

**THOUGHT FOR TODAY
and
NEWS OF THE DAY**

15 January 1943 – 17 February 1944

ZAKIAH HANUM



adhicipta (m) sdn. bhd.

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Kuala Lumpur

1997

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PREAMBLE

One day while going through the Malai Sinpo (the name given to the Malay Mail during the Japanese Occupation period), I was attracted to a small corner on the front page of the newspaper with the title "Thought For Today", giving a fascinating saying selected for the day. The first saying was by Goethe, followed by others including E.F. Benson, Seneca, Talleyrand, Addison and Gautama, covering a period of more than one year.

After looking at several issues of the Malai Sinpo and finding the sayings relevant to the Japanese Occupation period as well as today, tomorrow, and the future, I decided to reproduce them in this little book. I chose to extract the "News of the Day" to complement the sayings as well as to report on what happened in Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and other states on those days.

The corner for "Thought For Today" was started on 15 January 1943 and ended on 17 February 1944. It was produced in almost every issue and printed in slightly bold letterings. Anyone reading the issue would perhaps have given the "thought" for the day.

I am happy to be able to share the information collected with those who are interested in looking back at our history, particularly during the Japanese Occupation period, of which very little information is available. Most of us came to know of what happened during the short but stimulating period of Malaysia's history from accounts by those who remembered incidents happening in this country at the time. What fascinated me most were newspaper reports giving us details of what happened day by day. Some people say newspapers often tell the truth but others believe they only highlight matters that are light and bright.

My own memory and impression of the Japanese Occupation period were relatively vague, as I was only four years old when the Japanese entered the Malay Peninsula through my home state, Kedah on 12 December 1941. From the minor recollections that I have of the period, there were some incidents which I consider interesting and would like to include in this book. As a little girl I remembered having to bow low everytime we passed by places where there were Japanese security guards. These were some of the compulsory

items of respect for the Japanese everywhere in this country. Our gestures of respect pleased the Japanese tremendously. I remembered being given packets of sugar soon after showing respect to the Japanese soldiers and guards on duty.

Another interesting incident was the case of the Japanese head of the Land Office in Kedah. My father, who had been working in the Land Office for many years, had the Japanese as his boss during the Japanese Occupation. One day the boss came to our home and was served with durians after lunch. It must have been the first time he ate durians as he enjoyed the fruit so much. He ate them for many hours until he fell asleep on a couch in the sitting room. He slept for an exceptionally long time which was from lunch-time until breakfast time the next day. My mother was worried over his long sleep, fearing that he might die at our house. If that were to happen, my father would have been severely punished for his negligence.

Let me take this opportunity to record my appreciation to the National Archives of Malaysia for allowing me to use resources from the Malai Sinpo. I would not have been able to produce this book had there been strict control on the use of archival materials for research and publication. I appreciate the assistance given by Puan Azimah Mohd. Alias, Encik Riad Asmat and Puan Lailatool Badriah for the production of this book. I would also like to record my appreciation to the Malay Mail for allowing me to use the information extracted from the Malai Sinpo and the Japan Cultural Centre (The Japan Foundation) and Encik Anuar Hamzah for providing meaning of the Japanese words.

I would like to dedicate this book to my late parents, brothers and sisters, and friends at the National Archives. I cannot end up this little note without dedicating this book to my own family members, husband Mohd. Nor, children Mukhlis, Farha, and Haiz, daughter-in-law Mil Amalia, son-in-law Rozely, and grandchildren Leyla, Raeda and Jehan.

Zakiah Hanum,
7 May, 1997.



Zakiah Hanum, born in Alor Setar on 15 September, 1937, is the fifth of nine children. She grew up in a rich milieu of Malay tradition and Muslim piety, amidst a large household of family and servants where, Kedah-style, there was much uninhibited talk and laughter. As a girl she feasted on a cornucopia of family lore and classical Malay yarns spun by her maternal grandmother, the family's master storyteller.

Zakiah's formal education began in 1947 at the Kampung Baru Girls' School (subsequently renamed Sultanah Asma Girls' School). She attended Form Six at the Methodist Boys' School, Penang (1956-1957) and proceeded to the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur (1957) and later in Singapore (1958-1960) and back to Kuala Lumpur (1960-1961). She graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (Hon.) in Malay Studies.

Zakiah began her career as an archivist in the Public Records Office in 1961 (later renamed the National Archives in 1963). She attended a year-long diploma course at the National Archives of India in New Delhi where she acquired the skills of her profession. In 1977 she was appointed the Director-General of the National Archives and stayed at the helm until her retirement in October 1995.

During her tenure as an archivist, Zakiah had been directly involved in projects such as the Memorial Tun Abdul Razak, Kuala Lumpur; Pustaka Peringatan P. Ramlee, Kuala Lumpur; Rumah Lahir P. Ramlee, Pulau Pinang; Memorial Pengisytiharan Kemerdekaan, Melaka; Rumah Lahir Dr. Mahathir, Alor Setar; Memorial Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, Kuala Lumpur; Pustaka Perkhidmatan Awam, Kuala Lumpur and Galeria Perdana, Langkawi. Currently she is involved in the development of Memorial Tun Hussein Onn, Johor; Pustaka Warisan Seni; Pustaka Wira Negara and Memorial Tun Dr. Ismail.

Zakiah has also made a name for herself as a writer and social worker. Indeed, she is a prolific author of several books, drama scripts and articles for local magazines and newspaper. She also participates in radio programmes (Warisan Budaya - weekly and Secalit Tinta Seuntai Kata: Senandika Tok Wa - monthly).

In the late 1960s, Zakiah helped form the women's group, PERTIWI (Pertubuhan Tindakan Wanita Islam or the Muslim Women's Action Society) and has been its president since 1972.

For all her achievements and contributions, Zakiah has been conferred the Johan Setia Mahkota (JSM) in 1976; Setia Mahkota Selangor (SMS) in 1981, Darjah Setia diRaja Kedah (DSDK) which carries the title Dato' in 1989; the prestigious Ramon Magsasay Award in 1989; Pingat Tun Fatimah in 1993 and the Avon-Tan Sri Fatimah Award in 1996.

'Thought For Today and News of the Day : January 1943 - February 1944' is a compilation of interesting sayings as appeared in the Malai Sinpo from January 1943 to February 1944. The writer selected news items to accompany each thought for the day but such news may not be relevant to the thought for that day. The writer hopes that through this book, readers will not only get a glimpse of the daily events during the Japanese Occupation, but more importantly, will ponder over the thought for each day which may serve to inspire, motivate and encourage them in their pursuit of life.

Lailatool Badriah

THOUGHT FOR TODAY
and
NEWS OF THE DAY

JANUARY 1943

15 January 1943

Seldom, in the business and transactions of ordinary life, do we find the sympathy we want. - Goethe.

At a tea party, given to commemorate the first anniversary of the founding of the Government of Selangor (11 January 1943) under the New Order (Japanese Government), held on 12 January 1943 at the Selangor Club, Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad expressed the hope that Malai (Malaya) would become the permanent home of racial harmony, a hope which was never more realizable before.

THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

Seldom, in the business and transactions of ordinary life, do we find the sympathy we want.—Goethe.

16 January 1943

The man who is an optimist is usually a success, for his mind is never worrying about the reasons why a thing cannot be done.

With the object of popularising Japanese music to enable the people of Malaya to better understand the Nippon-jin, the Selangor state band, under the direction of Mr. Watanabe of the Gun Sendenbu of Syonan (Singapore), made a one-week tour of the main districts of Selangor. The programme consisted of 20 items, mainly Nippon songs and Malay keroncong, rendered by well-known local singers. One interesting feature was the playing of "Lengkongan Kema'moran Bersama di Asia Timor Raya", which won the first prize for a song contest open to Malaya and Sumatra. The music was composed by Watanabe.

18 January 1943

The essence of courage is not that your heart should not quake, but that nobody else should know that it does. - E.F. Benson.

The rising production of Malaya's two principal industries, tin and rubber, was indicated in the trading figures of the Selangor branches of the Syonan Gomu Kumiai and the Tsushyo Kaizha Ltd., the former directing all rubber estates and buying up large quantities of rubber from small-holders to increase their monthly supply, while the latter with a purchase control in the tin-ore market.

Some of the rubber produced were used in local industries for the manufacture of cycle tyres and tubes and rubber footwear. Tin-ore from mines in Selangor was sent to Penang to be smelted there. The firm, Syowa Tsusho Kaisha Ltd., which occupied a spacious office in Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur, purchased over 1,100 tons of tin-ore per month.

19 January 1943

*Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.*

LENGKONDAN KEMAMORAN BERSAMA
DI-ASIA TIMOR RAYA

1314 HUSSAIN-LATIF
F# 2/4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Di-langi-t Timor Chahaya Ser-ber-tang. Meri-nari
wa-hai Pu-ra pu-ta-ti ASIA RA-ya. Se-sa-ma-ta
ho-di-r ki-ta u-ciao-KAN. Ke-pa-da

a-la-ah se-lu-lu-h nya. Tan-da kema-mo-ran
lah ka-mu da-lam be-ker-ja. Di-ba-wah ke-ra-ja-
kras-ja-ah. Ho-poh bi-jak Sa-ra. Ke-pa-da al-lah ki-

ta dah da tang Ba-gi Sesu-ku u-ma. A si a-ra
an-wo-poh ki-ta. Ba-gi per-bi-nahn ka-ma-moran A-SIA RA
ta do'a-kan. Ke-kal-ah ia se-lo-ma la-ma-

ya Sang u-ah lah song u-ah lah se mu da a si a-
ya. Gum-bi-ra gum-bi-ra ki-ta se-mu-ah
ya. Gum-bi-ra gum-bi-ra ki-ta se-mu-ah

Ma-ri lah - ma-ri lah ki-ta be-ker-ja. Men-chapal kema-moran
Ma-ri lah - ma-ri lah ki-ta be-ker-ja. Men-chapal kema-moran
Ma-ri lah - ma-ri lah ki-ta be-ker-ja. Men-chapal kema-moran

A si a-ra-ya
A si a-ra-ya
A si a-ra-ya

The above song which won the first prize, in the contest held recently open to Malai and Sumatra was composed by Hussain bin Latif. It will be played twice in the programme to be presented at the Nippon Gekijyo on Wednesday, Jan. 20 and the audience is requested to join in the chorus.

20 January 1943

Many might have attained to wisdom, had they not thought that they had already attained it. - Seneca.

A list of names of 60 successful candidates who sat for the government Nippon-go examination, held on 10 January 1943, included Abd. Wahab bin Idris, Abd. Razak, D.R. Daniel, Low Yong Seah, Lee Kuan Yue, Miss Cheah Siew Mun, Rahamad bin Debos, Bustamam bin Hj. Said, Salmah bt. Idrus, Mohd. Kassim bin Wok, Miss Vethavanam, Buyong bin Mohd. Yassin, Abd. Jalil bin Abd. Manap and Nuruddin bin Sulong. They obtained a sufficient standard to appear for the second part of the same examination which was done orally at the office of the Director of Education, Selangor.

21 January 1943

Let us not be guilty of the clumsy impatience of demanding from the present what the future will bring without effort. - Talleyrand.

An announcement was made that after 1 July 1943, no correspondence was to be sent by post if written in an "enemy language", which was English. The announcement was taken in conjunction with the remarks made by the Chief Justice, Mr. Masuyama. The remarks gave food for thought to those who were making no effort to study Nippon-go or made themselves familiar with Nippon customs and manners.

22 January 1943

One should take good care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life as laughter. - Addison.

Nine Sultans from the Malay Peninsula and two from Sumatra gathered at Syonan City (Singapore) to attend a meeting sponsored by the Nippon military administration. They were given assurance that their positions, rights and property were to be respected by the Nippon authorities. In his address to the Sultans, the General Commander-in-Chief of the Nippon in

Malaya said, "The land which you inherited from your fore-fathers should be so revived as to make it the cog of Greater East Asia under Imperial Nippon and in no circumstances should it be reverted to the influence of Anglo-Americans." He said that "Nippon rose up in arms against the British and Americans in order to destroy them completely. These powers had been tyrannising East Asian nations and helping to increase trouble in East Asia under the pretext of peace. Nippon's aim was to contribute to the peace of the world and to secure stability in East Asia."

23 January 1943

What an uninteresting place this world would be if the unexpected didn't so often happen.

Experiments with Taiwan padi strains were carried out on the 4,500 acres of land at Gua Prahu and Bukit Merah in Province Wellesley. The government made all arrangements to start planting and it was expected to produce two crops a year.

Experiments with Taiwan padi strains were also successfully done in Alor Star.

25 January 1943

*Not by birth does one become low caste,
Not by birth does one become a Brahmin;
By his actions alone one becomes low caste,
By his actions alone one becomes a Brahmin -
Gautama*

A survey by the Department of Registration of Births and Deaths in Selangor revealed an increase of 7,325 births over deaths during May to December 1942. Births totalled 20,419 while deaths 13,094. The Chinese headed the list with 10,922 births, the Malays 4,976, the Indians 4,476, Eurasians 38 and others 7.

During the period there were the deaths of 3 Nippon-jin and one European.

Of the persons who died, 822 were because of malaria, 890 of bowel diseases, 826 of respiratory diseases, 362 of pulmonary tuberculosis and 10,194 because of other causes.

The population of Selangor, as recorded at the end of June 1942, was 701,522.

26 January 1943

We should often be ashamed of our best actions, if the world were witness to the motives which produce them - La Rochefoucauld.

The control of malaria and tuberculosis presented two of the problems which the health authorities of Selangor were attempting to deal with. In Kuala Lumpur town alone, the year 1942 registered the largest number of malaria cases for the previous ten years.

The problem in Kuala Lumpur was more acute as it had on its boundary on the western half of Bangsar estate, an area notorious as far as malaria was concerned.

27 January 1943

If you can knock a laugh out of a trouble, as often as not you'll draw its sting at the same time.

A solemn pledge to work for Indian Independence was taken by Selangor Indians who gathered at the League Office in Kuala Lumpur to observe Independence Day.

"We believe it is the right of India to have freedom . . . if any government refuses us this right or tries to deprive us of it, we have a further right to abolish that government."

The ceremony included the hoisting of the Indian National Flag and two minutes' silent prayer for the success of the Indian Independence Movement and the achievement of Indian independence.

28 January 1943

Everything in this world that is worthwhile has been produced by the individual. The crowd never invented anything.

Mr. Kwan Koriba, Director of Syonan Botanic Gardens, had said, after spending a week of travelling from Singapore to Penang and visiting several Malayan towns, that the natural vegetation of Malaya must be utilized for botanical and scientific tasks. Malayan plant life greatly impressed Mr. Koriba who was a professor for 22 years specializing in botany, plant physiology and ecology. There were no differences in vegetation characteristics before and after the war.

29 January 1943

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.

"The establishment of a controlled price system led to the creation of a black market. Normally goods which are withdrawn from the public and surreptitiously dealt in are those over which certain individuals or groups of individuals exercise complete control or hold a monopoly. Operators who keep the black market going are mostly unemployed men who act as brokers and who are often not aware of the origin of the goods, options on which they hawk about. They have not the remotest idea where the goods are kept and sometimes do not even know their principals personally. In times of stress, in abnormal conditions, and in war time, these problems aggravated and the enormous amount of money which pour into the black market and ultimately into the rapacious pockets of its operators can hardly be assessed accurately."

That was the view of the editor in his column entitled "Price Control and the Black Market!"

30 January 1943

Nothing, as a rule, is more fatal to progress than to await complete knowledge, or to imagine that to aim at being 'never wrong' is evidence of competency.

It was reported that on this day a year before (30 January 1942), the British withdrew from Johore Bahru in a hasty confusion. First came the civilians, and then the government officials, the majority accompanied by their wives, relatives and friends from up-country areas who were staying with them at the time. Then came the British army, posthaste and in full retreat after their smashing defeats at Muar River, Batu Pahat and the heights west of Yong-Peng. Life in the capital of Johore in the last few days of January 1942 was "crammed with incidents which threw into bold relief the cowardice of the British who fled in fear of life to their outpost in Malaya-Singapore."

FEBRUARY 1943

1 February 1943

Good-humour may be said to be one of the very best articles of dress one can wear in society.

The Selangor Club was proposed to be renamed The Selangor Golf Club at a special meeting held on 30 January 1943. The government intended to reopen the Selangor Club on the Padang to all communities. It was felt that the Selangor Club should revert to its old name The Selangor Golf Club.

2 February 1943

If you help a man up a hundred steps, remember he will need your support most on the last one.

An announcement was made on the opening of the Kuala Lumpur radio station on 3 February 1943. The "Voice of Kuala Lumpur" was to be on the air again under Mr. Kanji Kanaya, formerly of the Nippon Broadcasting Corporation. Prior to the formal opening of the station, test broadcasts were held. The station was to operate on a wavelength of 1,200 kilocycles.

3 February 1943

We often discover what will do by finding out what will not do; and probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery.

History was made in the annals of Malaya with the opening of Shuren Nojo, Agriculture Training Institute at Kendong in Negeri Sembilan by the Governor, Mr. Saburo Hatta. The Institute planned to train 1,200 agriculture farmers in a year. Its first batch of students was 200, mostly Malays.

The Governor was happy that parents realized the importance of agriculture and had sent their children for training at the new school.

Mr. Nakamura, head of the tutorial staff of the Institute, told the students that "no country in the world prospered without agriculture. Nobody can live without food and therefore it is just common sense that we should have food and plenty of it."

4 February 1943

Let us believe neither half of the good people tell us of ourselves, nor half of the evil they say of others.

The Chinese of Kuala Lumpur were able to enjoy Chinese New Year in 1943. In 1942, the battle in Malaya was rising to a crescendo which terminated with the surrender of Singapore. Conditions were terribly unsettled and Kuala Lumpur was much robbed of its beauty.

On 5 February 1943, the Chinese were going ahead to enjoy the New Year. Bustling crowds were seen thronging Petaling Street and Sultan Street.

The Chinese used to spend enormous sums of money every year on liquor for Chinese New Year but in 1943 they were compelled to patronize locally-made liquor. Local substitutes had been found for most of the special delicacies which graced the festive board during the New Year.

5 February 1943

*You have the gift of impudence;
be thankful;
Every man has not the like talent.*

The Food Control Department announced the prices of the varieties of fresh fish sold in Kuala Lumpur district. Bawal Hitam was 66 cts. per kati, Ikan Parang 62 cts., Kerapu 66 cts., Terubuk 58 cts., Bawal Putih 74 cts., Tenggiri 74 cts., Senangin 70 cts., Ikan Pari 34 cts., Sembilang 38 cts., Siakap 66 cts., and sotong 58 cts.

Persons selling or offering for sale and persons buying prices in excess of the figure published were punished.

6 February 1943

One of the advantages of telling the truth is that you don't have to remember what you said.

An issue on the increase in the price of fresh milk in Kuala Lumpur and the difficulty in obtaining it was raised by the editor. The milk supply in Kuala Lumpur had neither been properly organized nor controlled. It had grown in haphazard fashion during the previous regime. The question of keeping cattle within the town limit was not looked at by the relevant authorities. Anyone who had sufficient room in the compound of his house kept a cow and did so as long as he was able to prevent it becoming a nuisance to his neighbours.

Very often a person who had a cow had more milk than he could use and sold the surplus to his neighbours. He had no licence to keep a cow or to sell the milk, but as long as he was not caught, he considered himself a public benefactor.

8 February 1943

I have told you of a man who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, in order that the fruit might look larger and more tempting. - Robert Southey.

In connection with some incidents in certain parts of Perak, the Governor issued a statement stating that since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia war, the Imperial Nippon forces achieved brilliant war results, occupying the whole of Malaya in an amazingly short period.

The noble aim of Nippon in the Greater East Asia War was to emancipate the people of Asia from Anglo-American shackles.

Citizens who had their sons or daughters, brothers or other relatives in unlawful gangs must advise them to give up their bad ways by making them understand the object of the war, government's intention and the consequences of their actions.

He called upon local citizens, particularly the Chinese, to make known to those who had gone astray the noble mission of Nippon in this holy war and advise them to stop their misdeeds.

10 February 1943

*Whoever can know, as the long days go,
That to live is happy
Hath found his heaven - Euripides (translated).*

An announcement was made on the official programme for one week to mark the anniversary celebration of the "Fall of Singapore". A film of the war of Greater East Asia was shown at the Selangor Golf Club Padang.

Feb. 11 was Nippon Empire Day. A ceremonial parade was held at the Padang with the presence of the Governor of Selangor.

Five communal arches formed the main decoration in connection with the celebration of six new bridges which were to be opened to the public.

A free distribution of rice was given to the poor. A travelling medical unit also toured the villages to give free medical aid.

11 February 1943

*It wouldn't be natural without a trouble or two, but what I say is
that there's always something interesting coming along.*

The 11 of February was the day of the foundation of the Nippon Empire which came into existence 2,603 years before 1943. To commemorate this important date in Japanese history, a parade was held at the Selangor Golf Club Padang attended by the Governor of Selangor who made a long speech to welcome the anniversary of Kigensetsu. The ceremony

began with all present bowing to the east in homage to Tenno Heika, followed by a minute's silence in memory of the Nippon dead. Following this he band-played "Kimigayo."

Speaking on behalf of the Malay Community, Dato Hamzah Abdullah said, "Today is observed as a public holiday throughout the Nippon Empire to revere the memory of Jimmu Tenno, the first sovereign of Nippon who ascended the throne on Feb. 11, 2603 years ago. Prior to his accession, Nippon was a land inhabited by war - like tribes, constantly at war with one another. To him fell the task of subduing and uniting them. Thus Feb. 11 has two great significance - it marks the beginning of the Dai Nippon Imperial Lineage and also the founding of the Nippon Empire."

12 February 1943

No man is so foolish but may give good counsel sometimes; and no man is so wise but may easily err, if he will take no others' counsel but his own.

There were reports of celebrations of Empire Day on 11 February in Negeri Sembilan and Perak. In Seremban, the day was celebrated in a fitting manner. From early morning Seremban provided a kaleidoscopic spectacle while peoples of all nationalities made their way to town in their varied national costumes. In Ipoh, Mr. T. Kubota, the Governor, gave a stirring address to the people calling them to "write both in resolve and in action and to give whole-hearted cooperation and support for the achievement of final victory in the war."

13 February 1943

A friend whom you have been gaining during your whole life, you ought not to be displeased with in a moment.

Mr. T. Yamaguchi, Controller of Goods and Materials, Negeri Sembilan made a lengthy and comprehensive presentation to the local public to explain why consumption should be rationed, exports restricted and prices fixed in respect of daily needs. The articles rationed for consump-

tion were rice, sugar, salt, tobacco, gasoline and matches. The articles restricted from export included foodstuffs, metallic goods, chemical articles, textile manufactures and other things of every day use.

Mr. Yamaguchi said, "Taking the present economic condition of the world into consideration, I should say Malai is comparatively well favoured. Natural resources are in abundance, lands are very fertile and plenty of fruits and vegetables are available. But the one fault is that no attention had been paid by the British Regime to make this country self-supporting in rice and other food stuffs. This was mainly due to the selfishness of Britain."

15 February 1943

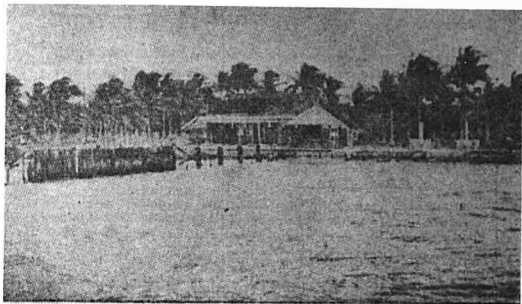
Trust men, and they will be true to you; treat them greatly, and they will show themselves great.

Selangor joined the rest of the Malay Peninsula in celebrating the first birthday of the fall of Singapore which marked the birth of New Malai.

Men, women and children of all races gathered from an early hour that morning at the Padang to join the Big Parade which was the highlight of the celebration in Kuala Lumpur.

The Governor who spoke at the parade on the Padang said that Singapore was "not only a centre of maritime traffic and the nucleus of commercial transactions but also the most important strategical base in the world today."

On the Malay reactions to Nippon rule. Dato Hamzah Abdullah, representing the Malay community, said that the nation was commemorating "the most notable event in the history of this part of the world" which was the "fall of the island fortress of Singapore." He referred to the meeting of the Sultans of Malai and Sumatra with the Chief of the Military Administration where pronouncements were made to the effect that the position, status and rights of Sultans were "in no way affected by the occupation by the Dai Nippon force." The Sultans were assured that the Nippon government "would in no way interfere with the Mohammad religion and Malai customs."



The point at Singapore where Nippon soldiers effected the first landing.—Domet Photo.

16 February 1943

The reason why so many people refuse to look at life is, perhaps, because if they did, they might have to understand it.

A note highlighted about cherry trees blossoming in Cameron Highlands on Kigensetsu day. Cherry trees which were transplanted from Nippon to the experimental farm at Cameron Highlands for ten years had never blossomed before owing to climatic differences. For the first time on Kigensetsu day the trees suddenly burst forth into full bloom.

The local settlers, who were given their first opportunity to appreciate the beauty of Nippon's national flower, considered the "miraculous blossoming of the cherry trees a good omen for the rebirth of Malai."

17 February 1943

Between the great things that we cannot do and the small things we will not do, the danger is that we shall do nothing.

The editor raised the issue of whether Lt. Gen. A.E. Percival, the British Commander-in-Chief in Malaya, was justified in surrendering Singapore to the Nippon forces without putting up a fight. The editor considered the subject as a matter of academic interest and "perhaps the future historian will have much more material than we have on which to base an unbiased judgement."

The British surrender, made in an incredibly short time of less than a week, had made the Japanese wonder whether they had a plan at all to defend Singapore.

The Nippon Staff Officer stated that "if the Nippon army were defending Singapore instead of the British they would have fought to the last man."

18 February 1943

Doing an injury puts you below your enemy: Revenging one makes you but even with him: Forgiving it sets you above him.

The editorial comment focused on the birth of a New Malai, "potentially one of the richest countries in the world, where many million more people than there are today can live in comfort if only they learn the inner meaning of the Greater East Asia War and cooperate sincerely with Nippon in realising its ultimate aim and that aim is the establishment of Asia for Asians."

The aim was not difficult to achieve as the Asian had many advantages which the European did not enjoy. "Most of us live more or less close to the equator and nature has provided us with just what we need and our needs are few."

19 February 1943

Many a controversy would be nipped in the bud if each was anxious to let the other have the last word.

When the Japanese occupied Kuala Lumpur before civil administration was properly organized, the government issued a notice fixing the rents which house-owners could collect from their tenants. It was a measure undertaken to help both parties.

Conditions in Kuala Lumpur "improved beyond recognition during the past 12 months and there is not a shophouse in town which is unoccupied or which is not doing a profitable business." Many of them are tenanted by people "who are doing such good businesses that they are turning over sums of money larger than they have ever seen in their lives."

20 February 1943

To think what everybody says is to be a Philistine, to say what everybody thinks is to be a genius.

The government proposed appropriating a sum of \$120,000 for the erection of a shrine at Bangsar estate to perpetuate the memory of those who had fallen in the Greater East Asia War. The subject was brought to the notice of members of the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board.

23 February 1943

By paying attention to the small things most men consider unimportant, a few men grow rich.

For several days there were reports on Mahatma Gandhi, the great Indian leader working terribly hard to seek independence for India. "What crime have we committed in asking for the independence of India?" asked Gandhi as he was being led away by British agents to the gaol, where he was fighting with his last breath.

It was on 7 August 1942, after the All-India Committee had passed the resolution proposed by Pandit Nehru demanding the British to withdraw from India that Gandhi, together with a large number of other leaders, was clapped in gaol for no other crime than that of asserting the right of every human being, the right of free speech. Gandhi had conveyed to the British government that India did not wish to be dragged into the war against Nippon and to save from the horrors of such a war, Britain should quit and leave the Indians to work out their own salvation.

Gandhi was fighting for independence at the cost of his life. He was fasting for 21 days in protest against his detention. The Selangor Indian Independence League appealed to Indians in Selangor to ask them to observe 24 February, the last day of Gandhi week, with solemn ceremonies. Prayers for his long life and successful termination of his 21-day fast were offered by Indians in churches, mosques and temples.

24 February 1943

Where's the good of putting things off? Strike, while the iron's hot.

Mr. Y. Tatsuno, Chairman, Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur had urged for the formation of an association of iron and steel foundries in Selangor. "It is my fervent hope to see Selangor become the nerve centre of industrialization of Malai," he said at an interview with Malai Simpo.

He had visited many iron and steel factories and foundries but was rather dissatisfied that some of them were still lying idle and not producing to their full capacity.

25 February 1943

Good actions crown themselves with lasting bays. Who well deserves, needs not another's praise.

The revival of the Sanitary Board of Kuala Lumpur was an indication of the return of the town to its normal condition and of the desire of the government to secure the cooperation of the people in the municipal administration. Kuala Lumpur, as the capital of Selangor and the most central town in the Malay Peninsula, had an important part to play and should set an example to other towns in all municipal matters.

A quiet but significant ceremony took place at the Negri Sembilan Governor's office where the Yang diPertuan Besar received the sword promised by the Chief of the Military Administration at the Conference of Malayan Sultans in commemoration of the occasion.

26 February 1943

Truth, like the juice of a poppy, in small quantities, calms men; in larger, heats and irritates them, and is attended by fatal consequences in its excess.

Many years ago a wave of malaria swept over Ceylon and decimated the population of a large number of villages. However, malaria in Ceylon was neither so widespread nor so frequent as in Malaya. After years of unceasing experiment, it was discovered that the slightest laxity in control measures invariably gave rise to the outbreak of the disease. Vigilance had to be maintained at every point of control and "it has to be expert and effective."

27 February 1943

Imagination is the faculty which represents the future, foresight is the quality which possesses it.

A Malayan concert was held at the Nippon Gekizyo in aid of the Malay Self-Protection Corps Fund. It was an entirely Malay effort with several Nippon songs and a Malay play. Dr. Ibrahim Yassin, President of the Corps, called upon the Malay community to give their cooperation and sacrifice not only their time but money to maintain the Self-Protection Corps of their community.

There was a notice on the front page of the newspaper to "discourage social dancing" in Kuala Lumpur given by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur. A restriction was placed on women from entering the Bukit Bintang Dance Hall without permit. By men bringing their partners to the cabaret and dancing free, they were depriving the taxi-dancers from earning a livelihood. Taxi-dancers had to obtain a licence by paying \$10 for a period of three months. Any woman who wished to enter the dance after 1 March had to pay a similar fee and obtain a permit from the Sanitary Board Chairman.

MARCH 1943

1 March 1943

There is a taint of death, a flavour of mortality, in lies - which is exactly what I hate and detest in the world - Joseph Conrad.

The rumour which had been current in Kuala Lumpur for sometime was on the shortage of quinine. The Director of Medical Services, Selangor, Dr. Y. Fujiyoshi, said that any anxiety regarding the fall in the supply of quinine was ill-founded.

Selangor received about 250 lb. of quinine per month from Gunseikanbu in Syonan and most of these came from Djawa. The quinine the government received was solely for use in hospitals and certain estates.

2 March 1943

I have learnt to accept a thing once done, as done; we must take the consequences, but there's no sense in debating it as though it were still to do.

A mass meeting of local Indians was held on 3 March 1943 to offer their thanks to the Almighty for saving Gandhi from his 21-day fast and to reaffirm their determination to liberate their motherland. All Indians were asked to hoist the national flag and decorate their houses on that day.

3 March 1943

Prompt decisions are likely to be the right ones, because the mental effort calls forth one's best powers of concentration.

The editorial issued a warning again on the topic pertaining to health. "From a town infected with flies and filth after the breakdown of the sanitary and conservancy services, following its abandonment by the British authorities, Kuala Lumpur has assumed its usual clean and tidy aspect within the space of one year."

Outwardly the city appeared to be normal from the health point of view but was it really healthy and was the community taking all precautions to safeguard its health?

These questions were asked because of the difficulties faced by doctors with regard to medicine and drugs vital to the cure of diseases.

4 March 1943

*Best trust the happy moments,
What they gave,
Makes man less fearful of the certain grave,
And gives his work compassion and new eyes,
The days that make us happy make us wise.*

A conference of legal administration of Malaya and Sumatra was held at Syonan on 26 and 27 February 1943. The problem confronting the people was the adjustment of the law in both countries in harmony with the customs and habits of the inhabitants.

5 March 1943

*To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.*

Selangor was to have a Sports Federation. The outbreak of the war knocked out sports throughout Malaya and while in other states organisations were set up to revive the different games played here in the old regime, Selangor was rather slow in making a move in that direction.

With the formation of the Federation, it made it possible for the organization to concentrate on the important aspect of proper training in all games and of encouraging the adoption of other forms of sports new to Malaya.

6 March 1943

*'Tis but to know how little can be known,
To see all others' faults and feel our own*

It was the desire of the Nippon Government not only to revitalize Malayan civilisation but also to assimilate into her own what was best in it. The inauguration of the Investigation and Research Department in Negri Sembilan was to undertake research into Malayan customs, manners, classical tales, plays, race, ideas, language, politics, laws, social dances, folklore, history, historical ruins and fauna which were typical to this country. The intention was also to set up a museum and library relevant to these subjects.

8 March 1943

*Let us then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.*

The editorial focused attention again on the subject of house rents in Kuala Lumpur. Tenants were anxious about rental rates which some landlords had taken fullest advantage of after the issuance of the Government order lifting the notification restricting the rents. House rents were seen to have a decisive bearing on the cost of living.

The price of foodstuffs had increased during the past month or so and there was no indication of any material reduction in such prices.

Most of the house properties in Kuala Lumpur were in the hands of a few landlords and they had it in their power to make or mar the happiness of thousands of people.

9 March 1943

*Through steep ascents, through straight and rugged ways,
Ourselves to glory's lofty seats we raise.*

The editorial focused on "road-hogs in Kuala Lumpur." With the availability of more petrol to the public, more and more civilian cars and lorries were coming on the road, although the number was still far below that which was in use before the war. The Police Department had noticed "the evil tendency of road-hogging which was rampant before the war when motorists paid little or no heed to other users of the road and considered only their own selfish convenience and pleasure." A speed limit therefore had to be established in Kuala Lumpur.

10 March 1943

*Grey hairs are wisdom - if you hold your tongue;
Speak - and they are but hairs, as in the young.*

An appeal was made to all Communists and guerilla parties to surrender to the authorities. This was published in the Chinese edition of *Malai Sinpo* in the form of a letter from Wong Pei Ping, ex-Chairman, Selangor Branch of the former Communist Party.

He declared that the signal of the times had awakened him from his dreams; the light of freedom had opened his sleepy eyes and "now I have recovered my senses."

He appealed to his comrades and brothers to realize that "the generosity and kindness of the authorities await you. I wish you to get away from your present life of hell and get on to the road of Life and Freedom."

The Imperial Nippon forces stationed in Kuala Lumpur celebrated their Rikugun Kineobi (Army Commemoration Day) by organising some realistic battle scenes on the Kuala Lumpur Padang. A large crowd of all nationalities witnessed the occasion. The crowd saw "the determination and ferocity of a Nippon unit when attacking the enemy." The entire Padang was used for the sham fight.

11 March 1943

*Memory brightens o'er the past,
As when the sun, concealed
Behind some cloud that near us hangs,
Shines on a distant field.*

A report on the new role of the Selangor Museum emphasized that it was not a mere gallery of relics but as the centre where natural resources were studied with a view to their exploitation in the interest of commerce and industry. The museum had its new Director, Professor I. Hino.

12 March 1943

*It is much more easy to have sympathy with suffering than it is
to have sympathy with thought.*

Several notices were given in connection with various events including an Open-air Musical Concert with Nippon orchestral music and Malai Kronchongs at the Selangor Club Padang.

Applications were invited from boys not above the age of 21 for admission into the School of Agriculture, Serdang, Selangor.

13 March 1943

*Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say,
abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact.*

Governor Saburo Hatta of Negri Sembilan expressed his wish to see Negri Sembilan advance ahead with self-sufficiency. "The past year has seen things changing colour from the time of the British Government and all the inhabitants of the State too have felt the change."

He spoke about the subject closest to his heart which was about agriculture and the 3-year plan to make the state self-sufficient in foodstuffs. 95% of the people eat rice but the State's produce was only about 30% of the demand.

15 March 1943

*Ale, man, ale's the stuff to drink
For fellows whom it hurts to think;
Look into the pewter pot
To see the world as the world's not.*

An important new law was promulgated in Selangor on the maintenance of public peace and order. The law was published and the public was requested to study and observe it carefully.

In Penang there was a report to say that valuable deposits with 'enemy' banks were to be returned to their owners. The deposits included jewellery and other valuables. The depositors were asked to list out the jewellery and other valuables together with a description of the maker's name and a drawing or design of each article. All these were done to make sure the claims were justified and to prevent confusion and possible loss through false claims.

16 March 1943

*Laugh not too much,
The witty man laughs least
For wit is news only to ignorance.*

Nippon Premier Hideki Tojo "created a dramatic precedent when he paid an official visit to Nanking on Saturday (March 13) and after conferring with leaders of the National Government, he returned to Tokyo yesterday. It is the first time that a Prime Minister of Nippon has visited the capital of China."

Tojo visited Nanking to return the visit made to Tokyo by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China in December 1942.

An announcement was made regarding a conference of Muslim leaders from Sumatra and Malaya to be held in Singapore in April. The purpose

of the conference was to bring closer cooperation between Muslims residing in Malaya and Sumatra and rendering every support and cooperation to attain complete and final victory in the war of Greater East Asia.

18 March 1943

*Nae treasurers, nor pleasures
Could mak' us happy lang;
The heart aye's the part aye
That mak's us right or wrong.*

In Selangor all organized sports institutions had given their whole-hearted support to the formation of a Sports Federation. In the past, sports in Selangor, as in most other parts of the country, was disorganized and completely out of control. "Men who did not understand the meaning of sport, who had never indulged in any kind of outdoor game, pushed themselves forward through back doors and other shady avenues and obtained control of sporting institutions with the sole object of earning cheap notoriety and to be in the limelight."

The Sports Federation took every possible step to keep sports clean.

19 March 1943

*A map of the world that does not include
Utopia is not worth even glancing at, for it leaves out
the one country at which Humanity is always landing.*

There was a big increase in the deposits made by the public in the Post Office Savings Bank in Selangor. During February, a sum of \$40,585 was deposited as against \$11,692 recorded in the previous month.

20 March 1943

The nation is like a beleaguered garrison gazing out on a world full of the forces of confusion.

The Selangor Government was making a study of the cost of living of the different communities - Malays, Chinese and Indians. For statistical purposes, each community had been divided into upper, middle and lower classes and subdivided into bachelors, married couples and married couples with children.

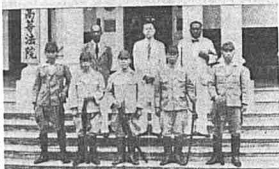
The information gathered was to give an idea of the standard of living of each community.

22 March 1943

If God gives you wit . . . wear it like your sword in the scabbard, and do not brandish it to the terror of the whole company.

The editorial write-up focused on the health of Kuala Lumpur, dealing with "the dangers inherent in uncontrolled vegetable growing by squatters who adopt methods of planting and fertilising which are utterly repugnant to one's senses and highly dangerous to one's health."

OFFICERS OF SELANGOR LEGAL DEPARTMENT



Front row (left to right): T. Asyama, I. Omine, S. Maruyama, H. Ii, T. Ko'va.
Back row: K. K. Benjamin, Yong Shook Lin, T. Rajendra.

23 March 1943

*While you are presumed at your peril to know the law, no steps
whatever are taken by anybody to tell you anything about it.*

A small news item about a Hindustani film entitled 'Adhikar' being shown at the Nikko Kan mentioned that the film was a drama with some comedy to relieve any heaviness. There were several good songs and beautiful scenes of northern India in the film.

24 March 1943

*The troubles of our proud and angry dust
Are from eternity, and shall not fail;
Bear them we can, and if we can we must,
So shoulder the sky, my lad, and drink your ale.*

"The Kuala Lumpur market was a public institution and as such should be a model of what a market should be. It should not be a means of making money but a convenience to the public, where the rich and the poor alike might buy their daily necessities", so said the editor.

26 March 1943

*Old wood to burn, old books to read, old wine to drink and old
friends to converse with.*

Pahang received her first Nippon judge, Mr. Yasuke Kinoshita, who had been a judge in Yamaguchi, Nippon. He had been closely associated with the legal profession and Judicial Department in Nippon for 9 years.

27 March 1943

*None shall laugh in my company, though it be at my expense,
but I will have a share in the merriment*

The Governor of Negri Sembilan declared open the reconstructed District

Office building which was completely gutted by the retreating British.

With the revival of all sports in Selangor, weight-lifting which was seldom witnessed in public before, formed the main attraction at the Koa Yugezyo when Selangor's strong men defended their titles at the championship meeting.

29 March 1943

*I would not enter on my list of friends,
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.*

A report quoted from the Veterinary Department annual report threw light on several interesting points. It was revealed that the only animals for slaughter which came from outside Malaya were 50 oxen and 1463 buffaloes. Selangor was well provided with livestock and animals worth S3m which were slaughtered in 1942.

30 March 1943

What I say is, life ain't all you want, but it's all you 'ave; so 'ave it; stick a geranium in yer 'at, an' be 'appy.

Four hundred Malay and Indian labourers left for Borneo at the invitation of the Military Administration there to help in the reconstruction work for 4 months. There were numerous applications but only 400 were chosen representing the most physically fit of the whole lot.

This was the first time Negri Sembilan had taken part in a plan to send out labour.

The Kuala Lumpur Padang was placed under the control and supervision of the Selangor Sports Federation. All clubs, teams and groups of sportsmen wishing to use the Padang must obtain permission from the Federation.

31 March 1943

*Railway travelling is not travelling at all;
it is merely being sent to a place, and very little
different from becoming a parcel.*

The local JMBK broadcasting station extended its programme up to 11.00 p.m. Programmes included musical entertainments, Nippon-go lessons, news in Malay, Cantonese, Hokkien, Hakka, Tamil, Hindustani, Punjabi and English besides official bulletins in Nippon-go.

There was a musical concert by the Selangor State Band supported by a chorus comprising lady singers contributing new Nippon national music, light Nippon melodies and popular Malay Kronchongs. Entrance fee was 5 cts per person.

The Malay songs in the programme included "Soray, Soray Hidupan Sendiri, Nasihat Kaum Perempuan, Hidup Bercinta and Terang Bulan".

APRIL 1943

1 April 1943

The worst thing is good enough to be laughed at, though it be good for nothing else; and the best thing, though it be good for something else, is good for nothing better.

Malai Sinpo organized a cartoon competition and the winner was Miss Elsie Jacob of Jalan Delima, Kuala Lumpur. The subject she promoted was the adulteration of milk. There were several good cartoons but because they were drawn in pencil, they could not be reproduced.

3 April 1943

Get rid of the wishing habit, and replace it with the habit of decision and action.

The Chief Civil Administrator of Kedah, Major General Seiji Sukegawa, gave advice to his colleagues with a watchword "Observe before you practise."

Kedah was considered rich in rubber, copper and copra and produced 200,000 bushels of rice annually of which 30% was exported. Mr. Sukegawa travelled throughout the state within a period of six months inspecting the conditions of the populace. While travelling, he assisted the Malay farmers in planting rice and the Chinese peasants in ploughing cotton fields. His painstaking efforts were for the increase of agriculture production.

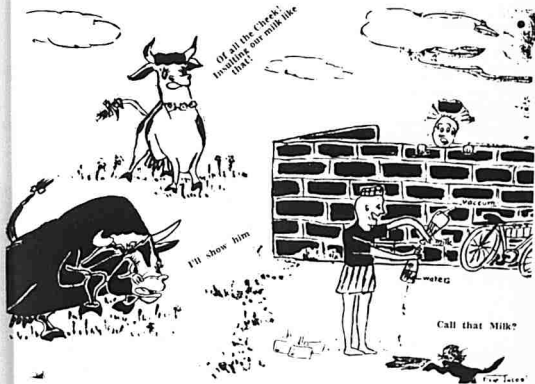
5 April 1943

We are seldom sure that we sincerely meant what we omitted to do.

The editor wrote about the "watch dog" of the government, the Auditor, whose report was always an intriguing document, firstly because

it was impartial and secondly it provided the public with considerable amusement to read of the peccadilloes of government departments which were mercilessly exposed. The report of the Selangor Auditor was remarkable as it was probably the first time the report of an Auditor appeared so early after the end of the year and written and signed for the first time by an Asian.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT



6 April 1943

There is nothing in this world worth doing a mean action for; much less an unjust one.

For the first time after several years, a hailstorm hit Kuala Lumpur on the evening of 5 April. Pieces of hail were picked up in various parts of the town. There was a very strong wind followed by a heavy shower. There were small hailstones which rattled against glass windows and pattered on roofs.

7 April 1943

Providence often puts a large potato in a little pig's way.

The Negri Sembilan government established the "Experiments and Research Institute." Experiments had been undertaken for over a month to produce cloth from pineapple fibre. The finished product for the time being was coarse but suitable perhaps as a mosquito net. But the authorities planned to go ahead with the experiments and were confident of obtaining cloth similar to that commonly known as "cotton."

8 April 1943

Happiness is like a kitten's tail - hard to catch, but there's plenty of fun in chasing it!

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OF DECEMBER 8, 2601

We give below the text of the historic and stirring imperial Rescript granted by Tenno Heika 16 months ago to-day, on the outbreak of Dai Toa Senso, which ought to be read in every home, and every school so that the people of East Asia might understand the inner meaning of Nippon's spirit which has inspired the great deeds of valour, courage and self-sacrifice which are chronicled in these pages.

We, by the grace of heaven, Emperor of Nippon, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin ye, our loyal and brave subjects:—

"We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire, the men and officers of our army and navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war. Our public servants of various Departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of ours shall pursue their respective duties: the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of our war aims.

"To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by our great illustrious Imperial grandsire and our great Imperial sire succeeding him, and which we lay constantly to heart.

"To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from our wishes that our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain.

"More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled our Empire to take up arms.

"Although there has been re-established the national Government of China, with which Nippon has effected neighbourly intercourse and co-operation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues fratricidal opposition.

"Eager for the realisation of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of our Empire to challenge us.

"They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of our Empire. Patiently have we waited and long we endured, in the hope that our Government might retrieve the situation in peace.

"But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of our nation. The situation being such as it is, our Empire for its existence and self-defence has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

"The hallowed spirits of our Imperial ancestors guarding us from above, we rely upon the loyalty and courage of our subjects in our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of our Empire."

9 April 1943

The secret of making one's self tiresome is not to know when to stop.

Regulations on the control of traffic in Selangor had been promulgated by the Commander of the Western Garrison and the public were requested to adhere strictly to the regulations.

The regulations applied to all traffic including automobiles, sidecars, motorcycles, bicycles and rickshaws in the city of Kuala Lumpur and the suburbs. Details on the control and guidance of traffic were given in the report.

14 April 1943

When there is a twinkle in the eye there is a spark of heaven in the heart.

A note highlighted about the state funeral service for the Governor of Selangor, Mr. S. Kikuchi, who died in a motorcar accident in Labis, Johore on April 11. The remains were removed from the Nippon graveyard to the Governor's residence.

15 April 1943

Let us give the future credit for good intentions and happy surprises.

The newly formed Kuala Lumpur Rent Assessment Board began functioning. Many matters were awaiting the decision of the Board. Landlords and tenants were anxious to know about house rentals and other matters.

Landlords were generally "fully conversant with the law and even if they are not they are capable of retaining lawyers to protect their interest." On the other hand, very few tenants knew the law or had a clear idea of their rights.

16 April 1943

If I'm as happy as can be in the circumstances, I think it is my duty to look happier.

For the first time in Malaya, the voluntary labour system "Kinohoshi" as practised in Nippon and Germany, was introduced in Perak. It was introduced by Toyo Kozan Kabashuki Kaisha, a Nippon mining concern, at a ceremony held at the Jelapang Tin Dredging area.

Under the scheme, an area of about 180 acres of mining land was planted with Taiwan padi. Following a brief ceremony, employees of the firm, numbering about 70, worked in groups for 2 hours after which "Sukiyaki" was served.

Fifteen students drawn from Malaya and Sumatra were selected to be sent to Nippon for higher studies. The aim of the training was to instil into them the essence of Nippon national characteristics. The intention was also to enable them to master the literary arts and practical business methods of Nippon.

17 April 1943

The hour of greatest tiredness is that just before the goal is reached.

The good news for all government employees was that they were to be put on their former salaries.

IF THERE'S A WHEEL THERE'S A WAY



The above is one of the cartoons received for our Competition No. 3. The prize winning cartoon will be published on Monday.

19 April 1943

For there was never yet philosopher that could endure the toothache patiently.

Applicants for admission to the Syonan Medical College sat for an entrance exam. The tests included Nippon-go, their character and physique. Those who took the exam comprised young men and a few girls - all former undergraduates of the King Edward VII Medical College.

NEW ORDER IN EAST ASIA



This prize-winning cartoon of the MALAI SINPO Competition No. 3 deals with a popular development throughout East Asia where the study of Nippon-go has become so popular.

21 April 1943

*Our deeds still follow from afar,
And what we have been makes us what we are.*

Solemn ceremonies, conducted strictly according to Buddhist rites, were witnessed at the state funeral service held at the Selangor Club in memory of the Governor of Selangor and his secretary who were both killed in a motor accident while returning to Kuala Lumpur from Syonan.

22 April 1943

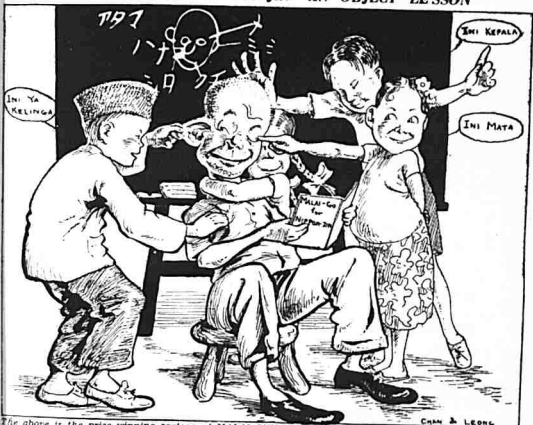
Politeness is better than logic. You can often persuade when you cannot convince.

Malai Sinpo announced the cartoon competition no. 5. Although the entries for competition no. 4 were not so numerous, they reached a fairly high standard. The first prize was of a modern object lesson in Malay for Nippon-jin.

24 April 1943

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.

MALAI-GO FOR NIPPON-JIN—AN OBJECT LESSON



The above is the prize-winning cartoon of MALAI SINPO Cartoon Competition No. 4. The entries for competition No. 5 close on Wednesday. The new conditions for this Competition were published on Thursday and are repeated to-day for the information of intending competitors.

26 April 1943

Regard not dreams, since they are but the images of our hopes and fears.

A report on the progress in the general reconstruction of Malay under Nippon administration with the wholehearted assistance of the Malay people, Indians and Chinese was given by Mr. Shigemasa Sunada, a Member of the House of Representatives and Adviser to the Nippon Military Administration in Malaya.

He said that the Malay people, after several months of training, proved just as efficient and intelligent as any race in Malaya. They were happy at being liberated from British oppression.

"Peace and order has already been restored and the entire Malai Peninsula is even now in a better state than in the days of British administration when over 2,700 cases of Communist disturbances were recorded every year."

Nippon-go was being taught at all schools in Malaya. He continued, "Malai is well on its way to full self-sufficiency in rice as a result of the untiring efforts of native farmers and Nippon authorities." Rice plantings imported in 1942 from Taiwan for local farmers proved so successful that two crops had already been harvested in 1943.

27 April 1943

Face the situation fearlessly, and soon there will be no situation to face.

The transfer of Penang Governor, Lt. Gen. Shotaro Katayama, to Selangor had deep regret from the people of Penang. Mr. A.M.Y. Izzuddin, a Penang Muslim leader, described him as "calm, gentle and courteous of manner, sympathetic and understanding in all matters." Mr. Heah Joo Seang, a leader of the Chinese community said he "brought calm and happiness with him; for despite the severe ravages of war, Penang has now become, in record time, almost a normal city again."

28 April 1943

A truth that's told with bad intent beats all the lies you can invent.



29 April 1943

*The most completely lost of all days
is that on which one has not laughed.*

Tenno Heika Banzai

DAI NIPPON TENNO HEIKA H'ROBITO, THE REIGNING NIPPON TENNO (12166 OF THE LINE) IS THE FIRST SON OF THE LATE TAISHO TENNO, BORN ON APRIL 29, 2561. HE WAS NOMINATED HEIR-APPARENT ON SEPT. 9, 2572 BEING AT THE SAME TIME APPOINTED SUB-LIEUTENANT OF THE ARMY AND SUB-LIEUTENANT OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY AND DECORATED WITH THE GRAND CORDON OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM; PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT ON OCT. 31, 2576; PROMOTED TO MAJOR AND LIEUT.-COMMANDER ON OCT. 31, 2580; VISITED EUROPE IN 2581; APPOINTED REGENT ON NOV. 25, 2581; PROMOTED TO LIEUT.-COLONEL AND COMMANDER ON OCT. 31, 2587; MARRIED PRINCESS NAGAKO KUNI (FIRST DAUGHTER OF H.I.H. PRINCE KUNI) ON JAN. 26, 2584; PROMOTED TO COLONEL AND CAPTAIN (NAVY) ON OCT. 31, 2584; SUCCEEDED TO THE THRONE ON THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER ON DEC. 25, 2586; FORMALLY ENTHRONED ON NOV. 10, 2588.

ON MARCH 1, 2581, TENNO HEIKA (THEN CROWN PRINCE) PROCEEDED TO EUROPE TO MAKE OBSERVATIONS AND EXCHANGE COURTESIES WITH THE SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, RETURNING HOME IN SEPTEMBER THE SAME YEAR. IT WAS AN EPOCH-MAKING EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE NIPPON IMPERIAL HOUSE AS TENNO HEIKA WAS THE FIRST CROWN PRINCE OF THE EMPIRE WHO EVER STEPPED OUT OF THE COUNTRY AND VISITED FOREIGN LANDS, AND MORE-OVER THE VISIT WAS AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS IN EVERY RESPECT, PARTICULARLY HAVING HAD THE RESULT OF PROMOTING AND FURTHER CEMENTING THE HAPPY RELATIONS BETWEEN NIPPON AND HER FRIENDLY POWERS IN THE OCCIDENT. AFTER RETURNING FROM THE FOREIGN TOUR HE WAS APPOINTED REGENT IN NOVEMBER, 2581, TO CONDUCT AFFAIRS OF STATE IN PLACE OF HIS IMPERIAL FATHER WHO, ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS, WAS INCAPACITATED FROM PERFORMING HIS ONEROUS DUTIES AS TENNO. IN JANUARY, 2584, HE MARRIED PRINCESS NAGAKO, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF H.I.H. GENERAL PRINCE KUNIYOSHI KUNI. THEN ON DEC. 26, 2586, FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER (TAISHO TENNO), HE ASCENDED THE THRONE AS THE 124TH TENNO. THE ERA NAMED SYOWA BEING ADOPTED FOR HIS REIGN. THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW SOVEREIGN WAS OFFICIALLY CELEBRATED AT THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF KYOTO IN NOVEMBER (10 TO 15), 2588. AFTER THE LAPSE OF ONE YEAR'S MOURNING OVER THE DEMISE OF THE DEPARTED TENNO ACCORDING TO TRADITIONAL CUSTOM THE NATIONAL FUNCTION BEING PERFORMED WITH TIME-HONOURED CEREMONIES.

MAY 1943

1 May 1943

If you want work done go to the man who is already fully occupied.

Film and theatre advertisements for the day focused on "Holiday" starring Cary Grant and Katherine Hepburn at Syowa; "South of the Border" starring Gene Autry at Nippon Gekizyo; "Shylock", Shakespeare in Tamil at Nikko Kan; "Kasoti" at Yatiyo Kan (Coliseum), "Ahmad Marican" by Jenaka Melayu Opera at Koa Yugeizyo; and "Tiga Kekasih" by Putih Lawak at Tokyo Gekizyo.

3 May 1943

They are ill discoverers who think there is no land because they see nothing but sea.

The biggest padi-growing district in Malaya, Krian, recorded a new level of crop production. There was an increase of 2.7 million gantangs of padi in the district alone within the short period since the new food drive was launched.

A report on apprentices for the aeroplane factory in Malaya recorded 240 apprentices to be enrolled. After a year's free education in aeroplane engineering, the selected youths, aged between 15 and 18, were required to work for 3 years in work connected with aerial engineering.

4 May 1943

The wise man makes hay with the grass that grows under the other fellow's feet.

In a note welcoming the new Governor of Selangor, Lt. Gen. Shotaro Katayama, the editor mentioned that as far as the people were concerned, the new Governor "will find that, except for a very small number of

people who are still hoping against hope that the British will return to Malaya, they are wholeheartedly cooperating with the Administration in establishing the new order."

A mention was made "that some of those cooperating with the Administration and seemingly happy to do so are unadulterated hypocrites who are out to feather their own nests, at the expense of the public."

5 May 1943

Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is that of good books.

"5th. May is the greatest annual festival for boys in Nippon - the Festival of the Carp. In every house where there is a boy, the parents attach at the end of a long pole in the garden, or to the roof of the house, a balloon-like carp which the wind fills out, making it swim in the air like a real fish".

Two Malay candidates who were selected for higher studies in Nippon were Tengku Yaacob, younger brother of the Sultan of Selangor and Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Isahak.

6 May 1943

There is nothing truly valuable which can be purchased without pains and labour.

A list of 42 candidates selected for admittance into the Serdang Agricultural College showed that they were largely Malays.

There was a report on Penang bidding "Sayonara" to the outgoing Governor, Lt. Gen. Shotaro Katayama. He was referred to "as a perfect gentleman who has done a great deal in reconstructing Penang." After the British left Penang "in disorder", he came to restore order and succeeded with remarkable efficiency. He succeeded in lowering taxes by encouraging businessmen to resume business. He took a personal interest in the grow-more-food campaign. He gave a new fillip to education.

7 May 1943

God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest.

Nippon Premier, Hideki Tojo, visited Manila and in his speech said, "The present war is a war for the construction of a new Greater East Asia based upon ethical principles by us - the one billion people of Greater East Asia."

8 May 1943

He that knows which way to direct his view sees much in a little time.

Kuala Lumpur had an opportunity to see a film on the battles fought by Nippon forces in Malaya and Hawaii in the film called "Battle of Hawaii and Malai." A brief summary of the film was given.

10 May 1943

Give me health and a day and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous.

Two interesting hockey matches were held at the Selangor Golf Club Padang, one between two women's teams and the other between the Selangor Malays and the Chinese.

"FOURTH TERM PRESIDENTIAL HANDICAP"



The above is the cartoon which came nearest to winning the prize offered in the "Malai Simpo" Cartoon Competition No. 5. None of the cartoons reached the standard required and none of them was able to give a faithful caricature of Roosevelt. Entries for Competition No. 6 are now being received at this office.

11 May 1943

What is difficulty? A mere notice for the necessity for exertion.

Sri Banerji of Rangoon, who had been taking part in the Indian revolutionary movement, was for many years touring the Malayan Indian Independence League centres. He said overseas Indians would be committing a great crime if "they fail their mother country in her struggle for independence."

12 May 1943

One ounce of keenness is worth a whole library of certificates.

A recent government notification in Negri Sembilan stated that "the restriction imposed on the hunting of rusa (deer) has been removed." But the hunting weapons could not be used without permission.

The Teluk Anson branch of the Perak Overseas Chinese Association were assisting the government in many ways including food cultivation and relief work. Two thousand seven hundred and fifty (2,750) acres of land at Changkat Jong padi area had been acquired from the government. Three hundred (300) acres were being cleared to plant Taiwan padi and the rest under other food crops including maize, tapioca, sweet potatoes and other vegetables.

13 May 1943

Swift kindnesses are best; a long delay in kindness takes the kindness all away.

Selangor formed the Cyclists' Association. A meeting was held to approve the rules drafted by the provisional committee and to elect office bearers.

There were changes made to the passenger train services. Service from Syonan to Alor Star had been cancelled.

14 May 1943

*And, often times, excusing of a fault,
Doth make the fault the worse by the excuse.*

Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah of Kedah passed away at the age of 74 at his palace on 13 May 1943. His death was caused by old age.

15 May 1943

*This time, like all times, is a very good one, if one but knew what
to do with it.*

Normally on the screen, people would see Nippon women at work using typewriters. The same was rarely seen in Malaya and other regions of East Asia. "Since Nippon has exerted her influence in Malaya and other regions, many things pertaining to Nippon and Nippon culture have made themselves felt among the people." One of the things was to see a Nippon woman working at a typewriter imported from Nippon. There were 2 such typewriters in Kuala Lumpur.

17 May 1943

*Life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient
premises.*

While the general public was already able to speak, read and write Nippon-go, a small community of children from all parts of Malaya were slowly but surely picking up the language by touch. The learners were blind inmates of St. Nicholas House who were given daily lessons in Braille.



This prize-winning cartoon of last week (Competition No. 6) depicts one aspect of the New Order health campaign in Kuala Lumpur.

18 May 1943

Ambition is either the luxury of the happy or the distraction of the wretched.

A conference of all Selangor teachers, about a thousand of them, was held in Kuala Lumpur to discuss methods of further advancing the education of girls and boys in Selangor.

About 50 boys and girls from various Nippon-go, Chinese and Indian Schools in Selangor received their graduation certificates. The students did well and many were joining advanced classes. It was the hope of the Director of Education, Selangor that one day Nippon-go would be the lingua franca of all Malaysians.

19 May 1943

Say not always what you know, but always know what you say.

A pamphlet was issued explaining the significance of Navy Day which falls on 27 May. The pamphlet exhorted "Fight side by side with Nippon to annihilate our common enemies and help construct an impregnable fortress of peace, security and co-prosperity."

"Today Nippon is sweeping the seven seas of the world and in the Pacific the navies of Britain and America are powerless before the might of the Nippon navy."

20 May 1943

In the larger affairs of life, fuss is the brother of inefficiency.

An announcement was made regarding firing practices in Ampang area of Kuala Lumpur. The authorities hoped people would not be frightened on hearing such sounds.

Eight (8) Malay youths from Selangor were sent to the Officers' Training Institute, Malacca.

21 May 1943

*When fortune means to men most good,
She looks upon them with a threatening eye.*

Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, addressing a joint session of the Senate and House members of the United States Congress, warned against the prolongation of war because "the tremendous expenditure so involved might fatigue, blunt and separate the democracies." He also said that "in the Malai Peninsula and in Singapore we suffered the greatest military disaster in British history. All this and other defeats suffered in the Pacific theatre of war have to be retrieved."

He asserted that the British had as much interest as the Americans in the "continuous and incessant war against Nippon."

24 May 1943

*This strange disease of modern life
With its sick hurry, its divided aims.*

Death in action of Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, while directing operations in the South Pacific, "comes as the most glorious climax to a very great career." His death had served to "inspire each man in the Imperial Navy to a greater determination than ever to complete the task for which the Commander-in-Chief of the combined Fleet of the Imperial Navy lived and died."



The late Fleet Admiral Isorokū Yamamoto.

25 May 1943

Whatever your difficulties may be, they are not peculiar to you.

A note said that Nippon scientists had ascertained the true colour of the corona of the sun's eclipse. It is pure yellow in colour. The discovery was made with a sensitive instrument invented by Nippon scientists and records of colours through waves on a photographic film. Using this equipment, the meteorological squads which observed the sun's eclipse in Hokkaido ascertained the true colour of the sun's corona.

26 May 1943

Where there is no choice, we do well to make no difficulty.

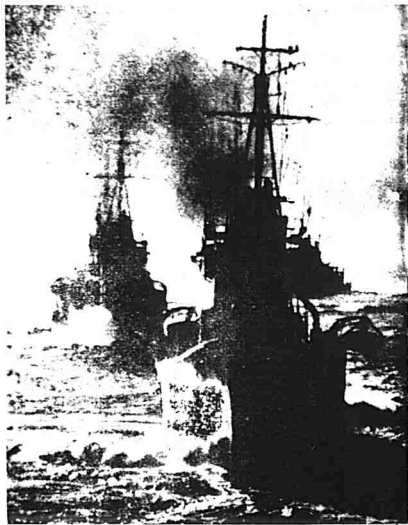
"There need be no food problem in Malai if the people abandoned completely the false idea that Malai cannot be made self-sufficient in her food supply," so said the editor in his editorial for the day. "No one who lived under the old regime prior to December 2601 (1941) could have dreamt that Malai could have produced the enormous quantity of food which is now obtainable in all parts of the country."

In the past Malaya depended on outside sources for meat and no serious effort was made to increase stocks of poultry.

27 May 1943

There is a limit beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

Selangor had made great strides in self-sufficiency involving foodstuffs in the last 17 months under Nippon administration. The importance of planting food crops had been well realized by the people of Selangor. "Markets are stocked with steady supplies from farmers in the state."



28 May 1943

It is just as easy to form the habit of not being anxious as to form any other habit.

Nippon's 38th. Navy Day was on 27 May. It was celebrated in all major cities and countries within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere with programmes such as entertainments, lecture meetings, film shows etc.

29 May 1943

There is one thing that we can do with our mistakes - climb on them!

The police made a round-up of several clubs and associations in Kuala Lumpur and no less than 90 persons, among whom were several well-known Chinese, appeared at the magistrate's court on charges under gaming enactment. They were charged with playing mahjong, dominoes and card games. Many claimed that under the former regime it was not an offence for members of a club as they all were, to take part in gaming.

31 May 1943

Whoever one is, and wherever one is, one is always in the wrong if one is rude.

Lt. Col. Ehsan Qadir, leader of the Youth Section of the Indian Independence League in Malaya said, "A youth movement is one of the essential things in every free country. All able-bodied men in every free country must receive military training."



Smartness and precision marked the parade last week of 152 Malayan youths who marched past high officials of the Gunseibu (Military Administration) and Kaiji Kyoku (Maritime Board) at the graduation ceremony of the first batch of students who passed out from the Syonan National Training School on May 25. The ceremony was brief and simple and was witnessed by a large gathering of officials, parents and relatives. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Chief Staff Officer of the Military Administration, the Kaiji Kyoku Cho (Chief of the Maritime Board), President of the Nanpo Unko Kaisha (Southern Navigation Board), and Commander Kitazawa. A representative of the students made a suitable reply. Following the march-past, spectators watched students' demonstrations embracing every department of their four months' intensive training. One group gave a smart display of flag drill, while other groups with great keenness and well-drilled motions exhibited their prowess at rowing, signalling and physical jerks. The graduates represent 78 who have passed out as deck hands and 74 mechanics. Enrolment is at present open for a further batch of 120 young men between the ages of 18 and 30. Training will last four months, with free accommodation, food, uniform and a monthly allowance.

JUNE 1943

1 June 1943

For God's sake give me the young man who has brains enough to make a fool of himself.

Government employees were required to learn Nippon-go. An examination for all government employees was to be held on 2 June 1943. It was announced that the government intended to classify employees according to their standard in Nippon-go.

Another examination was to be held in September following which employees who were unable to understand any Nippon-go "will be retrenched."

Those who were exempted from attending the examination included persons considered by heads of departments to be unable to understand Nippon-go at all; school teachers, persons on travel out of Selangor, and patients in hospitals at the time of the examination and daily-paid labourers.

2 June 1943

Those readiest to criticise are often least able to appreciate.

The proprietress of a provision shop in Sungei Besi, a Chinese woman, was fined \$150/- in default and 3 months simple imprisonment when she pleaded guilty to a charge of submitting a false return of stocks to the Food Controller.

A Tamil was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a compatriot. He was sentenced to one month rigorous imprisonment.

A Malay who pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a bicycle was sentenced to 8 months rigorous imprisonment and five strokes of the rotan.

3 June 1943

The world is full of willing people, some willing to work, the rest willing to let them.

The latest issue of Syonan Gaho, the most popular illustrated publication in Malai contained many interesting items - the celebrations of the occasion of the fall of Singapore.

Selangor and all the countries in the Southern Regions were to observe 5 June as a day of mourning for the late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. All the buildings and houses were to hoist the Kokki at half-mast with the knob of the flag pole covered with black cloth. Entertainments including music, games, cinemas and dances, must be suspended on that day both in public and private homes.

4 June 1943

It is a gude heart that says nae ill, but a better that thinks nane.

Fines were imposed on those giving false information to their rice dealers by inserting excess names in their rice ration cards. They were fined \$50/- and one month rigorous imprisonment.

5 June 1943

Neither praise nor dispraise thyself: thine actions serve the turn.

A solemn atmosphere prevailed in Kuala Lumpur from early in the morning (5/6/43) as Selangor, together with all other countries in the Southern Regions, joined Nippon in mourning the loss of Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto who died gallantly in April while directing operations from a war-plane. There was a feeling of genuine regret in the heart of every citizen in Kuala Lumpur.

8 June 1943

Rainy days will surely come; Take your friend's umbrella home.

Selangor was reported to be better off in the supply of rice and condiments than many other states in Malaya. Official figures revealed that 840,668 pikuls of rice were imported into the State in 4 months showing an increase of 544,419 pikuls over the imports for the preceding months. Other foodstuffs which were imported included beans, peas, curristuffs and dried and salted fish. Regarding the food situation, Selangor was reported to be in a favourable position with regard to the imports of foodstuffs. Selangor was also one of the most fortunate in the supply of rice which arrived mostly from Thailand.

9 June 1943

One may live tranquil in a dungeon: but does life consist of living quietly?

Kuala Lumpur experienced an earthquake, the tremors of which lasted for 5 minutes, on 9 June 1943. This was said to be the third earthquake experienced in Selangor in the past three years. The most violent was three years before when, although it lasted a couple of minutes, the shaking was more severe.

10 June 1943

Wise men, though all laws were abolished, would lead the same lives.

A Malay by the name of Abd. Wahab, won the open golf championship at Taiping in a tournament run by the Taiping Club. This was the first golf championship to be organized for Asians in Taiping and it attracted a good number of competitors.

11 June 1943

Those who believe in Romance can find it in a Gasworks, if they have a mind.

Sentence of ten months vigorous imprisonment and six strokes of the rotan was passed on a youth who pleaded guilty to housebreaking by night.

12 June 1943

Better one line that will survive the author than a hundred books outlived.

THE AMUSING THINGS WE SAY

"POSSESSION IS NINE POINTS OF THE LAW"

It is said that a lawyer whose name has since been forgotten facetiously remarked to a client that success in law suits required:

1. *A good deal of money.*
2. *A good deal of patience.*
3. *A good cause.*
4. *A good lawyer.*
5. *A good counsellor.*
6. *Good witnesses.*
7. *A good jury.*
8. *A good judge.*
9. *Good luck.*

14 June 1943

Happiness is a knack, like whistling through your fingers.

Information on the National Flag - The Rising Sun - was given in detail. The correct dimensions were given including the length, width and diameter of the Rising Sun. The right method to hoist the flag was given in detail. The note also emphasized the point about treatment of the flag which must be with the "greatest respect and reverence." A note at the end instructed readers to cut out and preserve the instruction.

15 June 1943

The thing done avails, and not what is said about it.

In countries like Malaya which had to depend on outside sources for their meat, both the supplies and prices were bound to suffer extraordinary variations in wartime. In some countries meat was rigorously rationed and was available only two or three times a month, whereas in Malaya there was no town, however small, where meat could not be obtained at a price. And in Malaya meat was not as essential for the preservation of health or for the maintenance of a balanced diet.

16 June 1943

When doing good we never know all the good that we do.

The Selangor Malays gave a sorry display against the TPCA in a first division league soccer fixture at Prince's Road, Kuala Lumpur, losing the game by a solitary goal scored by Ismail ten minutes after the interval.

17 June 1943

It's no good doing what you like. Like what you do.

For selling scrap iron without the necessary license, an elderly Chinese was fined \$100/-, in default two months vigorous imprisonment. Accused was found selling scrap iron in Temple Road, Kuala Lumpur.

18 June 1943

People who have the hardest time are the people who take things easy.

"Freedom will not be secured on a golden plate but will be won by the sweat and blood of our youth," declared Secretary of the Youth Movement Department of the Indian Independence League headquarters during his short inspection tour of Penang.

19 June 1943

Yet, after all, I am not quite so certain. One never knows.

"Concrete evidence of the work of the Indian Independence League in Malaya would be afforded when the youth section of the League would demonstrate to the Indian and other communities of Kuala Lumpur on 22 June."

The youth movement, which was an integral part of the Independence movement, had been in existence for a relatively short period but had made "remarkable strides."

21 June 1943

When men think out for themselves they never forget.

A report was published regarding Japan's interest to survey "those things that are reminiscent of Prince Takaoka, Nippon prince, Buddhist pilgrim and traveller" who died in Malaya more than 1,300 years before 1943. An investigation work was being carried out by S. Durai Raja Singam of the Negri Sembilan Research Department. The research ascertained the place of the Prince's death as Lukut in Port Dickson district. It was found that at the time of Prince Takaoka, there was a highly civilized Buddhist settlement at Lukut. This was indicated by the numerous relics found in the area between Lukut and Pengkalan Kempas. The report gave details of the research undertaken by Durai Raja Singam.

22 June 1943

A wise player should accept his throws and score them, not bewail his luck.

Selangor's quota of Nippon manufactured goods had already arrived in Kuala Lumpur and would be available to the public at fixed prices.

The consignment consisted of mainly toilet requirements, glass and enamel ware, crockery and general merchandise besides others.

23 June 1943

Happy is he who soon discovers the chasm that lies between his wishes and his powers.

There was the largest gathering of Indians at the Padang with the passing out parade of the Bharat youths.

24 June 1943

If men had no faith in one another, all of us would have to live within our incomes.

Nippon had delivered the goods and the people of Malaya and other areas of the Southern Regions "ought by now to be able to assess the value which they ought to place on enemy propaganda."

25 June 1943

A smile and a stick will carry one through any difficulty, but ninety-nine times out of a hundred, a smile will do the trick.

The Malayan Railways had revised the rules and regulations for the conveyance of passengers, luggage, parcels and goods. Included were the introduction of graded passenger fares by classes, kilometrage between stations, and reduction of Penang ferry and Ampang branch line fares and others.

26 June 1943

It ain't so much people's ignorance that does the harm. It's their knowing so many things that ain't so.

A Chinese shopkeeper in High Street claimed trial to a charge of refusing to sell garlic, thereby contravening the Food Controller's Compulsory sales order. Bail of \$2,000 was allowed.

Seventeen (17) Chinese pleaded guilty when charged with gaming in a common gaming house and were each fined \$25/- in default ten days vigorous imprisonment.

28 June 1943

*Life is a jest, and all things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it.*

The fishing industry in Malaya and surrounding regions was to be developed by the Nippon fishing companies that had commenced operations in Malaya. What was envisaged was a large-scale fishing industry. Modern fishing craft was constructed locally for deep-sea fishing.



The orchestra and singing party of the Selangor Seicho at Kuala Lipis. This amateur group who have already made several tours has been extremely successful.

29 June 1943

Believe a quarter of what you hear, half of what you see, three quarters of what you know.

The Thai authorities made a promise that they would supply adequate quantities of rice for Penang and Province Wellesley. Rice was also imported from Burma. Penang also received rice from Kedah and Kelantan.

The ration of rice was two gantangs per adult, 1 1/2 gantangs per child.

30 June 1943

I have had many troubles in my life, and most of them never happened.

The first prosecution in Selangor under the Minor Offence Enactment in respect of fraudulent possession of property was heard before Che Othman in the Kuala Lumpur First Criminal Court when a Hokkien pleaded guilty to conveying goods reasonably suspected to be stolen and was fined \$500/-, in default six months vigorous imprisonment.

JULY 1943

2 July 1943

Many a controversy would be nipped in the bud if each was anxious to let the other have the last word.

Anti-Malaria Hints To Householders

**1. CLEAN YOUR HOUSE
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE. TAKE
SPECIAL CARE TO SEE THAT
WATER DOES NOT STAGNATE
AROUND THE HOUSE.**

**2. CLEAN THE DRAINS
AND COLLECT BROKEN TINS,
COCONUT SHELLS, ETC.,
THROWN IN THE GARDENS
AND UNDER RESIDENCES.**

**3. DRY YOUR BLANKETS
AND BEDSHEETS IN THE SUN.**

4. DESTROY FLIES.

3 July 1943

Tell it well or say nothing.

The Government abolished school fees. Over 20,000 schoolchildren in Selangor started receiving free education. From 1 June, all Malay schoolchildren were exempted from paying fees and from July 1, the system was extended to Nippon, Chinese and Indian Schools. However, teachers' salaries were not affected by this measure.



**WATCH FOR HOSPITAL
CARS**

As already announced, Government Hospital cars (one of which is seen above) will be stationed at the following places to give free treatment and advice on the dates mentioned:—July 3: Chow Kit Road; Kampong Bharu, near Malay School. July 4: Sunday holiday. July 5: Bukit Bintang Park; Pudu near Old Police Station. July 6: Setapak village; Setapak near Police Station. July 7: Brickfields, near Police Station. Tamil School, Bungsar.

5 July 1943

We must stop letting to-day be the effect of yesterday, and begin to make it the cause of tomorrow.

Subhas Chandra Bose, who played an outstanding part in India in the fight for freedom from British domination and who was destined to play a decisive part in the present struggle arrived in Malaya.

To mark the first half year since Malai Sinpo was born under the management of Syonan Shinbun-Kai, a dinner was held attended by 30 staff members at the Coliseum Cafe. Mr. S. Iwanaga, Chief of the Syonan Sinbun Kai in Kuala Lumpur, in his speech said that during the first 6 months they had to tackle some difficulties which included lack of paper and other important materials and rise in commodity prices. Both the English and Chinese Malai Sinpo had fulfilled their missions as leading newspapers in central Malaya remarkably and brilliantly. "We are now monopolizing the press in this district in two most important languages. At present there is no opposition paper which can scoop a story from us or argue against our editorials. We are being trusted 100% by the Nippon Government and the public," so said Iwanaga in his speech.

6 July 1943

He that cannot obey cannot command.

Premier Tojo visited Syonan to inspect the actual condition in the South and at the same time to see soldiers and men in the fighting services and also to prepare a new policy for the southern regions.

Free rice was supplied to the poor of all communities in Kuala Lumpur by the Selangor Keiba Club.

7 July 1943

Life is too short to choose the second best.

Premier Tojo had a meeting with the nine Sultans of Malaya on 6 July 1943. The Sultans who met Premier Tojo included the Sultan of Johore, Perak, Selangor, Kedah, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis. They were in "traditional silken costumes and head dresses." The Sultan of Johore spoke on behalf of the others saying, "We Asian races are profoundly moved by the brilliant accomplishments of Nippon in the reconstruction of Asia by completely driving out the Anglo-Dutch-American influence from this part of the globe."

8 July 1943

He that does nothing is seldom without helpers.

An announcement was made by Premier Tojo on the "return to Thailand" of the states of Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis. The return provided a proof of Nippon's sincerity towards Thailand "in helping that country to regain her lost territories." Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis came under the British "34 years ago when the Anglo-Siam Territory was concluded. Previous to 2569 they were part of Siam. Kedah and Perlis became Siamese territory in 2481 and ten years later were retaken by the Malays who held it for a few months before Siam, assisted by the British, retook them. Siam claimed suzerainty over Kelantan for many years."

9 July 1943

The most fatal and the most stupid thing a man can do is to be discouraged by what he calls bad luck.

There was a large gathering of local Jikeidan at the Selangor Padang to commemorate the 6th. anniversary of the China Affair. It was observed that discipline was not maintained by all members of the Jikeidan Corps. The Corp corresponded in a civilian capacity to the Police.

During the speeches by the Commander of the Western Garrison and the Governor of Selangor, groups of people were talking, some were smoking cigarettes and some stood in a slipshod manner.

10 July 1943

Difficulties are the normal thing in every worth-while life.

On the enlargement of the Territory of Thailand with the inclusion of 4 states from Malaya, a committee for the preparation of the incorporation of the 4 states was set-up.

The protracted negotiations which had been going on between Thailand and Nippon with regard to the former's lost territories reached their climax when after a 2-hour conference between the premiers of the 2 countries, a joint official statement was issued to restore suzerainty of Thailand to the four northern Malay states.

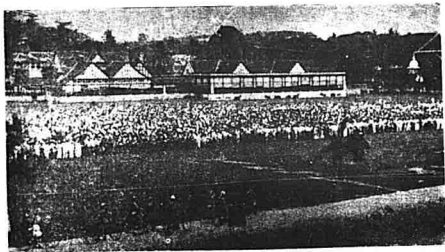
SELF-PROTECTION CORPS AT PUBLIC GATHERINGS

AT THE monster gathering of the local Jikeidan on July 7 on the padang in commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the China Affair it was observed that discipline was not maintained by all the members of the Corps. It must be remembered that the Jikeidan Corps corresponds in a civilian capacity to the Police and is therefore expected to maintain order and co-operate fully with the Police.

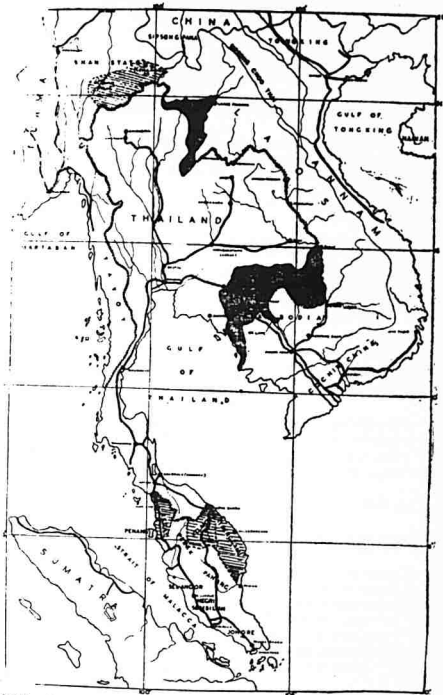
It was noticed that during the speeches made by the Commander of the Western Garrison and the Governor of Selangor talking was going on in some of the groups, specially those at the back. The smoking of cigarettes and the slip shod manner in which the Corps stood during the speeches were not at all becoming. Some were seen moving about and others squatting down when the speeches were being delivered.

It is suggested that in future at such gatherings of the Self-Protection Corps members should be drawn up under their leaders in sections so that the entire groups may appear like a single unit at the parade.

While it is realised that this was the first turn out of the entire Kuala Lumpur Self-Protection Corps, the above suggestions have been offered in the hope that in future the turn out of such parades might look smarter and 100 per cent. efficient.



The picture shows a section of the local Jikeidan on parade on the padang on July 7, the sixth anniversary of the China Affair.



In the above map of Thailand and Malai Peninsula (for which we are indebted to the author of "The Thai—Our Neighbour") the portions shaded in horizontal lines are the territories which Nippon has agreed to restore to Thailand and the portions shaded in squares are those which Thailand obtained from the French through the intervention of Nippon in 1941.

12 July 1943

There is a remedy for everything, could we but hit upon it.

The Malay Sultans expressed heartfelt gratitude for being accorded the unique privilege of meeting the Nippon Premier. They received advice and help on administrative matters in various states.

13 July 1943

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.

Watanabe, the well-known Nippon composer and musician, who organized and conducted many concerts in Selangor, introduced Nippon music.

15 July 1943

Show me a thoroughly contented person and I will show you a useless one.

The Governor of Selangor declared open the exhibition of Malay-made goods in Kuala Lumpur. Over 500 varieties of goods were exhibited. Also, there were demonstrations of pottery manufacture, making of ropes, sieving of tin-ore and preparation of bread and other eatables.

16 July 1943

All men are equal - but it's what they're equal to that counts.

Sultan Ibrahim of Johore and nine other Sultans of Malaya called on the Nippon military administration and donated a monetary gift to the Nippon army and many hospitals. The decision to donate was reached at the Conference of the Sultans held to express their gratitude for Premier Tojo's recent visit to the south and to further reiterate their vow to give full cooperation for gaining victory and peace in East Asia.

17 July 1943

*For every ill beneath the sun
There is some remedy, or none
Should there be one, resolve to find it,
If not, submit and never mind it.*

At the Malay-made goods exhibition, the Governor stressed the importance of being self-sufficient.

The Selangor Overseas Chinese gained victory over the Selangor Malays in a soccer match. But on the other hand, the Selangor Malays defeated the Selangor Indian Association in a hockey league fixture.

19 July 1943

I have lived too long not to find it easier to love animals than to love men.

Daily living of East Asians must be stabilized, so said Premier Tojo. On the food problem he stated that with the Nippon people fully using their initiative making unstinted effort and eliminating wastefulness in their everyday life, Nippon would not be faced with the shortage of foodstuffs, however long the war might be protracted.

20 July 1943

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint.

"The combined schools of Kuala Lumpur would be holding an exhibition of work by students from local schools".

There was a good substitute for wheat flour bread, consisting of local cereals such as maize, bran and tapioca. It had a tasty flavour.

21 July 1943

We were born originals, let us not die copies.

The first case of triplets being born in Selangor involved an Indian woman residing in Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur.

A party of 30 young native officials from Malaya and Sumatra were selected by the Nippon Military administration in Malaya to inspect the actual conditions of wartime Nippon.

22 July 1943

*They never taste who always drink,
They always talk who never think.*

The plant called ipecacuanha was being cultivated on a large scale in the Malay Peninsula. The roots of this plant produce emetine which is a drug effective for the remedy of amoebic dysentery. The drug is obtainable even from a one-year old plant and also from the leaves and stem.

23 July 1943

Success is not so much a matter of finance as of psychology.

There was a hockey match between the Malays and the Chinese of Selangor. The result was a goal-less draw.

24 July 1943

Politeness is better than logic. You can often persuade when you cannot convince.

A varied assortment of Nippon goods were on sale in Kuala Lumpur and other towns. The goods comprised cups and saucers, plates, pots and pans, teapots etc.

26 July 1943

How bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes.

Exhibitions of school work, largely of arts and craft, were held in Kuala Lumpur.

A group of Thai media men visited Kuala Lumpur to see the progress of the reconstruction work and also to visit places of interest in Malaya.

27 July 1943

No one is useless in the world who lightens the burden of it for anyone else.

There was a Teacher's Conference at the Bukit Nenas Gakko. As a result of enforcing free education for all, many schools had been unable to cope with the large number of applications.

28 July 1943

Thoughts are like guns -- of no use unless trained on an object.

The Selangor Malays took a lead in a hockey league fixture. They defeated the Selangor Indians 3-0. The play was fast and exciting.

29 July 1943

There is no central machinery to provide a substitute for the good neighbour.

For the first time in the history of Johore, Malay girls had come to work in an office. Most of them were from well-to-do families. The two girls were Habibah bt. Mohammed Salleh and Saleha bte Ismail. Over 50 Malay girls were already working with the government.

The second batch of students from the Agricultural Training School graduated. The graduation ceremony would be held at the Selangor Club Padang.

30 July 1943

He will never get to heaven who desires to go thither alone.

The first Indian couple from Malacca offered to join the Indian National Army and sacrifice anything for the sake of the motherland.

31 July 1943

Efficiency means accomplishing more with less exertion and less expense.

The Indian National Army drive in Selangor started. Men and women who became members were asked to do their bit for the motherland.

AUGUST 1943

2 August 1943

Circumstances are the rulers of the weak - they are but the instruments of the wise.

Six thousand tubes of candu were stolen from a train between Tampin and Kuala Lumpur. A Chinese engine driver and Eurasian railway fitter were charged in court.

The second graduation ceremony of the Kuala Lumpur Agricultural Training School was held involving fifty local youths. The majority were sent to Tanjung Karang as instructors at padi settlements.

3 August 1943

Unless a man works he cannot find out what he is able to do.

After remaining in the possession of Britain for more than 40 years, Burma regained its position, which rightly belonged to it, among all the free and sovereign nations of the world.

4 August 1943

In every business difficulty the first thing to do is to face the facts.

In Selangor the sale of animal fodder to domestic animal breeders was to be controlled by the government in order to cut down the price of meat. There was also a plan to ration the meat.

5 August 1943

Most men are afraid of a bad name, but few fear their conscience.

Newspapers were being displayed on notice boards in Malacca to keep the public informed. Notice boards had been erected at centres and newspapers etc. were displayed at cinema halls and other places of amusement.

6 August 1943

Animals are such agreeable friends - they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms.

The Chief Police Officer, Selangor was organizing a conference to discuss measures to be taken regarding Brown Out and Black Out practices. The idea was to give the public instructions on air raid precaution (A.R.P) methods. Strict attention was to be paid to lighting of houses and other buildings. All street lights were to be extinguished except those at important road junctions, cross-roads and bridges.

7 August 1943

Opportunity knocks more than once, but the first knock is the loudest.

The Statewide anti-malaria week launched by the Government in July was considerably helping to eradicate malaria in Selangor. There were 160 malaria cases in July, showing a decrease of more than 40% over the June figures.

9 August 1943

If the counsel be good, no matter who gave it.

A warning to owners of radios was issued in Selangor. Permission from the Governor of Selangor must be obtained to listen-in.

The public were also asked to take necessary precautions for the protection of their homes and cooperate with the authorities to prepare against possible raids.

10 August 1943

Loss of interest, not years, is old age.

Lectures on air raid precautions were being given in various parts of Selangor to prepare the people against "nuisance" air raids by the enemy.

Whiteaways building, well known to shoppers as a department store, was a scene of activity with workers busy repairing the building. A famous Tokyo bookshop was moving in.

11 August 1943

Poverty is not possessing few things, but lacking many things.

The people of Malaya should follow the programme of political events in Java where they were nearing the time of the declaration of independence. Unlike the British in Malaya, the Dutch openly "regarded Java as their possession and the people as their chattels completely free to do what they like with them."

"In Malaya the British followed more subtle methods. Virtually a British possession painted red in the maps, officially they called it a protectorate and under the guise of protection they did here exactly what the Dutch did in Java."

12 August 1943

I'm not denying women are foolish. God Almighty made them to match the men.

A worker from the Malayan Railways pleaded guilty to a theft of 12 lb. of cement belonging to the Railways. The accused told the court he did not take the cement with the intention to commit theft but only to repair his quarters which were in a wretched condition.

13 August 1943

Reckless saving is as bad as reckless spending.

The importance of agriculture in Malaya was emphasized during the inauguration ceremony held for the third batch of students of the Kuala Lumpur Agricultural Training School.

The return of electric light service throughout the Malay Peninsula would be completed when the electric power transmission and distribution system in Perlis would be inaugurated.

14 August 1943

Fortune does not change men, it only unmask them.

Fifteen Malayan students studying in Tokyo left for Karuizawa to join the summer training camp at Ayamegahara for 15 days to receive spiritual and other training under the guidance of Nippon instructors.

To encourage the people of Malacca to grow Taiwan padi, the government decided to give prizes to cultivators of Taiwan padi.

Selangor was considered "the most industrialized state in Malai." There were 40 types of light industries which included factories making paper, tooth-brush, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, and condensed milk and under present wartime conditions, these proved to be a great boon to the public. Other industries included coconut oil, ground nut oil and soap-making. Paper produced from bamboo and wood pulp was manufactured in eight private factories.

16 August 1943

When men speak ill of thee live so as nobody may believe them.

Five Malay students, having been in Tokyo for 8 months, were able to converse in Nippon-go and were completely accustomed to Nippon way of life.

The group included Cheah Yahya (21), Rosna Mahyudain (15), Ungku Abd. Aziz (22), Ungku Muhin (21) and Wan Abd. Hamid (21). Ungku Aziz was extremely popular with his 30 classmates who were studying Malay Language under him.

Nippon was proud of these students from Malai "who are proving every inch true future leaders of their people by their zeal and earnest efforts."

17 August 1943

I would rather have a fool to make me merry, than experience to make me sad.

A common complaint in Malaya currently was "the high cost of living brought about partially by the cutting off of imports owing to the war and partially by the activities of profiteers and black-market operators."

18 August 1943

The worth of a thing is best known by the want of it.

The British Air Ministry announced that during July, the Royal Air Force, in the course of operations, lost 419 bombers.

19 August 1943

An idler is a watch that wants both hands, as useless if it goes as if it stands.

Thirty members of the Malai-Sumatra inspection party visited the police Headquarters in Tokyo. The group visited many places including the defence museum where the members saw the essence of Nippon's modern police methods.

20 August 1943

We make way for the man who boldly pushes past us.

The British banned film "When the Daltons Rode" was shown at Nippon Gekizyo at Kuala Lumpur. It was a thrilling story of a gang which took the law into its own hands when it failed to secure justice in an established court.

21 August 1943

A man can often do today what he could not do yesterday.

The Batu Gajah women of Perak formally organized a Malay Women's Association as an effort to "step out boldly from their traditional seclusion to keep up with the march of events throughout Greater East Asia." Over 140 women were present at the inaugural meeting held in Batu Gajah. Mr. Naoka, the Governor of Perak, in his address "stressed the importance of the role Malai women will have to play in wartime and pointed to the many ways in which they can do their bit to assist in the successful prosecution of the war."

23 August 1943

Will, without reason, is blind, and against reason, is mad.

The conclusion of the new treaty between Nippon and Thailand, which formed the final step in the restoration of territory which Thailand lost to Britain, was of extreme importance to Malaya and the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With regard to the states in Malaya which had been restored to Thailand, "there was no excuse for their incorporation in the rest of Malai by the British. One excuse was that the inhabitants of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu professed the same religion as the rest of the peninsula. But in Patani in Southern Thailand, there is a very large Malay population quite contented and happy under the Thai administration." The four states were incorporated in "British Malaya". Have they gained anything?

24 August 1943

Affliction, like the iron smith, shapes as it smites.

The Order promulgated by the Malai Military Administration regarding the control of imported commodities and daily essentials was most welcome. The investigations carried out revealed a startling state of affairs in Selangor.

The war against hoarders and profiteers had been waged relentlessly in Syonan and Penang where traders, whether big or small, were charged for demanding high prices or for hoarding.

25 August 1943

Much reading is like much eating - wholly useless without digestion.

One of the objects of the Dai Toa Senso which Nippon was waging was to restore all Asian nations their true status as oriental countries. The Malai Military Administration had prohibited the screening of films using the English language for dialogue as from September. The cinema was considered one of the most powerful propaganda machines and it played a big part in moulding the life of the community.

26 August 1943

Good luck and bad luck is but a synonym in the great majority of cases for good and bad judgement.

Local artists would have an opportunity to display their talents by participating in an Art Exhibition to be held at the Whiteaway Laidlaw building in Java Street, Kuala Lumpur. There was no age limit.

The public was told to surrender all telephone instruments which were considered the property of the enemy.

27 August 1943

It is never unlucky to turn back if you are on the wrong road.

State regulations were promulgated to control motor vehicles and their parts.

Music lovers would get a treat if they were to listen in to J.M.B.K. Kuala Lumpur Broadcasting Station when the Gomes Brothers would be on the air for a piano-violin recital.

28 August 1943

*Errors like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.*

The Selangor medical services launched an anti-cholera campaign with inoculation for all hospital Nippon-jin officers, local employees etc.

30 August 1943

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.

"Ragi" was recommended to be used daily in certain foods as it is a good source of vitamin B1. Dr. R.K. Prasad made the recommendation in his broadcast talk titled "Balanced Diet."

31 August 1943

Life is a comedy to him who think and a tragedy to him who feels.

Mr. Matsushiro, Selangor Commerce Chief, had warned the public to look at the question of controlling commodities (daily requisites), motor vehicles, and engineering goods.

SEPTEMBER 1943

1 September 1943

*Who'er can know, as the long days go.
That to live is happy.
Hath found his heaven.*

Wan Hameed Wan Salleh was sent to Tokyo at the age of 10. His father Dato Wan Salleh wrote to say his son was shy but through the kind hospitality of all Nippon nationals, Hameed said, "Now I lead a happy life and spend my time in study and healthy recreation." He intended to take up agriculture so that he would be of help to his people in instructing them in the Nippon methods of agriculture.

2 September 1943

Man is an organism, with unlimited desire; who must lead a limited life.

An Art Exhibition was held early in September to display works by Malaya's best painters. Altogether there were 150 oil paintings, pencil and crayon drawings.

3 September 1943

Variety's the very spice of life, that gives it all its flavours.

Two young Indians were sentenced to eight months vigorous imprisonment and six strokes of rotan each for stealing one electric light bulb valued at \$15/- belonging to the Malayan Railways.

4 September 1943

Spite and ill-nature are among the most expensive luxuries in life.

The Savings Bank of the Post Office was giving opportunity to those who were thrifty to deposit savings with the bank.

"Money gives confidence but the lack of it destroys one's spirit and courage. To enjoy real life one has to depend on money and this can be easily proved by the number of cases of poverty in all its ugly and depressing aspects which can be seen all round."

6 September 1943

Some had rather guess at much, than take the pains to learn a little.

A unified system of radio programmes for all three stations in Malaya was to be brought into operation from September 17. It was also learnt that the radio network of the Kuala Lumpur station (JMBK) would be extended throughout the Peninsula, linked directly with the Penang and Singapore stations.

"The atmosphere of warm friendship despite racial differences among the representatives of the second East Asia literary conference is highly significant in foretelling the golden future of East Asia after the war." This was the statement of Major-General Nakao Yahagi to the press. A new attitude was shown by the participants of this second conference in their determination to fight the war against the Anglo-American powers in their own fields of literature.

7 September 1943

They that have the yellow jaundice think all objects they do look on to be yellow.

In Kuala Lumpur a society for the propagation of Nippon culture, founded 14 months earlier, came into existence. The membership was open to men and women over 21 who were interested to study Nippon culture. "It is now over one and half years since Malai was occupied by the Imperial Nippon forces and the study of Nippon-go has been intensely propagated with gratifying results leading to a better understanding of Nippon-jin by those who have tried to study the language. The time has now come for Malaians to examine Nippon culture which has withstood for the past two hundred years the impact of western civilization."

8 September 1943

*My road calls me, lures me
West, east, south and north;
Most roads lead men homewards,
My road leads me forth.*

A number of Police employees received certificates of merit at the Selangor Padang. The ceremony was held to commemorate the granting of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain.

10 September 1943

Cut your own wood, and it will warm you twice.

A notification was issued by the Selangor Government regarding the requisite commodities control order. The government ordered the possessors of the specified commodities to submit reports stating the amount of goods in their possession. The purpose of this measure was to distribute commodities at a fair and reasonable price.

11 September 1943

He who truly knows has no occasion to shout.

A Government Gazette notice from the Food Control Department was published regarding the distribution and rationing of coconut oil, giving males, females and children 1 kati each. Indents for coconut oil was to be submitted by wholesale rice dealers in the same way as they applied for rice, sugar and salt.

13 September 1943

As good have no time as make no good use of it.

"Green tea has for ages been a speciality with the Nippon-jin and the Chinese. In Nippon and in China it is almost the custom to drink green tea throughout the day and to serve to every visitor," so said the writer of an article entitled "The cup that cheers but does not inebriate." The writer hoped "to put on the Malayan market in the near future the very best green tea almost comparable with the best of Nippon's and China's products."

14 September 1943

Trust few men. Above all keep your follies to yourself.

Recent weddings in Kuala Lumpur were of two popular Sinhalese girls, thus uniting well-known families in Malaya. The ceremonies were conducted in the homes of the brides, by Buddhist priests and registered by the First Magistrate of Kuala Lumpur.

15 September 1943

The knowledge of thyself will preserve thee from vanity.

Making the people conscious of the war, Seicho Senden-han prepared posters in Nippon-go, Chinese, Malay and Indian languages carrying slogans such as :

"Unite a million hearts to defend our new Malai."

"Malai's safety is Toa's safety."

"Defend Malai to secure victory."

"Malai's safety is our own safety."

16 September 1943

There is more religion in a laugh than in a groan.

At the opening ceremony of the Indian Civil Volunteers Camp by the Governor of Negeri Sembilan, more than 1,000 Indian youths were present. The youths, who were unhindered by caste or creed pledged themselves to the common aim of "freeing their motherland from the baneful yoke of the Anglo-Americans and driving them completely out of India."

17 September 1943

Consideration gets as many victories as rashness loses.

The Selangor Seicho Senden-han conducted a propaganda tour of Selangor and outstation districts. During the tour, free cinema shows, musical concerts and lectures were held.

18 September 1943

Time to me this truth has taught,

('Tis a treasure worth revealing)

More offend by want of thought

Than by any want of feeling.

For a second time in September Nippon goods were released to the public with the hope "they will appreciate the efforts made by the Selangor General Merchant's Association in making available to them at a cheap price articles of everyday use by not crowding at shops and breaking show-cases or otherwise causing annoyance and loss to merchants."

20 September 1943

Don't suppose : endeavour to know.

The importance of broadcasting in Malaya and the need for the people to follow the war situation closely at a time when the war had reached a severe stage was stressed by Colonel Koichi Okubo, Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Military Administration. A new powerful transmitter by the Kuala Lumpur Broadcasting station (JMBK), was inaugurated.

Broadcasting has been confined too much to Singapore. Other towns and villages in Malaya had been neglected. But with the installation of a powerful transmitter in Kuala Lumpur, the whole of Malaya would get the benefits of broadcasting.

21 September 1943

Custom is the plague of wise men, the idol of fools.

There was a grand open air concert on the Padang in commemoration of the inauguration of the new powerful transmitter of JMBK. The best kronchong bands in town and the Seicho band, together with JMBK chorus, performed. Among the singers was Miss Fadilla.

22 September 1943

When my friends are blind in one eye, I look at them in public.

There was a two-page detailed list of ceiling prices of commodities fixed by Gunseikan-Bu of Malaya. The Price Control Ordinance was also listed out. Among the articles listed were textiles, clothings, table cloth, towels etc.

23 September 1943

Cleave ever to the sunnier side of doubt.

Syuki Koreisai (autumnal equinox festival), one of the oldest festivals in Nippon, was observed in Selangor as a public holiday. In Nippon due reverence was paid to the Imperial ancestors at the Imperial Sanctuary where Tenno Heika and the Imperial Household offered prayers and homage to the ancestors.

24 September 1943

Piety is a sublime wisdom surpassing all other wisdom; a kind of genius, that gives wings to the mind. No one is wise who has no piety.

For three days in October, Kuala Lumpur would become the venue of a sports carnival in which the sportsmen and women of Selangor and Perak would clash in a series of matches in the first inter-state engagement in Kuala Lumpur in two years.

25 September 1943

There are some who can only find activity in repose, and others who can only find repose in movement.

Dr. Lakshmi, leader of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, addressed the Indian women of Selangor at a meeting held at the Indian Independence League Office. "We Indians have only two ways open. Either we have to work for the liberation of our country or we have to be British agents."

27 September 1943

The man who fears pleasure is of finer stuff than the man who hates it.

The Overseas Chinese Association of Selangor donated 1 million dollars through the military administration for the purchase of five Nippon

fighter planes as a pledging allegiance to the Imperial Nippon Government.

28 September 1943

Think well of no young man whom the old men do not find polite.

Crowded audience greeted the opening of the first-run Hindi thriller, "Behadi Kumar" which was screened at the Yatiyo Kan. Yesuwantdave, the hero of the film, set his village folk free from the wicked Maharajah of the state who ordered his men to punish the innocent villagers for delaying payment of their taxes.

29 September 1943

Good sense is to know what we must do; intelligence, to know what we must think.

Seven varieties of new stamps were produced to mark the first anniversary of the Postal Administrative Bureau in Malaya. Designs included a picture of the Syonan Shrine and others selected out of those sent in by local people.

30 September 1943

*Never show warmth where it will find no response.
Nothing is so cold as feeling which is not communicated.*

The editorial focused on the question of control of price of commodities. It normally takes two persons to strike a bargain. The profiteer flourished because he always found somebody who was willing to pay the price he required.

OCTOBER 1943

1 October 1943

Religion is the poetry of the heart; it has enchantments useful to our daily life; it gives us both happiness and virtue.

Sultan Musa Ghiathuddin Ri'ayah Shah of Selangor in a message to the 150,000 Muslims in the state said, "For all the privileges we have enjoyed in the past two years we have only Dai Nippon to thank".

He recalled that since the advent of the Imperial Nippon forces in Malaya, every facility had been granted to Muslims to practise their religion. "Every assistance has been afforded to the Malai Community for the advancement of its interests and welfare."

2 October 1943

There are some men who are only in full possession of their minds when they are in a good temper, and others only when they are sad.

Tenno Heika granted the Third Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure to four Sultans of Malaya in recognition of their distinguished services rendered to the cause of Nippon Military Administration in Malaya.

4 October 1943

There is much coldness of soul in every kind of excess:- it is the deliberate and voluntary abuse of pleasure.

The Nippon military administration in Malaya published a general plan for Malayans to participate in local administration. The five million inhabitants of the Peninsula were given the opportunity to participate in administration through an advisory council established at each province and municipality.

It was stated that "local inhabitants will be appointed officials wherever possible and those in government service showing good records will be promoted."

5 October 1943

He who is afraid of being a dupe while he is young, runs the chance of being a knave when he is old.

The conferment of honours to four Malay Sultans was considered a gracious tribute. By mid-October the Sultans of the four states of Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis and Terengganu would have their territories incorporated with Thailand.

Lovers of military music in Kuala Lumpur were offered a rare treat when the Imperial army band visited Kuala Lumpur and gave concerts at Nippon Gekizyo and other places.

Displaying the highest skill in music, the army band had an age-long history. It formed the backbone of Nippon music.

6 October 1943

It is better to turn over a question without deciding it, than to decide it without turning it over.

The editorial remark for the day focused on "Malais becoming national minded." Not long ago, the Malays were described as being lazy for their "tiada apa" attitude. "Today this charge can no longer be levelled at the Malais and this unbelievable metamorphosis is due principally and primarily to the close contact with the Nippon military administration."

Malays had realized the importance of personally taking part in the defence of their country and this was evidenced by the large number of those who had joined and were still joining the Heiho (auxiliary service).

7 October 1943

Happy is he who is only fit for one thing! In doing it he fulfils his destiny.

Mohamad bin Osman, an employee of the Nippon military administration in Malaya, and Abdullah Kamal, editor of the Malai news would be sent to Tokyo to work as translators in the Board of Information.

"A historical event for Negeri Sembilan took place at Port Dickson a few days ago, at the site of the future dockyard of Port Dickson". The ceremony was the first of its kind in the State.

9 October 1943

What is true in the lamplight is not always true in the sunlight.

Gunseikan, the Military Administrator, at the opening of the Malai Journalists Conference, talked about reconstructing and defending New Malai.

11 October 1943

The goal is not always meant to be reached, but to serve as a mark for our aim. So is it with the precept that we are to love our enemies.

The President of the Selangor Overseas Chinese Association said that 11 October, 32 years ago, was the founding of the Republic of China by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Chinese of Selangor reaffirmed their pledge of loyalty to the Nippon administration.

Professor Bachee bin Wan Chee, formerly a Malay teacher in government foreign language schools in Japan, recounted the pleasant quarter of a century he spent in Nippon. He was born in Singapore, where he was teaching for some time, and went to Tokyo in 1914 to teach in a foreign language school for nine years, at the end of which he resigned. He was awarded the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Later he taught at the Osaka Foreign Language School for 16 years and received the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure for his services. He said the students treated the teachers with the same respect that they paid to their parents. "Even after leaving schools, the students would pay him and the other teachers the same respect and kindness that they were accustomed to give in school days." Professor Bachee praised "the Nippon educational methods which make the students not only learned but cultured and teach them some useful trade or profession."

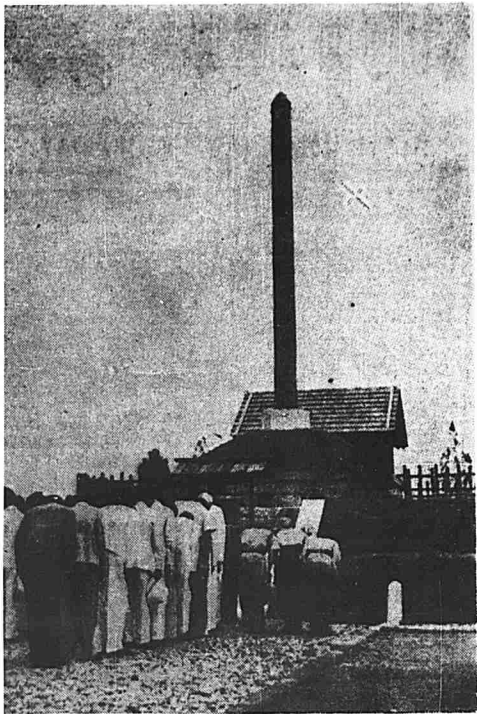
12 October 1943

Whoever laughs at evil has not a perfectly true moral sense. To find amusement in evil is to rejoice in it.

To enable world-wide broadcasts, a new and powerful transmitter was set up in Syonan. Three broadcasting stations had been set up in Malaya including Kuala Lumpur and Penang. Stations were being planned for Ipoh and Malacca.



Malayan journalists led by officials of the Propaganda Department walking up the steps leading to the National Shrine, the only one of its kind in the Southern Regions.



Malaian journalists paying homage at the Chureito in Syonan during their two-day conference.

13 October 1943

In consultation think of the past, in enjoyment think of the present; in all that you do think of the future.

The Chief of the Military Administration sent a special representative to Johor and Perlis to witness the formal opening ceremony of the largest salt fields on the West Coast.

"The biggest reinforced concrete bridge to be reconstructed in Malaya in the New Order would be the Sultan Sulaiman Bridge at the junction of Lornie Road and Sulaiman Road." The bridge of 153 feet and 6 ins. was originally constructed by the British in 1931 and was destroyed by them during their retreat. Reconstruction work was done by the Japanese in July 1942.

14 October 1943

Though your opinion may be right, you are wrong to maintain it against an old man.

The Kuala Lumpur Higher Normal Training School for Selangor began its first session at the Bukit Nanas Gakko. Forty six teachers from Selangor were selected to undergo training which included the study of Nippon-go, geography, history, composition etc.

The ceiling prices of materials used for production such as gas cylinders, lubricating oils etc. were published in a list covering one and a half pages.

16 October 1943

Time calms all excitements, even the excitement of friendship; the most enduring fidelity outlies its admirations.

The Sultans of Kedah, Perlis, Terengganu and Kelantan - States to be transferred to Thailand's sovereignty - were presented the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure in a ceremony held in Singapore on 15

October 1943. The presentation was made by the Chief of Staff of the Nippon army in the south in the presence of high Nippon army officers. A reception and luncheon was later held to honour the four Sultans.

The need to increase food production and grow substitute foodstuffs was emphasized by Negeri Sembilan Governor, Saburo Hatta. He said even Nippon which was famous as a rice producing country, was importing rice from abroad and hence the hundred million people there were doing their best to increase the growth of substitute foodstuffs.

18 October 1943

We must respect the past, and mistrust the present, if we wish to provide for the safety of the future.

Six schools in Kuala Lumpur were amalgamated into three as a result of the inauguration of the first Kuala Lumpur Higher Normal Training School. The Bukit Nanas Gakko absorbed the Batu Road School with N. Amamoto as principal. He was the first Nippon-jin to be appointed school principal in Selangor. The total number of students was 800.

Bukit Petaling Gakko, formerly Methodist Girls' School, combined under the name of Sulciman School with 600 students while the Chinese Schools at Confucian and Davidson Roads with 600 students merged under the name of the Confucian School.

Since the ban on Anglo-American films, cinema goers in Malaya started appreciating and understanding the moral in all Nippon films.

19 October 1943

Neither for his pleasure nor our own should we have a boon-companion as our habitual guest. He palls on us, and we on him.

Four states in north Malaya were incorporated into Thailand under the agreement made on 20 August 1943. It was stated that "as arrangements for fixing the frontier, transfer of enemy property, and other matters were

completed on October 18, Nippon's administration in the said area terminated at 12 midnight Nippon time on the same day." As a result the four states came under the administration of the Thai government from 19 October 1943. With the transfer of all administrative affairs of the four states, the Nippon administration in the states came to an end and the Thai government took over the administration. As regards to railway, postal and telegraphic services and circulation of currency, "Nippon will offer close cooperation for smooth functioning under the new special liaison offices."

20 October 1943

Consult the ancients, listen to the aged. He cannot be wise who depends on his own wisdom, nor learned who depends on his own knowledge.

The rapid progress in the industrial field in Malaya, aimed at increasing the fighting strength of the Southern Regions, was reflected in loans advanced for industrial enterprises.

The main Malayan industries receiving loans included mining, transportation, shipbuilding, agriculture, forestry, electric power, ware-housing, marine products industry, iron and machinery manufacturing, communications, civil engineering and chemical manufacturing, and foodstuffs production.

21 October 1943

Let time be your example, it destroys everything slowly; it undermines, wears out, uproots, detaches, and never tears away.

The editorial for the day raised the issue on the need for self-discipline in Malaya. One of the weaknesses of civilian life was the lack of self-discipline. Years of affluence and the enjoyment of special privileges by certain classes of people had made it almost impossible to inculcate in the general public the importance of self-discipline.

22 October 1943

Those who have never felt the spirit of devotion have never been tender-hearted enough.

Perak sportsmen and women were to play a series of inter-state games in Kuala Lumpur. Among the games would be rugby, cricket, tennis, hockey and cycling. Some games would be played at the Suleiman Club, Kampong Bharu and some at the Selangor Golf Club.

23 October 1943

Frankness is often lost between friends by the silence, the fact and the discretion which they practise towards one another.

Netaji Chandra Bose assumed his post as head of State, Prime Minister and Minister of War and Foreign Affairs of India at the Conference of East Asian Indians held in Singapore on 21 October 1943. He proclaimed the formation of a provincial Indian government in the presence of the delegates to the Independence League of East Asia including from Malaya, Nippon, Thailand, Philippines, Djawa etc.

25 October 1943

A little vanity, and a little gratification of the senses - these are what make up the life of the majority of women and men.

The rapid increase in postal deposits throughout Malaya and in banks reflected the healthy financial condition of Malaya and also "the absolute confidence the inhabitants have in the Nippon administration."

Following the declaration of independence in the Philippines on 14 October 1943, over 20 Filipinos, representing about 30 families in Selangor, gathered in Kuala Lumpur to form an association of Filipinos in Selangor. The first act was to send a congratulatory message to Dr. Jose P. Laurel, first President of the Republic of the Philippines.

26 October 1943

Never show the reverse of medal to those who have not seen its face. Never speak of those faults of a good man to those who know neither his countenance, nor his life, nor his merits.

The incorporation of the four northern states of Malaya into the territory of Thailand "constitutes another act of justice by Nippon, the fairness of which the world cannot question." This was stated by the editor, "The defence of Malaya as a whole now devolves not only on the Imperial Forces but also on the people of the country. Economically the states tend to gain a great deal."

27 October 1943

To think what we do not feel, is to lie to ourselves. Everything that we think we must think with our whole being, soul and body.

The Selangor Eurasian Association was formed with the object of cooperating with the Nippon government to develop Nippon culture and ideals. The ancestors of the Eurasians had lived, worked and died in Malaya. To the Eurasians, Malaya should be their most precious country and they should do their utmost to make the place a splendid one. So said Mr. T. Imano, Chief of the Propaganda Department, Selangor.

28 October 1943

In light there are two points; the point that illuminates and the point that bewilders. Let us keep the first.

The coronation of Sultan Musa Ghiatuddin Ri'ayah Shah of Selangor would take place on 4 November 1943. The Governor of Selangor, Lt. General Shotaro Katayama would be officiating the ceremony.

29 October 1943

Remorse is the punishment of crime; repentance is its explanation. The one belongs to a tormented conscience, the other to a soul that has changed for the better.

Eight Selangor candidates were selected for training at the Higher Normal Training School. They included 6 Malays, 1 Chinese and 1 Indian.

Various steps were taken to speed up the control of essential commodities. The Penang government was to buy up stocks of cloth, shirts and other articles.

30 October 1943

To occupy ourselves with little things as with great, to be as fit and ready for the one as for the other, is not weakness and littleness but power and sufficiency.

The Governor of Selangor, Lt. Gen. Shotaro Katayama, in addressing the normal teachers at the opening ceremony of the Institution, said he hoped that after completing the training course, the teachers "would utilise all efforts to spread their knowledge of Nippon-go to the younger generation, both in town and kampongs." He urged them to work hard to build a better and brighter Malaya.

The Governor of Selangor notified that the use of sirens, fire bells and steam-whistles which produce sounds liable to be misunderstood was prohibited.

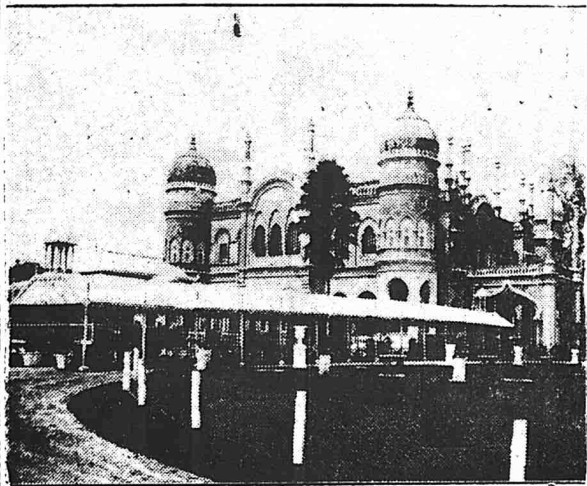
NOVEMBER 1943

1 November 1943

The beginning and the end of human life are the best of it, or at least the most worthy of our reverence; the one is the age of innocence; the other the age of reason.

The newly reconstructed bridge - the Suleiman bridge - the largest reinforced concrete structure built in Malaya, was open to the public on 1 November 1943 by the Governor of Selangor, Lt. Gen. Shotaro Katayama.

Sultan Ghiathuddin Ri'Ayah Shah would be installed as Sultan of Selangor on 2 November 1943. The ceremony would be the first occasion a Sultan in East Asia was to be installed under the New Order. It was also the first time in the history of all Malays that the ceremony would be performed by a Governor and not a member of the royal family.



The Astana Mahkota, Klang, where the ceremony of installing the Sultan of Selangor will take place on Thursday.

2 November 1943

Good people of every sort are easy to deceive, because loving goodness passionately, they easily believe in everything which gives them the hope of it.

At a meeting of members of Jikeidan at the Selangor Padang, the Commander of the Western Garrison urged members to remove prejudice as racial discrimination and at the same time to stimulate mutual cooperation and good neighbourly feeling. Two thousand members attended the gathering.

3 November 1943

When one loves truth it is always some pleasure to hear a man say what he thinks, and even to see a man do what he has willed to do.

Thousands of Kuala Lumpur people including military officers, government officials, Jikeidan members etc. attended an impressive ceremony at the Padang on the occasion of Meiji Era.

The Governor of Selangor, Lt. Gen. Shotaro Katamaya, asked the people to remember the history of the great Meiji Era, the reign of the illustrious Meiji Tenno in the history of Nippon.

4 November 1943

Our whole life is employed in concerning ourselves about other people, we spend half of it in loving them, the other half in speaking ill of them.

An all Malaya Organization to replace the existing Syonan Rubber Control Association was formed by the authorities with a view to maintaining and increasing the production of rubber and intensifying the control of rubber industries.

The Pahang Government decided to despatch an expedition party comprising officials and scientific experts to Mount Tahan and Mount Benon, both about 7,000 ft. high, to explore the areas.

5 November 1943

The wish to be independent of all men, and not be under obligations to any one, is the sure sign of a soul without tenderness.

The third installation of a Sultan of Selangor in the lifetime of the oldest inhabitants of the state took place at the Istana Mahkota, Klang in the presence of a very large gathering. The ceremony began with the sound of the nobat indicating that the Sultan and his consort were about to begin their coronation bath. This was followed by other traditional ancient ceremonies after which the Sultan was officially installed by the Governor of Selangor.

The Overseas Chinese Association in Johore donated \$100,000 for the purchase of warplanes for Nippon forces.

6 November 1943

How many people drink, eat, and are married; buy, sell and build; make contracts and take care of their money; have friends and enemies, pleasures and pains; are born, grow, live and die - but still - asleep!

Ibrahim Hj. Yaacob, leader of the Malai inspection party to Nippon spoke at the press conference after returning from Tokyo, "Spiritually I don't think any other nation in the world possesses the same spirit as that shown by the Nippon people - their spirit and morale are incomparable. Judging from the peaceful condition existing in Nippon, there were no signs at all to show that the country was at war."

8 November 1943

Let every vice in others produce a virtue in you. Let anger make you gentle, avarice make you generous, and excess make you temperate.

A Nippon-go Week campaign was planned for the period 14-20 November 1943 throughout with a view to popularising the knowledge of the Nippon language amongst the people of Malaya. In Selangor the programme arranged included speech-making, essay-writing, slogans, discussions, and a concert by local schools.

9 November 1943

Neither love nor friendship, respect nor admiration, gratitude nor devotion, should rob us of our conscience, and our discernment of good and evil. This is a possession that we are forbidden to sell, and for which nothing could repay us.

Stressing the point that the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere was incomplete without the freedom of India, Adipadi Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma, in a speech before the Assembly of Greater East Asia Nations, pledged wholehearted support to the Provisional Government of Free India in gaining complete freedom.

10 November 1943

He that has seen a thing often, and wishes to see it again with pleasure, instinctively seeks the companionship of someone who has not seen it.

A report on relief work in Selangor during September stated that the number of destitutes, workers and volunteers in the Kuala Lumpur relief camp was 415, of which the number of destitute families receiving rations of rice, salt and sugar etc. was 37, consisting of 161 adults and 128 children. Admissions to the relief camp free hospital were 249, bringing the total to 334. Malaria, beri-beri, and ulcers were very common and shortages of bandages and dressing materials were keenly felt.

11 November 1943

Conceited people always seem to me, like dwarfs, to have the stature of a child and the countenance of a man.

Fines totalling \$20,000 were paid by two Chinese when they were charged before Justice Toda in the Supreme Court, Kuala Lumpur with contravening the Controlled Commodities Regulations.

An advertisement showing the latest importation of Penang's best sellers focusing on face powder, displayed brands such as Hai Tong, Plum, 555, Alias, Man, and Swan selling from 25 to 80 cts. each.

12 November 1943

Happiness is to feel one's soul good; there is really no other, and one may have this happening even in sorrow; hence there are some griefs that are preferable to any joy, and that would be preferred by all who have felt them.

The attainment of self-sufficiency foodstuffs was one of the most important policies of the Military Administration of Malaya. Large tracts of land had been tilled and cultivated but there were still wide expanses ideally suited for the growing of padi and vegetables which as yet had not been used. The people of Malaya and Selangor in particular, should realise it as their duty to grow more food crops and thus help themselves instead of just complaining of the insufficiency of foodstuffs. It was pointed out that the previous regime did nothing to make Malaya self-sufficient with regard to its food supply.

15 November 1943

He who cannot keep silence never gains ascendancy. In action, spend yourself; in speech spare yourself; in action fear sloth; in speech fear abundance, ardour and volubility.

A Nippon-go week campaign began with the oratorical contest held at the

Bukit Nanas Gakko, Kuala Lumpur. A very large number of people were present including Nippon officials and the young and old Malaysans.

A remarkable progress of the Malayan Railways was revealed at a ceremony commemorating the first opening of the Malai Tetudo Kyoku.

16 November 1943

His own virtue and the happiness of others are the two ends of man's life on earth. His own happiness, in truth, is his highest aim; but it is not what he should seek for, it is only what he may expect and obtain, if he be worthy.

An appeal to all Indian 'Sisters' was made over the JMBK Radio by a soldier of the Indian National Army, C.E. Sheriff. He raised many issues on women of India and hoped they would come forward to be trained in every department of human activity and to play an active part in all spheres and professions. "The struggle for freedom has begun," he said. He appealed to all Indian Sisters, including those from Malaya, to play a gallant part in the struggle for national freedom.

17 November 1943

A man who betrays no foibles is either a fool or a hypocrite, whom we should distrust. There are some faults closely allied to good qualities, and of such faults we do better not to cure ourselves.

The second batch of women volunteers for the Rani of Jhansi Regiment left Selangor for Singapore on 17 November 1943.

The first batch of volunteers left Selangor in mid-October for training in Singapore. "Selangor's second instalment to the Women's Regiment within a short time is a fair proof of the enthusiasm prevailing amongst Indian women in this State (Selangor) to join the Indian Army".

18 November 1943

To perform the smallest actions from the greatest motives, and to see in the smallest things the widest relations, is the best way of perfecting within us our feeling self and our thinking self.

An article about the control of eggs in Selangor by the Selangor Domestic Animals and Poultry Dealers Association was published earlier. The information contained therein was that it was the government and not the association that controlled the import and export of eggs in Selangor.

19 November 1943

Great souls have wills; feeble ones have only wishes - Chinese proverb.

"Development of natural resources and bolstering domestic defence, which are the two outstanding keynotes of the Nippon administration in Malaya, were making rapid progress. The policy of the administration in Malaya, was to work side by side with the Nippon forces until the final victory was won" - this statement was made by Major-General Joro Isoya, Director-General of the Nippon Military Administration.

20 November 1943

Sighs, groans and tears proclaim his inward pains. But the firm purpose of his heart remains.

Newspapers in Kuala Lumpur decided to erect poster stands at various areas in Kuala Lumpur in connection with the forthcoming celebrations of the second anniversary of the Greater East Asia War.

22 November 1943

Trust him not with your secrets, who, when left alone in your room, turns over your papers.

There were two hockey matches - one between Selangor and Syonan and the other between Selangor and Negeri Sembilan - held at the Padang. There was also a women's hockey game. Inter-state rugby would also be played at the Padang between Selangor and Negeri Sembilan.

The Padang was used everyday for all purposes including sports, gatherings and various other functions.

23 November 1943

The pilot who is always dreading a rock or a tempest must not complain if he remains a poor fisherman. We must at times trust something to fortune, for fortune has often some share of what happens.

From the beginning of November there came into operation throughout Malaya, a new law entitled 'Judicial Organization Ordinance', the provisions of which the public ought to become familiar with.

To mark the first anniversary of the opening of the Tetudo Kyoku, the Malayan Railways held a sports meet on the Kuala Lumpur Railway Institute Padang. The normal practice was that, before the commencement of the sports, the gathering bowed to the Imperial Palace and observed one minute's silence in honour of the war dead.

24 November 1996

Deadly poisons are often concealed under sweet honey.

The castor-bean plantation run by a Nippon company near Taiping was visited by the Perak Governor. The project was the first of its kind in Malaya and creditable results had been obtained.

25 November 1943

The 'last word' is the most dangerous of infernal machines; and the husband and wife should no more fight to get it than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bombshell.

The various races of North Borneo met in a big mass rally on Harvest Festival and pledged:

- 1) absolute allegiance to Nippon;
- 2) patience and endurance to win the current war; and
- 3) determination to oust Anglo-American imperialism from East Asia.

The administration of 4 northern Malai states and 2 Shan states recently incorporated into Thai territory, were being carried out successfully, and a grand scale celebration of the incorporation was to be held shortly. Premier Pibul Songgaram would be inviting Sultans from Malaya and Princes in Shan states to attend the celebration.

26 November 1943

*"Live and Let Live!" was the call of the Old
"Live and Help Live" is the cry of the New.*

An elocution contest of Nippon-go was held in Singapore. The best Malayan speaker was Ismail Suleiman who said he tried to pick up the rudiments of Nippon-go by following the lessons published in various local dailies. A year after taking up the studies he became "the best Nippon-go speaker in Malaya" after competing with leading students from seven other states in Malaya.

27 November 1943

Make the most of the best and the least of the worst.

A slogan competition was organized by the Selangor Education Department in connection with Nippon-go week in Malaya. Prizes for the best slogans were awarded to five competitors.

29 November 1943

The world can always use a few people who are willing to go the second mile.

Heavy rain marred the interstate hockey match between Selangor and Negeri Sembilan at the Padang. The Selangor team put up a disappointing performance and lost by four goals to one. The women's team, however, put up a better performance and won the match against Negeri Sembilan.

30 November 1943

Sow thoughts and deeds worthy of enduring forever and faith in a future life will be as normal as smiles when hearts are happy.

Fifty six additional licences were issued to Selangor cloth merchants notifying them to commence the sale of essential commodities to the public on presentation of the necessary coupons.

Ten Selangor students - 8 Malays, 1 Indian, 1 Chinese - were selected for the fourth training course at the Malacca Koa Kunren-sho. They were to undergo 6 months training in Nippon-go, Nippon culture, spirit and bushido and Nippon drill.

DECEMBER 1943

1 December 1943

Train up a child in the way he should go: and even when he is old, he will not depart from it.

A simple drama brilliantly acted and embodying a noble theme "Springtime of Life", started its season at the Nippon Gekizyo today. The picture depicted, among other things, the loftiness of the ideals of Nippon womanhood and the fixedity of purpose of Nippon youth as contrasted with the individualistic and trivial trend of modern Western youth, sunk in the mire of materialism.

2 December 1943

The finest inspirations that come to us come from plain people doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way.

Collective farming was a thing unknown in Malaya where the policy before the war had more or less been "each man for himself and the devil takes the hindmost."

The war of Greater East Asia and its sequelae had put an entirely different complexion on the whole situation in Malaya and the plan which the Military Administration outlined for the settlement of a large number of agriculturists in three districts, one in Johore and two in Negeri Sembilan, was a further step in its effort to make Malaya self-sufficient in food.

3 December 1943

I will live this day for the highest and best that is in me, praying that my example may be helpful to someone.

During the coming week the people of East Asia would be looking back with pride on a year of great performance, said the editor of the newspa-

per for the day. In all countries of East Asia including Malaya, efforts would be made to bring home to the people the real significance of all that had happened since the outbreak of war on 8 December 1941.

6 December 1943

I complained because I had no shoes; until I met a man who had no feet. (An Arabian proverb).

Among the special cinema attractions for the week was the Nippon cartoon "Nippon no Haha" depicting the deep devotion of self-sacrifice of a step-mother. Another film to be shown in Kuala Lumpur would be on the battles fought by Imperial Nippon forces in Malaya and Hawaii entitled "Hawaii Marai Oki Kaisen."

7 December 1943

We may not all be great; we may not all be famous; but we can all be faithful!

A sumo contest was to be held on the padang in front of the Seicho building. Sumo, a characteristic sport of Nippon, was established over 1500 years and has long been regarded as a Nippon national game. The wrestlers are gigantic men of enormous girth. They often eat ten or more times than the average man and drink quantities of sake and beer. They appear to be overburdened with fat but underneath the fat, constant practice gives their muscles great power and flexibility.

They habitually wear their hair long, twisted into a knot on the crown of the head in the samurai manner. In the ring they are naked, except for a black loin cloth.

8 December 1943

Skies are perfectly mirrored only when the lake is calm.

Thousands of people in Kuala Lumpur, led by the Governor, Nippon officials, civilians, and leaders of local communities, attended the parade on the Padang on 8 December 1943 in commemoration of the second

anniversary of Dai Toa Senso. Governor Katayama's address stressed on the fact that "This is the greatest war to decide the fate of the rise or fall of all the races in Greater East Asia. The serious nature of the progress of the war does not allow us room or time to spare..."

Two years of war had not reduced the commercial and industrial capacity of Selangor. On the contrary it had made Selangor earn the reputation of being the "most industrialised State in Malai." There were 40 different kinds of industries registered and of these, the soap industry was the biggest.



Lieut.-General Shotaro Katayama,
Governor of Selangor.

only be accomplished by winning this war.

MORAL PRINCIPLES

"It is the consciousness of this fact and the conviction of our common mission that gave birth to the Greater East Asian conference which in a joint proclamation announced its resolutions to the whole world. Thus the reconstruction of Greater East Asia based on moral principles is actually being realized in the midst of the present war and I heartily welcome this happy augury.

"A close study of the present progress of the war shows that the enemies who were miserably defeated at the outset of the war are now increasing their hostile strength by mobilizing their entire rich material resources and since the naval battle off the Solomons

9 December 1943

We become like that upon which our minds habitually dwell.

Twelve local citizens - four Malays, four Chinese and four Indians - were appointed to serve as members of the Selangor Advisory Council. They included Raja Othman Raja Yahya, Hamzah Abdullah and Raja Uda Raja Muhammad.

10 December 1943

Have we the conviction that life is a commission for a great task?

The Governor of Selangor inaugurated the Malai State Council and stated that the real intention of the Council was the promotion of public welfare by mutual cooperation. At a mass meeting held at the Selangor Padang, the Selangor Malay community pledged unswerving loyalty to Tenno Heika and Dai Nippon. The Sultan of Selangor recalled the aims of Dai Nippon in the war of liberation of East Asia from the domination and injustices of the Anglo-Americans.

13 December 1943

*It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.*

The editor focused on the establishment of State Advisory Councils in all provinces in Malaya with the object of enabling the people to participate in the administration.

Johore's first Consultative Board Councillors were made known to the public at a mass rally held for war anniversary celebrations.

The Selangor Governor addressed some 1500 members of the Kuala Lumpur Jikeidan on the subject of Air Raid Precaution exercises. The

committee members were requested to investigate the actual conditions under their jurisdiction.

The East Asia series of conversation books, edited by the Society of International Cultural Relations since the end of 1941 for the benefit of the peoples of East Asia, would be completed this month with the publication of a 240-page book for Malay-speaking people. The Nippon-go English-Malai conversation book would be sent to the Southern Regions.

14 December 1943

Human personality and human relationships will be the greatest thing in this day just ahead. What will the day mean to me and those I meet?

In connection with the observation of the second anniversary of Dai Toa Senso, a speech contest was held in Seremban. The speeches were made in Nippon-go, Malay, Chinese, Tamil, and English.

A cheque of \$500,000 for the purchase of war planes was presented to the Selangor Governor by the local Chinese community.

15 December 1943

When I look for the best in my brother, I not only am more likely to find it but, by my confidence, I help to create it.

Selangor sent a third batch of 9 Indian women volunteers to the Rani of Jhansi Training Camp in Syonan. They were all physically fit and strong and "have forgotten their shyness." They were all young women who were prepared to "fight shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of Azad Hind Fanj."

16 December 1943

Keep innocence and do the thing that is right; so shalt thou be brought to thy latter end in peace.

It was announced that a Volunteer Army and Volunteer Corps would be established in Malaya. Members of the communities hailed the proposal with pleasure. The purpose of the proposal was to train the people to defend the country.

The second Nippon-go examination for over 2000 government employees in Selangor would be held for two days in December. A feature of the examination would be the granting of a new allowance based on the employee's past attendance, progress in class, and results in the present examination.

17 December 1943

It is the bright day that brings forth the adder; and that craves wary walking.

The extensive A.R.P. exercises in Kuala Lumpur had given rise to misconceived notions that the country was in imminent danger of raids by the enemy. For two years Malaya had been raid-free and there was no reason to think that this ideal state of affairs would not be maintained in the future. It was only those who did not carefully follow the progress of the war who conjured up terrible mental pictures of what was likely to happen in the future.

An agricultural colony site in Bahau, Negeri Sembilan had been allotted to Catholic colonists from Singapore. The site had a cultivable area of 15,600 acres of which 6,525 acres had been reclaimed and was ready for cultivation.

18 December 1943

*He is a freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside.*

The Thai Government was making arrangements to transfer the administration of the four states of Malaya which were returned to Thailand in July 1943, to the Sultans of the four states. It might be recalled that since their return, the states were under temporary administration of Thai army authorities. The Thai authorities were planning to strengthen the political power of the Sultans so as to place the states completely under their leadership.

Following the abolition of the military administration, a state government would be established in each state with the Sultan as the head. The military administrators would be advisers. The Thai Government also planned to set up a municipal system in each of the big towns of the four states.

20 December 1943

*Either I sacrifice my selfishness for the sake of my nation, or I
sacrifice my nation for the sake of my selfishness.*

Postal savings in Malaya had passed the two-million-dollar mark. Based on the figure, including the transfer of deposits amounting to some \$80,000 to the Thai postal administration when the four states in northern Malaya were ceded to Thailand, the average monthly savings reached the \$300,000 mark.

21 December 1943

*No two days are alike. Before night I will have an opportunity to
say an encouraging word or otherwise to help someone as I have
never done before. I must be on the alert and not miss the
chance when it comes.*

Nippon agricultural experts under the Governor of Perak planted China

grass or ramie in Ipoh. The plants were fully matured after careful nursing by the agricultural experts and were reaped at a simple harvesting ceremony. Governor Naokata Kawamura and Nippon-jin officials reaped the first harvest and explained the various methods of harvesting to a gathering of community representatives, district officers, penghulus and ketuas.

22 December 1943

The best ground, untilled and neglected, soonest runs out into rank weeds.

The five-day A.R.P. exercise in Selangor began on 22 December 1943 with a precautionary alarm shortly after noon. The exercises were aimed at giving the necessary training in the transmission of alarms, lighting control, traffic control, taking shelter, fire-fighting, and first aid. Raja Suleiman of Klang who visited Nippon gave impressions of his visit. "There is no country in the world comparable to Nippon as regards to the love, respect, devotion, and loyalty paid by the people to their tenno." Nippon was regarded as a land of exquisite beauty and excessive enchantment, the land of peaceful scenery and picturesque landscape.

23 December 1943

Every little act of the day makes or unmakes character.

The first Council of the Provincial Government of Johore opened a three-day session, beginning with deliberation on universal labour, wartime livelihood, increased production of foodstuffs, and maintenance of peace and order.

Intensification of air defence establishments in Singapore and Malaya was announced throughout Malaya. Government offices, factories, commercial firms etc. were asked to have air raid precaution staffs. Air-raid shelters should also be constructed.

24 December 1943

*If everybody cared enough,
And everybody shared enough
There would be enough for everybody.*

In Malacca about 30 scholarships were awarded to young men who wished to study ship-building in the Malacca Boys' Industrial School. The course was for six months.

25 December 1943

*Prayer has a sweet refining grace;
It educates the heart
It lends a lustre to the face,
And, by its elevating art
It gives the mind an inner sight
Which brings it near the infinite.*

Comparing the Australian discrimination of Chinese and Indians to America's hypocritical attitudes towards all orientals, the Nippon Times declared, "No consideration of humanity or justice, no thought of geographical or economic logic, not even of the need of manpower of Asia to develop the country's rich resources to the full, sways these Anglo-Saxons from the blind adherence to the principle of 'white Australia'."

28 December 1943

*Teach me to feel another's woe, to hide the fault I see; that
mercy I to others show, and mercy show to me.*

The Governor of Malacca, presiding the first meeting of the Malacca State Council, warned the people that "if there are any ignorant people still amidst us who foolishly entertain the hope that the British will come back, I must tell them, as I have repeatedly declared, that the British cannot come back."

29 December 1943

Remember the little girl's prayer: "O Lord, make all the bad people good, and the good people nice."

A farewell tea was given in honour of I.S. Lawrence (of the Seicho Senden-han) who was leaving Kuala Lumpur to join the headquarters of the Provincial Government of Free India. Several people attended the function.

30 December 1943

No one can live without, or escape from, the influence of his mother.

Governor Saburo Hatta of Negeri Sembilan welcomed all Councillors at the inaugural session of the Shu Sanjikai which lasted more than 1 1/2 days.

There was for the first time, a case under revised gaming laws. Members of a family were acquitted from playing mahjong. The judge commented that "members of a family playing 'mahjong' to while away the leisure hours was no offence provided the game was not being played for money or money's worth."

JANUARY 1944

1 January 1944

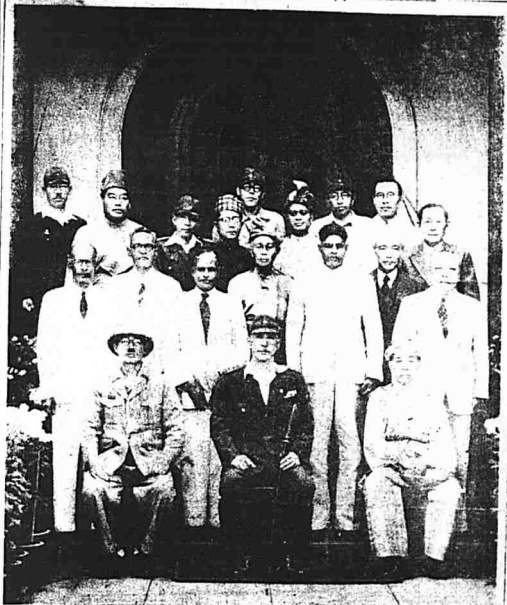
For my own part, I live every day as if this were the first day I had ever seen and the last I were going to see.

The New Year was observed with a simple but impressive ceremony held on the Padang on the morning of 1st. January 1944. It was attended by high ranking Nippon military officers, the Sultan of Selangor, officials of the Selangor Seicho, and leaders of various communities.

The ceremony began with the hoisting of the Hinomaru and the strains of Kimigayo played by the Selangor state band. This was followed by the assembly bowing to the Imperial Palace after which two-minutes silence was observed for the war dead. After that the Selangor Governor addressed the gathering.

Optimism was the keynote of the New Year messages sent to the Malai Sinpo by the Governors of Selangor, Perak and Negeri Sembilan. They reiterated the continued unshakeable confidence in the ultimate victory of Dai Nippon in this war through the august virtue of Tenno Heika. "The war is to decide the life of our empire. We fight this war to destroy Anglo-American imperialism and to save the billion people of East Asia from the exhortation of the Anglo-Americans."

**AN HISTORIC
GATHERING**



Photograph of the Shu Sanjikal (State Advisory Council) of Selangor taken on the occasion of the inauguration of the Council.

SEATED (FROM L. TO R.)—Vice-Governor (M. Fukumitsu); Governor of Selangor (Lieut.-Gen. Shotaro Katayama), the Sultan of Selangor.

STANDING (FIRST ROW)—Messrs. K. K. Benjamin, J. R. Vethanagum, M. K. Ramachandram, Raja Haji Othman bin Raja Yahaya, Messrs. A. Muhammed, Choo Kie Peng, Wong Tai-san. (SECOND ROW) Mr. T. Iman, Che Mahmood bin Haji Abdul Rahman, Mr. K. Yamasaki, Che Hamzah bin Abdullah, Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad, Messrs. K. Kobori, Yong Shook Lin, Goh Hock Huat. (BACK) Mr. K. Sekuradu.

3 January 1944

*Fronting my task, these things I ask:
To be true this whole day through;
To be content with honest work;
Fearing only lest I shirk;
To see and know and do what's right;
To come, unsullied, home at night.*

When a New Year comes round, it is the custom to make new resolutions. Whether they are kept or not as the year progresses depends on circumstances.

The Selangor Governor, in his broadcast to the people for the New Year, said that victory comes by performance of the deeds and not merely by sitting quietly and talking about it.

4 January 1944

The silly when deceived exclaims loudly; the fool complains; the honest man walks away and is silent.

"With the change of the year the war is undergoing new developments and entering into a new stage," so said Col. Koichi Okubo Senden-bu Cho in his New Year message.

With the birth of Perak Shinbun on new year's day, the Syonan Sinbun-kai completed its chain of news journal in Malaya under its control and management. The Perak Shinbun was produced in English, Malay and Chinese.

5 January 1944

Open your mind and heart to great and noble thoughts, and your character will assume new strength and significance.

Steady progress was being made by the Nippon military administration in its big objectives - development of important natural resources for national defence, securing peace and order, and economic self-sufficiency. With the war now entering its third year, the administration would place emphasis on:

- 1) more active transportation of war materials to Nippon;
- 2) increased production of foodstuffs and textiles;
- 3) encouragement of feminine labour;
- 4) absorption of surplus purchasing power to prevent inflation;
- 5) strengthening of the new structure for inter-regional exchange of goods; and
- 6) securing of peace and order.

6 January 1944

Now faith is a well-grounded assurance of that for which we hope, and a conviction of the reality of things which we do not see.

Abdul Muneer bin Haji Zainuddeen wrote an article entitled "British Exploitation of Malai." The article focused on the beginning of British "exploitation" in Malaya from 1874 until "the Real Sun began to shine on 8 December 1941." On the whole the British never sincerely supported the Sultans.

7 January 1944

If I could order a change in my own personality, what sort of person would I choose to become?

The Selangor Cultural Association was to be formed with the purpose of developing cultural relationship among the people irrespective of nationality or creed.

The Malai Giyu Gun was formed with a view to getting those youths burning with enthusiasm to defend their country and to join the organization. The organization was a regular force to be stationed in Malaya. Its duty was to assist in the various defence measures being carried out by Nippon forces.

8 January 1944

*Our doubts are traitors, that make us loose
The good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt.*

The children's vocal competition sponsored by the JMBK was a tremendous success. The competition was so keen that it was difficult for the judges to pick out the winners.

All Seicho staff in Penang were to receive increments in salaries from January, varying in amount according to grades. This general increase was given as reward for the satisfactory work done by the staff. It was the intention of the government to give opportunities to local-born employees to rise to higher positions open to them.

10 January 1944

*People seldom improve when they have no model but themselves
to copy.*

The second anniversary of the occupation of Selangor by the Imperial Nippon forces on 11 January 1942 would be observed at a public gathering on the Padang on 12 January. High Nippon military and civil officers including the Governor were expected to attend the gathering.

11 January 1944

Sorrows draw not the dead to life, but the living to dead.

The two years of Nippon administration in Selangor were traced by Mr. T. Imano, Propaganda Officer, Selangor. He said the Imperial Nippon forces had entered the third year of the war after achieving continual successes.

He said, "The strength of the Nippon forces is magnificent. When they have no vehicles for transport, they march on foot and with undaunted spirit, they climb hills and mountains and cross jungles and deep rivers. That is why the Nippon forces scored victory."

12 January 1944

*It is a very good world to live in,
To lend, or to spend, or to give in;
But to beg or to borrow or to get a man's own,
It is the very worst world that ever was known.*

The Imperial Nippon Army set foot in Kuala Lumpur two years ago. There was no town in the whole of Malaya, of Kuala Lumpur's size and importance which suffered so little as a result of the war as Kuala Lumpur.

The Selangor Governor, in his speech on the Padang, said "Malai is the nuclear of the southern regions, and therefore, it is needless to say that the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Greater East Asia must also begin from this place."

13 January 1944r

He that can heroically endure adversity will bear prosperity with equal greatness of soul; for the mind that cannot be dejected by the former is not likely to be transported with the latter.

Monetary allowances for proficiency in Nippon-go were to be paid monthly to 175 Selangor government employees. The allowances range from \$2/- to \$15/- per month. Two thousand government employees took the test.

Negeri Sembilan set up a training institute for policemen at an area of 28,780 square feet. The building was formally opened by the Governor.

The Indian settlement at Sg. Manik, Perak, opened a year ago by the Perak branch of the Indian Independence League, was fast developing into an agricultural centre. Sixty families were cultivating 800 acres of land, of which 224 acres were planted with padi, 15 acres under ragi, and 5 acres under vegetables.

14 January 1944

In all worldly things that a man pursues with the greatest eagerness and intention of mind imaginable, he finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession of them, as he proposed to himself in the expectation.

A local resident in Seremban received a certificate of commendation from the Chief of the Investigation Corps together with a cash present for "rendering unstinted assistance to the Investigation Corps."

15 January 1944

*Why do our joys depart
For cares to seize the heart?
Obey : and Man obeys
I see, and know not why
Thorns live and roses die.*

This week was also the anniversary of General Yamashita's army advancing through the Malay States. The Nippon vanguards smashed their way into Tanjung Malim on 8 January and entered Kuala Lumpur on 11 January. The fall of the former capital of the British, Kuala Lumpur, without resistance was of great advantage to the Nippon Military Administration.

It was on 14 January 1942 that Seremban was officially occupied by the Nippon forces. "On the second anniversary of the establishment of the Military Administration in Negeri Sembilan, my heart is full of joy looking back at such splendid improvements done with the hearty cooperation of the public under the able guidance of the Governor," said Mr. S. Nakamura Senden-Ka Cho.

17 January 1944

*How happy is he born and taught,
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill!*

An announcement was made about the special issue of the *Malai Sinpo* to be issued on 15 February 1944, the day of the surrender of the British stronghold of Singapore. The request was for photographs dealing with various aspects of work in Malaya since the establishment of the Nippon Military Administration.

18 January 1944

*He either fears his fate too much
Or his deserts are small,
That dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all.*

The gifts of two Nippon swords received on the occasion of his installation were presented to the Sultan of Selangor.

The editor focused attention on the Malay Volunteer army. The formation of the Volunteer Army was aimed at encouraging local inhabitants to come forward and shoulder the responsibility for the defence of the country.

The news item on the same subject mentioned that men from all over the country were joining the group. Many people were involved in the enthusiasm more to "serve in the defence of our homeland."

19 January 1944

Remember that man's life lies all within this present, as 'twere but a hair's-breadth of time; as for the rest, the past is gone, the future yet unseen. Short, therefore, is a man's life, and narrow is the corner of the earth wherein he dwells.

Malay women would serve their country alongside their menfolk in the newly-established volunteer army and volunteer corps, declared Ishak Muhamad, a well-known Malayan journalist.

Johor Bharu opened a normal school, where all teachers of Johor State would be given a comprehensive three-month course.

The agriculture year of 1943-1944 in Malaya witnessed remarkably increased yields of upland rice and Indian corn by 67% and 84% respectively over the previous year.

20 January 1944

*Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.*

In order to afford facilities for the people to learn Nippon-go and imbibe Nippon culture, a free public library would be opened in Johore. Nippon books, periodicals, pamphlets, and other publications would be available.

Twelve Selangor teachers, including a headmaster, were selected for training at the Syonan Higher Normal School. Eight were Malays and the rest Indians.

In order to promote and select the best football players among the Malays in Selangor to represent the association in the football competition, the Selangor Malais Sports Association organized an Inter-Kampong football league in the mukim of Kuala Lumpur.

21 January 1944

It is one of the most beautiful compensations of life, that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

The economic structure of Negeri Sembilan was thoroughly revolutionized resulting with the springing up of numerous "agricultural colonies" throughout the state. This not only stabilized the lives of thousands of families but was estimated to produce enough foodstuffs to meet the requirements of a considerable portion of the population of Malaya. There were 14 such places in the state covering 165,000 acres and maintaining nearly 5,000 families.

22 January 1944

No man need be a place seeker. The general law of life is that opportunity will do the seeking and find us the level of our worthiness.

Mr. P.A. Samuel, winner of the first prize in Konan Saiken, contributed \$1,000/- to the Distress Relief Fund and \$1,000/- to the Indian Independence Fund of the Negeri Sembilan branch of the Indian Independence League.

A notice by the President of Selangor Eurasian Association, J.S. Goonting, appeared today requesting all male Eurasians of 18 years and above to apply for membership of the Association. The notice requested all Eurasians residing in Selangor, especially those unemployed, who were interested in the cultivation of foodstuffs, to submit their names, ages, and number of members in their family in order that the authorities may be approached for the necessary land.

24 January 1944

Pray for powers equal to your tasks Every day you shall wonder at yourself, and at the richness of life that has come to you.

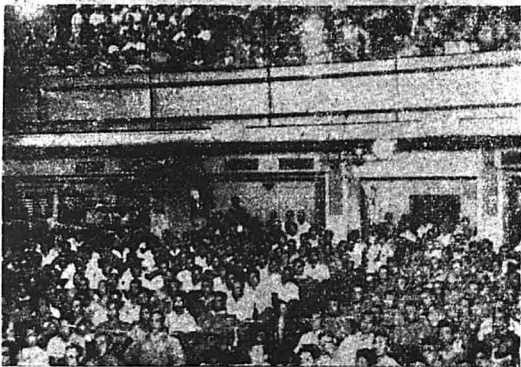
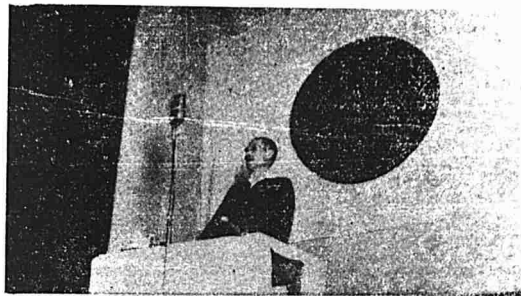
The 47th. birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the Commander-in-Chief of the Azad Hind Fanj, was observed in a simple yet fitting manner by the staff of the local Indian Independence League.

25 January 1944

One's life here on earth, at the longest, is "soon cut off." How utterly stupid to cripple it with worry when heaven and earth and God cry, "Hope!"

The Tamil Nesan, local Indian nationalist newspaper of many years standing, would be published as an organ of the Indian Independence League from 1 February.

The Malai Sinpo advertisement rates for short advertisements such as "wanted", "to let", "for sale" or "situation vacant" was 8 cts. per word. For marriages, deaths etc., \$5/- for five lines or less. For business advertisements, trade mark, legal, and other miscellaneous notices, it was \$5/- an inch.



Col. Koichi Okubo, head of the Propaganda Department, addressing a largely attended meeting in Kuala Lumpur last week.

26 January 1944

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above it.

Cotton cloth has been produced from cotton plants grown in Penang. This was mentioned in a talk by Prof. Watanabe.

Cotton produced by local planting not only could be woven into cloth but fishermen could also get strings for their fishing nets. The Brazilian cotton tree well acclimatized in Malaya, was small, six to ten feet high and produced fibres of an excellent quality. The fibres measured more than one inch long and one tree gave about 50 to 100 cotton pods in one year. Prof. Watanabe said with confidence that there was no rival cotton in the great Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

27 January 1944

***Be strong! We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle; face it - 'tis God's gift.***

The editor focused attention on the subject of Women's Part in Malaya. It was said that one of the most striking results of Dai Toa Senso was the evidence found in East Asia "that in waging this war of emancipation of subject peoples, Nippon has also emancipated the women in these regions." In the independent countries of Burma and the Philippines, women were actively participating in the moulding of their countries and their example was being followed by "their sisters in Malai."

It was said that it was not long ago that "the women of Malai were content to confine their interests and activities to the home and the nursing of the sick." They showed no indication to align themselves with their menfolk in national matters. "Reared behind the strong walls of tradition and man-made laws, the inferiority complex was forced upon the Malai maid."

With the aim of making Malaya self-sufficient in textiles, preparations were being made to establish a large textile factory in Negeri Sembilan. The factory was expected to produce 90,000 yards of cloth a month initially using cotton, ramie, and miscellaneous fibres.

28 January 1944

*Two men look out through prison bars,
One sees mud - the other, stars.*

A prize competition for essays on the subject of "The Importance of Savings" was announced. Another subject was on "War and Savings." Essays were to be written in Malay, English and Chinese. Prizes were \$150 for first place, \$100 for second place and \$50 for third place.

Nippon-jin officers, numbering 136, employed in Selangor, decided to contribute their last year's bonus of \$14,914.73 to the defence fund of Malaya. A similar contribution was made in 1943 on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

FEBRUARY 1944

1 February 1944

It is not to taste sweet things, but to do noble and true things, and vindicate himself under God's heaven as a God-made man, that the poorest son of Adam dimly longs. Show him the way of doing that, the dullest day-drudge kindles into a hero.

The editor focused on the subject of a balanced diet in wartime. It was believed that the majority of the people in Malaya have a "firmly accurate idea of what is essential to them to conserve good health and what they can do without." Nevertheless it was said that the ordinary individual "is more or less ignorant of the intricacies of a balanced diet in order to avoid general malnutrition and consequent physical ills which human flesh is heir to." The whole editorial discussed the issue on essential food ingredients in Malaya.

2 February 1944

Times of great calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.

The editorial for the day focused on food clothing in wartime. It was mentioned that one of the major problems faced by many countries of the world as a result of the war was the scarcity or total lack of commodities essential for the maintenance of life. "Of these the lack of food is the most serious and second only to it is the shortage of clothing materials." However the situation in Malaya was "very much more favourable than in most parts of the world."

At one time the rice problem "looked very grim and starvation seemed to stare us in the face" but with the vigorous policy of the Military Administration "the shortage today is comparatively negligible." During the year 1943-44, an increase of 67% and 84% was realized in the pro-

duction of rice and Indian corn respectively over the previous period in Malaya.

A programme covering a week to commemorate the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942 had been arranged in Selangor. It included public meetings, processions and sports.

3 February 1944

The sense of being about some task great and difficult enough to demand our best brings deliverance from petty resentments and unworthy attitudes.

In connection with the Sultan of Selangor's birthday celebration which coincided with nationwide observance of the fall of Singapore, the Sultan, who was the patron of the Selangor Sports Federation, offered prizes of two silver cups for inter-communal hockey and football competitions.

4 February 1944

Even conscience must be guided by intelligence. Goethe said: "Nothing is more terrible than active ignorance."

The editorial delved on the subject of the fall of Singapore and what happened before that. It was said that General Tomoyuki Yamashita, halting in his strides "after his breathless drive down the Malay Peninsula" in pursuit of the British forces, gave his men three days rest in Johore Bharu which the Japanese entered and occupied on 31 January 1942. "Today marks the beginning of the last episode of the Malaian campaign which ended so brilliantly in the unconditional surrender of the British army eleven days later."

5 February 1944

*A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.*

The Klang Padang had been the venue for many military parades and other colourful functions but none of such historical importance as the simple ceremony performed on 4 February 1944 in the presence of the Sultan of Selangor and high Nippon military officials. It was the oath-taking ceremony of the Klang Giyu-tai, an all-Malay military organisation.

For the defence of Malaya the authorities had launched the Malai Giyu-tai (Volunteer Corps) whose duty was to deal with the defence of the country.

7 February 1944

A degenerate race repose on the merits of their forefathers, the virtuous create a fund of their own.

An elaborate programme of sports, public meetings, erection of victory arches, variety entertainment, processions, visit to Nippon wounded at hospitals and feeding of the poor were drawn up by the Indian community in Selangor to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of Singapore on 11 February.

Prof. A Doraisamy, well-known Indian musician and composer, passed away in Penang. He had toured Europe etc. for more than 30 years giving violin and piano recitals.

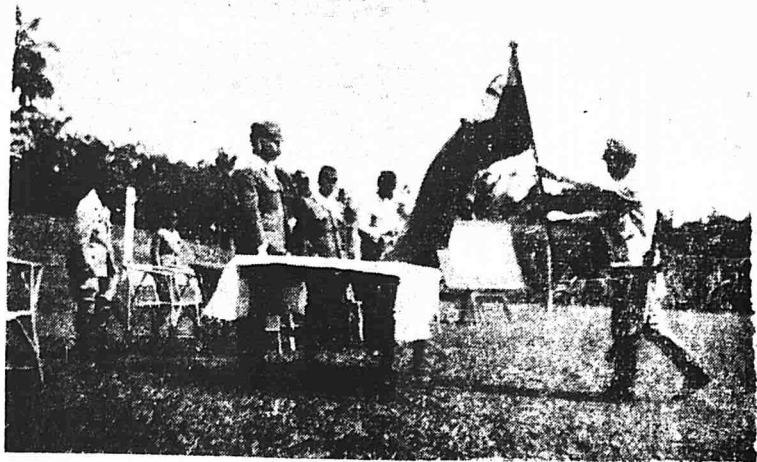
8 February 1944

The point at which the Ganges breaks through the mountains on to the thirsty plains is called Hardwar - Gate of God. May we be gates of God through which new life may break into the day we now begin.

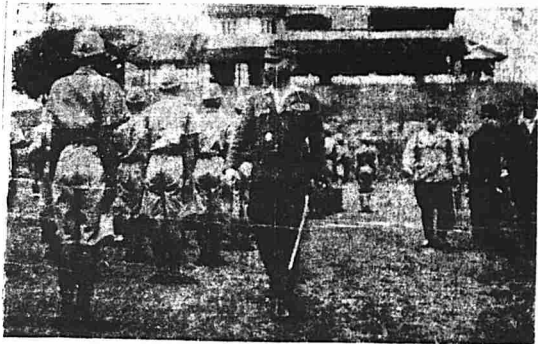
A historical function took place in Kuala Pilah with the presentation of colours to the newly organized Kuala Pilah Giyu-tai (Volunteer Corps). The Giyu-tai in Kuala Pilah was not an all-Malay organization but was composed of both Malays and Chinese.

In Taiping the newly formed Giyu-tai also included both Malay and Chinese youths and turned out to be a fine body of men.

Much of the trouble and dissatisfaction in the world was due to lack of understanding people and appreciating their points of view. This had been the cause of the present world war. Nippon declared war against the United States and Britain because these nations failed to understand the Nippon-jin and the peoples of East Asia.



Presentation of Colours to the Klang Giyu-tai by the Chief of Military Garrisons in Malai at the oath-taking ceremony on Friday.



The Chief of Military Garrisons in Malai inspecting the Klang Guyi-tai after the oath taking ceremony on Friday.

9 February 1944

Living in a small world, men dwindle and wither, but as knowledge and imagination, faith and hope, make us citizens of a vaster universe, corresponding characters of glory are imprinted on our souls.

The editorial focused on the subject of "The land we live in." It was pointed out that it was the duty of every citizen of Malaya to take an active interest in its development and its progress from day to day. The fall of Singapore was an outstanding event in the inauguration of the new order and Malaya had a vital part to play in its consummation.

10 February 1944

The Chinese tell of an old-time potter who vainly sought to put a certain tint upon his vases, until at last in desperation he cast himself into his furnace; then, when the kiln of pottery was taken out, lo! the exquisite colour was upon it. It is a true parable.

The Selangor Government selected two local employees for training at the Malacca Koa Kunrensho prior to proceeding to Nippon for higher studies. This was done with a view to producing future leaders from among local inhabitants.

To commemorate the fall of Singapore, the Selangor Filipino community participated in the state-wide celebrations held during 11-17 February. The Selangor State Board rendered musical selections with vocal chorus during cinema performances at the Nippon Gekizyo.

11 February 1994

If the youth of to-day receives proper instruction at the knees of its parents, aware of a sacred place in the home, in the future we will not have to number the criminals sought in the millions.

The editor wrote about Kigensetsu which was Japan's national era day. As the people of Malaya celebrated the anniversary of the founding of the Nippon Empire they recalled "with pride the past achievements of the nation whose destiny and theirs are irrevocably joined" and visualized "with hope and confidence the glory which awaits it in the future."

There was a parade on the Selangor Padang attended by the Sultan, high ranking Nippon officials and various other representatives to mark the occasion of Empire Day.

12 February 1944

The ultimate test of man or nation is the capacity to obey self-imposed law. Not the "push from behind" or the "pull from in front" but the urge from within.

The Governor of Selangor declared open the Nippon Welfare Association at a ceremony held at the Selangor Club premises.

In view of the celebration on the fall of Singapore on 15 February, which was a significant date in the history of East Asia, the Malai Sinpo had canvassed the views of prominent local residents. Various aspects were discussed including rental assessments, social and economic reconstruction of Malaya, housing, and the food situation.

14 February 1944

The hearing ear is always found close to the speaking tongue.

In commemoration of the 2nd. anniversary of the birth of New Malai, several goods were distributed to local inhabitants. The public were expected to appreciate the bona fide intention of the government and make use of them. The basis of the special distribution to all family was one yard of rayon (artificial silk).

15 February 1944

O do not pray for easy lives.

Pray to be stronger men!

Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers.

Pray for powers equal to your tasks.

The Hinomaru flew over all buildings in Kuala Lumpur to salute the second anniversary of the birth of New Malai, which was observed by thousands of citizens, "young and old, at a parade on the padang. attended by high ranking Nippon officials." Speaking at the impressive parade, the Governor of Selangor, Lt. Gen. Shotaro Katayama, recalled with deep gratitude, the achievements during the past two years since New Malai was born.

The editor focused on Malai Reborn and Rejuvenated. He commented that "it is not only Malai but the whole of East Asia which today celebrates the capture of Singapore."

For the Malays, the date had a special significance because it fell on the day of the disappearance of British power from Malaya and also marked the birth of New Malaya.

Within two years Malaya had developed to such an extent that today "it looks like a sprightly youngster full of beans and ready for anything. The so-called 'tida' apathy' of the Malay people has vanished."

The Selangor Governor reviewed achievements made by the Nippon Military Administration in Malaya. The two years was a methodical and gradual advancement of Malaya towards prosperity.

The Sultan of Selangor in his message said, "As a Malay, I regard February 15 a day for special rejoicing by us. Historians will record it as the day on which the sun set on centuries old British influence in East Asia; but to me it is the day of awakening for us Malays."

16 February 1944

Silver and gold are not the only coin: virtue too passes current all over the world.

A victory prayer gathering of Muslims in Selangor was held at the Kuala Lumpur Padang under the leadership of the Sultan.

An appeal was made to the people of Selangor "to be thrifty and save hard in order to promote the establishment of New Malai as an important part of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Leaders of various committees in Selangor were interviewed on the second anniversary of New Malai. Dato' Hamzah Abdullah said, on looking back, "one is filled with feelings of gratitude for the vast improvements that have been achieved in all spheres of activities."

Mr. Wong Tet San, Chairman of the Selangor Overseas Chinese Association, commented on the business conditions which had steadily progressed. He urged the Chinese to make more all-out efforts.

17 February 1944

*Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like the fast-fitting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lighting, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.*

Two padi senseis employed by the Agriculture Department were charged for extortion. Their duties were basically involved with the planting of foodstuffs in that area. The allegation against them was that they extorted money from a padi planter. It was clear that they assaulted the two farmers and made them hand over the money.

Meaning of some of the Japanese words used in Malai Sinpo:

Dai Nippon	-	Japan
Dai Toa Senso	-	Dai Toa war
Gaho	-	a pictorial magazine
Gakko	-	school
Gekizyo	-	a theatre
Giyu - tai	-	a volunteer party
Giyu - Gun	-	a volunteer army
Gun Sendenbu	-	Army Propaganda Department
Hawaii Marai Oki Kaisen	-	Hawai Malay Oki naval battle
Hinomaru	-	Japanese flag
Jikeidan	-	a vigilance committee
Kimigayo	-	The national anthem of Japan
Koa Kunren - Sho	-	Koa training place
Malai	-	Malay
Malai Sinpo	-	Malay newspaper or Malay Mail
Nippon	-	Japan
Nippon - go	-	Japanese language
Nippon - jin	-	Japanese
Nippom no Haha	-	Japanese mother
Rikugun Kineobi	-	a memorial day of army
Sayonara	-	good bye
Shinbun	-	newspaper
Sinbunkai	-	newspapers society
Sumo	-	Sumo wrestling
Syonan	-	name of a company
Syonan Gomu Kumiai	-	Shonan Rubber Association
Syowa Tsusho Kaisha	-	Showa Trade Company
Tenno Heika Banzai	-	Long live the emperor
Toyo Kozan kabashuki Kaisha	-	Toyo mine Company
Tsushyo Kaisha	-	Trade Company