

Translation of Japanese Entries in the *Bibliography on the Japanese Occupation of Malaya, Singapore and Northern Borneo, 1941-1945*

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Preface

This bibliography is a partial translation of マラヤ日本占領期文献目録 (1941-45 年) *Maraya Nihon Senryōki Bunken Mokuroku (1941-45-nen)* [Bibliography on the Japanese Occupation of Malaya, Singapore and Northern Borneo, 1941-1945] compiled by the Forum for Research Materials on the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, published by Ryūkei Shosha in 2007. The Director of the Forum was Akashi Yōji, and scholars Hara Fujio and Masutani Satoshi were co-authors.¹ The original bibliography consists of a Japanese-Chinese Language section and an English-Malay Language section. Based on the Japanese-Chinese Language section, a total of 1,681 Japanese titles have been transliterated and translated into English. Books and articles written in Chinese, Malay and English are not included. We strongly advise users to refer to the original bibliography which includes Chinese, English and Malay materials, alongside this translation of the Japanese titles.

The idea for this translation took shape several years ago in conversations between the project initiators, Sandra Khor Manickam and Iioka Naoko. Both of us shared an interest in the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia, and of Malaya and Singapore in particular. For Manickam, questions abounded regarding Japan's research into the cultures of local populations and if there was a discernible Japanese history of anthropology of Malaya similar to studies undertaken by Jan van Bremen and Shimizu Akitoshi for other territories under Japanese imperialism.² For Iioka, the focus of interest lay in prewar Japanese emigrants in Malaya and their experiences through World War II.

¹ Forum for Research Materials on the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, ed., *Maraya Nihon Senryōki Bunken Mokuroku, 1941-45-nen* [Bibliography on the Japanese Occupation of Malaya, Singapore and Northern Borneo, 1941-1945] (Tokyo: Ryūkei Shosha, 2007). For a history of the Forum and background to the publication of the above volume, see Hayase Shinzō, "The Compilation of Records of the Japanese Occupation of Southeast Asia," in *Indochina, Thailand, Japan and France during World War II*, ed. Shiraishi Masaya (Tokyo: Waseda University, Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, 2015), 77-85, accessed 21 August 2016, <http://dspace.wul.waseda.ac.jp/dspace/handle/2065/45957>.

² Shimizu Akitoshi and Jan van Bremen, eds., *Wartime Japanese Anthropology in Asia and the Pacific* (Osaka: National Museum of Ethnology, 2003); Jan van Bremen and Shimizu Akitoshi, eds., *Anthropology and Colonialism in Asia: Comparative and Historical Colonialism* (Richmond, Surrey: Curzon, 1999).

There have been a number of scholarly writings on the subject of the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia and we expected that some of our interests would be covered in those publications. However, upon closer inspection, the scholarly attention given has been by a select group of researchers and on very general aspects of the occupation or a few specific ones focused on one country and not others. Apart from the military aspects of the war, the general aspects include the facts of the occupation, such as when it began, when it ended, and some of the major plot points during the occupation including massacres, forced labor and migration, forced prostitution, treatment of POWs, and economic consequences for Southeast Asia as a whole, and Malaya and Borneo in particular.³ More specific approaches dealt with, among others, local nationalists and their engagements with Japanese occupation forces,⁴ cultural propaganda in certain territories,⁵ and the documentation of particular events, most famously the construction of the Thai - Burma Railway.⁶

For Malaya, Singapore and Northern Borneo, there have been different emphases to each of these areas which correspond to modern-day Malaysia (West and East Malaysia) and Singapore. The Japanese occupation carries different meanings for both countries, with Malaysian official discourse mostly highlighting the benefits to Malay nationalists in breaking the yoke of British colonialism,⁷ while in Singapore the emphasis has been on the massacre of large numbers of Chinese at the start of the occupation and the struggle for

³ For general English scholarship on the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia, see Alfred W. McCoy, ed., *Southeast Asia under Japanese Occupation* (New Haven: Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, 1980); Gotō Ken'ichi, *Tensions of Empire: Japan and Southeast Asia in the Colonial and Postcolonial World* (Singapore: Singapore University Press, 2003); Grant K. Goodman, ed., *Japanese Cultural Policies in Southeast Asia during World War 2* (New York: St Martin's Press, 1991); Paul H. Kratoska, ed., *Southeast Asian Minorities in the Wartime Japanese Empire*, (London: RoutledgeCurzon, 2002); Joyce C. Lebra, ed., *Japanese-Trained Armies in Southeast Asia: Independence and Volunteer Forces in World War II* (Hong Kong: Heinemann Educational Books, 1977); Paul H. Kratoska, ed., *Food Supplies and the Japanese Occupation in South-East Asia* (New York: St. Martins's Press, 1998); Wolf Mendl, ed., *Japan & South East Asia* (London: Routledge, 2001).

For scholarship more specific to the territories of present-day Malaysia and Singapore, see Paul H. Kratoska, *The Japanese Occupation of Malaya 1941-1945: The Social and Economic History* (Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1997); Akashi Yōji and Yoshimura Mako, eds., *New Perspectives on the Japanese Occupation in Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1945* (Singapore: NUS Press, 2008); Ooi Keat Gin, *Rising Sun over Borneo: The Japanese Occupation of Sarawak, 1941-1945* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999); Ooi Keat Gin, *The Japanese Occupation of Borneo, 1941-45* (London: Routledge, 2011).

⁴ Satō Shigeru, "Japanese Occupation, Resistance, and Collaboration in Asia," in *World War II in Asia and the Pacific and the War's Aftermath, with General Themes: A Handbook of Literature and Research*, ed. Loyd E. Lee (Westport, CT and London: Greenwood Press, 1998), 121-137; Gotō Ken'ichi, "The Cooperation, Submission, and Resistance of Southeast Asian Elites in the Wartime Empire," in *Tensions of Empire*, 77-106.

⁵ For instance, see chapters in Goodman, *Japanese Cultural Policies in Southeast Asia during World War 2*.

⁶ Paul H. Kratoska, ed., *The Thailand-Burma Railway, 1942-1946: Documents and Selected Writings* (London and New York: Routledge, 2006); Gavan McCormack and Hank Nelson, eds., *The Burma-Thailand Railway: Memory and History* (Chiang Mai: Silkworm Books, 1993); *The Thai-Burma Railway and Hellfire Pass*, accessed 11 July 2016, <http://hellfire-pass.commemoration.gov.au/>.

⁷ See Kevin Blackburn and Karl Hack, *War Memory and the Making of Modern Malaysia and Singapore* (Singapore: NUS Press, 2012).

survival thereafter.⁸ For more than a half century since the late 1960s, Akashi Yōji has been a fixture in studies on the Japanese occupation of Malaya and Singapore. He and Yoshimura Mako recently published an edited volume in English along with other authors researching new themes of the occupation.⁹ It is with this publication that our interest was stoked once again and we began to take steps to widen the base of our source material.

One of us (Manickam) is primarily an English, Malay and Dutch speaker, while the other (Iioka) is a native Japanese speaker who also speaks, reads and writes English and Dutch. There have been other joint ventures such as ours, for instance, between Anthony Reid and Shiraishi Saya; Anthony Reid and Ōki Akira; and Gregg Huff and Majima Shinobu.¹⁰ In conversations between Manickam and Iioka, it was obvious that there was a vast group of sources that have been made available in the last few years that would make the study of the occupation of Southeast Asia a much easier enterprise than it was perhaps even a decade ago. These sources include bibliographies,¹¹ digital archives,¹² and searchable library databases all over the world. There have also been attempts to expand studies on occupation into more than just the facts of occupation and to delve into areas such as Japanese colonialism as a larger phenomenon, comparative studies between different occupied areas on

⁸ The National Archives of Singapore has published extensively on the occupation, such as *Battle for Singapore: Fall of the Impregnable Fortress: Reflections & Memories of War Volume 1* (Singapore: National Archives of Singapore, 2011); *Syonan Years, 1942-1945: Reflections & Memories of War Volume 2* (Singapore: National Archives of Singapore, 2009); *The Liberation - Resisting the Rising Sun and A New Beginning: Reflections & Memories of War Volume 3* (Singapore: National Archives of Singapore, 2012); Pitt Kuan Wah, ed., *Memories Unfolded: A Guide to Memories at Old Ford Factory* (Singapore: National Archives of Singapore, 2008). Lee Geok Boi, *The Syonan Years: Singapore Under Japanese Rule 1942-1945* (Singapore: National Archives of Singapore, 2005); Hong Suen Wong, *Wartime Kitchen: Food and Eating in Singapore, 1942-1950* (Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, 2009).

⁹ Akashi and Yoshimura, *New Perspectives*.

¹⁰ Anthony Reid and Shiraishi Saya, "Rural Unrest in Sumatra, 1942: A Japanese Report," *Indonesia* 21 (1976): 115-133; Anthony Reid and Ōki Akira, eds., *The Japanese Experience in Indonesia: Selected Memoirs of 1942-1945* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1986); Gregg Huff and Majima Shinobu, "Financing Japan's World War II Occupation of Southeast Asia," *The Journal of Economic History* 73, 4 (2013): 937-977; Gregg Huff and Majima Shinobu, *World War II Singapore: The Chosabu Reports on Syonan* (forthcoming).

¹¹ For instance, Shimizu Hajime, ed., *British Documents on Japanese-Southeast Asian Relationship in the Pacific Record Offices* (Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economics, 1992); John J. Sbraga, ed., *The War Against Japan, 1941-1945: An Annotated Bibliography* (New York: Garland, 1989; Reprint, Abingdon: Routledge, 2015); Justin J. Corfield, *A Bibliography of the Malayan Campaign and the Japanese Period in West Malaysia, Singapore and Borneo, 1941-1945* (Lewiston, N.Y.: Edwin Mellen Press, 2001); Akashi Yōji, "An Annotated Bibliographical Study of Japanese Occupation of Malaya/Singapore, 1941-45," in *New Perspectives*, ed. Akashi and Yoshimura, 250-282.

¹² For instance, Japan Center for Asian Historical Records (JACAR) provides a database (www.jacar.go.jp) with digitized images received from various national agencies including the National Archives of Japan, Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and National Institute for Defense Studies of the Ministry of Defense. National Diet Library Digital Collections (<http://dl.ndl.go.jp/>) allow users to access a vast number of materials owned by Japanese libraries. Japan Institute of Developing Economies Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) offers digital archives under the heading "Japan in Modern Asia" (http://d-arch.ide.go.jp/asia_archive/index.html), which include records of the Japanese Navy.

specific themes such as the treatment of the Chinese or the press,¹³ and cultural aspects such as Japanese perceptions of Southeast Asia.¹⁴

As with many translations, the translation of the Japanese entries of the original bibliography is not the end product. The purpose of making this translation available to the wider community of scholars is to spur others into translating Japanese material into other languages so that we may pool our efforts and resources to make a daunting task more manageable. Summarizing the state of study on the Japanese Occupation of Southeast Asia both in Japanese and in English literature, Huff and Majima's review article points out the information gap due to the persistent linguistic divide and called for translation projects.¹⁵ Recently, a few volumes from Senshi Sōsho (War History Series) have been translated into English.¹⁶ The 102-volume series, compiled by the War History Office of the National Defense College of Japan and originally published between 1966 and 1980, is the official military history of the Japanese Army and Navy concerning World War II. Undoubtedly, these volumes contain much that would be relevant to specialists of Malaya and Singapore and is yet another resource that awaits translation by interested researchers.

In terms of collective scholarly effort, we are thinking about a database called the Malay Concordance Project (mcp.anu.edu.au) whereby scholars transliterate material written in Jawi (Malay in Arabic script) into romanised Malay and donate their translations to a database where it may be searchable in romanised Malay. By now, the project houses a wealth of transliterations from the fourteenth to the twentieth century and is a key resource for anybody studying the Malay world. Perhaps, in time, such a database will also be available for Japanese sources on the war and occupation that are translated into English and other languages, such that scholars will be able to access and use them in their own studies on

¹³ Kelvin Chow Ka-kin, "Hong Kong and Malaya under the Japanese Occupation 1941-1945" (PhD diss., University of Hong Kong, 1999); Layton Horner, "Japanese Military Administration in Malaya and the Philippines" (PhD Diss., University of Arizona, 1973); Benjamin Ng Wai-Ming, "A Comparative Study of Japanese Cultural Policies in Hong Kong and Singapore during the Occupation Period 1942-1945," in *Japan and Southeast Asia: Continuity and Change in Modern Times*, eds. Teow See Heng, et al., (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2014): 79-92.

¹⁴ Yamamoto Mayumi, "Spell of the Rebel, Monumental Apprehensions: Japanese Discourses on Pieter Erbeveld," *Indonesia* 77 (2004): 109-143; Ethan Mark, "The Perils of Co-Prosperity: Takeda Rintarō, Occupied Southeast Asia, and the Seductions of Postcolonial Empire," *American Historical Review* 119, 4 (2014): 1117-1128.

¹⁵ Gregg Huff and Majima Shinobu, "The Japanese Occupation of South East Asia during the Second World War," *South East Asia Research* 19, 4 (2011): 855-877.

¹⁶ Steven Bullard, trans., *Japanese Army Operations in the South Pacific Area: New Britain and Papua Campaigns, 1942-43* (Canberra: Australian War Memorial, 2007), accessed 22 August 2016, [http://ajrp.awm.gov.au/ajrp/ajrp2.nsf/WebI/JpnOperations/\\$file/JpnOpsText.pdf?OpenElement](http://ajrp.awm.gov.au/ajrp/ajrp2.nsf/WebI/JpnOperations/$file/JpnOpsText.pdf?OpenElement). At present, the Corts Foundation (The Netherlands) is undertaking the Senshi Sōsho project with the aim of translating six volumes pertaining to the Dutch East Indies into English. The first volume was published in 2015. Willem Rummelink, trans., ed., *The Invasion of the Dutch East Indies* (Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2015).

World War II, the Malay world, Southeast Asia, and other possible topics of interest. At the same time, further questioning will facilitate the unearthing and preserving of yet-to-be found materials and provide an impetus to translating the sources into other languages. We are well aware that within different academic language communities, the state of knowledge is quite different. We hope that this project will contribute to bridging the linguistic gaps and encouraging further conversation between academic spheres.

The translation of the Japanese portion of this bibliography was made possible by the Nanyang Technological University (NTU) Start-Up Grant received by Manickam. The end result — the preface, editorial notes and the translated bibliography in excel format — is now deposited at the NTU Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) library portal where it may be accessed via that university's intranet. Having the translation of the bibliography accessible via the university intranet was made possible through the work of Chia Yew Boon (Head, HSS Library) and Ng Kiak Peng (Senior Librarian, HSS Library), and with the kind permission of the publisher of the original bibliography, Ryūkei Shosha. We would like to extend our thanks to Himemoto-Hiraishi Yumiko (Toyota Foundation) for providing us assistance as a liaison between the publishing house and the authors.

The translation, including additional research into the present location of the materials, the compilation of abbreviations and editorial notes, was completed by Iioka. A portion of the translation was initially undertaken by Damien David Jungman. Manickam assisted with the final editing of the titles in English, with translating titles from Malay to English where necessary and drafting the preface. Additional support and advice was provided by Paul Kratoska (NUS Press, Singapore), Majima Shinobu (Gakushūin University, Japan) and Ishikawa Ryōta (Ritsumeikan University, Japan). As always, all mistakes are our own. Should readers wish to report any errors, please do not hesitate to contact Manickam at skmanickam@hotmail.com. More up-to-date information about the bibliography project may be found at <http://manickam.nl/research%20projects.html>.

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Note on the Translation

Abbreviations used here are unique to this volume only. The original bibliography has its own system of abbreviations.

In cases where the original bibliography contains duplicate data, the first entry is kept and the second is omitted. For romanization of Japanese, the modified Hepburn Romanization system defined by the Library of Congress has been employed. Macrons are used to indicate long vowels. Korean names are transliterated according to the McCune-Reischauer Romanization system. In addition, Korean alphabets are provided. For all Chinese names, the Hanyu Pinyin system is applied.

As for the order of Japanese, Korean and Chinese personal names, first name follows the family name. When a Japanese name offers more than one possible way of reading it, various pronunciations are provided with a forward slash (/) dividing each option. Regarding Korean and Chinese personal names written in kanji, the Japanese way of reading the name is added in square brackets.

Bibliographical data and the locations of materials have been checked and updated as of 31 March 2016. Wherever possible, additional data have been added to supplement the original and to provide additional information. In general, where the details cannot be verified, they are enclosed within square brackets. A question mark inside the square brackets indicates that the location provided by the original bibliography could not be confirmed. For example, [?NDL] means that the original bibliography refers to the National Diet Library of Japan (abbreviation: NDL) as the location but the item was not found in the NDL-OPAC or in any other OPAC hosted by the institutes listed in the Abbreviations.

When the listed item is a Japanese translation of a work in another language, the title of the original work is given in the English translation column whenever it is available, even if the original was written in a language other than English.

For a modern journal article, the English title provided by the author is always respected.