

# The Pole Star Monthly

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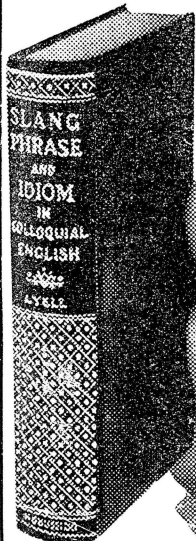
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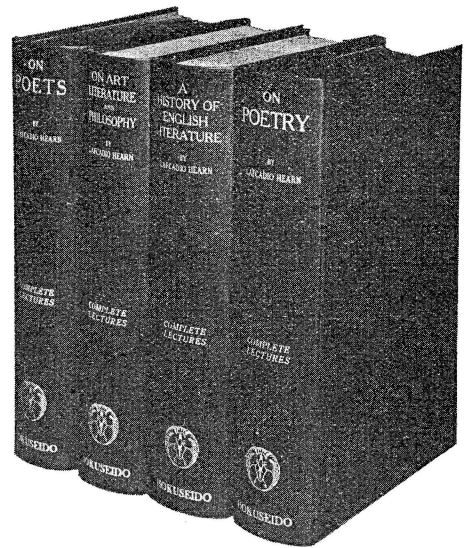
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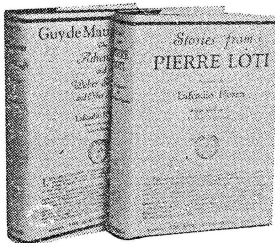
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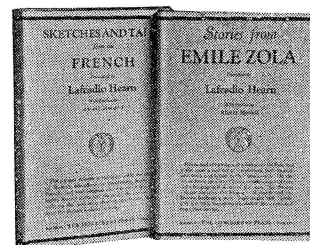
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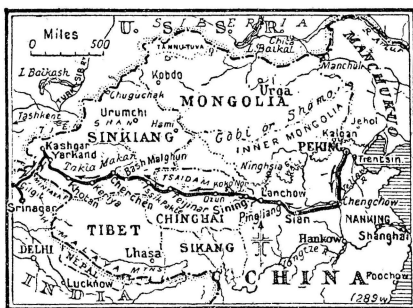
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## A JOURNEY IN HIDDEN ASIA

### Overland From Peking To India

THE PARTY SOON DEPLETED



By PETER FLEMING

At midnight on February 15, 1935, I left Peking with three companions with the intention of proceeding to India across country. Our chances of getting through appeared slender; our own estimate of them may be gauged by the fact that we left no address for mail at the other end of our route, a piece of humility which, before the end of seven letterless months, we happily had cause to regret. Our pessimism was in great part due to the political situation in the province of Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan.

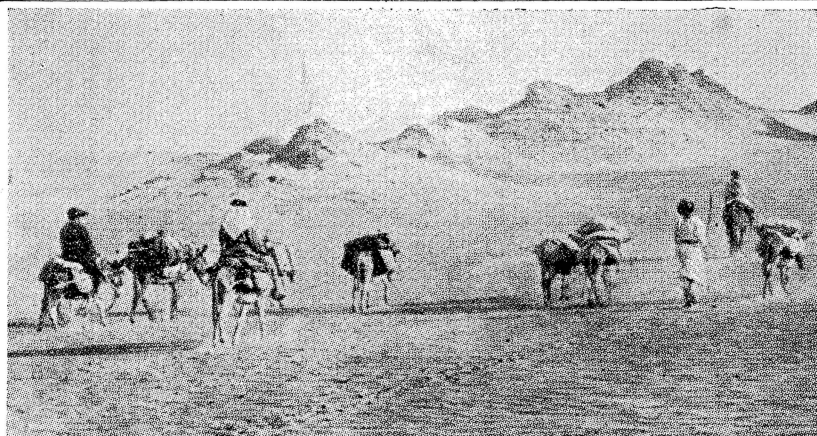
A well-found expedition may reach India from China through Tibet. But for most travellers, and all merchants, the overland way lies, as it has lain for centuries, through Sinkiang, along that ancient "Silk Road," the most romantic and culturally the most important trade route in the history of the world. It is tempting but unnecessary to dilate on the history of this road, which offers two alternative approaches to Kashgar and the Himalayan passes.

#### The Forbidden Province

For us, however, in the early months of this year, to have attempted to enter the Province by either of these routes would have been most inadvisable. The provincial Government was not at home to visitors. The Governor, General Sheng Shih-tsai, though professing allegiance to and indeed—*faute de mieux*—confirmed in office by Nanking, rarely answered, and never demurred to, the Central Government's telegraphic protests at his Russian affiliations. His real masters, the Soviet consular officials, were and are reluctant in the extreme that their methods and aims

in this remote but important region should be studied by outside observers. From our point of view it looked as if, with Russian influence astride both the recognized routes through Sinkiang to India, we should be lucky if we got into the Province at all; and luckier, perhaps, if we got out.

In the circumstances our best course was obviously to find a route not generally recognized as such, and to take the Province in the flank at a point where Soviet influence might be expected to be weak. The map showed that our only hope of doing this was to go to Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, and thence—instead of following the Imperial Highway north-west towards Hami and Urumchi—to continue due west through the newly formed Province of Chinghai into the mountains round the Koko Nor Lake, and to find our way over



Travellers following the route along the south of the Takla Makan desert. This southern route, of which Tunghwang may be called the eastern terminus, is most conveniently joined *via* the old Imperial Highway which runs up through Kansu to the Sinkiang frontier. Another route fringing the line of oases on the north of the Takla Makan desert is now practicable for wheeled traffic.

the eastern ranges of the Altyn Tagh and drop down into Sinkiang. This would bring us out at one of the oases believed to be controlled by the Tungan rebels and well on the main road to Kashgar. It should be emphasized that this ambitious and perhaps rather foolhardy plan was undertaken with but little hope of our being able to carry it out.

the people well. In return for their traveling expenses the Smigunovs had agreed to help us on the road to India *via* the Tsaidam so far as circumstances permitted. This, as things turned out, was not very far.

We kept quiet about our plans—to our friends because we did not expect those plans to come off, to the officials for obvi-

#### A Start With Four

When it left Peking the expedition (a purely courtesy title, even during the brief early phase when it was at full strength) consisted of Mlle. Ella Maillart, Stepan Ivanovitch Smigunov, his wife Nina, and myself. Mlle. Maillart, a Swiss girl who was acting as special correspondent in the Far East for a Paris newspaper, had already, during a journey in Russian Turkestan, looked down into Sinkiang from a pass in the Tien Shan mountains; but with a wistfulness which was wasted on the Soviet frontier guards. An international at skiing, hockey, and sailing, she possesses considerable powers of endurance; her knowledge of cooking and of medicine, while not extensive, was invaluable, as was her command (much greater than mine) of the Russian language.

Smigunov was a White Russian ex-officer who, with his wife, had lived and traded in the Tsaidam for several years, and had narrowly escaped with his life in 1933, when the Moslem rebellion in Sinkiang had overflowed into that derelict corner of the Tibetan plateau. He spoke Mongol, Turki, and Chinese, and knew the country and

ous reasons. The most we admitted to was a passion for sport and photography, which we hoped to indulge in the region of the Koko Nor Lake. We therefore obtained passports which would take us as far as Lanchow and hoped for the best thereafter.

### Iron Rations

We travelled light; the paraphernalia and accoutrements which contribute to the comfort and efficiency of a proper expedition would have been the death of ours. Our staple foodstuffs we bought or shot as we went along; apart from clothes and a few books we took with us from Peking only the following supplies:—2lb. of marmalade, four tins of cocoa, six bottles of brandy, one bottle of Worcester sauce, three packets of chocolate, 1lb. of coffee, some soap, and a good deal of tobacco, besides a small store of knives, beads, toys, &c., by way of presents, and a rather scratch assortment of medicines. Our armament consisted of one .44 Winchester rifle, with 300 rounds of pre-War ammunition of a poorish vintage, which was not worth firing; and a second-hand .22 rook rifle, which surpassed itself by keeping us in meat throughout the three months during which there was anything to shoot. The four of us, with all our effects, were easily accommodated in one second-class sleeper on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

### Good-bye To The Railway

On February 16, the first day of our journey, the train ran bumpily through the plains of Chihli into Honan. At midnight we reached Chengchow, where our train was scheduled to make connexion with another "express" bound for Sian, on the Lung hai Railway.

We had been warned that it was a point of honour on the Peking-Hankow line to miss this connexion by a small margin of minutes, and we found the tradition faithfully observed. An hour later, however, a slow train arrived, and after a brisk hand-to-hand engagement we secured for ourselves standing room and a little more in an open-sided cattle-truck of the type whose cubic content is usually estimated at 40 men or eight horses. Our arrival swelled the passenger list to a total of 71, and in the absence of lights or heating we spent a rather uncomfortable night. Missing our connexion had lost us 24 hours out of the first 72; it seemed a bad omen.

All next day we jolted through the startlingly terraced loess hills of Honan and Shensi, honeycombed with those cave dwellings in which ethnologists defect the earliest cradle of the Chinese race. Our train, exhausted, stopped at the walled city of Tungkwan, where we spent the night in an inn. On the following evening we reached Sian, the capital of Shensi Province, where with few regrets we said good-bye to the railway. The next train I saw was in Lahore.

### Painful Progress

Sian, where we were most hospitably received at the Baptist Mission Hospital, is a large, flat, not very beautiful city whose importance as a distributing centre, now that it is connected by rail and air line with the coast, is rapidly increasing. One day was all we spent in Sian, where we were able to obtain, without more delay than the inevitable bargaining entailed, places on one of the lorries plying between Sian

and Lanchow, the capital of Kansu. Short though our visit was, we had the honour of being received with extreme courtesy by the Provincial Governor, General Hsiao Li-tze, and his young wife, formerly a Moscow-trained Communist, whom marriage (it is said) saved at the eleventh hour from execution.

Carters have had a proverbially bad reputation in China for centuries, and I hope that one day the turpitude of Chinese lorry-owners will be not less lastingly engraved on the national consciousness. Thirty-six hours after reaching Sian we boarded the most reliable (in appearance) of a convoy of three lorries, armed with a contract guaranteeing us delivery in Lanchow within six days.

For the next eight days progress was painful and uncertain. Of our three lorries, guaranteed to reach Lanchow within six days, one left the road and fell down a steep hill to destruction; the others arrived after nine and 12 days respectively. They broke down; they stuck in the mud; they fell through the ice when crossing rivers; bridges collapsed beneath them. At Pinliang, a largish town in eastern Kansu, repairs necessitated a day's delay, and we seized the opportunity of transferring to another lorry, alleged to be more reliable and better driven.

Our new lorry lived up to its reputation. Even on the formidable slopes of the Liu Pan Shan the cry of "Hsia! Hsia!" which means that the passengers have got to get down and walk, echoed less often in our ears. But there were a great many passengers: 27, to be exact. However, we made good time, and, having survived a snowstorm and a bandit scare and swallowed prodigious quantities of dust, we sighted, eight days after leaving Sian, the pagodas and machicolations of Lanchow.

### Disaster At Lanchow

In Lanchow the expedition met with what looked like disaster. We found the city in a state, as far as foreigners were concerned, of martial law. Our passports were taken away. Our luggage was carted under armed escort to the headquarters of the China Inland Mission (where, by the great kindness of the local secretary and his wife, we were lodged) and there searched. The reasons for this

appeared gradually. There was a Bolshevik scare. With the Communist armies threatening the province from the south and Soviet influence established in Sinkiang to the north-west, all foreigners arriving in Lanchow—and especially all Russians—were suspect as agents of Moscow. Moreover, three months ago an edict had come from Nanking that no foreigners of any sort were to be allowed to proceed towards the north-west. Our prospects looked almost hopeless.

Refused an interview by the Governor, we were kept on tenterhooks for six days. With a sinking heart I protested our innocent intentions and flouted my connexion with the famous T'ai Wu Shih Pao, the Newspaper-for-the-Exalted-Apprehension-of Scholars.

At last the Chief of Police, a tough and disagreeable Moslem, gave me the Provincial Government's verdict: Maillart and I were to be allowed to proceed to Chinghai, but the Smigunovs (although no charge was preferred against them) were to be sent back to the coast under open arrest. A prolonged and stormy interview convinced me that nothing I could say or do would make any difference; the expedition had lost half its personnel at a blow. For Maillart and myself it meant (we then thought) the shipwreck of our plans. Three languages were essential to get us as far as the Sinkiang frontier—Chinese, Mongol, and Turki (Tibetan would also have been useful); of these languages I spoke only a very few words of Chinese. We decided, however, to have a shot at it, hired three mules, put our luggage on them, and set out early in the morning of March 6.

We followed our animals unobtrusively through the noisy, sunlit streets towards the West Gate and the Yellow River. As we passed under the Drum Tower a small troop of cavalry came jingling down the street. They were armed with carbines and executioners' swords, and their huge black fur hats gave them a demoniacal appearance. In their midst, hunched in his saddle, rode a prisoner, a burly European with a fair beard. As he passed us he looked up. "Caput!" he said with a grimace, and went clattering out of our ken. I wondered how soon we should have to echo him.—*The Times Weekly Edition*

(To be continued)

## ★ ★ WITHER THE PHILIPPINES? ★ ★

By GRAYSON L. KIRK

(Continued from Dec. Number)

No one in the United States seriously objected to Philippine imports until the depression. But in 1930, when prices of sugar and domestic facts and oils slumped, farm organizations began to campaign. It seemed to them that the unlimited duty-free importation of Philippine sugar and coconut oil was a primary factor in lowering American farm prices. First they tried, in the hearings on the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, to obtain a tariff on Philippine imports. When they found that so long as the islands remained under the American flag this was impossible, they decided to support the demand for independence, and the Philippine leaders suddenly found that a powerful and aggressive group in the United States had

taken over the championship of their cause.

The arguments advanced by the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the dairy associations, the cottonseed crushers and the domestic sugar growers were extremely simple. The beet-sugar growers, said President Cummings of the National Sugar Beet Growers Association, could not be convinced "that 1,000,000 tons of sugar placed on this market, produced by people who work for 35 or 40 cents a day, when the freight from that point is less than is paid on a sack of sugar from Denver to Omaha \* \* \* does not depress the price of sugar." Similarly, a resolution of the American Farm Bureau Federation said: "It is an idle gesture to place even high rates of duty on farm commodities and then allow such commodities or substitutes therefor to enter our markets duty free from our so-called colonies or

dependencies. Therefore we favor immediate independence for such dependencies."

The general sentiment was summed up by Senator Heflin when he said: "They [the Philippines] are hanging like a millstone about the necks of the cotton producers and the peanut, bean and corn producers. Let us give them their independence and get rid of the Philippine Islands now. \* \* \* Let us \* \* \* go on record as being in favor of freeing the Philippine people, giving them their independence, and hereafter when this cheap and inferior stuff comes in to swamp our American farmers we can put a tariff on it."

The contention that Philippine imports of sugar and coconut oil adversely affect American prices for sugar and domestic fats and oils is difficult to prove. The United States, for one thing, has never been self-sustaining in regard to sugar. In 1933 the United States produced only 26.5 per cent of its needs. From Hawaii it brought 15.5 per cent; from Puerto Rico, 12.5 per cent; from the Philippines, 20 per cent. Cuba supplied the remaining 25.5 per cent. Authorities generally agree that, as American producers are able to supply only a small part of the demand, the price of sugar in the United States is equal to the world price, plus approximately the full amount of the tariff on Cuban sugar imports. Duty-free Philippine sugar can thus hardly have an adverse effect upon American sugar producers, for, unless the Cuban tariff preference is abolished, the sole result of eliminating Philippine sugar would be to give exactly that much more of the American market to Cuba.

The rapid increase during the past decade in Philippine sugar exports to the United States has, however, been unfavorable to Cuban sales, and so New York financial agencies interested in Cuban sugar have ardently supported Philippine independence. But these interests did not cooperate openly with the domestic producers because, while both desired to destroy Philippine competition, the latter are equally determined to end the Cuban preference. Nevertheless, both worked with the same object. That meant assuring Cuba of a possible market for an additional 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year, the Philippine exports to the United States having reached that figure in 1932.

The coconut-oil problem is similar in many respects. The great volume of coconut-oil imports, which reached 187,000 long tons in 1929, can affect domestic oil producers only if the two products are interchangeable, the use of one or the other depending solely on their relative prices. Despite many exaggerated claims by both sides, the weight of evidence is clearly against the arguments of the American farm groups.

Most coconut-oil imports go into the soap kettle, and soap manufacturers, supported by expert testimony, insist that no domestic vegetable oil can be used as a satisfactory substitute. Most American cottonseed oil is used in the manufacture of shortening, for which coconut oil is unsuitable. Even if a tariff on coconut oil might cause margarine manufacturers to return to domestic animal fat, the butter producers would scarcely benefit, because the price spread between butter and margarine would still be great enough to prevent any serious


shift to butter.

The American agricultural groups that led the agitation against the Philippines were either ignorant of the facts or they allowed themselves to be misled by their Washington lobbyists, who saw in the Philippine issue a means of proving their worth to those who employed them.

The Independence Act itself demonstrates the forces that were behind it. Although the islands must keep their markets open to American goods throughout the ten-year period preceding the grant of full independence, immediate quota limitations are to be placed upon Philippine exports of sugar, coconut oil and cordage to the United States. These are to be supplemented by special export taxes collected by the Philippine Government during the second five years of the period. Not satisfied with this one-sided arrangement, Congress scarcely wait-

*To All Our Readers*

**We Wish A Most  
Happy and Prosperous  
New Year!**



**The Pole Star Monthly  
The Hokuseido Press**

ed until the Independence Act was signed to enact a law imposing a special excise tax on coconut oil and another establishing a quota system for all American sugar imports.

When the islands are entirely cut off from the American market, the coconut-oil industry will be completely ruined. Future American oil imports will be in the form of copra. Likewise, the cigar industry faces ruin. But, since the world demand for Philippine copra and leaf tobacco remains substantial, the basic coconut and tobacco industries should survive without serious difficulty.

Sugar is the real problem. Thanks to Americanization, costs of production in the Philippines are so high that there can be no effective competition in the world market with other areas like Cuba or Java. Unless the American market is kept open, virtually on a free-trade basis, the industry seems doomed. More than 2,000,000 Filipinos depend on it for their livelihood and, since it supplies 60 per cent of the government revenues, its destruction may imperil the whole independence experiment. Political stability too may be jeopardized if the government services, such as health and education, are drastically curtailed because of lack of money and if this comes at a time when millions of scarcely literate people are experiencing serious economic hardship.

Sugar exports are also vital to the safety of Philippine banks and other institutions. As recently as eighteen months ago the Governor General reported that 47 per cent of the loans and advances made by the ten Philippine banks were upon sugar, and that

77 per cent of the \$22,500,000 total of loans by the government-owned National Bank is upon the same commodity. More than 40 per cent of the revenues of the government-owned Manila Railroad comes from the sugar traffic.

Filipino leaders speak confidently of solving these problems by diversifying crops and by developing industries which, by supplying local needs, can reduce dependence upon imports. Impressive lists of commodities that can be raised or manufactured in the islands have been drawn up, but diversification is a slow process at best, and industrialization requires large amounts of capital, which at present are certainly lacking. Under the Independence Act the prospect is that foreign capital will be driven out rather than attracted, unless, of course, a foreign government should encourage investment for political purposes. One thing is sure, that the existing supply of Philippine investment capital is not large enough to finance a program of industrialization.

It is conceivable that a weak and struggling Philippine State might survive separation from the United States if it could be sure of freedom from foreign interference. But the Far Eastern area offers no such guarantee. The problem of self-protection and self-preservation will be with the Filipinos from the beginning, but not even the most optimistic of them dream of creating an army or navy that would be safeguards against aggression. The only hope is, therefore, membership in the League of Nations, together with an internationally guaranteed or neutralized status, or perhaps a close alliance with some great power.

Membership in the League is obviously of considerable value, but it can offer little security to a weak State, especially in the Far East. Nor is it likely that a great Western power would enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Philippine Government. Such an alliance would be of little or no value to the great power, and it would be certain to create friction with Japan.

There remains the possibility of neutralization—the solution hit upon by the framers of the Independence Act. Many Filipino leaders believe that independence can be jointly guaranteed by all the great powers with Far Eastern interests. They argue that the islands are so centrally and so strategically situated that all those powers would rather join in the policy of neutralization than risk the safety of their existing possessions. But as an obstacle there is always Japan. Neutralization would conflict with the Japanese Monroe Doctrine for the Far East, and it is doubtful if the present Japanese Government would support a program opposed to that policy. Even if neutralization can be achieved, would it really offer protection? Filipino leaders speak reassuringly of the peaceful history of neutralized Switzerland, but they seem to forget what happened to another neutralized State—Belgium.

The real political problem is Japan. Alarmists picture the Japanese Navy moving into Manila Bay the day after the Americans sail for home. Optimists argue that Manchuria and North China will absorb the attention of the Japanese for many years, and that Japan cherishes no territorial ambitions in the Philippines. Both are probably wrong. It is equally absurd to talk of a

## Where Consumers Produce

Henry Goddard Leach

Japanese occupation coming on the heels of the departing Americans, and to expect Japan, even if she makes no effort to bring the islands within the orbit of her empire, not to desire a dominant position there. The Philippines possess much that is attractive to Japan, above all, strategic position. If Japan could control the entire archipelago she would control the entire chain of islands that screen the coast of Eastern Asia and be able to carry further the penetration, commercial or otherwise, of the British and Dutch possessions in the East Indies. Japan would then be supreme throughout the entire Far East.

Colonization is another matter to be considered. The Japanese, it is frequently said, do not thrive in so tropical a climate as the Philippines and no amount of pressure could force many colonists to settle there permanently. Yet, plausible as this sounds, there are now 20,000 Japanese in the islands, most of them residing as permanent settlers in the Province of Davao, which is only 6 to 8 degrees north of the Equator. Actually, the Philippines offer a fertile field for colonization. The population of the islands averages only about 120 to the square mile in contrast to that of Japan, which is now about 450. At the same time, the Philippines possess raw materials which would be of considerable value to Japan—the largest iron ore reserves in the Far East, gold, lead, manganese, chromium and magnificent hardwood forests estimated to contain over 460,000,000,000 board feet of commercially valuable lumber.

The Japanese will unquestionably try to carry out a complete economic penetration of the islands. By supplying capital they can develop the abundant raw materials and they can monopolize the Philippine import market, supplying virtually all the textiles and other products that are now bought from the United States. Such a commercial entente will not, however, solve the Philippine sugar problem, because the Japanese already produce in Formosa more than they require for their own needs. The only connection between the impending sugar crisis and the Japanese problem is that it is likely to offer an opportunity for the opening wedge of Japanese penetration.

What of the United States? The present policy of complete withdrawal at the end of the ten-year period may be followed, thus abandoning the Philippines to whatever fate may befall them. This is the only plan that is warmly supported by many influential persons at Washington. They believe that the retention of any interests in, or relations with, the Philippines constitutes an element of weakness in America's world position, and they argue that withdrawal may possibly avoid the danger of war with Japan. It is of no great concern to those who support this view that such a policy seems destined to throw the Philippines into the arms of Japan, thereby destroying both the results of thirty years of American work and the Western Christian civilization which the islanders now possess.

As a second choice, the United States might amend the Independence Act by removing the export-tax provisions and by giving the Philippine Government greater autonomy in fiscal and tariff matters. This might be supplemented by the assurance

Scattered over every part of Sweden are 3900 extraordinary shops for household supplies. They are polite, expeditious, and smart; modern in architecture and decoration. Shimmering and chic, they sparkle with reds and blues and yellows and stainless steel and prism glass and ruddy, straw-haired salesgirls.

Blazoned across the portals of each is the legend *konsum*. These *konsum* shops are maintained by the Consumers' Coöperative Society, and they are a conspicuous symbol of the success of Sweden's coöperative movement.

This movement represents a unique system for keeping retail prices at reasonable levels without government regulation of business. About 10 percent of all trade in Sweden is coöperatively owned, and about 40 percent of the retail trade in groceries, shoes and clothing is done in these stores owned by coöperative societies—to which one third of the population of the country belongs. Consumers have in several industries built their own factories and taken over the business of producing as well as consuming.

The coöperative societies are membership organizations open to all. They work with an eye not on profits but on the well-being of their members. Quality is a prime consideration. The basic capital of these societies consists of membership dues, which amount to about \$25 a head for life. This sum need not be paid in at once—membership can be automatic with the first purchase—but is accumulated at the rate of 3 percent on purchases. Once the \$25 is accumulated, the member is entitled to draw out rebates at stated times at the rate of 3 percent of his purchases—a correspondence with the dividends of private companies. He may, however, deposit his rebates in the savings funds or insurance bureaus the coöperatives run.

A recent canvass of the prices paid by housewives at the coöperative shops in Stockholm, compared with non coöperative prices, revealed a saving of 5.2 percent on

purchases. Add the 3 percent refund, and it is 8 percent cheaper to buy the same quality of articles at the *konsum* shops.\*

Thirty-five years ago the Swedish Coöperative Union was formed to act, among other things, as a wholesaler for the local coöperative consumer associations. For the first five years it merely studied markets, educated the public, and taught would-be coöperators how to behave. In 1904 it began to buy and sell at wholesale. In 1909 the Union set up a margarine factory whose operation broke the European margarine monopoly. In other words, the consumer began to produce his own goods for his own use; the amount of what he wanted at the price he wanted, with no artificial restriction and no overproduction.

But the Union moved into the manufacturing field cautiously. It made no academic dictum that the consumer must learn to produce for the mere joy of production. So it was not until 1922 that the Union started a second factory and went into the business of grinding grain—convinced that the flour trust was boosting prices unnecessarily. Bakeries followed. In 1925 the Union bought a shoe factory. In 1927 it challenged the rubber trust and embarked on the manufacture of rubber soles and galoshes—necessities in a northern country of melting snows—and automobile tires. In 1932, convinced that trust prices in another field were too high, the Union proceeded to make its own business machines. Now it also manufactures certain chemicals and roasts coffee more cheaply than private industry—and I never knew a Swede who drank less than ten cups of coffee a day.

\* The strikingly modern architecture of these stores is one of the unique accomplishments of the Swedish Coöperative Union (the central organization of the consumer coöperatives) which is recognized as a leader in the development of modern architecture. A staff of 50 persons, under the direction of one of Sweden's leading architects, designs all of the factories, stores, merchandise cartons, and advertising posters of the Union and its affiliated societies. This work has attracted world-wide attention.

that the United States is prepared to negotiate a trade-preference treaty admitting sugar, coconut oil and other commodities virtually free on a quota basis in return for a favored position for the chief American exports in the Philippine market. If this course were followed, the islands could possibly weather the storm without the internal chaos that would invite rapid Japanese penetration. There would, of course, still be no absolute guarantee that the government could maintain its independence in the face of a determined policy of Japanese expansion, but it would at least free the United States from the charge that the Philippines had been deliberately sacrificed for the sake of certain American economic groups.

A third solution might be some form of Dominion status that would perpetuate a political association between the two countries. Such a solution would, if coupled with

the trade policy already mentioned, offer an even greater assurance for the future stability of the Philippine republic. It is this plan that most responsible Filipino leaders secretly, and in some recent cases openly, support. Naturally, its adoption would be most pleasing to Great Britain, France and the Netherlands.

If there is any feeling of responsibility in the United States toward the Filipinos and their future, the objectionable trade features of the present program should be abandoned and replaced by an arrangement that will offer the Filipinos some chance to maintain their independence once they have achieved it. If there is no feeling of further responsibility, and if the United States is to subordinate questions of national policy to the self-seeking of this or that lobbyist group, then the country should know what it is doing and why it is doing it.

Current History, New York, Nov., 1935

But the most dramatic triumph of consumer production in Sweden is in electric light bulbs. These are produced by the co-operative Luma Union. Twenty-five-watt bulbs were selling in Sweden for 37 cents when the Union announced it was going to start a factory and offer bulbs for 22 cents. When Luma started operations in 1931, the trust price dropped from 37 to 27 cents. Before the end of 1931, the trust met the Co-op price of 22 cents. In 1932 Luma cut the price to 20 cents, and there a truce was declared. Despite the cries to high heaven in the Swedish bulb business, nobody went bankrupt. The trust was still able to make money. The co-operative bulb idea was altogether too bright to be confined to Sweden. Luma became international, and is owned jointly by the co-operative unions of Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Norway.

In 1931 the Swedish Co-operative Union pioneered an untried region—foreign trade. It became part owner of the Persian Company which sends rails, cement, tools and bridge-building material to Persia and brings back rugs, groceries and leather. Its turnover is already in the millions.

There are many other ramifications of co-operative economics in Sweden. Among them are hundreds of agricultural buying and selling societies, 1500 organizations that purchase electric power at wholesale and co-operatively distribute it to house holders, housing co-operatives which shelter 15 per cent of the citizens of Stockholm and build one fourth of the homes of Gothenburg.

The success of the co-operative movement has been due to the quality of leadership as well as to the intelligence and loyalty of members. The outstanding figure is Mr. Albin Johansson, Managing Director of the Co-operative Union. Mr. Johansson's salary is well under \$6000 a year. Such a salary would be a scandal in some American corporations, where the services of a man of his caliber would be rated as worth at least \$100,000 annually. Apparently Albin Johansson has his own ideas about rewards,

apart from his salary, through the satisfactions of service and the respect of the community.

The co-operative societies, despite the success, have not put private business for profit out of the picture. For the consumer factories, by and large, are for members' use only; they do not heap up surpluses and undersell to the general public. They stand ready to push into the preserves of private capital only when abnormalities appear in the price structure—a condition fostered by the absence of anti-trust legislation in Sweden. Thus, the co-operative movement has not created a revolution, but it has acted as a stabilizer—a guarantee of reasonable prices for the consumer.

*Adapted from The Forum, New York*

### ORAL ORDEAL

*When a person can recite the following without difficulty, his speech is normal:*

Are our oars here?

Many a wit is not a whit wittier than Whittier.

The menu is not less important than the men you will meet.

His suit showed spots of suet and soot.

—Dr. Elizabeth D. McDowell, Professor of Speech at Teachers College (quoted in N. Y. Times)

### PATTER

BRITANNIA rules the waves, Mussolini waives the rules.—Washington Herald

Marriage: A ceremony in which rings are put on the finger of the lady and through the nose of the gentleman.—Herbert Spencer

Los Angeles jobhunters wondered if this was a typographical error: "Wanted: part tame stenographer."

When a woman is told a secret she promises to tell everybody not to tell anybody.

A politician's greatest asset is his lie ability.

outskirts of Chicago last November and was later in the same day found shot dead not far away. These men were all "big shots," chiefs of lawless gangs whose operation extended into nearly every big city in the country. They succeeded one another in the role of Public Enemy Number One.

The "G" men are not a new force. They have been in existence for many years, but the scope of their activities has been widened. New laws have enabled them to combat crimes which did not formerly come within their jurisdiction. Above all, they have been furnished with firearms and ordered to shoot on sight the most desperate criminals, who were thus confronted with a more resolute and better organized force than they ever had to contend with before. Gangsters have always dreaded the Federal agent, and spoken with baited breath of "Uncle Sam." They knew that he, at any rate, would show no fear or favour, would spare no effort and hold out no mercy until the criminal was dead or shut safely behind the prison bars.

Crime in the United States in general does not come within the cognizance of the Attorney-General at Washington. It is a matter for the States, the States' attorneys, and the local police forces. Each State has its own criminal code, often widely at variance with that of an adjoining State. Once a criminal has crossed the border-line a new force has to take up the chase, and even if he is caught there are frequent delays over extradition and other Court procedure, at which particularly American product, the "shyster" lawyer, is so adept.

### The Public Terrified

Delay, as is well known, is the chief hindrance to the execution of justice in America. Local forces also often contain a number of men who are either in league with the gangs and in their pay, or so afraid of them that they dare not arrest the criminal and cannot even offer the evidence sufficient for a conviction. Juries and witnesses, too, are so terrified that serious proposals have been made for the trial of criminal charges in secret before Judges alone.

"G" men, as the agents of the Federal Department of Justice, are able to act only in cases which involve breaches of the Federal laws. Their work in the past was mainly concerned with smuggling in defiance of Customs regulations, mail robberies, and the use of the mails for illegal activities such as swindles and stock-jobbing (the Post Office being a Federal department), breaches of immigration laws, crimes relating to the defence of the country, and the avoidance of the payment of Federal taxes.

### A Special Type

These duties called for a special type of man; not the ordinary police officer, but a man familiar with legal procedure and the gathering of evidence, with the provisions of the laws and their interpretation and the technical pleas often raised for their evasion, and with accounting. For that reason the "G" men have been largely recruited from university graduates, barristers, and

## THE "G" MEN OF AMERICA: SHOOTERS TO KILL

"G" men are Government men. More amply described, they are the officers attached to the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice at Washington. They owe the conciser title to the American gangsters and criminals against whom they wage war, and who are notoriously sparing in respect for official circumlocutions. Under the direction of Mr. Hoover, a Southerner, they have already rendered good service to the United States.

Mr. Hoover, who is not related to the former President, is a man of great courage, enterprise, and organizing ability. In the last three years his Government men or agents have done much to wipe out the widespread and powerful bands of men and women engaged in murder, kidnapping, bank robberies, and other crimes. Their method has been to shoot to kill the leaders on sight, or, as an alternative, to secure them for long terms within the walls of Federal prisons. There are 12 Federal prisons in the country, and they now house more than 13,000 persons.

The detection and punishment of crime in general are not properly the work of the United States Federal Government. It is the task of the several States. Yet in recent times Federal agents have brought to book many of the most notorious criminals and gangsters who seemed to have gained a kind of immunity through the futile efforts of the local police and authorities to capture or convict them.

### Public Enemies

Among these are Al Capone, long the terror of Chicago, who will remain for many years in a Federal penitentiary for failing to pay his Federal income-tax; John Dillinger, a desperado who was tracked from State to State by the trail of murder he left behind him until at last, just over a year ago, he was shot down without warning as he was leaving a picture theatre in Chicago; Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd, shot soon after at Liverpool, Ohio; and George "Baby Face" Nelson, who killed three "G" men with his own hand on the

accountants, and are in the main men of education and specialized training. Only recently, since their activities have been enlarged and they have gone armed, has it become necessary for them to undergo special physical training and coaching in the use of weapons. They wear no uniform, but carry a badge of office. They have the advantage over the local police officer that there is no limit to the territory under their jurisdiction. They can go anywhere in the country.

After all that has been done Americans admit that the decrease in crime which was expected to follow the repeal of prohibition and the removal of the gangsters'

chief source of revenue has not been realized. Many gangs are still firmly entrenched. They have turned from bootlegging to kidnapping, not quite a new form of activity for them, to bank robberies, commercial rackets, and other forms of depredation. The number of serious offences has not been greatly reduced. Indeed, no general improvement can be expected until there is some form of unified criminal code for the whole country, a more rigid enforcement of the laws by the local police forces, independent of political influence, and a procedure that will exclude all hampering delays and ensure swift justice.

—The Times, London

## GAMES FOR THE CHILDREN

### SOME AMUSING COMPETITIONS

#### LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT FOR DARK EVENINGS

By NELLIE B. STEVENSON

Here are a few ideas for the Christmas party, including one which should introduce your guests to one another in a manner calculated to "get things going" at the outset. On correspondence cards draw comical faces—half as many as there are guests. Cut these cards in halves, preferably after the fashion of a jig-saw, and present each visitor with half a card, with instructions to search for the corresponding half in order to secure a partner.

All having been successfully paired off, here is a game for couples.

#### CINDERELLA

The requirements are a small table and a chair at one end of the room, and a second table at the other. On the chair there should be a cloak and a sash, or piece of ribbon, sufficiently long to tie round the waist. These are for Cinderella. On the table is a button-hole or rosette for the Prince. On the other table there must be a gong and gong-stick, as well as a large-sized shoe and a cushion.

On the word of command the first couple must rush to the starting-point, the Prince to pin on his rosette, Cinderella to put on her cloak and sash. Together they then dance a gallop to the far end of the room, where Cinderella seizes the gong-stick and strikes the gong six times, whereupon the Prince takes the stick from her and strikes six times more. While the Prince does this Cinderella must pick up the shoe, drop it close to him, and race back to the chair, taking off her cloak and sash to hang them over the back. Simultaneously the Prince picks up the shoe, places it on the cushion and runs back to Cinderella, who must now sit down while he fits the large shoe on her foot. She must then stand to allow him to help her on with her cloak and tie her sash for her. They then hold hands and each raises an arm to show that their turn is completed. Each couple goes through this performance, and the winning pair is the one that accomplishes it in the shortest time.

#### ORDERS AND DELIVERY

This is another lively game. Sides are picked and the players are seated in rows

opposite to each other. On two tables at one end there must be "dummy" parcels, each clearly labelled with the name of a well-known commodity such as tea or sugar. These tables are the "shops." The parcels are duplicated on the two tables and there must be as many parcels as there are players. The player at the far end of each row is first "errand boy," and is handed a basket in which are strips of paper bearing the names of the articles provided in the "shop."

On the word "Go" the race begins. Each "errand boy" must pass down his own line, allowing every player to take a strip of paper from his basket. Reaching the table, he puts all the parcels into the basket, and starts on his "round," delivering in turn to each player the parcel whose label bears the same name as that inscribed on the strip of paper held by the "customer." The quickest "errand boy" scores a point for his side, and when every player has acted as "boy" scores are added to find the most efficiently conducted business.



EYES

For this game sides must be picked again, and one side goes out of the room. A screen is placed immediately inside the door, which

is left open with a chair behind it. The players outside are provided with a large mask of ordinary, rather thick brown paper, which has eye-holes cut out—not too big! The players in the room are given slips of paper and pencils. Those outside take it in turns to stand on the chair behind the screen, holding the mask so that only their eyes are visible through the holes, and taking great care that no other part of them can be seen. Those inside must guess and write down in order the names of those players whose eyes have looked through the holes, arriving at a decision by voting. And recognition is often surprisingly baffling. Those outside must keep account of the order of their appearance, so that solutions may afterwards be checked, and the side making the highest number of correct solutions is, of course, the winning side.

#### NOUNS

As this is a competitive game for couples, two chairs should be set apart from the others, and there must be an M.C. When two competitors are ready to start the M.C. announces any letter of the alphabet, whereupon the two in the chairs must call out as quickly as possible three separate nouns beginning with that letter. Only common nouns may be used, no names. The player who manages to call three nouns first wins, and all winners play against each other until one is declared the champion. This may sound extremely simple, but it is both exciting and amusing.

#### SPOONS

In this game players form a circle, leaving one in the middle supplied with two wooden spoons. Before beginning, the middle player is allowed to "take stock" of the others. He, or she, is then blindfolded and turns three times, while the players forming the circle may cautiously change their positions until the "blind man" calls "Stop." He then advances, spoons outstretched, till he touches somebody, and immediately this happens he must try to discover and name the person touched. Nothing but the wooden spoons may be used for touching. If successful the "blind man" changes places with the one he has just named. If unsuccessful he must try again!

#### IDENTIFICATION

In this game two sides must be picked, and they must be in separate rooms. In each there is a hat containing a number of slips of paper on which are the names of various objects—the same names in each hat. There must also be provided in both rooms further pieces of plain paper and a pencil. Immediately a signal is given one player from each room must dash into the opposition room, snatch a piece of paper from the hat, rush back to his own room and draw, on one of the pieces of plain paper supplied, his conception of the object named on the slip. His own team then has to try to recognize what has been drawn—not always an easy task, for the artist is bound in honour not to divulge the name of the object. The results are often highly amusing. As soon as either team has discovered the correct identity of a drawing, another of its players goes out to seize a second slip, race back and draw the object named for identification. The side that succeeds in recognizing all the objects first is the winner.



## Some Reviews on Our Latest Publications

### "Yamamoto A Moralist"

#### Review on "Three Plays"

*Contemporary Japan*

The appearance of a volume bearing the imprint of the Hokuseido press and the name of Glenn W. Shaw as translator is always an event to the foreigner interested in modern Japanese literature. Hokuseido has a first-class eye for type, paper and format. Its productions are easy to read and pleasant to look at, and are usually given a "Japanese" touch by the artist who takes care of jacket and cover.

How the contents of these volumes appeal to readers abroad is another question. This reviewer once sent to a London publisher, who wanted a specimen of modern Japanese literature, Akutagawa's *Tales Grotesque and Curious* in Shaw's translation. The first one, that macabre story of the old woman among the corpses above the temple gate, was too much for the publisher. It opened glimpses of a Japan of which he had not dreamed. And that is true of them all. Some Japanese, aided and abetted by Garden Clubs, Rotary Clubs and goodwill dolls have laboured to create an image of Japan which resembles Japan as much as Mister and Mistress America resembled America; a Japan from which the strong native juices have been extracted and a distillation of postprandial platitudes substituted. It is not the smallest merit of the Shaw translations that they have opened windows on the inner life of modern Japan.

The list shows that Mr. Shaw has a penchant for the writer "with a purpose." Yuzo Yamamoto, a son-in-law of that "Japanese sage," Masujiro Honda, whose memory is not forgotten by his foreign friends, is distinctly a moralist. Each of these *Three Plays* is a variation on the feminist theme. In the first a very human princess brings about tragedy by her preference for a popinjay over the scarred warrior on whom Iyeyasu had bestowed her, and in the third a woman's happiness is sacrificed to her husband's sense of right conduct in business.

The central play "Chink Okichi" deals with the story of Townsend Harris and the geisha assigned to his service by the government. Mr. Yamamoto relegates to a subordinate place the curiosity of foreigners as to whether the austere Consul-General had or had not an "affair" with Okichi. This phase is covered by a brief glimpse of her as ministering angel to a sick and sorely-tried man. The tragedy, if there was one, lay in the callousness with which a woman was sacrificed by her own government. The villain of the piece—if we accept all the suppositions as true—is not the lonely American; the victim is not a woman deceived in love, but a woman treated as a chattel. The author is true to his principles and his art when he devotes the greater part of the play to a pitiless description of the degradation inflicted on Okichi whom we see in her drunken, disgusting middle age—uttering strangely modern sentiments on the woman question.

Mr. Shaw seems to have found translation more difficult than in some of his earlier tasks. The title is a stumbling-block to some readers. "Chink" is an obnoxious word, but not more so than "Froggie" which you will find in English writings of a hundred years ago. Mr. Shaw gives his reasons for using it, and they are logical. His method of using slang is less easily defended. "When I respect you as husband, you feel your oats—" Here you have in one short sentence a conventional, even stilted, expression linked to a slang phrase, and the flavours don't mix. But this is a small complaint compared with the gratitude due to Mr. Shaw for giving us translations which live.

### HANDBOOK TO ENGLISH AND U. S. LITERATURE

#### "A Well Ordered Key to Literature by Bradford Smith"

JOHN BURBANK, *The Japan Advertiser*

A modern library is often a fearsome place. It represents such a vast accumulation of facts and pseudo facts, of opinions true and distorted, that the hardened veteran as well as the young student may well be appalled at the enormity of his task. Mass information keeps pace with mass education and the cumulative result is only too often violent mental indigestion, which is not education at all. English literature in particular which may, and should, be approached as delight becomes mere drudgery. It is clearly foolish to attempt to be a modern Atlas, bearing the dead weight of the library stacks upon his shoulders. A good guide is necessary, one who will point out the direct paths, show us how to avoid the difficulties, and so save our time and energy. Anyone who essays this work is deserving of the thanks of the whole English reading class—the biggest reading class in the world—as well as those of the specialist.

#### Indexed Key To Facts

This, and more, in the field of English literature, Professor W. Bradford Smith has attempted. His book primarily serves as a concise, indexed key to the facts—historical, biographical, critical etc.—of English literature. He has classified them, put them in order, and made them manageable.

The book will fit into that small vacant space on your desk-shelf. By merely stretching out an arm you find essential information about the first English tragedy, or a modern novel which is still a best seller on the bookstalls. These and many other questions will be answered in a fraction of the time that it takes to visit the library or to pull down several reference books.

That this work should challenge comparison with American rather than English publications, opens an interesting study in comparative psychology. I can think of

only one English-published book which, in concise form, attempts to meet the same need as Professor Smith's, and this does not contain more than 450 entries. Why, in general, should English books be so often provided with inadequate indexes, or none at all, whereas books of the same type which come from America are very fully indexed indeed? The cynics may answer that there is more mass education in America and therefore more danger from it; but is not the real reason geographical? One may "ask one's way" to almost anywhere in England, but in New York the Far West seems almost as remote as the Far East, which paradoxically is only a travellers' stage beyond Seattle. It would seem that the pioneer faculties which have been developed in charting and unifying a mighty continent are also those most fitted for similar work in the library. If there is any truth in this, Professor Smith is particularly qualified to undertake the present work, for he is an American.

Apart from convenience, the chief measure of a reference book of this kind is, of course, its relative completeness. The classified information in the present work ranges from the earliest times up to, and including, contemporary literature. Special features, in comparison with other works, are its very complete index (which includes an "Index of Forms") its inclusion of both American and English literature, and the fact—an essential criterion in completeness—that it is up to date. The reading lists are well chosen and representative, and the critical signposts indicate the key points of interest.

As a logical consequence of what has been said, it might be expected that the reviewer should now proceed to tabulate, and to carp at, the omissions; for of course there are some; though not many of the names that one would expect to find escape notice. It seems more important however, to draw attention to the very large number of entries—well over 5000—which is probably about as near to completeness as one should reasonably expect in a book of this size.

#### Notes on Poetry

More serious matter for criticism may be found in an "Appendix" of two pages containing "Notes on English Poetry." This represents as do indeed most of the classics on the subject, the conventional theory of English poetry which, according to certain contemporary opinion, is now no longer acceptable. The statement that "metre is the measure of rhythm" particularly invites criticism. It may be argued that metre is not the measure of rhythm for the simple reason that rhythm exists apart from poetry, and is in fact the main principle of all successful movement. The frieze of the Parthenon is more rhythmically satisfying than a cheap patterned wallpaper, yet it is infinitely varied, and in poetry a too strict adherence to the metre produces doggerel, which kills the rhythm, for futile rhythm is intolerable. The "rhythm as pattern" (or as metre) theory may be said to meet its "reductio ad absurdum" in the speech of the stammerer, or in the futile movements of the mouse

working its little treadmill in a cage on the Ginza.

Instead of attempting to measure rhythm by mechanistic formulæ—which incidentally would make of poetry one of the lowest forms of human activity—it is more satisfactory to approach it as the vital and common principle in all forms of activity, for which we have no other name. We may then recognise as fundamental that the three constant factors of time, force and space (I must necessarily beg the difficult question of "natural rhythms;" but even these, it may be argued, must be governed by imminent purpose. Repetition, or pattern, (the main prop of memory) plainly plays an essential part in this process, and is the most obvious means by which we recognise rhythm; but undirected, or misdirected, it quite obviously defeats any particular purpose, instead of assisting it. Rhythm in a word represents variety in uniformity, for these two fundamentals are inherent in life itself.

Space does not permit the application of this general principle to poetry, but it is perhaps only by working along these lines that we may explain syncopation in music or "free verse" in poetry, and eventually clear away some of the present confusion of standards, not only in poetry but also in prose and speech.

In riding my own hobby horse it would seem that I am unfairly using Professor Smith as the scapegoat. His defence lies however ready to hand. He may retort with perfect justice that it is not his business to adventure in contemporary and experimental theories, but rather to give what is authoritative and representative. He may quote such high authority as the Oxford Dictionary which in its definition also appears to confuse rhythm with pattern, to put himself on the side of the angels. He might also note that this criticism is only concerned with two pages of an appendix (probably an afterthought), and so in no way detracts from the value of the main part of the book. With this defence it would be difficult to quarrel.

#### **Japan as English Reader**

It may come as a surprise to some people to learn that Japan, in keeping with its extraordinary advance in other fields, is now certainly the greatest consumer of English books, and probably the greatest publisher of them, outside the English-speaking countries proper. In this review an attempt has been made to show that a definite gap, which had been left open by the foreign publishers, has been filled in Tokyo. It would not be difficult to prove that important contributions to literary criticism, biography, and aesthetics (to mention only three headings) have also been made by the same publisher alone. While it would not be fair to give exclusive praise to any one publisher for Japan's remarkable, and comparatively recent, achievements in the English book world, Mr. Nakatsuchi, the directing brain behind Hokuseido, deserves special mention as one of the chief pioneers of English publishing in Japan. He set up, and has always endeavored to maintain a qualitative as well as a quantitative standard. The splendid series of Lafcadio Hearn books, The Autobiography of Yukichi Fukuzawa, and "Dolls on Display" show us what

Japanese publishers, and particularly the Hokuseido Press, can accomplish in good English book-making. *The recent decision of the Oxford University Press to republish jointly with Hokuseido their "Slang Phrase and Idiom in Colloquial English,"* by Professor Thomas R. G. Lyell of Tokyo (a book which I reviewed at the time of its publication in these columns), is at last an appreciation from outside in concrete form of the Japanese success.

### **IN FAR JAPAN: Glimpses and Sketches**

"Hedges Has Seen More of Japan Than Hearn Did, and Probably Knows More"

—*The Japan Chronicle*

Long residence in Japan sometimes blunts the interest in things seen, but when the interest is retained it enables its possessor to write with the freshness of the new comer and at the same time to avoid the mistakes and confusions of the "six weeks expert." It also enables him to see the significance underlying the picturesque and even underlying the drab and ordinary. The "blurb" compares Mr. Hedges with Lafcadio Hearn. He would probably deprecate such a comparison himself, but he has seen more of Japan than Hearn did, and probably knows more about it. Perhaps he owes something to Hearn, who made this sort of descriptive writing a distinct vogue, but the book—a fairly big one, of 330 pages, is all his own, a richly stored collection of observation and comment, of legend and Japan lore. Old Japan is disappearing, but the process is a long one, and there are features of interest in the New Japan. Mr. Hedges came to it comparatively late, but he shows how full of interest it still is. A writer of 1870 or thereabouts lamented the disappearance of the daimyo's houses in Tokyo, and with them so much of the old-fashioned picturesqueness of the place. In 1923 the earthquake and the fire that followed made a clean sweep of the greater part of the city. But it is more of a Capital than ever, and full of individually and interest.

Mr. Hedges tells us of Tokyo both before and after the quake. We have glimpses of the temples, the cafes, the *mobo* and the *moga*, the weather—not always agreeable—the pines and the mountains, the poor and the rich. In setting himself to his task, Mr. Hedges tells us, "politics and economics, world relations, all those standards used most often by the Western world to judge Japan must needs be laid aside. There are places for them and none is more ready to deal with them in those places than I." There are some glimpses: he tells us of a group of young men singing the "Internationale" in a cheap café, and nobody heeding. But the radical politics of the young men are heeded a good deal. Perhaps it would be better for everybody if they were allowed to work off their steam vocally. One strange character to whom we are introduced is a politician—a foppishly dressed, talkative man, with a ready flow of English who is able to earn a living by scraping acquaintance with all kinds of foreigners and making them "friends of his party." Which party it was Mr. Hedges does not tell us, nor does it matter very much; but he thinks that distaste rather than

### **Woodhead: Adventures in Far Eastern Journalism**

"An Entertaining Book"

"He Has Always Striven for Freedom of Press"

We have not compared this new edition with that published in London to discover just where it is "amended or amplified to bring it up to date." In his preface Mr. Woodhead quotes from a speech made at a farewell dinner in his honour by the British Consul-General in Tientsin. The Consul-General described how Mr. Woodhead frequently disagreed with the Government that the speaker represented, but that argument or reproof never deflected him from his course. And here is the book being printed by the Japanese house which publishes Bodley, Scherer, and a galaxy of other literary stars which differ not from one another in glorification of Japan. But if Mr. Woodhead did not hesitate to criticise his own Government—as every good British journalist does—still less did he hesitate to explain just what a mess the Chinese were making of their affairs. And it is, no doubt, mainly because of his demonstration that the Chinese are totally inefficient and unreasonable that it is found worth while to reprint the book in Tokyo. But it is an entertaining book, telling of experiences of conditions that are now passing away. Mr. Woodhead has always striven for the freedom of the Press. That, where he has done his best work, is destined to be a lost cause.—J. C.

*Forthcoming Book*

### **Japan's Foreign Relations**

1542-1935

### **A Short History**

日本外交史

by Roy Hidemichi Akagi, Ph. D.

To be published in Feb. 1936

friendliness must be inspired in most cases. Three sections, longer than most, entitled respectively "The Most Sacred Rite," "The Seal of Japan," and "The Emperor," embody the serious part of the book, and are an endeavour to set before the foreign reader an apprehension of that part of the national life which is peculiar, and in which, while the country as a whole plunges rapidly forward, the endeavour is made to anchor it more and more firmly to the past. There are aspects of the matter not treated here,—which Mr. Hedges has half promised to deal with elsewhere.

Mr. Hedges recommends that his book be taken in comparatively small doses. It is obviously not meant to be swallowed at one reading like a novel, but rather turned to for refreshment, and to see the things that we had ourselves seen but not consciously noted or known how to see. He has evidently enjoyed his stay in Japan in the best way possible—by being receptive to the multitude of things that clamorously or silently seek our attention.

編輯室から

謹賀新年

◎ 1936年の新春を迎へるに當つて我八千の愛讀者諸氏に對して謹んで賀詞を呈し、變らざる御愛顧を謝し且つ將來益々御鞭撻と御指導を願ふものであります。顧みれば此小冊子誕生してから第九巻、將に第十巻を迎へようとしつゝあります。小冊子は小冊子乍らの荆棘の道を行つて来たものであります。此上と讀者諸氏の御聲援なくしては進歩發展を期し難いものであります。此の機に際して切に繰返し懇願する次第であります。

◎ 新年號は例年の通り休暇として殆ど全紙をあけて輕い讀物を載せて置いた。伊エ戦争の問題もあり、軍縮會議も開催中である。然し其の何れもが大した進展を示さうにもない。軍縮は日英米三すくみの態で、從來の主張から一歩も進展しなうにない。日英米三ヶ國の立場は本誌の昨年一月號から六月號に亘つて所載した我海軍の關根大佐、英國第一の海軍通パイウォーター・ヒ並に米國海軍問題の權威ハーバート・コーン氏の論文中に盡され居るを以てそちらの方を御一覽願ふ事にしたい。

◎ 「陸路を北京から印度へ」はバグダッドを思はせ、駱駝に鈴を打たせて、はてしなき沙漠を行く隊商を思はせる紀行である。然し乍ら外蒙中亞にソヴェートの魔手が動き天山に英國の觸手が動いて居る時勢の姿を見逃す事は出来ない。

◎ 比律賓は近いのに遠い感じのする所である。然し今度の比島共和國の成立は比島從來より我々に近づいた様に思ふ。もつと知らるべき、研究さるべき題目と思ふ。

◎ 北歐の文化は兎角忘れられ勝つた。然し、しばしば、我々の知らない間に、フィンランドが禁酒國になつて居たり、デンマークが國民保健體操をやつて居たりする。瑞典の消費組合運動もいさゝか異色あるものと思ふ。落ちついた國民性とまとも易い程度の國の大きさが齎らすものかも知れぬ。

◎ “G” men とは government men である。映畫で賣出した名前が稍もすると、間違はれる。御参考までに照會して置いた。

◎ 休暇の時の時間つぶしにもと思つて英國の遊戯を照會する。但し違ふのは名前位のもので、我が國に行はれて居るものと大しては違はない様に思ふ。ゲームの國際化の現象だらうか。

◎ 出版部の本が内外で益々好評を以て迎へられつゝある事は我々一同の歡喜に堪えない所である。Japan Advertiser review で御覽の通り、Oxford 大學出版部からライエル教授の「Slang, Phrase and Idiom in Colloquial English」共同出版を求め來つたのを始め、同書及びスミス教授の「Handbook to English and U. S. Literature」が英米其他へ續々教科書或は参考書として輸出せられたりする事である。評者パーバング教授の言へるが如くスミス教授の書物は、世界に類書が只だ一冊丈けあつても、其包含内容に於てはスミス教授のもの足許にも及ばないものである。

◎ 其他の Book Review は山本有三氏の「唐人お吉」及び神戸のクロニクル紙の Hedges 氏の「In Far Japan」及び Woodhead 氏の「極東の動き」に對するものであるが何時でも批評は即ち批評する事であつて辛辣な批評を書く事の好きなクロニクル紙が兩書ともを賞めて居る、ヨツほど氣に入つたものらしい。

◎ 出版部の本は丸善本支店及全國の各洋書店で販賣して居ますから最寄の洋書店で御取寄せ賜らば便利であります。

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## THE LOG OF A JOURNEY

昨年六月から本年一月にかけて日本から一週した著者が其旅行記を語るに當つて地方的歴史と地理を盛り一方を教へて治や風俗習慣を傳へ、以て世界の現勢と語學の習得を一舉にして得せしめやうといふ近來の快著である。行文平易にして流麗、興味溢るゝが如し、教科書として一般讀物として敢て薦む。

<p>東大教授リー先生著 定價 二・五〇 送料 十錢</p> <p><b>英東京繁昌記</b></p> <p>A Tokyo Calendar, with Sketches 十二月月に互り東京の行事と東京人の生活を輕妙な英文で叙述したる世界的好評の良書。</p> <p>話會 東京見物 Talks in Tokyo by G. Cagert ¥ 1.00</p>	<p>話會 倫敦繁昌記 A London Chronicle by F. H. Lee ¥ 1.50</p>	<p>話會 英國十二月月 The English Country Calendar by Lee ¥ 1.00</p>	<p>話會 英國物語 Seven Talks on England by John W. Palmer ¥ 1.20</p>	<p>前米國加總長 シャーラー博士著 定價 一・七〇 送料 八錢</p> <p><b>アメリカ繁昌記</b></p> <p>America: Pagans and Personalities (各寫眞入) アメリカの歴史と偉人、風俗習慣、社會生活、學生生活、祭日等を興味的に書いた吾人の知らんと欲する米國の十二月月間に於ける年中行事の記述である。</p>
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