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.

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. More specific approaches dealt with, among others, local nationalists and their engagements with Japanese occupation forces, cultural propaganda in certain territories, and the documentation of particular events, most famously the construction of the Thai-Burma Railway.

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, 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

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


survival thereafter. 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. 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. 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, digital archives, 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


9 Akashi and Yoshimura, New Perspectives.


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, and cultural aspects such as Japanese perceptions of Southeast Asia.

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. Recently, a few volumes from Senshi Sōsho (War History Series) have been translated into English. 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

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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.

Sandra Khor Manickam and Iioka Naoko

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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 been 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.
Recent papers in Japanese Occupation of Malaya. Papers. People. Major Effects Of Japanese Occupation In Malaya His.docx. During the Japanese occupation for 3 Â½ years, all the local people controlled by Japanese and much suffering be in effect. All the policies have impact on social, political and economic life of Malaya. The people were suffering and more. During the Japanese occupation for 3 Â½ years, all the local people controlled by Japanese and much suffering be in effect. “Intellectuals” in Singapore under Japanese Occupation: A Consideration of Their Involvement in a Newspaper for School Children (In Japanese) 「æ˜­åœ—å³¶ã€ã«Šã‘る「æ–‡åŒ–人ã€—ã“ããªãŒã±åŒããœã¨éž–ãŒã®è€€å¯Ÿâ€œ. Save to Library. Download. Outline of Administration in Occupied Areas (1942-1945) [Army] Very generalized description of military administration in Malaya, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Burma, the Philippines, and Hong Kong. Discusses broad aspects of economic and occupation problems without giving details of solutions. (Unedited translation, 86 pages). 103. Describes efforts to prevent landing of U.S. reinforcements, attempts to supply Japanese troops on the island, and assistance rendered in the withdrawal from Guadalcanal. (Unedited translation. 59 pages). 111. An excellent general review of the Japanese naval situation in the latter part of World War II. (Unedited translation, 44 pages). 117. Malaya was gradually occupied by the Japanese between 8 December 1941 and the Allied surrender at Singapore on 16 February 1942. The Japanese remained in occupation until their surrender to the Allies in 1945. The first Japanese garrison in Malaya to lay down their arms was in Penang on 2 September 1945 aboard HMS Nelson. The concept of a unified East Asia took form based on an Imperial Japanese Army concept that originated with General HachirÅ­ Arita, an army ideologist who served as Minister for Before the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific, the island of Borneo was divided into five territories. Four of the territories were in the north and under British control â€” Sarawak, Brunei, Labuan, an island, and British North Borneo; while the remainder, and bulk, of the island, was under the jurisdiction of the Dutch East Indies. On 16 December 1941, Japanese forces landed at Miri, Sarawak having sailed from Cam Ranh Bay in French Indochina. On 1 January 1942, the Japanese navy landed unopposed Japanese Occupation in Singapore - Purpose of effort taken to promoting Japanese language. How and whom did the Japanese made an impression on. Â Banana money: Malayaâ€™s wartime currency, Paul Kratoska After Japanese forces occupied Malaya early in 1942, they introduced new currency notes. Because the $10 note carried a picture of a banana plant, the wartime currency was referred toâ€” SINGAPORE â€œ The horror and hardship of the Japanese Occupation of Singapore is not unfamiliar to those who have studied history, but a new project at the National Museum of Singapore is set to take it to another dimension â€“ capturing the smell of fear in a bottle. Singapore Battle February Campaign Guns Army Japanese Memes Soldiers. Guns of February.