Appendix 1.

A note on spelling of personal and geographical names.

This dissertation covers an area of the globe which is not directly familiar to the average reader. Therefore some of the conventions made in writing this dissertation have to be made explicit.

Something must be said about the spelling of geographical and personal names. South-East Asia has its pitfalls in this respect. For place names in the former Netherlands East Indies I have consistently used the topographical names which can be found in the Dutch Atlas for the Tropical Netherlands\textsuperscript{3498}. I have made only a few exceptions to this convention. The harbour town of Soerabaja (in Dutch) on Java has been given its English name Surabaya, for example. Another one is the name of the town of Yogyakarta, which in Dutch is Djokjakarta.

For Chinese place names I have used the Wade-Giles transcription, because that was the transcription system in use for Chinese place names in the interwar period. The Pinyin transcription, which is in use today, only emerged after the war. I have therefore used the word Peking and not Beijing. The Wade-Giles transcription is also the basis for "The TIMES Atlas of China", Times Books, London 1974. It contains extensive notes on transcription, with a conversion table on pages 142 - 143. For Japanese place names I have used "Teikoku's Complete Atlas of Japan", Teikoku-Shoin Co, Tokyo 1984.

I have italicised foreign words and expressions in, for example, Japanese and put English translations to them when I have used them for the first time in the body of the text.

For Japanese personal names I have not followed the Japanese representation of family name first, followed by the given names. Japanese personal names are written according to the western convention of given name first, followed by the family name. This has been done in order to avoid confusion with books translated into English from Japanese, which also normally follow the western convention for author's names. Indonesian personal and place names are given in the pre-war Dutch spelling convention, e.g. Soekamo, and not Sukamo. The modern spelling of the language of Indonesia, the Bahasa Indonesia, which is based on the \textit{Ejaan Yang Disempumakan} or EYD which was introduced in 1973, is not therefore used in the text. Also Indonesian Chinese names are given in their traditional pre-war Dutch transcription. Ships' names, irrespective of nationality, are given in capital letters, sometimes preceded by terms like HMS (His/Her Majesty's Ship), USS for American Warships, HJIM\textsuperscript{S} (His Japanese Imperial Majesty's Ship) or HNMS (Her Netherlands Majesty's Ship) for Japanese and Dutch warships respectively.

In a separate Appendix (no 4) called "Weights and Measures" I have included some comparative tables on units of measure for size, distance, weight and speed, as different standards were used by the countries being compared to each other. In a comparative

\textsuperscript{3498} Ned.Indische Topografische Dienst: \textit{Atlas voor Tropisch Nederland}, Batavia 1938.
history like this one, those conversion tables are necessary for the purpose of understanding basic technological weapons specifications. In the time period under consideration, the Japanese, the French and the Dutch used the metric system, while Great Britain and the United States adhered to those time-honoured standards which have always form part of their common heritage. The metric system has been used throughout this dissertation and the conversion tables in Appendix 4 have been provided for the benefit of English speaking readers.