

## EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

### PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK?

We see everyday in the papers no few reports of murders, burglaries, family-suicide, degeneration of public servants.

The streets are full of the jingling noise of PACHINKO, and are thronged with pleasure-seeking people.

The PROS and CONS concerning our rearmament and the revision of our constitution are being hotly discussed, — still more, the Security Pact donot necessarily give us complete, satisfiable peace and security.

We, therefore, should not content ourselves with only small abilities, for we are students, and, at the same time we are all of us members of this society, and are the most important strata burdened with a grave duty of our future development.

Our presidential election will be held in the near future.

With the approach of it, we should think over and debate more seriously how to elect next president pertinently.

The result of the election will have "vital" bearing up on the future development of our E.S.S. but we don't necessarily want a perfect president only of scholastic ability, and such a president can't be necessarily considered as the true leader for us.

"To put the right person in the right place", is the most important maxim.

"Let pessimist stci bygones be bygones", too.

(AWANO)

## PEN AND INK

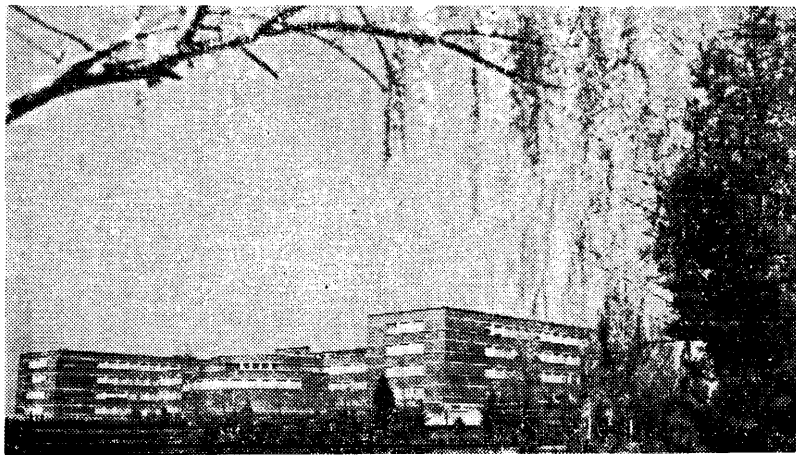
There is a tendency at present to respect more of things Japanese than; immediately and several years after the war. Some "butter-smelling" Japanese may observe it all to blame, but "well-sensed" fapanese will welcome it with a sieve to sift the merits from the demerits of things Japanese.

Japanese students of foreign languages, especially of English, profess themselves every often to be go-betweeners of two or more Civilizations. On contemplation, however, they are so eager to get things un-Japanese that they have nothing or nearly nothing to give which symbolize Japanese, except the Fact to be born in Japan.

In a sound trading State, the export must balance or over-balance with the import —this is the first teaching of Prof. International Trade. His next lesson, no elss important in spite of its order, is that International Trade presupposes the existence of those States each of which has its handicaps as well as benefits in its production.

Let us students of a great Port city remember this always: that foreign traders with Japan, physical and mental, are much more interested in things Japanese than we might suppose and that we had better be proud of ourselves Japanese diplomats at home in our intercourse with foreigners.

(Jacque de y.y.)



## A GLIMPSE OF SPAIN

By Mr. Keiichi Kunizawa  
Professor, Osaka College of Foreign Languages.

Translated by Mr. Hiroh Takemura  
Economic Club, E.S.S

IT IS VERY INTERESTING and at the same time, it presents valuable materials by which our country's situations are surveyed objectively, to study and understand culture and the state of affairs in a foreign country. I was given the opportunity of grasping the old picture of pre-war Spain and the new one of post-war Spain studying there in 1937 and 1951.

However, the new Spain is built upon a somewhat older Spain. Something good in the old Spain is still left as it were in the reformed new Spain, about which I am talking. Let me tell you about new Spain in such a sense.

STARTING FROM HANEDA, Tokyo, on February 8 last year, I landed at the airport in Madrid on the mid-night of the 11th, after short stops in Taipei, Hong kong, Maula, Calcutta, Karachi and Rome. When the Old-time 40-day voyage to Spain via Shanghai, Hong kong, Singapore, Ceylon, Aden, Suez Canal and Marseilles is recalled to my mind, the 3-day travel by air plane seemed as if it belonged to another age. The sea-going age in gone and the air-traveling epoch has come in. Traveling by airplane which keeps flying without interval throughout day and night but for short recesses for oiling, I was much impressed by the importance of time.

A 40-PASSENGER AIR PLANE flies between Hane-da and Manila, and an air-liner for 70, from Manila to London. Only the air-travel gives us an exclusive and fascinating experience to be able to look down upon the earth from the world of clouds flying 600 kilometers an hour. Interesting relations of time between the Asia-to-Europe course and the west-to-East one are caused by differences in time due to the earth's rotation and the sun's revolution. The west-ward race gives us 15 hours by day and the eastward, nine hours. In the latter case, a day flies with dreamy speed, as the stomach takes only 3-hour rest between breakfast and luncheon that supper is served in 4 or 5 hours.

The flight over Iran was the most striking for me. Until the waves of the Mediterranean were approaching the airport in the suburbs of Jerusalem, the holy city, we flew on for about 15 hours over the brown wide plain, boundlessly spread, with no valleys, no fields, and seemingly uninhabited—I felt relief unintentionally when the blue Mediterranean, white match-box like houses and big houses with Jardens of the Jewish and Arabians came in sight!

ON ARRIVING AT the airport on the outskirts of Madrid, capital of Spain, an Air Line Company's bus took me to quarters where I retired to bed for the night. On the following morning, it was snowy. In fact the plateau in Castile called Central Plateau situated 600 meters above the sea is a natural and vast plateau that takes up the 200,000-square kilometer space of the 492,243-square kilometer Spanish land. Madrid is on this plateau whose center is Castile district, the "cradle-land" of Spanish culture.

IN 1492, SPAIN WAS unified by the marriage between Queen Isabelle of Castile and King Ferdinand of Aragon known as The Catholic King and Queen, and the Saracenic last stronghold, Granada, was captured.

America being discovered by Columbus in the same year, Spain was at the peak of its golden age well known by the phrase "Spain on which the sun never sets." Thus, the 18 middle and South American countries south of Mexico with more than 100 million Spanish speaking people have the same culture and race as their home-land Spain and these countries are considered a paradise, where many Europeans emigrate, blessed with the abundant natural resources and vast land by which promises a prosperous future civilization. In Iberia Peninsula, jutted out between the Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean, once upon a time the Iberians lived at the drainage of the Iberia River. The Celtic raid later brought about the birth of the

Celtiberians, and the Romans ruled for nearly 800 years from 2. B.C to 6 A.D., establishing the colony. They constructed military roads, villages and cities. The Romans overthrew those who defied them and thoroughly Romanised the obedient people with whom peace was made. The Roman soldier's long stay at a locality led them to their marriage with the natives, and the languages spoken by the Romans formed the basis for the Spanish language. The Roman-built bridges and vestiges of theaters still remain and beautiful carved-statues are dug out from the ruins of temples and cities.

THE ROMANS WERE FOLLOWED by the Goths and the Arabians who invaded by crossing the Gebraltar. The 800-year Roman government had an important influence, but Arabian Culture left in the Southern part of Spain by the Arabians is also an outstanding feature of Spanish culture.

The Mosque (Moslem temple) in Cordova, the Alhambra-Palace in Gronata, the Alcazal in Sevilla, etc.,—these are the representative Arabian buildings. Different from other European cultures, in Spanish culture, there are contained both Arabian and Roman elements.

WITH AGRICULTURE AS THE main industry, Spain is noted for stock-farming, forestry, fishery and mining. Spain's fields and mountains, next to Switzerland in its height, often exhibit to us the soaring, cragged, and snow-capped mountains. The chain of the mountains from the Cantabrians north to the Sierra Nevada South are very impressive and the Sierra Nevada Mountains towering behind Alhambra Palace, Granada, are the most unforgettable landscape in my life. The natural barrier which marks the border-line of France is the grand Pyrenees formed by a 400-kilometer Mountain-range lying from the picturesque Mediterranean coast to the rolling Biscay Bay.

SPAIN'S TOPOGRAPHY IS ROUGHLY divided into three parts. They are, Central

## "SIGNIFICANCE OF DONATION CAMPAIGN"

Mr. Yasukazu Niwa  
President, ESS, Kobe University

A few years ago when I had been working on a donation campaign in certain cultural activities, I met a gentleman who was also doing the same kind of work as a committee of the world Federation Organizing Association. And he told me a very interesting thing that no man could work hard on such movements without any fund. So he meant we might speculate the public money so far as we could not afford to support our activities through our daily life. And he insisted on getting a fund big enough to proceed the plans even covering our livelihood. It is understood for me, but not a fit illustration for our students' movement in itself. We are students and cannot take a professional attitude. The important things that cannot be forgotten are pure spirit and passion in academic scholarship. But still the fund is indispensable, so we have to ask help of public relations. Thus we can learn social technique, knowledge about social problems, and also can make friend seven of well-known people. This is significance of the movement.

Plateau, Drainage Basin of the Ebro River and that of the Guadalquivir River. Speaking of the Central Plateau, it is extremely cold in winter and terribly hot in summer. Rain seldom falls in this part of Spain. In the dry season, even a few drops of rain are carefully used for irrigation by ditching. Consequently, there are not so many trees for timber use, and there grow grasses between rocks, almond in full bloom in spring and oak. The forests of oak splanted to supply pigs with their nuts are found here and there. Roadsides poplars, forests along a river, a flock of sheep chased by their shepherd far off beyond a hill they look like a sheet of drawing. Wheat fields wave with gold spreading over a line of heights. Beyond, a brook, and a church-bell of small village are in sight. This depicts the scene of castile plateaus. The atlantic ocean in rough beyond the Cantabrian Mountains. Much rainfall brings thriving big trees on the mountains, but no wheat grows in this section. A road runs between cornfields and a loaded Ox-cart goes along it. At a distance a light-house is seen on a headland. Light-houses stand here and there, for the Biscay Bay has a lot of reefs and small islands. The zig-zag coastline links the edge of a saw and ramparts remaining on headlands make things more interesting. Andalusia in the peninsula's southern part in called "Paradise." there, abundant farm crops grow on its fertile soil. Two-metercactuses in bloom bear red fruits. Houses dug out of the hillsides are viewed. The melody of the gypsy haunts one's memory.

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Managing Editor: Takaharu Miyoshi  
Editors: Naoki Awano  
Sachiko Inoue  
Takako Iwasaki  
Michiko Kusumoto  
Yasuko Nishimura  
Kiyoshi Onozawa  
Hiroshi Tanaka  
(Alphabetically)

### The Murmur of Nature

Writer of the following letter is the secretary of the Literature Club.

Emerson said "Few people know the beauty of nature." Yes it is true! Although we are surrounded by the beauty of nature abundantly, we do not appreciate them. Mother Nature! Whenever you are sad and lonely, she will console you as a tender mother does. When you are happy and your heart is dancing with joy, she will also cheer up and refresh your spirit.

Standing by a stream flowing still, you might be able to listen the murmur of water, of grasses and of pebbles. Listen! Listen to their faint breath! Just pick up and look at a wild violet clad with spring wear. Just press your lips against her petal, and you will be intoxicated by the perfume of spring.

Go and listen to the voices of nature calling you, but go all alone, not in couple. It might be lucky, if you could go together. But I am afraid, you'll surely miss hearing the voices of nature because of hearing your companion's.

K. Itakura

### CONGRATULATIONS

By Prof Roy Smith  
Adviser To E.S.S.

Congratulations to the new members of the English Study Society. We congratulate you because you are coming into the E.S.S. of Kobe University at a time when it is experiencing a period of healthy activity. There have been few times in the long history of our Society when we were as active as we are now. By coming into the E. S. S. at present you are to have an enviable opportunity to improve your English speaking ability. You are joining a group of students who are in earnest, who are making a serious attempt, and at the same time are having a lot of fun doing it.

We congratulate ourselves upon having fine new members such as we feel sure you are to be. We welcome you heartily because any vigorous society needs periodically new blood. We need your fresh ideas, your enthusiasm, your personal support. Come in and join hands with us and help us to make the E.S.S. of Kobe University the best in Japan.

### Way To Democracy

Writer of the following letter is the chairman of the Public Relations Committee.

"What are the Committee members doing? Just quarreling all the time—in Japanese?" is the question I was asked several times.

Day by day, our 3rd birthday is coming nearer. These passing months, when I reflect on them, have induced me sometimes to ask myself the same question if I were allowed to. In fact, the more heated our discussions become, the more abstract the contents were apt to be, no matter how bonafide we tried in English. Looking back my

term of office, I feel greatly responsible. But, at the same time I asked myself, "How can a truly democratic E.S.S. be perfected unless the voters are able to form opinions and reach conclusions on their own initiative?"

Economics Club, Junior,  
Naomichi Korenori

The picture on the page one shows a university in Madrid, Spain.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

At long last, here is the may issue of THE ESS TIMES—for the first time in print!

Many difficulties (mostly technical ones) have prevented earlier publication of this issue.

We are afraid that this issue may not meet your expectations—frankly, we, the editors ourselves, have found that there is left much yet to be desired and improved.

Page one is one of those which we should have edited more skilfully it is much CROWDED.

We hope that you will give us your criticism (the more out-spoken, the better) on THE ESS TIMES either verbally or by a slip of paper.

### 13 Isn't Unlucky

There is a Friday the 13th next June, but it really DOESNOT matter.

#### THE LUCKY ONES

DOG,  
Columbia  
S. Carolina

Students,  
Colgate  
University

Baker,  
Newark,  
New Jersey

Hunter,  
Columbia  
S. Carolina

#### THEIR LUCK

The first 12 dogs taken into the dog pound in the month of March were all killed and the 13th was ransomed.

Colgate was founded by 13 churchmen who drew up a constitution with 13 articles and made an initial contribution of 13 dollars.

He founded his business on February 13th, married on April 13th joined 13 lodges, built a house with 13 rooms, amassed a fortune.

He drew 13th place in a party of 13 hunters and had the biggest bag (13 doves.)

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Sports Journal

"WITH WORDS WE GOVERN MEN"  
BENJAMIN DISRELI

## LANGUAGE IS "YOUR" TOOL

Publications Committee, E S S, Kobe University

THE BIGGER YOUR VOCABULARY, the higher your position—this is the conclusion of surveys, repeatedly made to clarify the relationship between social rank and the size of vocabulary.

The managing heads of successful organizations as a rule possess superior vocabularies that are much larger than the average vocabularies of the assistants and clerks whom they supervise, surveys have revealed.

A rich vocabulary is the most common and invaluable possession of the leaders in every profession, in every commercial enterprise, and in every department of active living.

Bigger vocabulary spells greater success.

Let's see why it is so.

IS IT THAT LEADERS in the society "happen" to possess larger vocabularies than those people whom they supervise? No, such is not the case. You know that you write with words, that you understand with them: that they are your communication system with the outside world. You realize that, when you are thinking, you are merely talking to yourself and that the words you happen to know are the instruments with which you reason.

Therefore, the more words you know, the more powerfully you can think and the more powerfully you can present your ideas. With larger vocabularies, you can influence people the more effectively. "Language," says Samuel Johnson, "is the only instrument of science."

Effective command of language is indispensable for successful living.

So you want it?

"NOW I SEE THE IMPORTANCE of a big and effective vocabulary. But can I have it myself?" you ask to yourself. The answer is definitely "YES!" But remember that a powerful or cultured vocabulary comes to you neither by invitation, by birth, nor by wishful thinking.

Readiness on your part to improve your vocabulary is necessary.

Here are some of the ways to increase your command of words—especially English words.

1 Experts are agreed that a good dictionary rightly used is an ideal first aid for increasing your command of words.

When you look up a word, form the habit of acquiring all its meanings.

2 Try summoning up several words to express a given idea. By this means, you will start to build working synonym lists of your own.

3 When you learn a new word, try it in a few sentences; use it when an appropriate occasion arises.

4 Examine the etymology of any interesting new word. Often you will find clues in the dictionary which invite you to engage in detective work on words. By so doing you will learn a great deal about the history of other words, and you will also begin to see how words change meaning.

5 Cross-word puzzles may prove helpful for this purpose. Try some of them when you are at leisure.

Who owns the largest vocabulary?

SHAKESPEARE'S vocabulary is generally stated to be the richest ever employed by any single man. It has been calculated to comprise 21,000 words.

MILTON'S vocabulary is said to comprise 7000 or 8000 words.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW probably had a reading vocabulary of about 80,000 words. (Reading vocabularies are obtained by multiplying writing vocabularies by five, the latter being ascertained by count.)

Men who work in words, writers, judges, and dictionary-makers usually possess bigger and more effective vocabularies than those engaged in other professions.

Size of Average Vocabulary

FRIEDRICH MAX MILLER (German philologist) once reported that a farmer used only 300 words, and some other philologist made statements of a similar nature concerning the size of the ordinary man's vocabulary.

These figures are, however, obviously wrong when we consider the fact that one two-year-old girl, by scientific counting knew 489 words.

Philologists are agreed today that 6000 words is the size of an average vocabulary.

How large Should it be?

"THE MORE THE BETTER" is true with vocabularies.

But how large is the minimum size of vocabulary required in reading typical Eng-

lish language publications?

Here are some figures for your reference's sake.

Medium Vocabulary Range

Sunday N.Y. Times (entre)

N. Y. Herald Tribune 40,000

Time 25,000

News Week 16,000

Associated Press. United Press.

International News Service 12,000

Etymologically Speaking

NAPLEON BONAPARTE ONCE PROUDLY declared Impossible is not in my dictionary.

We are not Napoleon, but here is one word which we sincerely wish our dictionaries did not carry.

The word, as you can easily guess it, is "Tax." Today, people are having serious trouble with taxes, and the taxation office is the worst and most dreaded enemy of business companies.

To find out the reason why taxes are as high as the autumn sky, THE E.S.S. TIMES has conducted thorough investigations into the history of the word "tax"

And our findings etymologically justify the present sky-highness of taxes.

The word "tax" comes from the Latin word "taxare." And "taxare" means "TO TOUCH SHARPLY."

The 'etymology' of a word means, briefly an account of the history of its form as far back as we can get it, and an account of the chief developments of meanings which it has undergone.

Easily available and authoritative reference books for this purpose include:

The shorter Oxford Dictionary,  
Skeat's Etymological Dictionary,  
The Universal Dictionary of the English Language.

### Bibliography

How To Double Your Vocabulary by S.S. Smith

The American Everyday Dictionary Random House

The growth and Structure of The English Language by Otto Jespersen.

## INTERVIEW ARTICLE

"MISTAKES? DON'T BE AFRAID!"

FORTY MINUTES WITH MRS. MC INTOSH

"Practice, practice, practice—this is the only way of improving your linguistic ability." Mrs. Mc Intosh told The E.S.S. TIMES recently.

"THE EAGERNESS WITH which you study English has greatly impressed me, this E.S.S. advisor declared and she really looked impressed.

"Japanese students have excellent background in their study of English, and they are well trained both in grammar and reading, she said. "But, as to the ability of speaking English," Mrs. Mc Intosh continued, "Japanese students are generally somewhat poor."

According to Mrs. Mc Intosh, the weakpoint of Japanese students, especially girls in general, as, she sees it, is 'modesty—too much of modesty'. She understands very well that modesty is a good virtue of the Japanese people. Nevertheless, she insists that you forget or put aside this virtue when you try to master a foreign language.

"YOU NEED NOT BE afraid of making mistakes, mistakes don't matter in linguistic study," she emphatically put forth her 'practice-makes-perfect' theory which she had built around her own experience with foreign languages. In high school she had three years of Latin, and two years of French. Then she studied French another two years and a half in the University of Wisconsin.

"In the University of Wisconsin," she recollected her undergraduate days, "there was French House where there were French instructors, and no one was allowed to speak English. And we would have lunches and dinners in this House. There they never pass food to you, unless you speak French," and she added, "it is one of the best ways to study foreign languages rather in the outside of classroom like that. In this point American students are fortunate in conversation practice with native speakers, because students from all parts of the world attend the same school. There were Houses for Spanish, German, Latin and Portuguese with native instructors also in that University." In her undergraduate days there were foreign language clubs in the University of Wisconsin. French, German, Latin, Spanish and Portuguese were popular among students, and they are still steady, her story goes.

To the question if there was a Japanese Study club in her university, she smiled out her answer. "No. Oriental languages were generally considered difficult. But the situation has almost completely changed since a new oral method was introduced in the wartime. And now some of large universities have Japanese clubs, too."

"FOR MANY YEARS BEFORE the war," she related, "the old-fashioned method of foreign language instruction had remained almost unimproved. They didn't care for speaking at all. During wartime, however, a new method was developed which puts emphasis on speaking and hearing rather than reading."

WHEN THE E.S.S. TIMES asked her about her secret of vocabulary improvement, she told of the way her mother worked on vocabulary building. "She used to remember one new word everyday. This is a good way of enlarging your vocabulary. Anyway, you must always be ready and exercise to take a handy dictionary if you want more effective command of words."

HERE ARE SOME other suggestions and advice to the E.S.S. members. Get a good English-English dictionary, and turn to it as often as you can. Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is one example of reliable and standard dictionary. Use the C I & E Library to the full. The atmosphere of the library will stimulate you to study English.

Listen to the radio (AFRS) whenever you can. It will help you to improve your hearing ability.

At the end of this forty-minute interview, Mrs. Mc Intosh again praised the eagerness on the part of students to study English.

"I sincerely hope that all of you will keep up your good work you are in!" she concluded. (IWASAKI)

### Editor's Note

Mrs. Hope Well McIntosh received her B. A. (Bachelor of Arts degree) from the University of Wisconsin in 1940, and later took additional work at the same university to receive her B.S. (Bachelor of Science degree) in 1944. Now lives with her husband and two daughters Martha and Cindy, at Ashiya.

(IWASAKI)

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## READERS SEND IN LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

### How blessed we are!

How blessed we are to live in this day!

I am often inclined to think of progenitors and highly to estimate their efforts as well as their works.

It is indeed a hard work to pioneer. Just think of Sugita-Gempaku in medical science, of other great men in the studies of European civilizations in the Edo period. For instance some scholars studies, in that period, Dutch without dictionary or good teachers, I am afraid. They could only get contact with the Dutch who came to Nagasaki on business. They, however, studied Medical Science, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Strategy and so forth, suffering from all kinds of inconveniences as well as the difficulties that bothers pioneers.

Now let's turn around and just take a look at us. We are all equipped with every kind of means necessary for our studies, to say nothing of books or dictionaries, schools or universities. Besides we have many fellow students.

We might be too much well prepared ever to hope to study of ourselves.

Economics Club, Senior  
Kazuaki, Kurozawa.

### Co-operation between Man and Woman

"The Spring of Independence" we are to welcome. Many famous politicians and economists are forecasting what would happen to Japan after the Independence. Looking at the Japanese situation in the international field, none can expect happy future waiting for us with open hands.

I often overheard old Japanese ladies' complaints saying, "when a man is in difficulty he requires our help and receives our services but when he is in prosperity he enjoys himself forgetting our existence." Now, it is the time when the co-operation of both sexes is required. I hope younger generations need not to repeat the same complaint in future.

Setsuko, Urashima.  
Economic Club, Junior,

### My advice to The Times

I appreciate to you all by saying that you have done well in every activity you did, in spite of wanting sound finance and time to serve. I think it is difficult for students to edit their own papers. But when a man overcomes difficulty in his way, he must be very happy and feels the greatest joy in his life. I want you all to have this feeling by making good papers. In order to make good papers, I want to suggest as follows for your guidance.

1. To have sound cooperation among the staff, and ask the help to outsiders freely. This will make editing activities smooth.
2. To make editorial column showing the color of both E. S. S. and Kobe University.
3. To exchange of E. S. S. Times for other universities' and let us know others' topics through the Times. This will be available for you to improve the Times.
4. To treat remarkable current topics.
5. To treat some advertisement as to help the financial standings of the Times. Hoping your great success in this year.

Junior Club, Sophomore  
T, Miyakawa.

## EDITOR WRITES LETTER TO THE READERS

### Letter to the Readers:

The trees are covered with fresh green leaves and everything around me seems to be cheerful and full of the new hopes. Our E. S. S. Times also has begun its activity with a new idea. It is our great joy to be able to publish the 16th issue successfully. Our E. S. S. has made big progress by your co-operation in spite of many difficulties since the first issue was published. But still we cannot say our Times is perfect, though the earnest editors and reporters who are now free from their position have paid their precious energy for bringing up the Times during the past two years, and they have made it as it is.

The notable contribution which they have made is worthy of wide and deep appreciation.

"Rome was not built in a day" so it is said. The E. S. S. Times, therefore, will gradually become perfect.


Our motto is to make the Times more interesting and instructive to the readers. But it is difficult to follow this motto unless you give us advice and let us know your desires and criticisms to the Times. We are anxious to know how to meet your expectations, and we want you, readers, to be our good advisers and co-workers, and thereby help us to make the E. S. S. Times much more perfect.

Whenever you happen to get ideas or materials which would be useful to us, please let us know.

We are expecting your assistance and co-operation!

(Nishimura)

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