kesilir area could be the internment camp for 70,000 European and Eurasian prisoners, including men, women, and children [42].

The camp area was Kesilir and included the Sanggar (Pesanggaran) area [42]. In July and August 1942, about 2,000 Dutch and 1,000 Eurasians were brought to Kesilir, yet put in the separated barracks [43]. The internment camps were not new buildings. Those camps were the houses of residents evicted by the Japanese soldiers and reused as the camps [21]. The Japanese occupying government did not cover the life necessities of the prisoners. Therefore they had to support themselves [42].

## 4 Conclusion

The Japanese occupation in Banyuwangi emphasized three main aspects: social and commodity mobilization, defence and security policies, and the educational system. In its

mobilization efforts, the Japanese army applied total mobilization by exploiting the natural resources and social aspects. The mobilization of natural resources was highly prioritized by the Japanese army in Banyuwangi, emphasizing the production of cotton, rice, and other food and clothing needs. Meanwhile, the organizations made by the Japanese army in Banyuwangi, such as *Fujinkai*, *Keibodan*, *Seinendan*, and *Seinen Gakko* played an important role in supporting the war. However, they were only in the baseline.

Banyuwangi was a strategic area as the defence fortress in Java. Therefore, the Japanese army used *romusha* to build a bunker along the east and south coasts to oversee the movements of the allied troops from the south (Australia). Banyuwangi had two *daidans* of PETA and three major police stations in Banyuwangi. There were also several concentration camps in Banyuwangi, and one of them was Kesilir internment camp for the civilian prisoners of the allied countries.

## References

1. S. Melati, *Di Bawah Penjajahan Bendera Matahari [Under the colonization of the Sun Flag]*, in *Radikalisme Lokal: Oposisi dan Perlawanan Terhadap Pendudukan Jepang di Jawa (1942-1945) [Local Radicalism: Opposition and Fight against Japanese Colonialism in Java (1942-1945)]*, Antariksa; Candra Utama, Ed. Yogyakarta: Syarikat Indonesia (2012)
2. "Attack on Java", *Kalgoorlie Miner*, 3 (1942)
3. "Island Key of N. E. I.", *Examiner*, 1, (1942)
4. "Enemy Destroyers Sunk," *Daily Advertiser*, 1, (Feb, 1942)
5. "39 Killed at Banjowangi," *Recorder*, 1 (1942)
6. H. Singodimayan, H. Basri, A. Jusuf, *Enam Mata tentang Banyuwangi [Six Eyes on Banyuwangi]*, Pustaka Larasan Denpasar (2015)
7. "Java's Mobile Power," *The Sun*, 3 (1942)
8. S. A. Oetomo, *Selayang Pandang Perang Kemerdekaan di Bumi Blambangan [An Overview about the Independence War in Blambangan Kingdom]*, Garoeda Buana Indah Pasuruan (1996)
9. "The Java Battle Scene," *The Sun*, 5 (1942)
10. "Banjoewangi Taken," *Cairns Post*, 5 (1942)
11. "Capture of Batavia," *Kalgoorlie Miner*, 5 (1942)
12. "Japs. Pincer Movement Threatens Batavia Dutch Determined Despite Big Odds," *The Telegraph*, 1 (Mar, 1942)
13. "Ports Darwin, Moresby Are Again Bombed", *The Tribune*, 4 (1942)
14. C. Z. Friedrich, Z. Brzezinski, *The General Characteristics of Totalitarian Dictatorship*, in *Comparative Government*, Jean Blondel, Palgrave Macmillan Ed. London (1969)
15. C. A. Ridgewell, *The 'Popular' Concept of Totalitarianism*, Simon Fraser University (1970)
16. Interview with Mr. Sungkono (2017)
17. A. Kurasawa, *Kuasa Jepang di Jawa: Perubahan Sosial di Pedesaan 1942-1945 [Japan's Authority in Java: Social Changes in Villages between 1942-1945]*, Komunitas Bambu Depok (2015)
18. Interview with Mrs. Suyinah (2017)
19. "Mitsui norin is the corporation that assists the cotton farmer by supplying seeds, buying, packing and shipping. Mitsui norin holds up several areas such as Besuki,



- Jakarta, Cirebon, Pekalongan, Semarang, Pati, Bojonegoro, Surabaya, and Madura. Meanwhile”
20. Lampiran 4 [Appendix 4], *Memperbanyak Hasil Produksi Dimasa Peperangan [Increasing the Production Yields during the Wartime]*, Kan Po, 9–10 (Nov, 1943)
  21. H. Muryantoro, *Banyuwangi: Situasi dan Kondisi Politik, Sosial, Ekonomi, Budaya dan Militer pada Masa Pendudukan Jepang (1942-1945) [Banyuwangi: Political, Social, Economic, Cultural, and Military Situations and Conditions during the Japanese Occupation]*, Patrawidya, 13(2), 229–247 (2012)
  22. A. Kurasawa, *Masyarakat dan Perang Asia Timur Raya: sejarah dengan foto yang tak terceritakan [Society and the Great East Asian War: History with Untold Photographs]*, Komunitas Bambu Depok (2016)
  23. *Larangan membawa keloea barang dagangan [Prohibition to Bring Commodities outside the Region]*, Kan Po, 19 (Oct, 1942)
  24. *Atoeran oentoek Banjowangi Ken, tentang pengeloearan boeah kelapa, kopra, dan minjak kelapa [Regulation for Banyuwangi on Excluding Coconuts, Copra, and Coconut Oils from the Region]*, Kan Po, 19–20 (Oct, 1942)
  25. L. Frederic, *Japan Encyclopedia*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press (2002)
  26. M. D. Poesponegoro, N. Notosusanto, *Sejarah Nasional Indonesia VI “Zaman Jepang dan Zaman Republik [Indonesian National History in “Japanese Era and Republic Era]*, Balai Pustaka Jakarta (2009)
  27. L. G. Perez, *Japan at War “An Encyclopedia”*, ABC-CLIO California (2013)
  28. S. Fatimah, *Fujinkai (Women’s Association)*, in *The Encyclopedia of Indonesia in the Pacific War*, Peter Post., Brill Leiden (2010)
  29. Indrus, S. U. Nababan, *Two Stories of the Japanese Occupation, Indonesia*, 2, 125–134 (1966)
  30. Wiretno, E. B. Santoso, *Kediri-Syuu Masa Pendudukan Jepang: Pengaruh Kebijakan Pemerintah Militer Jepang Terhadap Kehidupan Sosial Tahun 1942-1945 [Kediri-Syuu during the Japanese Occupation: the Influence of Japanese Military Government Policies on the Social Life in 1942-1945]*, J. Kesejarahan, 10(1), 23–35 (2017)
  31. U. Parlindungan, *Mitos Genjer-Genjer: Politik Makna dalam Lagu [Genjer-genjer Myth: Politics of Meaning in the Song]*, J. Ilmu Sos. dan Ilmu Polit., 17(3), 236–253 (2014)
  32. Interview with Mrs. Novi (Head of Section 2 of the Alas Purwo National Park), Banyuwangi (2021)
  33. S. Sato, “The Peta,” in *The Encyclopedia of Indonesia in the Pacific War (Peter Post, William H. Frederick, Iris Heidebrink, Shigeru Sato, S. S. Peter Post, William H. Frederick, Iris Heidebrink, Ed. Leiden: Brill, 2010.*
  34. “Nama, tempat dan daerah kekocasaan Keisatu-syo (Kantor Besar Polisi) di Djawa ditetapkan oleh Dai Nippon Gun Gunseikan (Pembesar pemerintah balatentara Dai Nippon) dalam belan 8 jang laloe [Name, Place, and Region Authorized by Keisatu-syo in Java Established by Dai Nippon Gun Gunseikan in the Last 8<sup>th</sup> Month],” *Kan Po*, p. 9, Sep. 1942.
  35. “Oendang-oendang No. 23 tentang mentjaboet sebahagian larangan bersidang dan berkoempoel [Law No. 23 on Revoking some assembling and gathering prohibitions],” *Kan Po*, pp. 5–6, Aug. 1942.
  36. *Larangan bersidang dan berkoempoel, semoea perkoempoelan haroes diboebarkan [Prohibition to assembly and gather, all organizations Must be Dismissed]*, Kan Po, 41 (Aug, 1942)

37. Interview with Mr. Sungkono and Mr. Maladi, Banyuwangi (2017)
38. K. Goto, *Jepang dan Pergerakan Kebangsaan Indonesia [Japan and Indonesian Nationality Movement]*, Yayasan Obor Indonesia Jakarta (1998)
39. "Sakari Ono or Rahmat Shigeru Ono was the former Japanese army who settled in Blitar, Indonesia."
40. E. Hayashi, *Memoar Rahmat Shigeru Ono: Bekas Tentara Jepang yang Memihak Republik [I]*, Ombak Publisher Yogyakarta (2011)
41. F. W. Lipe, *Japanese Prisoner of War Camps During World War II, 1941-1945: Knowns Location of Camps where America, British, Dutch, Australian, Canadian, India, and other Allied Military and Civilian Personnel were imprisoned by the Japanese*, Medical Research Committee of American Ex-Prisoners of War Inc Texas (1980)
42. J. G. Wackwitz, *Kestlir July 1942-September 1943 Rapport van de leider der Kolonisatie*, 's-Gravenhage (1988)
43. I. Heidebrink, *The Eurasian Community During The Japanese Occupation, 1942-1945*, in *The Encyclopedia of Indonesia in the Pacific War*, S. S. Peter Post, William H. Frederick, Iris Heidebrink, Ed. Leiden: Brill (2010)



# 13. Rising Sun in the Eastern Horizon of Java

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

8%

SIMILARITY INDEX

6%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://oldsite.awm.gov.au">oldsite.awm.gov.au</a> Internet Source	1%
2	Submitted to University of Melbourne Student Paper	1%
3	Submitted to University of Exeter Student Paper	1%
4	<a href="http://ejournal2.undip.ac.id">ejournal2.undip.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
5	<a href="http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id">repository.uinjkt.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
6	Submitted to Foundation College of Europe Student Paper	<1%
7	<a href="http://library.um.ac.id">library.um.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
8	<a href="http://journal.unair.ac.id">journal.unair.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
9	Hiroko Tomida. "Hiratsuka Raichō and Early Japanese Feminism", Brill, 2004 Publication	<1%
10	<a href="http://www.antiqubook.com">www.antiqubook.com</a> Internet Source	<1%
11	Submitted to University of New South Wales Student Paper	<1%
12	<a href="http://www.gramota.net">www.gramota.net</a> Internet Source	<1%

13	Internet Source	<1 %
14	An Outline of the Recent History of Indonesian Criminal Law, 1961. Publication	<1 %
15	Haiying Hou. "A Re-examination of Birth Control in the First Half of Twentieth Century Japan: Yoshioka Yayoi's Anti-birth Control Position", The History of the Family, 2022 Publication	<1 %
16	Submitted to Vrije Universiteit Brussel Student Paper	<1 %
17	johnnysjimusho.ru Internet Source	<1 %
18	www.scribd.com Internet Source	<1 %
19	pingpdf.com Internet Source	<1 %
20	Gema Budiarto. "Media Poster Dan Film Sebagai Instrumen Propaganda Militer Jepang Di Indonesia 1942-1945", AGASTYA: JURNAL SEJARAH DAN PEMBELAJARANNYA, 2021 Publication	<1 %
21	media.neliti.com Internet Source	<1 %
22	www.absolutissima.pl Internet Source	<1 %
23	Han Bing Siong. "Captain Huyer and the massive Japanese arms transfer in East Java in October 1945", Bijdragen tot de taal-, land- en volkenkunde / Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences of Southeast Asia, 2003 Publication	<1 %



Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off

# 13. Rising Sun in the Eastern Horizon of Java

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/0

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9