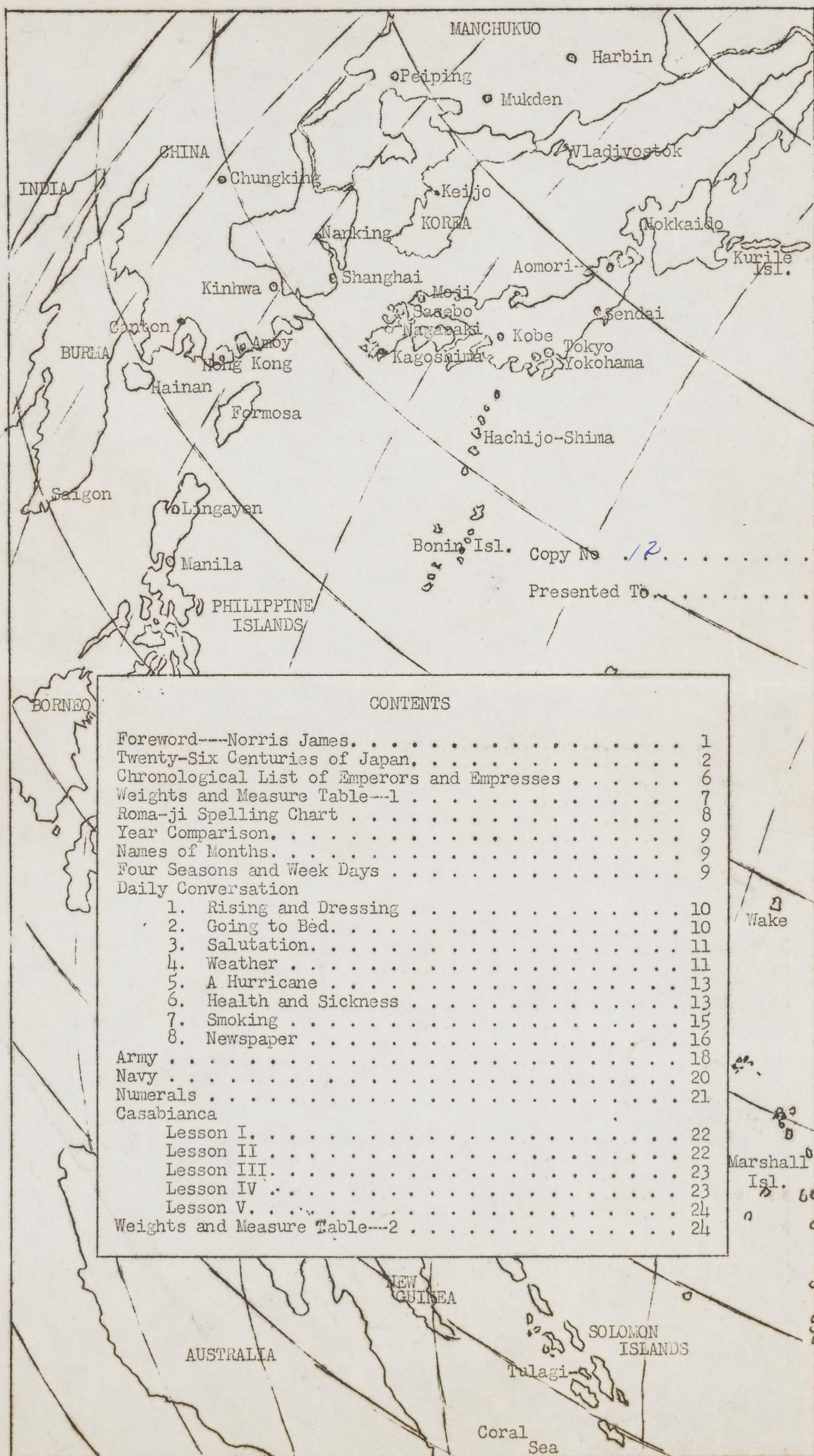


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Wake

Marshall
Isl.

Coral
Sea

FOREWORD

This brochure has been prepared especially for the Caucasian personnel affiliated with the Colorado River War Relocation Project. It is intended, not only to provide helpful information which will enable, we, the staff, to better understand the historical background and cultural development of our people, particularly our many friends and neighbors among the Issei, but particularly should stimulate us to undertake further studies of Japan and its people. The brochure has been painstakingly prepared by the corps of men and women over a period of weeks, and in behalf of the Project, I wish to take this opportunity to thank them.

Here, at Poston, there are opportunities for collateral reading in such fields as the economic, political, and cultural side of life in the Empire. It is suggested, for example, that members of the Staff read the "House of Mitsui" published in 1940 by Alfred Knopf, New York.

The tables prepared in this brochure for daily conversation are given in phonetics as well as in the alphabets, hiragana and kanji. Perhaps this introduction to the language will stimulate sufficient interest among the Caucasians to warrant the establishment of regular classes.

Again, our gratitude and thanks go to the men and women who have prepared this brochure.

This is your personal copy, and bears your number and name.

Norris James
Press and Intelligence Officer

TWENTY-SIX CENTURIES OF JAPAN

* * * * *

ANCIENT TIMES--Year 1 to 305 (660 B.C.-645 A.D.)

The Beginning. . .

The deity, Amaterasu-o-Mikami, empowered his grandson, Ninigi-no-Mikoto, to descend from heaven and rule unto posterity on the earthly domain of Toyo-Ashihara-no-Mizuho-no-Kuni (Japan). Ninigi-no-Mikoto was given three symbols of authority--the sword, the bead and the mirror, with which he descended at Hyuga (Southern Kyushu).

Jimmu Tenno, the first sovereign, was the great-grandson of Ninigi-no-Mikoto. Upon subjugating the barbarians after a series of punitive expeditions, he proclaimed himself the ruler at Kashihara on January 1, 660 B.C., or February 11, 660 B.C. under the new calendar.

Relations with Korea. . .

The first foreign contact came from Korea during the reign of Suinin Tenno (10) when an expeditionary force was sent to aid one of the oppressed clans. During Chuai Tenno (14) a Korean-sponsored revolt broke out in Kyushu. The ruler died in battle and his consort, Jingo, succeeded in stamping out the rebels. She, then, led an army into Korea and triumphed over the Shinra clan. Later, the Kudara and Kokuri clans submitted to Japanese rule.

Introduction of Chinese Culture. . .

From Korea came the literatures and classics of China. The Confucian Annalects that was to form the basis of the principles of loyalty, filial piety, humanity, and justice were adapted. Spinning and silkworm raising was bolstered.

Advent of Buddhism. . .

Kinmei Tenno (29) was presented the image of Buddha and the sutra from the Kind of Kudara. The religion thrived during the first woman ruler, Suiko Tenno (33) whose nephew Shotoku Taishi made the revision compatible to Japanese life.

MEDIEVAL TIMES--Year 1306 to 1845 (646 A.D.-1185 A.D.)

Height of Chinese Influence. . .

Nara becomes the center of a flourishing period of cultural advancement from the reign of Genmei Tenno (43). Students were sent to China while Buddhism thrived with the erection of the noted statue of Buddha. Fine arts sculpture and architecture saw a new trend. A complete record of Japan's ancient history was compiled in the Kojiki or the Record of Ancient Matters. The Nara period lasted 70 years.

Rule of the Fujiwaras. . .

The capital is removed to Kyoto during Kwanmu Tenno (50) to become the center of the colorful Heian period. Fujiwara Kamatari was to head a line of descendants serving as the personal advisers to the succeeding rulers as well as the family from which the consorts to the Throne were supplied. For the next 150 years the court was under the virtual regency of the Fujiwaras. Extravagance pervaded among the upper classes and corruption among officials brought about an unprecedented crime wave among the oppressed commoners.

Rise of the Samurai. . .

Courtiers opposed to Fujiwara went to the outlying districts as officials. These were forced to retain a private army to stamp out the wave of outlawry. The retainers became the source of security for the farmers and their prestige became popular. This was heightened by the recognition given them from the Throne for distinguished services in restoring order in the disturbed areas.

Rival clans soon sought for Imperial favors resulting in frequent clashes among the feudal lords of adjoining spheres of influence. Noted is the clash between the Taira and the Minamoto clans during the reign of Nijo Tenno (78). The defeat of Minamoto Yoshitomo saw the rise of the first samurai administrator of the nation in Taira Kiyomori who opened the Inland Sea waterways to commerce with the Soong province of China. Taira resorted to nepotism and this hastened his disfavor with Goshirakawa Tenno (77) who sought to remove him from power. After a series of intrigue at court his downfall came after 19 years of power when his forces were annihilated by the troops of the Minamoto brothers, Noriyoshi and Yoshitsune in the historic battle of Dannoura.

EARLY MODERN AGE--Year 1846 to 2258 (1186 A.D.-1598 A.D.)

The Kamakura Warriors. . .

Minamoto Yoritomo centered his activity at Kamakura where he

Foreign Intercourse Banned. . .

The Dutch Protestants sought to monopolize Japanese trade by antagonizing the Catholic Spanish and Portuguese merchants and urged the Tokugawa Shogunate to ban their religions. The strife among them was so severe that the Shogunate finally ordered it banned and even refused passports for Japanese to go abroad.

Rigid prohibition of emigration and the exclusion of all foreigners except the Dutch and the Chinese took place. Foreign literatures were also taboo thus setting back Japan's progress with the rest of the world.

a Rule of Literature. . .

During the lull of the seclusion, culture and literature flourished in Yedo. Novels, music and sketching became popular and the wood-cuts of Hokusai, Hiroshige, and Toyokuni thrived. At the same time corruption crept in among the officials while the commoners starved.

A Loss of 150 Years. . .

While Japan slept during the 150 years, England, France, and Russia had attained great powers abroad and the United States declared its independence. England acquired India while Russia annexed Siberia, thus pressing toward Asia. Then came the Russians seeking trade, but the Tokugawa Shogunate refused at the same time urging national defense of the sea routes to Japan.

Complete Seclusion Urged. . .

Then came a British battleship in the harbor of Nagasaki seeking to strip the Dutch merchant vessels. This aroused the Shoguns and a move was made to prohibit the entry of any and all foreign vessels. It was Komei Tenno (121) who decreed for the first time to the Shogunate ordering the erection of a strong defense of the shores. Thus began the nucleus of the Japanese Navy.

Commodore Perry at Uraga. . .

From the west came a new threat in a demand from the United States to open her ports to trade with America. Commodore Mathew C. Perry brought a letter from the President and a meeting was held between the Shogunate and Perry. A treaty was entered into with the United States, followed by a similar pact with England, Russia, and Holland.

Then came Townsend Harris, the first American envoy to Japan at a time the nation was sharply divided over seclusion and intercourse.

Rule Restored to Tenno. . .

Upon the ascension of Meiji Tenno (122) the powers of the Shogunate came to an end after 265 years and for the first time in 680 years the Throne was restored to its full power.

THE MODERN ERA--Year 2530-2600 (1870-1940 A.D.)

Constitutional Monarchy Decreed. . .

Meiji Tenno then advocated a rule by popular will which was realized in the establishment of the Imperial Diet and the promulgation of a national constitution modeled after those of the Occidental nations. The best in Occidental arts and sciences were adopted and students were sent abroad to both Europe and America.

The War with China. . .

Refusing joint control of Korea, China forced Japan to declare war in 1894. Japanese troops occupied the Liaotung Peninsula while China's superior navy was crushed. The following peace was signed between Li Hung-chung and Prince Nobufumi Ito. The terms were (1) the independence of Korea, (2) the ceding of Liaotung Peninsula, Formosa, (3) payment of indemnity, and (4) the opening of the ports of Shasi, Chungking, Soochow, and Hangchow to Japanese trade.

The Alliance with Britain. . .

Imperial Russia obtained from China the control of the East China Railway(now North Manchuria Railway) in exchange for her part in forcing Japan from ceding Liaotung Peninsula with Germany and France. The Czarist regime then forcibly leased Port Arthur and Dairen and dispatched troops on the pretext of protecting her railway line in Manchuria. Japan allied with Great Britain for mutual aid in Asia.

Defeat of Czarist Russia. . .

Russia having refused to heed repeated requests from Japan to withdraw from Manchuria finally declared war in February, 1904. The Japanese armies moved into Korea, Liaotung Peninsula and Manchuria, pushing back the Russians to Mukden. The fall of Port Arthur marked the victory on land, while the Japanese fleet successfully annihilated the Russian Pacific Squadron on the Straits of Tsushima ending the war.

Theodore Roosevelt at Portsmouth. . .

Foreign Minister Jutaro Komura and Count Witte signed the treaty

established the departments of samurai, administration and the high court, thus initiating the rule by the samurai based on a simpler and more practical measures. Upon his death, his power was taken over by his father-in-law, Hojo Tokimasa, who wielded dictatorial powers by placing the child issues of the Throne as shoguns.

Hojo developed a wholesome tradition of hardy conservatism among the samurai despite a period of prosperity. Extravagance was unknown while the warriors concentrated on developing their martial prowess through constant training.

Simplified Buddhism. . .

Replacing the gorgeous rituals of the Tendai and Shingon sects, the more simpler Jodo Shinshu sect headed by the priest, Shinran Shonin and the Nichiren sect by Nichiren Shonin became prevalent after the constant wars of the Taira and the Minamoto factions. From China came the teachings of the Zen sect widely adopted by the nobles and the warriors. Some of the best swords and armors were made during this period by Awadaguchi Yoshimitsu and Okazaki Masamune. Improved ceramics known as the Seto-yaki was brought back from China by Kato Kagenasa.

Kublai Khan's Threats. . .

The nation faced its first invasion by a foreign power during Kameyama Tenno (90). The Mongols under Kublai Khan hammered the shores of Hakata only to be swept back to sea by a sudden typhoon. Ten years later after Khan had subjugated the Sung dynasty of China a second attempt was made and once again the Mongols were annihilated by the forces of nature. Godaigo Tenno (96) frowning on the corrupt rule of Hojo moved to wipe out the Kamakura forces. At this time the noted loyalist Kusunoki Masashige fell in battle. The government troops succeeded in taking Kamakura and Hojo Takatoki took his own life, thus ending the 142-year rule of the Kamakura Shogunate.

European Intercourse. . .

The first European to set foot on Japan were the Portuguese during the Konara Tenno (105) who brought the first guns. Then followed the Spaniards, who together with the Portuguese trade was fostered. They were called the Nanbanjin or the Southern Barbarians.

During Gokashiwabara Tenno (104) both the Catholics and the Protestants were prevalent. The first missionary, St. Francis Xavier came to Kagoshima (1549 A.D.).

The Age of the Wars. . .

Then followed a period of turmoil during which time the shoguns fought to assume the rule of the Kanto district. The rise of Oda Nobunaga who joined with Tokugawa Iyeyasu during Ogimachi Tenno (106) finally brought peace and entered Kyoto in triumph. But Oda fell in a minor battle and the name of Hideyoshi suddenly loomed large. The latter succeeded in obtaining the favor of the court and was granted the surname Toyotomi.

Christianity Banned. . .

The rise of Christianity saw a new strife of a religious nature wherein shrines and temples were set fire by the converts. Hideyoshi decreed the banishment of Christianity, although he advocated continued trade with the Europeans. Many Japanese were emigrating to the South Sea isles, Annam, Siam, and India. While Oda sought to consolidate the internal issues Hideyoshi concentrated on foreign trade. However, when he was refused trade with the Mings of China, he sought to obtain the aid of Korea.

Hideyoshi Invades Korea. . .

Korea fearing the might of the Mings refused to which Hideyoshi with the title of Taiko moved his army into the peninsula, but death overtook him. The campaign was fought over 7 years and although the battles were won, the expedition failed in diplomacy. During the war in Korea he was offered the rule of the Philippines which he rejected.

THE YEDO PERIOD--Year 2259 to 2529 (1599-1869 A.D.)

The Rule of Tokugawa. . .

Joining Oda Nobunaga, Tokugawa Iyeyasu founded a new shogunate at Yedo (Tokyo) assuming the post of the ranking Daimyo. An attempt was made to remove Tokugawa by a group favoring the restoration of the Toyotomi line, but were crushed at the decisive battle of Sekigahara. The Riukyu Islands were subjugated. Tokugawa then placed two foreign advisers, Yan Joosten of Holland and William Adams of England from whom he obtained informations on conditions abroad as well as trade methods. But the English lost to the Dutch traders and although Christianity was banned, the Protestants were permitted to come.

Tokugawa sent a Kyoto merchant, Tanaka Shosuke to Nova Scotia while Hasekura Tsunenaga went to the Vatican.

peace at Portsmouth, N. H., to which Russia agreed to (1) the special rights of Japan in Korea, (2) ceding of the southern half of Saghalien Island, (3) ceding of all leased areas at Port Arthur, Dairen, and points south of Choshun (now Hsinking).

Annexation of Korea. . .

In November 1905, Prince Ito was named administrator to Korea and thus assist in the rule of that nation. However, a demand that the country be annexed was made by many of the Koreans and the nation was formally annexed to Japan in August, 1910. The court of Korea was made a relative of the Imperial Japanese household.

The enlightened rule of Meiji Tenno came to an end when after 45 years, the sovereign passed away amidst the profound grief of the nation. Taisho Tenno (123) succeeded to the throne.

Japan in the World War I. . .

The outbreak of the European conflict necessitated Japan to join on the side of the Allies because of her alliance with Great Britain. The military forces of Japan succeeded in occupying Kiaochow Bay and Tsingtao, the German possessions in the Orient. The end of the war resulted in the mandate to Japan of the former German Pacific possessions--the Marshall and Caroline Islands. Japan ardently advocated disarmament and joined with the United States and Britain in seeking to limit naval tonnages.

The Advent of the Showa Era. . .

The untimely death of Taisho Tenno on Dec. 25, 1926, was followed by the ascension of the Present Emperor (124) after serving as Prince Regent during the illness of his predecessor. Japan's commerce and industry developed with rapidity while her merchant marine now ranks among the largest in the world.

A New Nation: Manchukuo. . .

Repeated violation of the pacts by the Chinese warlord of Manchuria, Chang Hsueh-liang, saw Japan once again engaged in a punitive expedition to Manchuria. This was followed by the setting up of an independent state subsequently to become a nation under Emperor Kang-Teh. Because the League of Nations refused to recognize Manchukuo as a nation, Japan formally withdrew from membership. In December, 1934, Japan abrogated the Washington naval treaty on the grounds of incompatibility with the new situation. An anti-Comintern pact was entered into by Japan with Germany and Italy to prevent the infiltration of Communism in 1937.

The Conflict with China. . .

The regime of Chiang Kai-Shek of Nationalist China forced upon Japan the alternative of a military expedition into China in July 7, 1937, for which Japan's aim is the (1) abolition of Communism, (2) cooperation with China, and (3) the economic alliance of Manchukuo, China, and Japan. As the nation enters upon the 2600th year of its existence, Japan is trying to establish herself as the stabilizing force in East Asia, intent on bringing about a lasting peace.

The Tri-Partite Pact. . .

Japan formally recognized the leadership of Germany and Italy in Europe while the Governments of Berlin and Rome recognized leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Great East Asia in a treaty signed between the three nations on September 27, 1940.

(From Rafu Shimpo Year Book, 1940-1941)

Prepared by Poston Issei Information Bureau Staff

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSES

御歴代表

ORDER	NAME	JAP. YEAR	Xian YEAR B.C.	ORDER	NAME	JAP. YEAR	Xian YEAR
1.	Jin-mu	神武	1 660	40.	Ten-mu	天武	1333 673
2.	Sui-sei	綏靖	80 581	41.	Ji-toh	持統	1350 690
3.	An-nei	安寧	113 548	42.	Mon-mu	文武	1357 697
4.	I-toku	懿德	115 510	43.	Gen-myo	元明	1367 707
5.	Ko-sho	孝昭	186 475	44.	Gen-sho	元正	1375 715
6.	Ko-an	孝安	269 392	45.	Sho-mu	聖武	1384 724
7.	Ko-rei	孝靈	371 290	46.	Koh-ken	孝謙	1409 749
8.	Ko-gen	孝元	447 214	47.	Jun-nin	淳仁	1418 758
9.	Kai-ka	開化	504 157	48.	Shoh-toku	稱徳	1424 764
10.	Su-jin	崇神	564 97	49.	Koh-nin	光仁	1430 770
11.	Sui-nin	垂神	632 28	50.	Kan-mu	桓武	1442 782
12.	Kei-ko	景行	731 A.D. 71	51.	Hei-zei	平城	1466 806
13.	Sei-mu	成務	791 131	52.	Sa-ga	嵯峨	1470 810
14.	Chu-ai	仲哀	852 192	53.	Jun-wa	淳和	1483 823
15.	Oh-jin	應神	930 270	54.	Nin-myo	仁明	1494 834
16.	Nin-toku	仁徳	973 313	55.	Mon-toku	文徳	1511 851
17.	Ri-chu	履中	1060 400	56.	Sei-wa	清和	1519 859
18.	Han-sho	反正	1066 406	57.	Yoh-zei	陽成	1537 877
19.	In-kyo	允恭	1072 412	58.	Koh-koh	光孝	1545 885
20.	An-koh	安康	1114 454	59.	U-ta	宇多	1548 888
21.	Yuh-ryaku	雄略	1117 457	60.	Dai-go	醍醐	1558 898
22.	Sei-nei	清寧	1140 480	61.	Su-zaku	朱雀	1591 931
23.	Ken-so	顯宗	1145 485	62.	Mura-kami	村上	1607 947
24.	Nin-ken	仁賢	1148 488	63.	Rei-zei	冷泉	1628 968
25.	Bu-retsu	武烈	1159 499	64.	En-yu	圓融	1630 970
26.	Kei-tai	繼體	1167 507	65.	Ka-zan	花山	1645 985
27.	An-kan	安閑	1194 534	66.	Ichi-joh	一條	1647 987
28.	Sen-ka	宣化	1196 536	67.	San-joh	三條	1672 1012
29.	Kin-mei	欽明	1200 540	68.	Go-ichi-joh	後一條	1677 1017
30.	Bi-tatsu	敏達	1232 572	69.	Go-su -zaku	後朱雀	1697 1037
31.	Yoh-mei	用明	1246 586	70.	Go-rei-zei	後冷泉	1706 1046
32.	Su-shun	崇峻	1248 588	71.	Go-san-joh	後三條	1729 1069
33.	Sui-ko	推古	1253 593	72.	Shira-kawa	白河	1733 1073
34.	Jo-mei	舒明	1289 629	73.	Hori-kawa	堀河	1747 1087
35.	Koh-kyoku	皇極	1302 642	74.	To-ba	鳥羽	1768 1108
36.	Koh-toku	孝徳	1305 645	75.	Su-toku	崇徳	1784 1124
37.	Sai-mei	齊明	1315 655	76.	Kono-ye	近衛	1802 1142
38.	Ten-chi	天智	1328 668	77.	Go-shira-kawa	後白河	1816 1156
39.	Koh-bun	弘文	1331 671	78.	Ni-joh	二條	1819 1159

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSES
(continued)

* * * * *				* * * * *			
ORDER	NAME		JAP. Xian YEAR YEAR	ORDER	NAME		JAP. Xian YEAR YEAR
79.	Roku-joh	六條	1826 1166	102.	Go-hana-zono	後花園	2089 1429
80.	Taka-kura	高倉	1829 1169	103.	Go-tsuchi-mikado		2125 1465
81.	An-toku	安德	1841 1181		後土御門		
82.	Go-toba	後鳥羽	1844 1184	104.	Go-kashi-bara	後柏原	2161 1501
83.	Tsuchi-mikado	土御門	1859 1199	105.	Go-na-ra	後奈良	2187 1527
84.	Jun-toku	順德	1871 1211	106.	Oh-gi-machi	正親町	2218 1558
85.	Chuh-kyo	仲恭	1881 1221	107.	Go-yo-zei	御陽成	2247 1587
86.	Go-hori-kawa	後堀河	1882 1222	108.	Go-mizu-no-o	後水尾	2272 1612
87.	Yo-joe	四条	1893 1233	109.	myoh-shoh	明正	2290 1630
88.	Go-saga	後嵯峨	1903 1243	110.	Go-koh-mei	後光明	2304 1644
89.	Go-fuka-kusa	後深草	1907 1247	111.	Go-sai-in	後西院	2315 1655
90.	Kame-yama	龜山	1920 1260	112.	Rei-gen	靈元	2323 1663
91.	Go-uta	後宇多	1935 1275	113.	Higashi-yama	東山	2347 1687
92.	Fushi-mi	伏見	1948 1288	114.	Naka-mikado	中御門	2370 1710
93.	Go-fushi-mi	後伏見	1959 1299	115.	Sakura-machi	櫻町	2396 1736
94.	Go-ni-joh	後二條	1962 1302	116.	Momo-zono	桃園	2407 1747
95.	Hana-zono	花園	1968 1308	117.	Go-sakura-machi	後櫻町	2423 1763
96.	Go-dai-go	後醍醐	1979 1319	118.	Go-momo-zono	後桃園	2431 1771
97.	Go-mura-kami	後村上	1999 1339	119.	Koh-kaku	光格	2440 1780
98.	Choh-kei	長慶	2028 1368	120.	Nin-koh	仁孝	2477 1817
99.	Go-kame-yama	後龜山	2034 1374	121.	Koh-mei	孝明	2507 1846
100.	Go-ko-matsu	後小松	2043 1383	122.	Mei-ji	明治	2526 1868
101.	Shoh-koh	稱光	2072 1412	123.	Tai-sho	大正	2572 1912
				124.	Present Emperor	今上	2586 1926

* * * * *

WEIGHTS AND MEASURE TABLE--1

DO-RYO-KO-KWAN-ZAN-HYO---1

度量衡換算表

* * * * *

Measurements

			English	Meter
Bu	分		.11931 in.	.0030303 meter
Sun	寸	10 bu 分	1.1931 "	.030303 "
Shaku	尺	10 sun 寸	11.931 "	.30303 "
Ken	間	6 shaku 尺	1.9884 yds.	1.81818 "
Cho	町	60 ken 間	119.304 "	109.0909 "
Ri	里	36 cho 町	2.4403 mi.	3.9273 kil6

* * * * *

ROMA-JI SPELLING CHART

a ア あ	i イ い	u ウ う	e エ え	o オ お					
ka カ か	ki キ き	ku ク く	ke ケ け	ko コ こ	ga ガ が	gi ギ ぎ	gu グ ぐ	ge ゲ げ	go ゴ ご
sa サ さ	shi シ し	su ス す	se セ せ	so ソ そ	za ザ ざ	ji ジ じ	zu ズ ず	ze ゼ ぜ	zo ゾ ぞ
ta タ た	ti(chi) チ ち	tu(tsu) ツ つ	te テ て	to ト と	da ダ だ	di(ji) ヂ ぢ	du(zu) ヅ づ	de デ で	do ド ど
na ナ な	ni ニ に	nu ヌ ぬ	ne ネ ね	no ノ の	ba バ ば	bi ビ び	bu ブ ぶ	be ベ べ	bo ボ ぼ
ha ハ は	hi ヒ ひ	hu(fu) フ ふ	he ヘ へ	ho ホ ほ	pa パ ぱ	pi ピ ぴ	pu プ ぷ	pe ペ ぺ	po ポ ぽ
ma マ ま	mi ミ み	mu ム む	me メ め	mo モ も	fa ファ ふぁ	fi フィ ふい	fu フ ふ	fe フェ ふえ	fo フォ ふぉ
ya ヤ や	--	yu ユ ゆ	--	yo ヨ よ	--	--	--	--	--
ra ラ ら	ri リ り	ru ル る	re レ れ	ro ロ ろ	--	--	--	--	--
wa ワ わ	wi ヰ ゐ	--	we ヱ ゑ	wo ヲ を	va ヴァ ゎ	vi ヴィ ゐ	vu ヴ ゎ	ve ヴェ ゎえ	vo ヴォ ゎぉ
kya キャ きゃ	--	kyu キュ きゅ	--	kyo キョ きょ	gya ギャ ぎゃ	--	gyu ギュ ぎゅ	--	gyo ギョ ぎょ
sha シャ しゃ	--	shu シュ しゅ	she シェ しえ	sho ショ しょ	--	--	--	--	--
cha チャ ちゃ	--	chu チュ ちゅ	che チェ ちえ	cho チョ ちょ	ja ジャ じゃ	--	ju ジュ じゅ	je ジェ じえ	jo ジョ じょ
tsha ツァ つぁ	--	--	tse ツェ つえ	tso ツォ つぉ	--	--	--	--	--
nya ニャ にゃ	--	nyu ニユ にゅ	--	nyo ニョ にょ	bya ビャ びゃ	--	byu ビュ びゅ	--	byo ビョ びょ
hya ヒャ ひゃ	--	hyu ヒユ ひゅ	--	hyo ヒョ ひょ	pya ピャ ぴゃ	--	pyu ピュ ぴゅ	--	pyo ピョ ぴょ
mya ミャ みゃ	--	myu ミユ みゅ	--	myo ミョ みょ	I-RO-HA CHART				
rya リャ りゃ	--	ryu リュ りゅ	--	ryo リョ りょ	i	ro	ha	ni	ho
n ン ん					chi	ri	nu	ru	wo
					wa	ka	yo	ta	re
					tsu	ne	na	ra	mu
					u	wi	no	o	ku
					ke	fu	ko	e	te
					a	sa	ki	yu	me
					ye	hi	mo	se	su
									he
									to
									so
									ya
									ma
									mi
									shi
									n

YEAR COMPARISON

Xian Year		Jap. Year	Age
	Showa		
1943	昭和	18.....	0
1942	"	17.....	1
1941	"	16.....	2
1940	"	15.....	3
1939	"	14.....	4
1938	"	13.....	5
1937	"	12.....	6
1936	"	11.....	7
1935	"	10.....	8
1934	"	9.....	9
1933	"	8.....	10
1932	"	7.....	11
1931	"	6.....	12
1930	"	5.....	13
1929	"	4.....	14
1928	"	3.....	15
1927	"	2.....	16
1926	"	1)	
	Taisho).....	17
1926	大正	15)	
1925	"	14.....	18
1924	"	13.....	19
1923	"	12.....	20
1922	"	11.....	21
1921	"	10.....	22
1920	"	9.....	23
1919	"	8.....	24
1918	"	7.....	25
1917	"	6.....	26
1916	"	5.....	27
1915	"	4.....	28
1914	"	3.....	29
1913	"	2.....	30
1912	"	1)	
	Meiji).....	31
1912	明治	45)	
1911	"	44.....	32
1910	"	43.....	33
1909	"	42.....	34
1908	"	41.....	35
1907	"	40.....	36
1906	"	39.....	37
1905	"	38.....	38
1904	"	37.....	39
1903	"	36.....	40
1902	"	35.....	41
1901	"	34.....	42
1900	"	33.....	43
1899	"	32.....	44
1898	"	31.....	45
1897	"	30.....	46
1896	"	29.....	47
1895	"	28.....	48
1894	"	27.....	49
1893	"	26.....	50
1892	"	25.....	51
1891	"	24.....	52
1890	"	23.....	53
1889	"	22.....	54
1888	"	21.....	55
1887	"	20.....	56
1886	"	19.....	57
1885	"	18.....	58
1884	"	17.....	59
1883	"	16.....	60
1882	"	15.....	61
1881	"	14.....	62
1880	"	13.....	63
1879	"	12.....	64
1878	"	11.....	65
1877	"	10.....	66
1876	"	9.....	67
1875	"	8.....	68
1874	"	7.....	69
1873	"	6.....	70

NAMES OF MONTHS

January	Ichi-gatsu	一月
February	Ni-gatsu	二月
March	San-gatsu	三月
April	Shi-gatsu	四月
May	Go-gatsu	五月
June	Roku-gatsu	六月
July	Shichi-gatsu	七月
August	Hachi-gatsu	八月
September	Ku-gatsu	九月
October	Ju-gatsu	十月
November	Ju-ichi-gatsu	十一月
December	Ju-ni-gatsu	十二月

FOUR SEASONS

四季

SHI-KI

Spring	Haru	春
Summer	Natsu	夏
Autumn	Aki	秋
Winter	Fuyu	冬

WEEK DAYS

七曜

SHICHI-YO

Sunday	Nichi-yo-bi	日曜日
Monday	Getsu-yo-bi	月曜日
Tuesday	Kwa-yo-bi	火曜日
Wednesday	Sui-yo-bi	水曜日
Thursday	Moku-yo-bi	木曜日
Friday	Kin-yo-bi	金曜日
Saturday	Do-yo-bi	土曜日

DAILY CONVERSATION

日用會話

NICHY-YO-KWAI-WA

1.

1. : Rising and Dressing

1. Bathroom	Yoku-shitsu (Furo-ba)	浴室 (風呂場)
2. Tub	Yoku-so (Furo)	浴槽 (風呂)
3. Sponge	Kai-men (Sponge)	海綿 (スポンジ)
4. Soap	Sekken	石鹼
5. Towel	Te-nugui	手拭
6. Tooth Powder	Ha-migaki-ko	齒磨粉
7. Tooth Paste	Neri-ha-migaki	煉齒磨
8. Mirror	Kagami	鏡
9. Comb	Kushi	櫛
10. Hair Oil	Kami-abura	髮油
11. Perfume	Ko-sui	香水
12. Safety Razor	Anzen-kami-sori	安全剃刀

1. It is time to get up. (O-oki-ni-naru-toki-desu.) お起きになる時です。
2. I am going to get up. (Ima-okiru-tokoro-desu.) 今起きるところです。
3. I get up every morning at 5 o'clock. (Watakushi-wa-mai-asa-goji-ni-oki-masu.)
私は毎朝五時に起きます。
4. It is a very good habit to rise early. (Haya-oki-wa-taiso-yoi-shukan-da.)
早起きは非常に良い習慣だ。
5. This is likely to be a fine day. (Kyo wa-jo-tenki-rashii.)
今日は上天気らしい。
6. Do you wish to shave today? (Kyo-wa-kawo-wo-osori-ni-nari-masuka?)
今日は顔をお剃りになりますか。
7. I shave every other day. (Watakushi-wa-ichinichi-oki-ni-sori-masu.)
私は一日置きに剃ります。
8. I shall get shaved at the barber's. (Tokoya-(h)e-itte-sotte-morai-masu.)
床屋へ行って剃って貰います。
9. Put a clean handkerchief into the pocket. (Pocket-ni-seiketsu-na-handkerchief-wo-irete-oite-kudasai.)
ポケットへ清潔なハンケチを入れて置いて下さい。
10. Give me my hat, stick, and gloves. (Boshi-to-stick-to-tebukuro-wo-kudasai.)
帽子とステッキと手袋を下さい。

2. Going to Bed

1. Sleep	Nemuri	眠り
2. Rest	Kyu-soku (Yasumi)	休息 (休み)
3. Dream	Yume	夢
4. Nightmare	Osoroshii Yume (Akumu)	恐ろしい夢 (悪夢)
5. Sheet	Shiki-fu	敷布
6. Blanket	Mo-fu	毛布
7. Pillow	Makura	枕
8. Mosquito Net	Kaya	蚊帳
9. Nap	Hiru-ne	晝寝

10. Bedroom	Shin-shitsu	寢室
11. Bedroom suite	Shin-shitsu-yo-gu	寢室用具
12. Light	To-ka (Hi)	燈火(火)

1. I generally go to bed early. (Watakushi-wa-taitei-hayaku-nemasu.)
私は大抵早く寝ます。
2. I am sleepy. (Watakushi-wa-nemui.) 私は睡い。
3. It is already 9 o'clock. (Mo-kuji-da.) もう九時だ。
4. It's time to go to bed. (Neru-jikoku-da.) 寝る時刻だ。
5. I'm always drowsy after supper. (Yuhan-wo-sumasu-to-itsudemo-nemuku-naru.)
夕飯をすましていつても睡くなる
6. I go to sleep as soon as I get into bed. (Toko-(h)e-hairu-to-sugu-ni-nemuri-masu.)
床へ這入るとすぐに眠ります。
7. Don't forget to call me at 5 o'clock. (Goji-ni-wasurezu-ni-okoshi-te-okure.)
五時に忘れずには起してお呉れ。
8. Please put out the light. (Dozo-toka-wo-keshite-kudasai)
どうぞ燈火を消して下さい。
9. Good Night. (Oyasumi-nasai.) お休みなさい。

3. Salutation

1. Gentlemen	Shin-shi	紳士
2. Remembrance	Koto-zute	言傳
3. Family	Kazoku (Kanai)	家族(家内)
4. Remember	Ki-oku (Obeye)	記憶(憶へ)

1. Good morning. (Ohayo-gozai-masu.) お早うございます。
2. Good evening, gentlemen. (Minasan, konban-wa.) 皆さん、今晚は。
3. I am very glad to see you. (Ome-ni-kakatte-ureshii-gozai-masu.)
お目にかつて嬉しい御座居ます。
4. Good-bye. (Sayo-nara.) さようなら。
5. I think I must go now. (Mo-oitoma-shinakereba-nari-masen.)
もうお暇しなければなりません。
6. I shall see you again. (Sono-uchi-ni-mata-ome-ni-kakari-masu.)
その内に又お目にかかります。
7. Remember me to all. (Minasama-ni-yoroshiku.) 皆様によろしく。
8. Give my kindest remembrance to your wife. (Okusama-ni-yoroshiku.)
奥様によろしく。

4. Weather

1. Weather	Tenko (Tenki)	天候(天氣)
2. Weather forecast	Tenki-yoho	天氣豫報
3. Fine weather	Koh-tenki	好天氣
4. Bad weather	Warui-tenki	悪い天氣
5. Cloud	Kumo	雲
6. Rain	Ame	雨
7. Heavy rain	Oh-ame	大雨

8. Dew	Tsuyu	露
9. Frost	Shimo	霜
10. Mist	Kiri	霧
11. Ice	Kohri	氷
12. Hail	Hyo	雹
13. Wind	Kaze	風
14. Strong gale	Reppu-u	烈風
15. Hurricane	Tai-fu	颱風
16. Whirlwind	Senpu (Maki-kaze)	旋風 (巻風)
17. North	Kita	北
18. West	Nishi	西
19. East	Higashi	東
20. South	Minami	南
21. Storm	Bo-fu-u (Arashi)	暴風雨 (嵐)
22. Thunder	Kami-nari	雷
23. Thunder storm	Rai-u	雷雨
24. Lightning	Ina-bikari	稲光 (電光)
25. Rainbow	Niji	虹
26. Barometer	Sei-u-kei	晴雨計

1. It is rather cloudy. (Kanari-kumotte-imasu) かなり曇ってます。
2. Has it been raining? (Ame-ga-futte-ita-no-desu-ka?)
雨が降ってますのですか。
3. It seems a fine day. (Jo-tenki-rashyu-gozai-masu.)
上天気らしいございます。
4. I think it will clear up by and by. (Ima-ni-hareru-daro-to-omoi-masu.)
今に晴れるだらうと思ひます。
5. It is a beautiful night. (Yoi-ban-desu.) 好い、晩です。
6. The moon is shiny. (Tsuki-ga-saye-te-orimasu.) 月が冴えて居ります
7. It is rather windy. (Kaze-ga-arimasu.) 風があります。
8. It is blowing from the north. (Kita-kaze-desu.) 北風です。
9. It is blowing very hard. (Naka-naka-tsuyoku-fuite-imasu.)
中々強く吹いて居ます。
10. The wind blew off my hat. (Kaze-ga-boshi-wo-fuki-tobashita.)
風が帽子を吹き飛ばした。
11. It is a calm day without any wind. (Mu-fu-no-shizuka-na-hi-desu.)
無風の静な日です。
12. It is very warm. (Taihen-atataka-desu.) 大変暖かです。
13. The weather is changing, I think. (Tenki-moyoh-wa-kawari-so-desu.)
天気模様は変りそうです。
14. The clouds are gathering. (Kumo-ga-dete-kimashita.) 雲が出て来ました。
15. We are going to have some more rain. (Mada-ame-ga-furi-so-desu.)
まだ雨が降りそうです
16. Is it raining now? (Ima-ame-ga-futte-imasuka?) 今雨が降ってますか。
17. It is just beginning to rain. (Chodo-ame-ga-furi-dashimashita.)
丁度雨が降り出しました。
18. A storm is coming up. (Bofu-ga-yatte-kimasu.) 暴風がやってきました。

- It is raining cats and dogs. (Dosha-buri-desu.) 土砂降りです。
20. A lightning has struck. ((Raku-rai-shimashita.) 落雷しました。
21. The rain is almost stopped. (Ame-wa-hotondo-yami-mashita.)
雨は殆んど止みました。
22. The weather is improving. (Tenki-ga-yoku-nari-kakete-imasu.)
天気が良くなりかけています。
23. There is a rainbow. (Niji-ga-deta.) 虹が出た。
24. The weather is settling again. (Futatabi-tenki-ga-kimari-mashita.)
再び天気が定まりました。

5. A Hurricane

1. Midnight	Ma-yonaka	真夜中
2. Violence	Mo-retsu	猛烈
3. Accident	Jiko	事故
4. Chimney	Entotsu	煙突
5. Shipwreck	Nanba-sen	難破船
6. Vessel	Fune	船

1. The hurricane seems to increase in violence. (Taifu-ga-hageshiku-naru-yo-ni-omoi-masu.)
颱風が烈くなる様になります。
2. The wind did not blow hard before midnight. (Ma-yonaka-maye-wa-kaze-ga-hageshiku-fuki-masen-deshita.)
真夜中前は風が烈く吹きませんでした。
3. It is to be feared that it will cause many accidents. (Takusan-no-jiko-ga-okoru-daro-to-anji-rare-masu.)
澤山の事故が起るだろうと案じられます。
4. Let us hope that no shipwrecks will occur. (Nanba-sen-ga-nakereba-yoroshyugozai-masu-ne.)
難破船が無ければ宜いことだと思いますね。
5. Unfortunately, there is every appearance of its lasting some time longer. (Fuko-ni-shite-shibaraku-tsuzuki-soh-na-yosu-ga-miye-masu.)
不幸にして、暫く續きそうな様子が見えます。

6. Health and Sickness

1. Body	Karada	身体(体)
2. Looks	Yoboh	容貌
3. Complexion	Gan-shoku (Kao-iro)	顔色(顔色)
4. Giant	Oh-otoko	大男
5. Giantess	Oh-onna	大女
6. Dwarf	Ko-bito	小人
7. Cripple	Chimba	跛者(ちんぱ)
8. Health	Kenko	健康
9. Bone	Hone	骨
10. Fat	Shibo	脂肪
11. Blood	Ketsu-yeki (Chi)	血液(血)
12. Nerve	Shinkai	神経
13. Muscle	Kin-niku	筋肉
14. Skin	Hifu	皮膚

15. Head	Atama	頭
16. Brain	No(h)	腦
17. Hair	Moh-hatsu (Ke)	毛髮(毛)
18. Face	Ka(h)o	顔
19. Temple	Kome-kami	顙顙(こめかみ)
20. Ear	Mimi	耳
21. Eye	Me	眼
22. Eyebrow	Mayu-ge	眉毛
23. Eyelash	Matsu-ge	睫毛
24. Eyelid	Ma-buta	眼瞼
25. Cheek	Ho(h)o	頬
26. Nose	Hana	鼻
27. Mouth	Kuchi	口
28. Lip	Kuchi-biru	唇
29. Teeth	Ha	齒
30. Tongue	Shita	舌
31. Chin, jaw	Ago	顎
32. Mustache	Kuchi-hige	髭
33. Neck	Kubi	首
34. Throat	Nodo	咽喉
35. Shoulder	Kata	肩
36. Arm	Ude	腕
37. Elbow	Hiji	肘
38. Hand	Te	手
39. Wrist	Te-kubi	手首
40. Finger	Yubi	指
41. Nail	Tsume	爪
42. Breast	Mune	胸
43. Leg	Ashi	脚
44. Knee	Hiza	膝
45. Beautiful	Utsukushii	美しい
46. Handsome	Kireina	綺麗な
47. Pale	A(h)o-shiroi	青白い
48. Freckle	Sobakasu	雀斑
49. Lamé	Bikko	跛
50. Life	Inochi	命
51. Death	Shinu	死
52. Cough	Seki	咳
53. Toothache	Ha-ita	齒痛
54. Headache	Atama-ita	頭痛
55. Unconscious	Jinji-fusei	人事不省
56. Fainting	Ki-zetsu	氣絶

57. Blind	Mekura	盲目
58. Deaf	Tsunbo	聾 (つんぼ)
59. Dumb	Oshi	啞
60. Wound	Kizu	傷
61. Physician	Ishi	醫師
62. Prescription	Sho-ho	處方
63. Pharmacist	Yakuzai-shi	藥劑士
64. Healthy	Kenko	健康
65. Ill	Byoki	病氣
66. Deadly	Chimei	致命

1. Do you feel well? (Kimochi-wa-yoi-desuka?) 氣持は良いですか。
2. Are you ill? (Kagen-ga-warui-no-desu-ka?) 加減が悪いのですか。
3. You look wonderfully well. (Suteki-ni-kibun-ga-yosaso-desu.)
素的に氣分が良さそうです。
4. How is your father? (Otosan-wa-ikaga-desu-ka.) お父さんは如何ですか。
5. Is it a fact that your brother has broken his right arm? (Kimi-no-ototosan-ga-migi-ude-wo-o-ori-ni-natta-to-iu-no-wa-jijitsu-desu-ka?) 君の弟さんが右腕をお折りになったと云ふのは事實ですか。
6. Is the patient out of danger? (Gobyonin-wa-mo-daijobu-desu-ka?)
御病人はもう大丈夫ですか。
7. You should consult the doctor at once. (Sassoku-isha-ni-mite-morai-nasai.)
早速 医者に見て貰ひなさい。
8. You must take care of yourself. (Oki-wo-tsuke-ni-naraneba-nari-masen.)
お氣を付けにならねばなりません。
9. Don't lose courage. (Rakutan-nasai-masu-na.) 落膽 なさいますな。
10. I am not feeling very well today. (Kyo-wa-genki-ga-arimasen.)
今日は元氣がありません。
11. I have a toothache. (Ha-ita-ga-shimasu.) 齒痛 がします。
12. I have a bad cold. (Hidoi-kaze-wo-hiki-mashita.) ひどい風邪を引きました。
13. I have a sore finger, and it hurts me so. (Yubi-wo-itameta-node-hijo-ni-komatte-orimasu.) 指を痛めたので、非常に困って居ります。
14. She is very weak and nervous. (Kanojo-wa-taiso-yowatte-shinkei-kwabindaesu.)
彼の女は大層弱って神経過敏です。
15. They are all in excellent health. Thanks. (Arigato-gozai-masu. Mina-hijo-ni-tassha-desu.) 有難う御座居ます。皆んな非常に達者です。

7. Smoking

1. Tobacco	Tabako	煙草
2. Cigarette	Kami-maki-tabako	紙巻煙草
3. Cigar	Ha-maki-tabako	葉巻煙草
4. Chewing tobacco	Kami-tabako	噛煙草
5. Cigarette case	Tabako-ire	煙草入
6. Ash tray	Hai-zara	灰皿

NOTICE PROHIBITING SMOKING

禁煙の掲示

KIN-(Y)EN-NO-KEIJI

No Smoking. (Kin-(y)en)

禁煙

Smoking Strictly Prohibited. (Kitsu-(y)en Gen-Kin.) 喫煙嚴禁

Positively no Smoking about these Buildings. (Kwan-no-nai-gai-kitsu-(y)en-Gen-kin-su.) 館の内外喫煙嚴禁

Smoking is prohibited within the school boundary. (Ko-nai-kin-(y)en.)

校内禁煙

1. May I have a smoke? (Kitsu-(y)en-wo-shite-mo-yoroshu-gozai-masho-ka?)
喫煙をしても宜いでしょうか。
2. Don't let me prevent you from smoking. (Dozo-okamai-naku-osui-kudasai.)
どうぞお構ひなくお喫ひ下さい。
3. I am sorry, but I can't stand smoke. (Oki-no-doku-desu-ga-watakushi-ni-wa-kemuri-ga-shimbo-deki-masen.) お気毒ですが、私には煙が辛抱出来ません。
4. May I trouble you for light? (Hi-wo-kashi-te-kudasai-masen-ka?)
火を貸して下さいませんか。
5. I don't like smoke. (Kitsu-(y)en-wa-suki-masen.) 喫煙は好きません。
6. It irritates my throat and makes me cough. (Tabako-wa-nodo-wo-shigeki-shite-hijo-ni-seki-ga-demasu.) 煙草は咽喉を刺戟して非常に咳が出ます。

8. Newspapers

1. Newspaper	Shin-bun	新聞
2. Magazine	Zasshi	雜誌
3. Managing editor	Henshu-cho	編輯長
4. Reporter	Tanpo-in	探訪員
5. Correspondent	Tsushin-in	通信員
6. Journalist	Shin-bun-ki-sha	新聞記者
7. Contributor	Kikoo-ka	寄稿家
8. Subscriber	Kodoku-sha	購讀者
9. Editorial	Sha-setsu	社説
10. General news	Zappo	雜報
11. Cut	Sashi-(y)e	挿畫
12. Advertisement	Kokoku	廣告
13. Extra	Gogai	號外
14. Periodical	Teiki-kanko-butsu	定期刊行物
15. Daily	Nikkan	日刊
16. Weekly	Shu-kan	週刊
17. Monthly	Gekkan	月刊
18. Bi-weekly	Shu-nikai-hakko	週二回發行
19. Morning paper	Chokan-shinbun	朝刊新聞
20. Evening paper	Yukan-shinbun	夕刊新聞
21. Illustrated paper	E-iri-shinbun	繪入新聞

1. What newspaper do you read? (Nani-shinbun-wo-oyomi-ni-naru-no-desuka?)
何新聞をお読みになるのですか。
2. What is the best paper? (Ichiban-yoi-no-wa-nani-shinbun-desu-ka?)
一番よいのは何新聞ですか。
3. Each paper has its good point. (Dono-shinbun-ni-mo-tokucho-ga-arimasu.)
どの新聞にも特徴があります。
4. Who writes the editorial in the London Post? (London Post-no-sha-setsu-wa-dare-ga-kaite-iru-no-desuka?) ロンドンポストの社説は誰が書いてゐるのですか。
5. What paper has the most influence in business circles? (Jitsugyo-kai-ni-ichiban-seiryoku-wo-yu-shite-iru-no-wa-nani-shinbun-desuka?) 実業会に一番勢力を有してゐるのは何新聞ですか。
6. What is the subscription rate for the paper? (Sono-shinbun-no-kodokuryo-wa-nani-hodo-desu-ka?) その新聞の購読料は何程ですか。
7. Is there any interesting news in today's paper? (Kyo-no-shinbun-ni-wa-nani-ka-omoshiroi-kiji-ga-arimasuka?) 今日の新聞には何か面白い記事がありますか。
8. I could find nothing particular. (Nani-mo-kawatta-koto-wa-mitsukarimasen-deshita.) 何も変わった事は見つかりませんでした。
9. An extra was issued last night. (Sakuban-gogai-ga-demashita.)
昨夜 号外が出ました。
10. I was quite surprised to get an extra last night announcing the great war in Europe. (Sakuya-oshu-dai-senran-no-gogai-wo-mite-jitsu-ni-odorokimashita.) 昨夜、欧州大戦の号外を見て実に驚きました。
11. How do the American papers treat the war? (Beikoku-no-shinbun-wa-sono-senso-wo-do-ronji-te-imasuka?) 米国の新聞はその戦争をどう論じてゐますか。
11. I am subscribing to the weekly edition of the "Daily Mail." (Watkushi-wa-"Daily Mail" no-shukan-wo-totte-ori-masu.) 私はデイリメイルの週刊を取つて居ります。
12. I am now going to read the "Times." (Ima "Times"-wo-yomu-tokoro-desu.)
今タイムスを読むところです。
13. I do not know how the American papers treated the war, as I was too busy to read them. (Beikoku-no-shinbun-wa-sono-senso-wo-do-ronji-ta-ka-yomu-himagakakatta-no-de-shiri-masen.) 米国の新聞はその戦争をどう論じたか、読む暇がなかったので知りません。
14. What appeared in the extra last night? (Sakuya-no-gogai-ni-wa-nani-ka-arimashita-ka.) 昨夜の号外には何かありましたか。
15. I have not yet read the paper this morning. (Kesa-wa-mada-shinbun-mo-yonde-ima-sen.) 今朝はまだ新聞を読んでゐません。
16. Here are today's paper. (Koko-ni-kyo-no-shinbun-ga-ari-masu.)
ここに今日の新聞があります。
17. If you have done with the paper, would you kindly let me have a look at it? (Goran-zumi-nara-shinbun-wo-chotto-haiken-itashi-tai-mono-desu-ga.)
御覧済みなら、新聞を一寸拜見いたしたいものですか。
18. It is the London Post that has the most influence in business circles. (Jitsu-gyo-kai-ni-mottomo-sei-ryoku-wo-yu-shite-iru-no-wa-London Post-desu.)
実業界に最も勢力を有してゐるのはロンドンポストです。
19. What paper do you subscribe to? (Nani-shinbun-wo-gokodoku-nasaru-no-desu-ka?) 何新聞を御購読なさるのですか。

A R M Y

陸 軍

* * * *

1. Military review	Kan-pei-shiki	觀兵式
2. Marshal	Gen-sui	元帥
3. General	Riku-gun-tai-sho	陸軍大將
4. Lieutenant general	Riku-gun-chu-jo	陸軍中將
5. Major-general	Riku-gun-sho-sho	陸軍少將
5. Colonel	Riku-gun-tai-sa	陸軍大佐
6. Lieutenant-colonel	Riku-gun-chu-sa	陸軍中佐
7. Major	Riku-gun-sho-sa	陸軍少佐
8. Captain	Riku-gun-tai-i	陸軍大尉
9. Lieutenant	Riku-gun-chu-i	陸軍中尉
10. Second lieutenant	Riku-gun-sho-i	陸軍少尉
11. Officer	Riku-gun-sho-ko	陸軍將校
12. Officer candidate	Shikan-ko-ho-sei	士官候補生
13. Sergeant major	So-cho	曹長
14. Sergeant	Gun-so	軍曹
15. Corporal	Go-cho	伍長
16. Superior private	jo-to-hei	上等兵
17. First class private	Itto-hei	一等兵
18. Second class private	Nito-hei	二等兵
19. Soldier	Hei-shi	兵士
20. Division	Shi-dan	師團
21. Brigade	Ryo-dan	旅團
22. Regiment	Ren-tai	聯隊
23. Battalion	Dai-tai	大隊
24. Company	Chu-tai	中隊
25. Section	Sho-tai	小隊
26. Squad	Bun-tai	分隊
27. Infantry	Ho-hei	步兵
28. Cavalry	Ki-hei	騎兵
29. Artillery	Hoh-hei	砲兵
30. Engineer	Koh-hei	工兵
31. Commissariat	Shi-cho-hei	輜重兵
32. Gendarme	Ken-pei	憲兵
33. Military band	Gun-gaku-tai	軍樂隊
34. Paymaster	Shu-kei	主計
35. Medical Officer	Gun-i	軍医
36. Hospital orderly	Kan-go-sotsu	看護卒
37. Active service	Gen-eki	現役
38. Service in first reserve	Yobi-eki	豫備役

39. Medical examination	Cho-hei-ken-sa	徵兵檢査
40. Armament	Bu-soh	武裝
41. Rifle	Sho-ju	小銃
42. Uniform	Gun-puku	軍服
43. Sabre	Gun-to	軍刀
44. Military cap	Gun-bo	軍帽
45. Regimental flag	Gun-ki	軍旗
46. Military train	Gun-yo-re-ssha	軍用列車
47. Court-martial	Gun-po-kai-gi	軍法會議
48. Maneuver	En-shu	演習
49. Sentinel	Sho-hei	哨兵
50. Bayonet	Ken-ju	劍銃(銃劍)
51. Cartridge belt	Dan-yaku-go	彈藥盒
52. Army camp	Hei-ei	兵營
53. General staff office	San-bo-hon-bu	參謀本部
54. Commander's Headquarters	Dai-hon-ei	大本營
55. Red Cross Hospital	Seki-juji-byo-in	赤十字病院
56. Field hospital	Yasen-byo-in	野戰病院
57. Declaration of war	Sen-sen	宣戰
58. Belligerent	Ko-sen-koku	交戰國
59. Martial law	Kai-gen-rei	戒嚴令
60. Peace conference	Hei-wa-kai-gi	平和會議
61. Neutral zone	Chu-ritsu-chi-tai	中立地帶
62. Strategic zone	Yosai-chi-tai	要塞地帶
63. Battle, fight	Sen-to	戰鬪
64. War	Sen-eki	戰役
65. Gunpowder	En-sho	煙硝
66. Cartridge	Yak kyo	藥莢
67. Detonator	Rai-kan	雷管
68. Bullet	Dan-gwan	彈丸
69. Explosion	Baku-hatsu	爆發
70. Cannon	Tai-ho	大砲
71. Mortar	Kyu-ho	臼砲
72. Machine gun	Ki-kwan-ju	機關銃
73. Pistol	Ken-ju	拳銃
74. Fort	Ho-dai	砲台
75. Bombshell	Haretsu-dan	破裂彈
76. Hand grenade	Shu-ryu-dan	手榴彈
77. Stray bullet	Ryu-dan	流彈
78. Charge	Totsu-geki	突擊
79. Attack	Shu-geki	襲擊
80. March, advance	Shin-gun	進軍

81. Retreat	Tai-kyaku	退却
82. Seizure	Bun-dori	分捕
83. Victory	Sho-ri	勝利
84. Defeat	Hai-boku	敗北
85. Capture	Ho-ryo	捕虜
86. Surrender	Ko-fuku	降服
87. Negotiation	Dan-pan	談判
88. Indemnity	Sho-kin	償金
89. Armistice	Kyu-sen	休戰
90. Peace reconciliation	Ko-wa	媾和
91. Ratification	Hi-jun	批准
92. Triumphal return	Gai-sen	凱旋

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N A V Y

海 軍

* * * *

1. Naval review	Kwan-kan-shiki	觀艦式
2. Fleet	Kan-tai	艦隊
3. Admiral	Kai-gun-taisho	海軍大將
4. Vice-admiral	Kaigun-chujo	海軍中將
5. Rear-admiral	Kaigun-shosho	海軍少將
6. Captain	Kaigun-taisa	海軍大佐
7. Commander	Kaigun-chusa	海軍中佐
8. Lieutenant commander	Kaigun-shosa	海軍少佐
9. Lieutenant	Kaigun-tai-i	海軍大尉
10. Sub-lieutenant	Kaigun-chu-(sho)i	海軍中(少)尉
11. Battleship	Sen-to-kan	戰艦
12. Flagship	Ki-kan	旗艦
13. Armored cruiser	So-ko-jun-yo-kan	裝甲巡洋艦
14. Coast defense ship	Kai-bo-kan	海防艦
15. Gun-boat	Ho-kan	砲艦
16. Transport ship	Un-so-sen	運送船
17. Torpedo boat	Sui-rai-bo-kan	水雷母艦
18. Hospital ship	Byoin-sen	病院船
19. Training ship	Ren-shu-kan-sen	練習艦船
20. Torpedo destroyer	Sui-rai-ku-chi-ku-kan	水雷驅逐艦
21. Submarine	Sen-sui-kan	潛水艦
22. National flag	Ko-kki	國旗
23. Naval station	Chin-ju-fu	鎮守府
24. Fortress	Yo-sai	要塞
25. Deck	Kanpan	甲板
26. Signal	Shin-go	信號

27. Conning tower	Shi-rei-to	司令塔
28. Powder magazine	Ka-yaku-ko	火藥庫
29. Sea battle	Kai-sen	海戰
30. Bombshell	Baku-retsu-dan	爆裂彈
31. Torpedo	Gyo-kei-sui-rai	魚形水雷
32. Mine	Fu-setsu-sui-rai	布設水雷
33. Bombardment	Ho-geki	砲擊
34. Blockade	Fuu-sa	封鎖
35. Explosion	Baku-hatsu	爆發
36. Shipwreck	Nan-ba	難破
37. Sea chart	Kai-zu	海圖
38. Ebb-tide	Kan-cho	干潮
39. High-tide	Man-cho	滿潮
40. Voyage log	Ko-kai-ni-sshi	航海日誌

NUMERALS

SU-JI 數字 ***

1	Ichi	一	17	Ju-shichi	十七
2	Ni	二	18	Ju-hachi	十八
3	San	三	19	Ju-ku	十九
4	Shi	四	20	Ni-ju	二十
5	Go	五	30	San-ju	三十
6	Roku	六	40	Shi-ju	四十
7	Shichi	七	50	Go-ju	五十
8	Hachi	八	60	Roku-ju	六十
9	Ku	九	70	Shichi-ju	七十
10	Ju	十	80	Hachi-ju	八十
11	Ju-ichi	十一	90	Ku-ju	九十
12	Ju-ni	十二	100	Hya-ku	百
13	Ju-san	十三	1000	Sen	千
14	Ju-shi	十四	10,000	Ichi-man	一萬
15	Ju-go	十五	100,000	Ju-man	十萬
16	Ju-roku	十六	1,000,000	Hya-ku-man	百萬

PROVERBS

諺

KOTO-WAZA

A man may lead his horse to water, but cannot make him drink.

Hito-wa-uma-wo-sono-mizu-giwa-made-tsurete-itte-mo-mizu-wo-nomasu-koto-wa-dekinu.

人は馬を水際まで連れて行っても、水を飲ますことは出来ぬ。

POEM

CASABIANCA

カサビアンカ

Lesson I

The boy stood on the burning deck, Whence all but he had fled;
The flame that lit the battle's wreck, Shone round him o'er the dead;
Yet beautiful and bright he stood, As born to rule the storm!
A creature of heroic blood, A proud, though child-like, form!

(譯) 少年は 燃えてゐる 甲板の上に 立ってゐた。
其處から 彼以外の 凡ての者は 逃れてしまつて居た。戦争
の破壊物を (戦争に壊れた船を) 照らしたところの火焰は、
彼の周囲の死者の上に 光輝いて居た。併し乍ら 彼は美しく
また 晴れやかに、擾乱を支配するべく 生れた者のやう
に 雄々しい 血を 持った者として、たとへ 子供のやうではある
けれど 堂々たる 形をして、立ってゐた。

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Sho-nen-wa tatte-ita no-ue-ni moete-iru kan-ban
少年は 立ってゐた の上に 燃えてゐる 甲板
Whence all but he had fled;
Soko-kara subete-no-mono-wa igai kare nogarete-shimatte-ita
其處から 凡ての者は 以外 彼 逃れてしまつてゐた
The flame that lit the battle's wreck
Honoho-wa tokoro-no-terashi-ta sen-so-no hakwai-butsumo
焰は ところの 照らした 戦争の 破壊物を
Shone round him o'er the dead;
Kagayaita shui-no kare-no no-ue-ni shi-sha
輝いた 周囲の 彼の の上に 死者
Yet beautiful yet bright he stood
Shikashi-nagara utsukushiku mata hareyakani kare-wa tatte-ita
併し乍ら 美しく また 晴れやかに 彼は 立ってゐた
As born to rule the storm!
Mono-no-yo-ni umareta beku shihai-suru kaku-ran-wo
ものやうに 生れた べく 支配する 擾乱を
A creature of heroic blood,
Mono-to-shite wo-motta o-o-shii chi
者として もった 雄々しい 血
A proud, though child-like, form!
Do-do-taru tatoe kodomo-no-yo-dewa-aruru katachi-wo-shite.
堂々たる たとへ 子供のやうではある 形をして
...けれど

Lesson II

The flames roll'd on--he would not go, Without his Father's word;
That Father, faint in death below; His voice no longer heard.
He call'd aloud: 'Say Father, say, If yet my task is done!'
He knew not that the chieftain lay, Unconscious of his son.

(譯) 火焰は 渦巻いてゐるが、彼は彼の父親の命令なくしては、
去らうとはしなかつた。かの 父親は 下の 甲板で 死に 瀕し、
もはや 彼の 声を 聞かなかつた。彼は 声高く 叫んだ、
「言つて下さい、お父さん、言つて下さい、もう私の 仕事は 終りました
かどうかを」 彼は その 艦長が 彼の (自分の) 息子の ことを
知らずに 歎いてゐることを 知らなかつた。

The flames roll'd on-- he would not go
Kwa-en-wa uzumaite-ita (ga) kare-wa to-wa-shinakatta sarow
火焰は 渦巻いてゐる (が) 彼は とはしなかつた 去らう
Without his Father's word;
Naku-shite-wa (kare-no) chichi-oya-no mei-rei
なくしては 彼の 父親の 命令
That Father's faint in death below,
Ka-no chichi-oya-wa hin-shi ni shi shita-de
かの 父親は 瀕死に 死 下(の甲板)で
His voice no longer heard.
Kare-no koe-wo mohaya...nakatta ki-ka
彼の 声を もはや なかつた 聞か
He called aloud: 'Say, Father, say
Kare-wa yonda koe-takaku itte-kudasai oto-san itte-kudasai
彼は 叫んだ 声高く 言つて下さい お父さん 言つて下さい
If yet my task is done!
Ka-doka-wo mo watakushi-no shigoto-wa owari-mashita
かどうかを もう 私の 仕事は 終りました
22

He knew not that the chief-captain lay
 Kare-wa shiranakatta koto-wo sono kwanchō-ga fu-shite-iru
 彼は 知らなかった ことを その 艦長が 黙してゐる
 Unconscious of his son.
 Shirazu-ni no-koto-wo kare-no musuko
 知らずには のことを 彼の 息子
 * * * * *

Lesson III

'Speak, father!' once again he cried, 'If I may yet be gone!'
 And but the booming shots replied, And fast the flames roll'd on.
 Upon his brow he felt their breath, And in his waving hair;
 And look'd from that lone post of death, In still, yet brave despair;
 (譯) 『話して下さい、お父さん』と、もう一度、彼は叫んだ。
 『私はもう去つて宜いかどうかを』 しかも遠雷の轟く様な
 弾丸が(それに)答へるのみであつた。して速に火焰は燃え擴
 がつた。彼は(彼の)額の上、また(彼の)波立っている髪の中に
 それらの(火焰の)呼吸を感じた。そして声なき、併し勇ましい絶
 望の中に(絶望して声もなき、沈まつかへつたが、併し尚も勇敢に)かの
 人影も無い死の持場(部署)から(あたりを)眺めた。

'Speak, father!' once again he cried,
 Itte-kudasai oto-san (to) mo-ichi-do kare-wa sakenda
 言して下さい お父さん (と) もう一度 彼は 叫んだ
 If I may yet be gone!
 Ka-doka-wo watakushi-wa yoroshii mo satte
 かどうかを 私は 宜い もう 去つて
 And but booming shots replied,
 Shikashi nomi enrai-no-todoroku-yo-na dangwan-ga (soreni) kotaeru-node..atta
 併し のみ 遠雷の轟く様な 弾丸が (それに) 答へるのであつた
 And fast the flames roll'd on.
 Shite sumiyaka-ni kwayen-wa moe-hirogatta
 して 速に 火焰は 燃え擴がった
 Upon his brow he felt their breath.
 No-uye-ni (kare-no) hitai kare-wa kanjita sore-ra-kokyu-wo
 上に (彼の) 額 彼は 感じた それらの呼吸を
 And in his waving hair;
 Mata no-naka-ni kare-no nami-tatte-iru kami
 また の中に 彼の 波立っている 髪
 And look'd from that lone post of death
 Soshite (atari-wo) nagameta kara kano hito-kage-mo-nai mochi-ba no shi
 そして (あたりを) 眺めた から かの 人影も無い 持場の 死
 In still yet brave despair;
 No-naka-ni koe-naki shikashi isamashii zetsu-bo
 の中に 声なき 併し 勇ましい 絶望
 * * * * *

Lesson IV

And shouted but once more aloud, 'My father! must I stay?'
 While o'er him fast through sail and shroud, The wreathing fires made way.
 They wrapt the ship in splendour wild, They caught the flag on high,
 And stream'd above the gallant child, Like banners in the sky.
 (譯) して今一度、声高に、只單に(かく)叫んだばかりであつた。
 『私の)お父さん、私は止まらなければなりませんか』
 が 巻き上る火は、帆や支樁索を通して、速に彼の上を
 進むのであつた。それら(火は)猛烈な(凄まじい)
 光輝の中に船を包んだ、それら(火)は 高い所にある
 旗に燃えついた、その 勇ましい 子供の上に流れた。

And shouted but once more aloud,
 Shite sakenda tada-tan-ni...bakari-de-atta ima-ichi-do koe-takani
 して 叫んだ 只單に ばかりであつた 今一度 声高に
 My father! must I stay?
 (Watakushi-no) oto-san inakereba-narimasen-ka watakushi-wa todomatte
 (私の) お父さん るなければなりませんか 私は止まって
 While o'er him fast through sail and shroud,
 Ga uye-wo kare-no sumiyaka-ni totte ho ya shi-sho-saku-wo
 が 上を 彼の 速に 通つて 帆 や 支樁索を
 The wreathing fires made way.
 Maki-ageru hi-wa susumu-no-de-atte
 巻き上げる 火は 進むのであつた
 They wrapt the ship in splendour wild,
 Sorera-wa tsutsunda fune-wo no-naka-ni kagayaki moretsu-na
 それらは 包んだ 船を の中に 光輝き 猛烈な
 They caught the flag on high,
 Sorera-wa moetsuita hata-ni ni-aruru takai-tokoro
 それらは 燃えついた 旗に 23 高い所には

-And, stream'd above the gallant child
 Soshite nagareta no-uye-ni sono isamashii kodomo
 そして 流れた の上は その 勇ましい 子供
 Like banners in the sky.
 No-gotoku-ni gunki no sora
 の 如くは 軍旗 の 空

Lesson V

There came a burst of thunder-sound--The boy--O! where was he?
 --Ask of the winds that far around, With fragments strew'd the sea,
 With mast, and helm, and pennon fair, That well had borne their part;
 But the noblest thing which perish'd there, Was that young faithful heart!

--- Mrs. Hemans

(譯) 雷の音の突発が来た。(是れ雷の様な音が一時に走った)。
 少年は——あゝ、彼は何處に行つたのか。立派は(自分達の)
 役目に堪えた(ところの)入海に撒き散らした(ところの)風に
 尋ねよ。併し其處に滅んだ(ところの)最も高貴なる
 ものは、かの若い忠実な心(をもつた者)であつた。

There came a burst of thunder-sound---
 Kita toppatsu-ga no inazuma-no-oto
 来た 突発が の 雷の音
 The boy--- O! Where was he
 Shonen-wa aa doko-ni ittano-ka kare-wa
 少年は あゝ 何處に 行つたのか 彼は
 Ask of the winds that far around
 Tazune-yo kaze-ni (tokoro-no) toku shu-i-ni
 尋ねよ 風は (ところの) 遠く 周囲に
 With fragments strew'd the sea,
 O hahen makichirashita umi-ni
 を 破片 撒き散らした 海に
 With mast, and helm and pennon fair
 Hobashira-ya mata kaji-ya mata kobata-wo utsukushiki
 櫓や 又 舵や 又 小旗を 美しく
 That well had borne their part;
 (Tokoro-ni) rippa-ni taeta (jibun-tachi-no) yakume-ni
 ところの 立派は 堪えた (自分達の) 役目に
 But the noblest thing which perish'd there
 Shikashi mottomo-koki-naru mono-wa (tokoro-no) horonda soko-ni
 併し 最も高貴なる ものは (ところの) 滅んだ 其處に
 Was that young faithful heart!
 De-atta kano wakai chujitsu-na kokoro
 であつた 彼の 若い 忠実な 心

WEIGHTS AND MEASURE TABLE--2

Weights

			English	Meter
Rin	厘		.5787 grain	.0375 gramme
Bu	分	10 rin 厘	5.787 grains	.375 "
Mon-me	匁	10 bu 分	57.87 "	3.75 grammes
Kin	斤	160 mon-me 匁	1.322 lbs.av.	540 "
Kwan	貫	1000 " " 匁	8.2673 " "	3750 "

Press and Intelligence Officer

Norris James

Issei Information Bureau Staff

Kay Nishimura---in charge

Sam Sanichi Kawano---Stencil cutter

Tsukumo Ishimaru---Translator

Kiyoshi Taniguchi---Stencil Cutter

Akira Fujita---Mimeographer