

The Pole Star Monthly

昭和七年七月九日第三種郵便物認可

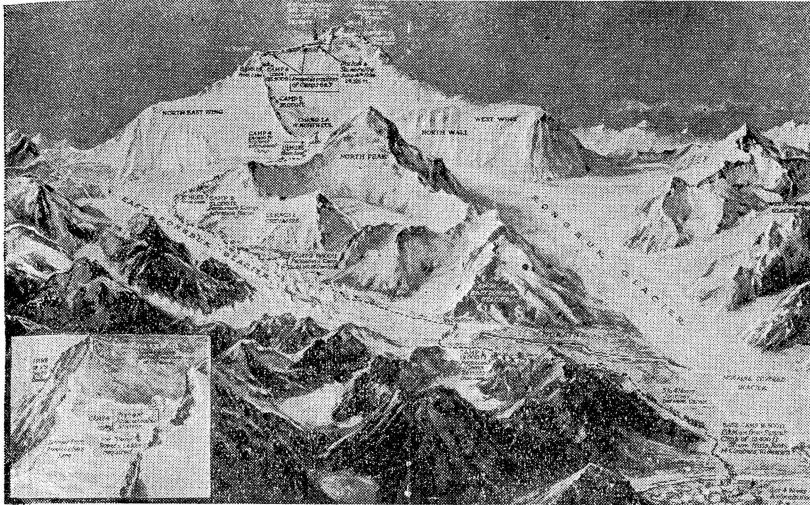
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Fourth Attempt to Reach the Top of the World



The above illustration gives a panoramic view of the North and only accessible side of Everest showing the route with positions of proposed camps. The route to the summit the British climbers propose to follow is shown by dotted lines. The summit, 29,141 ft or 5 1/2 miles above sea-level, is 13 1/2 miles from the base-camp (16,500 ft.), which, illustrated near the right hand corner in the picture, is itself at the height of Mont Blanc, the highest peak in Europe. The highest point ever reached by human beings is indicated by a cross (28,239 ft., Mallory and Irvine last seen here June 3rd, 1924), and Norton and Somerville (28,126 ft.) just below the first. The North Col, one of the most difficult sections of the climb, is a spine of ice leading to the North-East shoulder from Camp 4, the proposed highest acclimatisation station at the height of 23,000 ft., 11 1/2 miles from the base camp.

Rockefeller Centre, World's Largest Private Building Project, Rapidly Approaching Completion

The British Empire Building, now under construction in the heart of New York's chief business quarter (and shown in the illustration as it will be when finished), occupies a prominent position in the great group of commercial buildings, comprising several gigantic skyscrapers, known as Rockefeller Centre, which is rapidly approaching completion. The picture below gives a general view of the whole vast scheme, seen from the east, as it will appear. The entire frontage on Fifth Avenue (running across the foreground) is formed of buildings devoted to the commerce, industry, and art of important European nations. The British Empire Building, with its roof-garden, is in the foreground just to right of the central tower. The general purposes of Rockefeller Centre, which constitutes, as it were, a city within a city, have been indicated in the words of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who said: "Here, if anywhere, must be the permanent site in Manhattan Island of the much-sought-after area devoted to that retail business of every kind which is characteristic of a great capital, and which has made famous the Bond Street of London, the Rue de la Paix of Paris, and the Unter den Linden of Berlin." Rockefeller Centre, the world's largest private building project, forms a great rectangle between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Besides the British Empire Building, it includes La Maison Française (an adjacent block), the great seventy-storey R. C. A. Building (with twenty-six broadcasting studios), and other office buildings of "skyscraper" type, Italian and German buildings, the R.K.O. Roxy Theatre, the Radio City Music Hall, and the site of the proposed Opera House. Lord Southborough, G.C.B., heads the British Committee to advise on the selection of prospective tenants for the British Empire Building, to assure the best possible representation of British Empire interests. Other members are Mr. W. S. Eyre, the well-known banker and industrialist, and Mr. A. J. T. Taylor, director of numerous companies with widespread Empire interests. Mr. John D. Rockefeller Junr., writing to Lord Southborough regarding British and French participation in the scheme, said: "I am deeply gratified that this central position in our enterprise is to be occupied by buildings which will promote international amity and strengthen trade relationships. These buildings, embodying that architectural beauty and dignity for which we are striving, will be symbols in stone and steel of the common interest, mutual understanding and good-

Fourteen picked mountaineers, under Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, will soon begin the fourth attempt to reach the summit of Mount Everest. They include Mr. F. S. Smythe, who led the attack on Mt. Kamet in 1931, and two members of the last Everest expedition (1924)—Mr. Noel Odell and Mr. E. O. Shebbeare. About March 15 they will leave Darjeeling for the 300-mile trek across the Tibetan plateau, with eighty Sherpa porters, and expect to leave their base camp, itself at the height of Mont Blanc, by April 20. The final onslaught on the peak may take place about the middle of May. The climbers and porters will wear special wind-proof suits, with an improved type of oxygen-breathing apparatus. One vital factor is acclimatisation to changes of atmosphere at increasing altitudes. In a recent broadcast talk, Mr. Ruttledge described problems and perils of the ascent. The first three camps, he explained, will be placed along the East Rongbuk Glacier, three to four hours' journey apart. Camp 3 is the advance base. Above it rises the North Col, a 1500 ft. wall of ice and snow, connecting Everest with the North Peak. Climbers must not only scale it themselves, but, by step-cutting, make a safe permanent way for laden porters. Near the top of the North Col will be Camp 4, the last of

those to be permanently held during the operations, at about 23,000 ft. "At least two more camps must be made," said Mr. Ruttledge, "at 25,000 ft. and, perhaps, 27,000 ft. respectively. The climbing is now quite different—a blunt rock ridge. The wind is frightful. . . . One night at Camp 5, and a grim eight-hour struggle. . . to make Camp 6 next day. If the porters do it, their names will be famous in story and sung throughout the Himalaya. The question is: Can the remaining 1800 ft. be climbed the following day? A rate of 300 ft. an hour is not bad going, when eight or ten breaths are being taken before each step." It should be noted that the "Camp 6" shown in the above drawing at 25,500 ft. is that of the 1924 expedition.—*The Illustrated London News.*

On Art, Literature and Philosophy . .

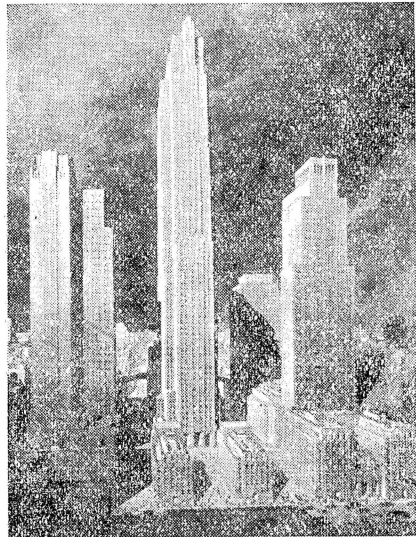
By

Lafcadio Hearn

菊版上製五圓 送料廿一錢
(読部應々僅少、至急御注文を乞ふ)

will of three great world powers. Moreover, in a larger sense they will symbolise the spirit of co-operation and brotherhood among all nations—the only foundation, I am convinced, upon which enduring world peace and prosperity can be built. . . . In their erection I am happy indeed to have such distinguished representatives of the British Empire as my associates.”

The corner-stone of the British Empire Building in Rockefeller Centre, New York, was laid on July 2, 1932, at an impressive



international ceremony. It is expected to be ready for occupation by May 1 next. It has a 70-ft. frontage on Fifth Avenue, with 200 ft. on 50th Street. The exterior has already been finished, in granite and limestone. The roof-gardens are features of the whole architectural scheme. The building is designed to house leading British art, commercial, financial, and industrial undertakings. At street level there is extensive space for shops, and in the front basement shops will surround a central loggia, from which underground passages will lead through the plaza to other buildings. The top floor will be the headquarters of the British Empire Club,

民間の建築計畫として世界最大の
ロックフエラー・センター

shown in the illustration ... 畫にて完成した時の有様を示してある
running across the foreground. 前面を縦斷して走れる

Manhattan Island. 紐育市中最古の且つ最も繁榮の區の所在地域、元來島なり

R. C. A.=Radio Corporation of America.
G. C. B.=Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (バス勳章の一種)

international amity. 國際親善
symbols in stone and steel... 世界の三大強國間の共同の利益と相互の理解並に好意の石と鐵の形に於ける表徴

at street level. 街路と同じ高さの所には loggia. 飾窓

plaza. 廣場
invited list of men of great achievement.

偉大なる業績を成遂げた人々でこちらから招待した人だけを網羅するリスト

K. G.=Knight of the Garter.

P. C.=Privy Councillor (樞密院顧問官)

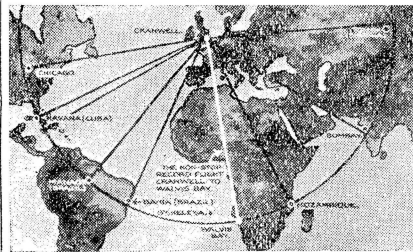
K. C.=Knight of Columbus.

whose membership will be composed of an invited list of men of great achievement in the Empire and in the United States. The Earl of Derby, K.G., will be President, with a strong Committee, in-

cluding E. W. Beatty, K. C., of Canada, and the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C., of Australia. Lord Lurgan and Colonel the Master of Sempill are members of the Organising Committee.

5340 Miles Non-stop Record Flight, Cranwell to Walvis Bay

The long-distance record previously held by Messrs. Polando and Boardman, of the United States, was gained for Britain by the magnificent flight of the special Fairey (Napier-engine) long-range monoplane piloted by Squadron-Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight-Lieutenant G. E. Nicholetts. They left the R. A. F. aerodrome at Cranwell, Lincolnshire, at 7.15 a.m. on February 6, and landed at Walvis Bay (South Africa) at 4.40 p.m. on February 8, after a non-stop flight of 5340 miles. Very strong head winds during the later part of the journey so retarded progress that there was insufficient petrol to continue further. The machine is a large cantilever wing monoplane with a span of 82 feet and length of 48½ feet, and has a 530-h.p. Napier "Lion" engine of practically normal Service type, but with slightly higher compression ratio. For this flight the machine was provided with very exceptional petrol tankage, and over 1000 gallons filled her nine tanks when she left England, her total weight being then approximately 8 tons. The navigation, such an important factor in long-distance non-stop flights, was made by taking star sights, by means of a bubble sextant, through a special trap in the roof of the pilot's cockpit; by the use of drift-lines engraved on the horizontal windows in the wing; also by means of the tail drift sight instrument and position slide rule; and by special maps. Provision for a forced land-



ing consisted of "hiking" and camp equipment, a rifle, machetes for cutting jungle, and emergency rations. The normal food supply was specially selected, and comprised boned chicken, sandwiches, fruit, dry raisins, barley sugar, and black coffee. The pilots were assisted by automatic control gear (known in the Service as "George") which worked well for about three-quarters of the trip. It may be re-

5340 哩無着陸飛行の新記録

long-range monoplane. 長距離飛行用單葉機

squadron-leader. 中隊長 (少佐)

Flight-Lieutenant. 飛行中尉

The R. A. F. aeroplane=The Royal Air Force aeroplane (英國空軍飛行場)

normal service type. 普通の軍用型

emergency rations. 非常時のための食糧

called that in his story of the flight, published by the Air Ministry, Squadron-Leader Gayford said, regarding their first night's experiences: "We sighted Zafouan, Kairouan and Gabes, which confirmed that the commencement of our track across the Sahara was correct. Flight-Lieutenant Nicholetts obtained excellent star sights at midnight. These enabled us to fix our position and to confirm that our course was correct."

THE HALFWAY-AERODROME AT SEA—ITS LANDING-RAFT

In order to make flights across the South Atlantic with goods or passengers a paying proposition, the Lufthansa Company has had the 5000-ton Norddeutscher steamer "Westfalen" converted into a floating fuelling-station and repair-shop for commercial aeroplanes using the route in question. Her normal position, which she is likely to take up in March, will be at a point midway across the South Atlantic, but, of course, she will be able to cruise as necessity determines. Aircraft not concerned with costs have covered the 1800 miles of the journey in a single hop on a number of occasions; but such straight flights do not pay: to carry both an economic load and fuel sufficient for an uninterrupted flight is impossible. Hence this new halfway stage—for refuelling more especially. The procedure is as follows: On the approach of a flying-boat that intends to alight, the "Westfalen" lowers the canvas "landing-raft" that is fixed, folded, at her stern and is readily stretched out along the surface of the sea. On to this canvas the flying-boat taxis until she is correctly placed for handling. She can be hoisted aboard the mother-ship by means of a crane. When she wishes to fly from the "Westfalen" she is run along the rails aboard the ship and is catapulted into the air. It should be noted that the "Westfalen" is fitted with short-wave wireless, so that a pilot can always communicate with her.

大西洋上の飛行場

a paying proposition. 儲かる事業

fuelling-station. 給油所

repair-shop. 修繕工場

not concerned with costs. 費用の問題を心配しない

economic load and fuel... 經濟的載貨を積み且つ同時に無着陸飛行に充分なだけの燃料を積載する事は不可能だ

flying-boat. 飛行艇

canvas landing-raft. 帆布製の着水筏

taxis until... 取扱のための適當な位置に達する迄滑走する

catapulted into the air. 此場合、空中に押し出される

London as a University City: A Great Temple of Learning to Arise in Bloomsbury

London's University was not born easily, and as Universities go it is young—barely a century old. The movement which, after long delay and much opposition, was finally responsible for its foundation, nearly one hundred years ago, drew its inspiration from the same source as that which was responsible for the Reform Bill, and for the other changes, political, legal and social, which are associated with Jeremy Bentham. The project was first mooted in 1825, in an open letter to Brougham in the *Times* by the poet Thomas Campbell, but it was not until Nov. 28, 1836 that the University received its first charter from William IV. In the famous words of this charter, the new University was "to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education."

The functions of the University were at first limited to those of a Board of Examiners. As an examining body it was generally admitted to have discharged its duties with conspicuous success, and within this relatively narrow sphere it acquired a high reputation and influenced in many ways the development of education not only in the British Isles, but in the Empire overseas. It was the first among Universities to give recognition to English as a subject of university study; it founded the first Faculty of Science in England, and as long ago as 1878 it threw open its degrees to women on equal terms with men.

Towards the end of last century various proposals were put forward for the organisation of the academic resources of the Metropolis and the establishment of a University which should not be limited to examining, but should also be a teaching University and a great seat of learning, corresponding in its size and resources to the wealth and imperial position of the largest city in the world. The outcome of many discussions and more than one Royal Commission was finally the re-birth in 1900 of the University in its present form. This was brought about by the federation in the University of most of the institutions in and about London engaged in work of a University standard, and to the duties of an examining body were added those of co-ordinating and promoting University teaching and research.

The original duties of the University as an examining body have not diminished, but, on the contrary, have shown a steady and continuous increase. Examinations for External Students—who need not have attended at a College of the University—are now held not only in London and the provinces, but in the Dominions and Colonies overseas. The major part of the teaching and research work of the University is conducted in thirty-six Colleges which, from the nature of the University and of the city whose name it bears, are situated in all parts of London. In these Colleges, the teachers and students spend most of their academic life. Included

among them are University College and King's College, which, in respect of their staff, equipment, and student bodies, would, elsewhere, each be entitled to rank as a complete University; the Imperial College, which occupies a unique position in the realm of science and technology; and the London School of Economics, which has a similar position in the social sciences. There are also four women's colleges—Bedford, Royal Holloway, Westfield, and King's College of Household and Social Science—and the Medical School attached to the great London hospitals, in which the University provides not only for the needs of its own students, but for those who come to London from the sister Universities to complete their medical studies. In addition there are Schools in Theology and institutions devoted solely to post-graduate study and research, such as the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine and the Institute of Historical Research.

Some idea of the size of the University may be gathered from the fact that the sites of the College buildings occupy well over 200 acres and their playing fields another 200 acres. There are 238 Professors, 120 Readers, and nearly 900 other teachers. Last year nearly 11,500 students pursued in the Colleges courses of study for degrees and diplomas, while the number of External Students was not less. At the University's first Matriculation Examination, held in 1838, there were only 23 candidates!

Most Londoners are probably familiar with some one or other of the Colleges which comprise the University, but few could say where its headquarters are situated. This is not surprising, for, strange to say, the University has no "home of its own." For the past thirty years it has occupied a portion of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington, and it has had to make the best of the accommodation. The disadvantages of this arrangement are obvious: the building is not conveniently situated as regards the Colleges; it was not designed for University purposes, and in consequence is quite unsuitable and inadequate for the work which has to be performed. But, most serious of all, it has never become identified in the minds of the public—or, indeed, in the minds of many members of the University—as the central home of the University. It was for these reasons that the University authorities came to the conclusion that it was essential to provide a worthy and dignified group of buildings, conveniently and centrally placed, to serve as a focus for the University's manifold activities.

The University has now definitely embarked upon a scheme for the creation at Bloomsbury of a new University Centre. Here will be housed the Senate-house, the Administrative Offices, and the Great Hall. Immediately adjoining there will be a number of University institutions which at the present time have been compelled to find accommodation elsewhere, such as the Courtauld Institute of the History of Art, the Institute of Historical Research, the

Institute of Education (formerly the London Day Training College), the School of Slavonic Studies, the School of Oriental Studies, and provision for the Officers' Training Corps and the University Appointments Board. This does not exhaust the list: Birkbeck College has been provisionally allocated a place on the site; there is a movement for creating an Institute of Archaeology; and, when funds allow, a Students' Union House and residential accommodation are to be provided. When completed, this great scheme will represent the most important building operation which has taken place in London within recent years, and should be an abiding reminder that London is not only the political, financial, and social capital of the Empire, but also a great University city.

ロンドン大学の大發展

Reform Bill. (英歴史) 選挙改正法案、此場合は 1832 年のものを指すならん

Jeremy Bentham (1748—1832) 英國の哲學者、政治家、社會改良運動家

open letter. 公開狀

denomination. (宗教上の) 宗派

an examining body. 試験機關

the Empire overseas. 海外の英帝國領土

academic resources of ... 首都の學術機關の組織

imperial position. 堂々たる地位

the Dominions = 英帝國自治領 (カナダ、濠州等の如き)

External Students = non-resident students 直接其學校に出席した事を必要としない學生

Readers. (大學などの) 講師

Matriculation Examination. 入學試験

the Senate. 此處では、大學評議員會又は理事會

Officers' Training Corps. 士官養成隊

小泉八雲記念館 設立基金募集締切に就いて

兼て募集中でありました八雲
記念館設立基金の拂込期日は去
四月三十日を以て締切りました
が未だ御拂込なき方は至急下記
へ御拂込の程御願致します。

小泉八雲記念會

振替東京二五五四五

東京市牛込區北山伏町二五

市河三喜方

Book Reviews

"JAPAN, WHITHER?"

By Dr. A. B. Scherer

Dr. Scherer asks a timely question in his book, and though he is unable to answer the question he asks he nevertheless compels his readers to think about answering it for themselves, which is better. The author renders, moreover, a most valuable service to foreigners who find it difficult or impossible to keep pace with the feverish times through which Japan is passing. He provides them with just that analysis of the situation, and that symposium of views expressed by qualified critics, as are best able to help his readers in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion themselves as to where Japan is heading for the future.

For a foreigner to write so frankly on such a question to-day is courageous to say the least of it. Dr. Scherer is, however, so well-known as a friend of Japan that he is really one of the few foreigners who could undertake the task. He has certainly done his job as well as could be expected. Dr. Scherer has unquestionably tried his best to be neutral, and as far as it is possible for a life-long friend of Japan to be impartial when speaking of his second home he has certainly succeeded. There are many places in his book where he has administered chastisement, but in doing so the author seems to show that it gives him greater pain than it does to his son. Probably it does. At all events the chastisement resembles that of an indulgent father or friend.

On reading the book the critic might easily be shocked by the author's sentimental reminiscences of Japan. They somehow seem out of place in a book of the kind. When it is remembered, however, that the author gives his reminiscences to show his deep attachment to the country he takes to task from time to time they are perhaps not so much out of place as they may at first seem.

In quoting General Araki's words at the head of his first chapter Dr. Scherer gives the best text possible to his book. The War Minister's words are: "What else could we do for our own defence and self-preservation?"

Japan's premises therefore are that there was no alternative but to act as she did. Dr. Scherer accepts the premises and then proceeds as far as possible to exonerate what the League of Nations and America consider as deplorable, i.e. the means which Japan employed to defend and preserve herself. The author makes out as good a case for Japan as anyone could. To him Japan's action was one of force majeure.

On the other hand Dr. Scherer does not spare China. He refers to her anarchy and her nationalism without patriotism. Where, however, the line of demarcation is to be found to-day between nationalism and patriotism in any country the author does not attempt to demonstrate.

With China's anarchy, Dr. Scherer then proceeds to compare Japan's national order, discipline and patriotism. From this of course he leaves his reader to

assume that it was inevitable that Japan step in and take Manchuria, at whatever cost, out of China's hands. Here he is merely restating Japan's claims. It all seems most plausible of course as written by Dr. Scherer, though doubtless many of his readers may consider that what he defends is rather a dangerous precedent, even when there seems no alternative.

In his admirable chapter on Manchuria the author gives as his text the words of an anonymous Japanese scholar, who can of course be excused for hiding his identity. He says "Yes, I think we went too far." Here the anonymous scholar is

"Japan is the sole representative in her part of the world of those ideals of orderly government that the West puts its faith in." This statement may euphemistically be considered as a reflection on the Western standard of integrity in international affairs. Though perhaps it was unintended by the author the learned doctor accurately diagnoses the evil of the whole affair, namely that the West having gone through a hole in the fence before the gate was put up, can hardly blame Japan now for crashing the League Gate!

Dr. Scherer's book is one that those interested in Japan must read. Her in-

JAPAN — WHITHER ?



succinctly expressing the League's objection, and does it so much better. Later in the chapter, however, the author quotes the scholar in full, which puts rather a different complexion on things. The full text is "Yes, I think we went too far; but we were pushed." So that even the anonymous scholar quite agrees with the militarists after all, when fully quoted. In the final four words is Japan's whole case presented, so that there was, after all, no need for the scholar to hide his identity.

Dr. Scherer devotes much of his book to proving that Japan's case was desperate and that lack of Western understanding, with its consequent lack of sympathy, made it impossible for Japan to do other than she did.

The author further states that Pu Yi is by no means a puppet, yet proceeds to say that the Japanese in their interests should do everything to remove the stigma of "a puppet state from the land of his fathers." This seeming contradiction Dr. Scherer might have cleared up a little better than he does.

Whatever happens Manchukuo cannot return to the status quo ante, maintains Dr. Scherer, and he reminds his readers that even the Lytton Report is opposed to any such retrogression. This would be to return to Manchuria's two crops per year, "soy beans and bandits."

Dr. Scherer advises Japan to keep out of China Proper and to work for Manchukuo's real independence. . . . whatever he may mean by that after saying that Pu Yi is not a puppet. By Manchukuo's real independence the world will be better off, says Dr. Scherer, provided of course a universal war can be avoided!

The author is bold enough to admit that Japan is no angel, but that however far moved from the angels she may be

terests are so linked up with those of the world to-day that none can afford to neglect any help that may enable the outside world to understand Japan better. Abroad the book cannot fail to help in dispelling much of the ignorance that prevails of Japan and her aims. Dr. Scherer in his final words expresses a hope that he compels all his readers to share, viz. that Japan "is likely to achieve a destiny worthy of the highest aspirations of Nippon Seishin." A. F. THOMAS.



The Romance of Japan Through the Ages

By James A. B. Scherer

THE LONDON TIMES says of this book:

"WE know of no book that gives a more suggestive outline of 'The Seven Ages of Japan' and a more thoughtful picture of the spiritual and aesthetic as well as social and political forces that have moulded a highly gifted Asiatic nation to destinies which still lie in the womb of the future, but cannot fail to influence immensely both the Western and Eastern world."

To be published by HOKUSEIDO in Japan.

Three Bears Keep Village Official in Tree For 7 Hours Before Rescue Party Arrives

Once upon a time there were three bears: a great, big bear with a great, big voice; a middle-sized bear with a middle-sized voice, and a wee, tiny bear with a wee, tiny voice. These bears, being a mama bear and her two cubs, lived on the lower slopes of Mount Arima, which is on the border between Tokyo and Saitama Prefectures and not a great distance from Tokyo City.

Three members of the village assembly in Naguri, Irumagun, Saitama Prefecture, made a trip of inspection through the wooded land in the neighborhood of the village on Tuesday morning. The first was Mr. Toshiharu Okabe, the second was Mr. Kenji Okabe and the third was Mr. Aisuke Sano, and they stalked through the timber with a dignity befitting their official station. As they approached a clump of bushes less than a quarter of a mile from the intake of the hydro-electric plant in the neighborhood, there was a crackling of brambles and with a Woof Woof spoken in a great, big voice, the great, big bear charged down upon them. Behind her came the middle-sized bear, woofing in a middle-sized voice, and last of all came the wee, tiny bear, woofing in a wee, tiny voice.

Mr. Toshiharu Okabe happened to be standing near a tree, and he shinnied up the bole with such speed that he could have beaten a squirrel under handicap. Mr. Kenji Okabe and Mr. Aisuke Sano, after a paralyzed half-second of horror, took to their heels at a gait that would have been unbecoming at a meeting of the village assembly, and straightway became swiftly moving specks weaving through distant trees.

From his lofty perch Mr. Toshiharu Okabe watched and vainly hoped. The

three bears sniffed at the tree trunk, walked around in a small circle and talked the situation over with grunts and growls. Mr. Okabe's position became tiresome but the tree branches offered no opportunity for him to stretch his muscles. After four hours his arms ached and his legs ached. After five hours the strain became intolerable, and

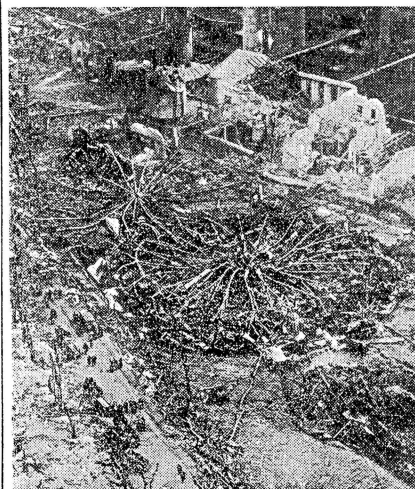
after six he was barely able to keep himself from falling out of the tree.

It was seven full hours before a rescue party, guided by Mr. Kenji Okabe and Mr. Aisuke Sano hove into sight. Three men had brought rifles, and as the mother bear refused to be shooved away there was nothing for it but to shoot her. She weighed about 140 pounds. The two cubs lumbered away at the sound of the first volley and were not harmed.

—The Japan Advertiser, April 13.

Fearful Gas-container Explosion at Neunkirchen, in the Saar

A terrible disaster took place in the town of Neunkirchen, in the Saar Territory, at six o'clock on the evening of February 10, when a gas-container constructed to hold 125,000 cubic metres of gas blew up. As this remarkable air-view shows, the area of devastation was widespread. It is impossible, as we write, to say how many lives have been lost, but, by the Sunday, fifty-seven bodies had been recovered, and it was stated that very



many had been injured. The gas-container in question was the biggest in the district and belonged to the Neunkirchen Ironworks, one of the most modern industrial plants in the Territory. Such was the force of the initial explosion that the heavy iron cover of the container was blown some 2500 yards over the top of the railway-station. The greatest damage to dwellings was in the Saarbrücker Strasse, where fifty houses were wrecked, and there most of the victims were killed outright.

"The part of the town adjoining the exploded gas-container is wholly wrecked and presents a scene comparable with the result of artillery bombardment," said the Times, and this comparison with a war-devastated area was again emphasised in the following note sent from Neunkirchen by the same paper's special correspondent: "There is hardly a building the windows of which have not been broken. Houses have been damaged and unroofed, ceilings are hanging down, window frames and doors blown in; shop windows in the main street have been demolished and the

stock destroyed, and most of the premises are now boarded up. The streets are littered with broken glass and roof tiles, which caused many of the injuries. The Saarbrücker Strasse would seem to have had the full force of the explosion, for here most of the victims were killed outright. The area of the explosion, viewed from the top of a hill on the outskirts of the town last night, presented a scene of devastation. On one side was a country road marked by shattered stumps of trees, a mass of débris representing all that remained of twenty-eight workmen's cottages. Farther up the road were eighty more houses badly damaged. On the opposite side was the wreckage of the destroyed coking, tar, ammonia, and benzol plant of the ironworks, erected only two years ago. . . . The extent of the destruction was still more clearly seen by a tour of the town this morning. Survivors of the disaster, some with bandaged heads and limbs, were seeking to remove on lorries, carts, and barrows the most treasured articles of their scanty belongings they could recover. "That is what it was like in Flanders," was a remark heard." To this it may be added that Neunkirchen, which has over 40,000 inhabitants, has been included since 1919 in the special régime set up under the Treaty of Versailles for the administration of the Saar. The Relief Funds were opened with a personal contribution of 100,000 marks from President von Hindenburg.

熊に襲はれて樹上に籠城

the intake of the hydro-electric plant.

水力発電所の水の引入口
wee=little.

to shinny up the bole. 幹に手足をかけた
てよち登る

could have beaten a squirrel... ハンザイ
キヤップを與へられて居たら栗鼠にでも
打ち勝つ事が出来たらうと思はれる程の
スピードでよち登つた

refused to be shooved away. シュウと追
はれても逃げなかつた

獨逸のカスタンクの大爆発

gas-container. ガスタンク
force of the initial explosion. 最初の爆
発の時の力

Strasse (German)=Street.
blown in=(爆発で)吹き飛ばされる
are boarded up=板で蔽はれる 「所で
farther up the road=其道を更に上つた
The Relief Funds were... 救済資金はヘン
ツェンブルグ大統領からの一個人として十
萬馬克の寄附を手始めに募集を開始した

Talks in Tokyo

Some English Conversations
for Japanese Students

東京見物

By G. CAIGER, B. A.

定價一圓

スラスラとわかり易く、真にタメ
になる英語會話

市内見物をしながら日常生活の各場
面が次から次へと展開され、最も適切に
して自然な英語會話を織込んだ無二の
良書であります。

Anti-Airbomb Architecture : Safety Building and Town-planning

The appalling peril to crowded cities, in any future war, from air-bombs filled with new forms of poisonous or asphyxiating gas of incredible potency, far deadlier to life than high-explosive bombs, is emphasised by Lord Halsbury in an article in the January number of the "British Legion Journal," which strengthens the grave warning recently uttered by Mr. Baldwin. Unless the danger of war can be eliminated, it is obviously essential to introduce new protective methods of architecture and town-planning. Continental architects have already devoted considerable attention to this subject, and we give here various suggestions lately made by a well-known French expert, M. Paul Vauthier. Future building, he points out, must be designed to meet the combined menace of fire, explosion, and gas. Buildings should be as fireproof as possible, and placed at wide intervals well back from roads, so that, in case of collapse, they should not fall on thoroughfares. Towns should be divided into separate zones for factories, business quarters, and residential districts. The two enemies of gas, he recalls, are water and wind; therefore, reservoirs and ornamental lakes should be disposed about the towns to dissolve gas, and there should be free play for air currents to disperse it. Buildings should be constructed on vertical girders so braced as to support reinforced concrete floors, while walls should be light and carried by the floors, so that, should the walls be blown down, the whole building would not fall, as it would if the walls carried the floors. M. Vauthier suggests a 30-floor skyscraper 270 ft. high as an ideal type of building, which, if provided with bomb-deflecting roof and upper floors, and screens to protect the base from the force of an explosion, it would be practically impossible to destroy. Window glass should all be of the diamond lead-framed type. Bomb-proof shelters above ground, he considers, are easier to build than subterranean shelters.

Yo-Yo, Blamed for Lack of Winter Rainfall, Is Placed under Official Ban in Damascus

Beirut, Jan. 19.—Times are very hard in Syria just now. The sun shines, the skies are blue and the weather is so perfect that tourists think it heavenly, but natives believe it has been sent by the Evil One. The Syrian Winter should be rainy, but the weeks are slipping sunnily by with only an occasional evening sprinkle.

Seed is wasted, crops are lost, farmers are in despair. Wells are going dry and flocks are dying of thirst and disease, so that meat may soon become a great luxury. Camels recently were sold in the open market by impoverished owners at £2 Syrian each, or about \$1.60.

One distraction during the dismal days has been yo-yo, introduced into Syria recently from Europe. Children in the streets, messenger boys on bicycles, conductors on Beirut's fragile trams, porters weighted down with rugs, waiters in cafés, merchants selling their live chickens on the hoof, students in the university,

The Escape of Spanish Exiles

Twenty-nine Spanish monarchists made a romantic escape from Villa Cisneros, a lonely garrison on the fringe of the Sahara in Spanish West Africa, to freedom and a friendly welcome in Portugal. They were among the 138 exiles transported to Villa Cisneros in the "España V.," after having been concerned in General Sanjurjo's rebellion of August 10, and were soon to have been taken back to Spain for trial. Among the escaped men were many nobles and land-owners, including Don Alfonso de Bourbon, cousin of the ex-King. Their escape was made in a small undecked fishing-smack of about 50 tons, and was rendered possible by the fairly loose supervision at Villa Cisneros. The voyage to Cezimbra, a little south of Lisbon, took fifteen days; and during that time food ran very short, a storm blew for two days with sufficient violence to imperil the little boat and smash the compass, and Spanish gun-boats searching for the fugitives were happily eluded. On gaining Portugal, whence there could be no question of extradition, since none was under sentence of a Court, the refugees were received with every hospitality and provided with the necessary documents for their complete freedom.

空爆防止建築

asphyxiating gas of ... 信じられない程の力を持てる窒息ガス

well back from roads=道からウント引いてある

reservoir=貯水池

walls should be light and ... 壁は軽くて床で支へられて居なければならぬ

vertical girders so braced as ... 鐵筋コンクリートの床を支へる事が出来る様に支へられて居る垂直の桁

bomb-deflecting roof. 爆弾を外らせる様な仕組の屋根

diamond lead-framed. 菱形で鉛の框をつけてある

while away idle moments with this pastime.

But the yo-yo rolls no more in Damascus. Yo-yos seen upon the public highways are confiscated.

A number of leading sheiks formed themselves into a committee to determine why ill luck should thus have fallen on their city and agreed that the yo-yo was the cause of the hardship. Perhaps they felt that the yo-yo was merely a waste of time, and hence had brought Allah's displeasure; perhaps that the yo-yo had distracted Allah so that he became confused in his intention to send the necessary moisture.

The committee did not explain its line of reasoning, but simply requested that yo-yo be prohibited. As a result policemen on the streets who spy the toy flying up and down its string appropriate it.

The weather in Damascus, like that of the rest of Syria, continues to be sunny.

—The N. Y. Times.

"TALKS IN TOKYO"

(英語會話 東京見物)

BY G. CAIGER

上記の書は最近出た語學書中で最も快心の一つであつた。自分が希求して居た條件を殆んど總てを具備して居る點に於て或意味で待望の書では理想的會話書の出で云つていゝ。試みに自分が待望した諸條件なるものをあげて見れば：—一、會話書は先づ第一に學習者の現實に則したものでなければならぬ、何となれば學習者の會話習得を容易ならしめる點から云つて、又學習者が用ふべき會話が必ず其學習者個人及彼の直接關係ある生活に多く關係すべき事は明白なる事實であるがためである。即ち、其意味に於て會話書は彼の最も手近の生活を如何に英語に於て表現すべきかの學習より始まるべきである。日本人の學習する會話書は従つて日本の生活を先づ中心とすべきものである。二、我々の如く英語國以外の地に於て英語の學習を志す者に取つては徒らに at random 式であつては努力の割に得る所が少く、其努力經濟、記憶の便宜等のために何うしても一定の秩序的組織をもつた合理的學習を必要とするものである事は云ふ迄もない事であるが、從來の英會話書には特に此點極めて遺憾とするものが多かつた、無統一無秩序に材料を蒐集羅列されて居るものが多いが、此の如きは外國語の學習上合理的効果を所期し得るものである、會話書なるが故に必らずしも組織を必要とせずと考へられる向がある様だが、自分は會話の學習と雖も等しく秩序的に學習するをよしとし、又其必要を重大視するものである、何となれば拾ひ集め式のものは初學者は兎角或場合にのみしか使つてならぬ語句を他の場合に平氣で使用して居るが如き事態を生むからである。三、然らば材料及び題材の組織的取扱及配列とは何を意味するか、自分の見る所では我々の生活の重たなる各斷面を摘出して其場合場合の特殊な語彙及び表現法を秩序的に配列する事である、然し乍ら此の事は會話書の一つの辭書式的ものにする事を意味してはならぬ、會話書は肉のついて居る生ける英語書でなければならぬ、特に學習者に取つては興味のある事にも必要である、此の二つの條件を兼ね備ふる事を必要とする。四、文法だけ充分に知つて居れば會話は何かやつて行けると考へては大きな誤りである、單語及其他特別の expression 等の語彙なくして會話は出来るものではない、語彙を習得豊富ならしむる事は會話の學習者の必らず心懸くべき重大事である、會話書は此點にも注意を拂ふべきである。五、「先日は大變失禮しました」と云ふ日本語を "I was very rude to you." と云ふべきだと教へてある會話書が出版されて居る。そんな馬鹿馬鹿しさは今更指摘する迄もない事であるが、然し我々日本人としての考へ方を上記の者は、よく英語の會話をし様とする場合、上の様な種類の間違をやり勝ちであり、或は戸迷ひする事がある。此種の日本語の考へ方は英語にでもあるか何うか、又あつたら英語では何う云ふか、なかつたら英語會話の際は何うして居るべきか、等の點を知り度がつたのは恐らく自分のみではなからうと思ふ。「御粗末ですが」とか「何うぞお樂に...」「お氣の毒さま」「お邪魔いたしました」など色々ある事と思ふ。六、英會話書は、然し乍ら日本の事物の云ひ表はし方許り教へたのでは充分でない、何となれば英語國民の生活に就て習慣風俗に就ても教ふる所なければ、兎角變な間違ひをするものである、即ち此意味に於て英會話書は日本の事物及生活の英語に於る云ひ表し方と同時に英語國民の生活の實際に就ても幾らか教ふる所あつて欲しい。

(八頁へ續く)

New Hokuseido Books for Advanced Readers

The Martyrdom of Man (Selections)

By Winwoode Reade Price Y 1.00

Edited and Introduction and Notes by

G. Caiger, B. A. (Oxon)

H. G. Wells が其「世界史大系」中に於て次の如く口を極めて激賞したもので最近英米諸國に於て到る所て讀まれたりあり、譯者は武蔵高校及學習院の教授で同書中最も興味ある十章を抜き来て序文と評註を附したるもの。

"Remarkably few sketches of universal history by one single author have been written. One book that has influenced me very strongly is Winwoode Reade's 'Martyrdom of Man.' This 'dates,' as people say, nowadays, and it has a fine gloom of its own; but it is still an extraordinarily inspiring presentation of human history as one consistent process."—H. G. Wells.

Talks in Tokyo Price Y 1.00

(Some English Conversations for Japanese Students)

By G. Caiger

學習院及武蔵高校の Caiger 教授が得意の筆をもつて書かれたもので、英國の少年 Tom が東京ステーションへ着し、日本少年が之を迎へて東京案内をするあらゆる場面が折込まれてある。多くの會話書中、本書の如く懇切に教へたものは絶無であらう。高等學校程度。

Malachi's Cove and Other Tales Price ¥ 1.00

By Anthony Trollope, Edited by A. S. Whitfield

東京帝大文學部及新潟高校の Whitfield 氏の編纂で同氏が Trollope の作品の豊醇なる調子を愛して其優れたる數篇を集め序文及親切なる註を附したるもの、眞の藝術的作品を味はんとするもの、必讀書。

Contemporary Essays Price 80 sen

Edited by Y. Kose

現代第一流の評論家 Aldous Huxley, Bertrand Russell, H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy 等四氏の快心の論文七篇を集めたるもので、現代英文評論の精華と稱すべきもの。

The Little English Citizen Price 60 sen

By F. H. Lee & S. Inaba

著者が日本の若き人のために書かれたる有益なる公民讀本である。

Views and Opinions on Modern Problems

Price 70 sen

本書は現代の諸問題に關する世界一流の評論家 Andre Siegfried, Sir Basil Blackett, William McDougall, J. B. S. Haldane, H. G. Wells, Sir William Beveridge 等の代表的論說を収め、現代英文評論界の鳥瞰圖。

J. S. Mill's Utilitarianism Price 80 sen

With an Appendix of Speeches

本書の classic としての價値については贅するを要せず、哲學を學び、政治道德を研究するものが英米流哲學の倫理思想の礎石及び廣く自由主義思想の一基底をなすものとして何人も讀まざるべからず、巻末に評註を附す。

Selected Essays of Thomas Henry Huxley

Edited with Notes by M. Kohno Price 90 sen

Huxley の如く偉大なる科學者にして文筆の才を兼ねたる學者は異數である。而かも其筆は科學を説いて宜しく、教育を論じ、人生を語り行く所可ならざるはない、混沌たる現代に在つて明瞭頗はされざる思索を求むる者は一讀すべきである。終りに評註を附す。

Happiness in Life (SELECTIONS)

By Bertrand Russell Price 75 sen

What Makes People Unhappy?—Byronic Unhappiness—Boredom and Excitement—Fatigue—Envy—Persecution Mania—Zest—Affection—Work—Impersonal Interests—Effort and Resignation—The Happy Man.

Where Is The World Going? Price 80 sen

Compiled by Y. NIITSU

世界大戰後に於ける歐米の政治、社會、人心の實情と動向をば Ramsay Muir, H. G. Wells, J. F. C. Fuller 氏の犀利なる筆致を以て批判せる興味と實益とを具備せる名論文集である。

Contents:—Europe after the Great War—Democracy under Revision—America and the Future.

The Passing of the Third Floor Back An Idle Fancy

By JEROME K. JEROME

With Introduction and Notes by A. F. THOMAS

Price Y 1.00

東京文理科大學、東京外語教授 Thomas 氏が原著者 Jerome K. Jerome の令嬢 Rowena Jerome に乞ふて弊堂で出版の許可、並に著者の寫眞を得たもので之に 14 頁に亘る Introduction と最も精細なる註を附せるもので、同劇の世界的評價に就ては贅するを要せず。

The English Constitution

By Walter Bagehot

With an English Translation of the Japanese Constitution

Price Y 1.00

Bagehot の文と明快なる論理は既に定評あり、特に其英國憲法論は我國に於て立憲思想の指針と成つて居ることは周知の事である。混亂混濁の歐洲の政治史に於て英國が常に陸乎として力強き歩みを續け來た事が英國の自由主義思想の徹底にあるを知るものは其自由主義憲法論は正しく現代必讀書の一ならざるべからず。本書は巻末に日本憲法の英譯を添へ且つ河野正通教授の研究の詳註を附してある。

The English Country Calendar (改訂版)

By Frank H. Lee

Price Y 1.00

「英國の風俗習慣を語つて爾かく興味あるものを見たり事なし」とは本書に對する各方面からの讃辭であつたが、今度著者 Lee 教授が更に慎重なる訂正を加へて改訂第十二版を世に問ふ事になつた。

Facts and Fiction Price 85 sen

Edited by Niitsu

M. A. Lamb, Gissing, J. K. Jerome, W. W. Collins, Bennett, H. G. Smith, Kipling, H. G. Wells, W. Le Queux, R. Crompton, S. Southgate, St. J. Ervine 等新舊の短篇小説と裏面史上の事實談を該者が倦怠せざるやう巧みに配列編纂したるもの。

Their Best Short Stories Price 90 sen

An Anthology of Short Stories by Latest Popular Authors

Edited by O. Umetani

大戦後の著名作家 R. Connell, H. Walpole, A. W. Wells, E. P. Openheim, C. T. Crowell, "Sapper" 等最も新らしき興味あるもの。巻末には最も要領を得たる註を附してある。

Somerset Maugham & Other British Writers

Price 85 sen

英國最近の名作家の物せる最も興味ある短篇を集めたもの。

Contents:—Jane (W. Somerset Maugham), Dream (Arnold Bennett), Rachel in Search of Reality (Warwick Deeping), The Portrait (Aldous Huxley), Bill Parker's Legacy (Eden Philpotts), The Charm Against Thirst (Lord Dunsany), The Pictures, (May Sinclair).

Sherwood Anderson and

Other American Writers

米國最近の一流作家の物せる最も興味ある短篇を集めたもので收むるところは Sherwood Anderson の 'I Want to Know Why', Jack London の 'Just Meat', Walter Gilkyson の 'Blue Sky', K. Bercovici の 'Ghitza', Theodore Dreiser の 'Ernestine', Joseph Hergesheimer の 'Love', Edith Wharton の 'Atrophy' 等である。

Twelve Best Short Stories (Revised Edition)

Edited by K. Kumano

Price Y 1.00

曩に發行したるものを更に訂正改版し、内容も最も興味あるものを選んで面目を一新したものである。

Contents:—Lafcadio Hearn: 'Hi-mawari', H. G. Wells: 'The Stolen Bacillus', Frank R. Stockton: 'The Lady or the Tiger?', Conan Doyle: 'The Pot of Caviare', N. Hawthorne: 'The Ambitious Guest', John Galsworthy: 'Quality', W. Irving: 'The Legend of the Enchanted Soldier', Joseph Conrad: 'The Lagoon', O. Henry: 'After Twenty Years', W. W. Jacobs: 'The Monkey's Paw', Ralph D. Paine: 'The Freshman Full-Back', Robert Louis Stevenson: 'The Sire de Maletroit's Door'.

昭和七年七月九日 昭和八年五月一日發行 每月一日發行 發行所 振替東京一六〇二四番 北星堂 電話二九〇

(六頁から續く)

以上は評者の理想的英會話書の條件であるが、今 Caiger 教授 (同氏は武藏高校教授) の著書を見るに當つて此等の條件が實によく見現されて居て、自分の希求して居た事を知らない間に聞き取つて實現された様な気がしてならない。其編著の用意周到なるよく日本人の必要のみ込んだものと驚かされた。大體の思付は Tom と云ふ英國の少年が東京へ来て、松本及松平と二人の少年が東京を案内する、そして日本の凡ゆる生活を英語で巡遊する、同時に Tom が英語及英國の話をして聞かせると云ふのが大體の骨子で、其中に日本語と英語の差異や考へ方や風習の差異を教へ、單語及び其他の語彙を與へ様と努め forinal expressions を教へて居る、試みに章名だけでも少し許り抜いて見ると トムの到着：夜の散歩：ホテルで：デパートで：現代おき話：新聞紙から：趣味：寫眞：ラヂオ——J.O.A.K. プログラム：本：水泳：迷信：お小使：花畑：見物：天氣：形式的な英語：英國學校生活：英國のハイキング：スポーツマンシップ：飛行機：汽車旅行：自動車：音樂：英國の巡查：政治：國際聯盟：自由會話：其他、夫れに鮮明な寫眞が多數入つて居て、何處まで行届いた會話書であるかと思はせられた、使ひ方に依つては英文文の教材にも立派になり得る。正しく眞に我等の必要と要求を充たす良會話書の出現として慶賀せんと欲するものである、只だ一つ慾を云へば formal expressions の所で日本語と英語に於ける考へ方の差異をもう少し多く例をあげて頂いたら猶更よかつたらうにと思ふだけである。

1933 年 四月

東京郊外 林生

編輯室から

今月號は少し編輯をかへて見ました、論文風のものゝ抜いて新聞記事風のものゝ多く入れて見ました、勿論此形式ですつと續けやうと云ふ積りでなく只だ一寸變化を與へて見やうと思つただけですが、然し此機會に際して讀者 諸君の記事に對する御高見を拜聴し度く思つて居ります、讀者層が非常に廣く亘つて居ると、且つ紙數が極く限られて居るものですから御意見を何の程度迄お容れする事が出来るかは疑問ですけれ共兎に角後の參考にまで記事の種類、難易の程度、註の有無等の點に就ての御高見御もらし頂ければ幸甚に存じます。本月號の編輯を少し變へて見たのも其意味もあつた譯です。

一面所載のヒマラヤ征服の企は眞に壯快な大計畫です、飛行機に依る空からの探險は先頃始めて成功してもう既に一行は英國へ向けて歸途に就きましたが、登山隊の方は愈々これから始まる所です、出發基起とする base camp でさへ 16,500 ft. 歐洲最高のモン・ブラン山に匹敵する高所で其處から雪と風の中を更に十三哩半登らうと云ふのです壯なりと云はざるを得ません。第三回目のヒマラヤ登山隊が到達し得た地點が 28,239 ft. で、其處へは Mallory 及び Irvine と云ふ兩英國人が到達したと云ふ事が分りながら其儘行方不明になつて了りました。そ

れが 1924 年の七月三日で、其翌日同一登山隊のノルトン、ソンマー・ヴイル兩氏が其れより稍々低い 28,126 ft. の地點到達に成功しました、頂上が 29,141 ft. で夫れからには極く近い事ながら然かも最も恐るべき部分です、果して約 5 哩半の高きのエグゼレント征服に成功するか如何か？ 本年中の最も興味ある事件の一つだと思ひます。同じく、一面の Lockefeller Centre はまた民間計畫としてはずば抜けて尅大なものです、英帝國ビル、フランス・ビル、イタリイ・ビル、獨逸ビル、夫れに七十階の R. C. A. ビル其他を含み正しく町の中に更に町を作つた様なものです、其中には音樂のホールもあれば劇場もあり、オペラ劇場も出来る豫定、それに R. C. A. ビル一つの中には二十六にも及ぶ放送局が出来て居ます。

ロンドン大學は從來主として試験大學 即ち專檢とか高檢とか見たいな試験をする institute として見做されて來ましたが、今度大々的に擴張を行ひ普通並の授業もする大學になる事になりました、從來の概念を改訂する必要があります。

シリヤでヨ一ヨ一が流行り過ぎて禁止令が出たと云ふ記事は面白いと思ひます、然し Yo-yo がヘテリの原因になつたと云ふ判辭は我々普通の頭ではよいかいし得ない問題です。

Dr. Scherer の Japan—Whither? 及び Prof. Caiger の "Talks in Tokyo" に就て二人の讀者から長い review を送つて頂きましたので載せて置きました。

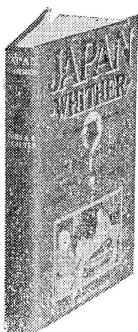
Japan-Whither?

A DISCUSSION OF JAPANESE PROBLEMS
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日本は何處へ？
満洲の運命は？
日本の行くべき道
如何？の問題を
考ふる者は必
らず讀まざ
るべからず！

▲德川公爵序文▲極東問題に關する著名な權威者であり、又同問題に關して種々の著作を有せられて居るシェーラ博士が、最近支那及滿洲を旅行中集められた興味あり、且つ實益ある觀察事項を包含せる新著をもつたことを喜ばしく思ふ。日本と其の友人からの卒直な言葉に耳を傾けること、其の出来ることは最も時機を得たること、確信する。又同時に西太平洋に於ける平和の維持に對して眞に興味を有する人士は何人もかくの如き堪能にして充分認識を有する著者に依つて書かれたるこの新著が日本國民の眞の生活及希望に對する洞察を可能ならしむる所のこの稀なる好機會を逸することが出来なからう。(譯)

公爵 德川家達閣下 序文
大塚工務長 シェーラー博士著
日本は何處へ？
極東の時局に關し眞に以て歐米人を教ふべき書！ 而して吾人のために我生命線を守る大論文！
シエ博士曰く、本書は米國人をして日本の問題をよりよく理解せしめ、また日本人をして米國人の見解をよりよく理解せしむる事に貢献せんとするものである。——日本は滿洲國の眞の獨立のために心から働かなければならぬ、然らば世界はそれだけよくなるであらう……
▲德川公爵序文▲極東問題に關する著名な權威者であり、又同問題に關して種々の著作を有せられて居るシェーラ博士が、最近支那及滿洲を旅行中集められた興味あり、且つ實益ある觀察事項を包含せる新著をもつたことを喜ばしく思ふ。日本と其の友人からの卒直な言葉に耳を傾けること、其の出来ることは最も時機を得たること、確信する。又同時に西太平洋に於ける平和の維持に對して眞に興味を有する人士は何人もかくの如き堪能にして充分認識を有する著者に依つて書かれたるこの新著が日本國民の眞の生活及希望に對する洞察を可能ならしむる所のこの稀なる好機會を逸することが出来なからう。(譯)



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