Brigadier F. J. O'MEARA
and
The Officers Royal Army Medical Corps
Kure
Request The Pleasure of The Company of.

[Signature]

at
The Officers Club
on
Wednesday June 25th 1952

Dancing
6 p. m. - 1 a. m.

R.S.V.P.
Registrar
Tel. 22303
PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE THESE BOOKS
REFERENCE FOR
DR. MOLONEY

この書籍は移動しない事
マロニー先生用
MICHIHIKO HACHIYA, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF
HIROSHIMA COMMUNICATIONS HOSPITAL

ANDERS GEORG
MAJOR, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER,
DANISH HOSPITAL SHIP "JUTLANDIA".

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HELGE TRAMSEN
Overlæge i Forsvarets Lægekorps

Østerbrogade 158
København Ø
To meet Brig. K.E. Huber, D.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.S., Canada, Major E.E. Andrews, A.R.C., N.H.A., Canada, The President and Members of the Nursing Officer's Mess Brit Com Gen Hospital request the pleasure of the company of Dr. W. Mullan to Cocktails at 6-7:30p.m. on Thurs. 26 Feb.

R.S.V.P. MESS SECRETARY

Colonel Meneses and Officers of the British Commonwealth General Hospital request the pleasure of the Company of Dr. Moloney at Dinner on Monday March 16th at 19.00 hrs.

RSVP P.M.C.

Dr. Tage Christiansen Chief Physician Assistant Professor of Medicine

DANISH RED CROSS Copenhagen, Denmark
This is a book

 Kore wa hon deen (Kore wa hon die)

 This is a dog
 Kore wa inu deen

 Watakushi wa sensei deen = I am a teacher
 (untorikan)

 Anata wa i diva deen = you are a diva
divato (divato)

 Ano hito wa shokos deen = he is an officer
 (shokos)

 Ano hito wa jo ku deen = She is an actress
 ano hito wa shokos deen ka = Do he an officer?

 Watakushi wa [ ] Possessee
 (my)

 Anata [ ] mo
 (you)

 Ano hito [ ]
 (his or hers)

 This is my house = Kore wa watakushi no deen

 This house = Kore wa mon no deen

 that house (thing)
 (adj.)

 Are wa

 Are wa is deen = That is a house

 Kore wa sensei mo ilm deen =
 this is the teacher book
 (no after noun = possessive)
Kore - this

Hon - Book

inu - dog
dezu - it

desu - is

watakushi - I am

Sensai - teacher

isha - doctor

anata - you are

shoke - office

ano hito wa - he

actress - geijutsu

ka - ? at end of sentence.

Tei Burn - table (table)

isu - chair

mizu - water

kutsu - shoes or boots

kasa - umbrella

ie - house (house)

hana - flower (flower)

mono - mine (mono - thing)

anata no (mono) - yours

anu hito no (mono)

watakushi wa mono no desu

are - that

- good morning - o harassment

ans - that (formal good morning)
3 June 1952

Ohya gozumasu - first meeting in am - polite.

Ohya-san - dear polite - hello or how do you do.

Kon-nichi wa - (used during day, time or afternoon) means hello.

Kon-ban wa - good evening
(this evening)

0 - Yakumi masai - good night
(reest-verb) imperitive

Sayonara - good-bye

Alligator gozumasu - thank you.
Dōitashimashite - don't mention it.
(dō ita shi ma te)

Dōyo - please

Shōjiki - honest (noun)

Watashi wa shōjiki desu
I am honest.

Ano hito wa shōjiki desu ka?
Is he honest?

Kane-mochi - rich
(convenience)

You are rich
Bimbo - Poor
Kirei - Pretty

Kono = kon wa watashi no desu
This book is mine

Kono bimbo wa kirei desu
This flower is pretty

Atami = hot
Kyō wa atami deshita
(Summer shift) It is hot today

Kyō = today

Samui = cold
Kyō wa samui desu
(Made used for food) Today is cold

Kono kohi wa atami deshita
This coffee is hot

Tanematai = cold
Kono tanematai desu
This coffee is cold

Takai = high
Cheap - Yurusu - cheap

Yoku = good
Warmi = bad

Kodoma = boy or girl
Ano kodoma wa warmi deshita
That boy or girl is bad.
Kiri - Big
chiisai - Small
(che sigh)

Kore wa iKoro de ru ka = How much is this
one wa ige na de ru ka = How much is that
one wa that is
ano ne wa okiri desu = That house is large.

Kore dake wa anata no de ru ka
Is this umbrella yours?

anata dake wa okiri desu
your dog is big

ano shoku no kowomo wa okiri desu
that of your child is big
June 5, 1952

ございませ。
Ohayo gozaimasu - good morning.

Kon-nichi wa - greeting in morning or during day.
Kon-Ban wa (evening)

O-yasumi - masai - good night.
O-yasumi - masai

Sayonara - goodbye.
(Sayonara)

Arigatoo gosaimasu - thank you.

Do iitasho mashte - Don't mention it.
(do it taikinai)

Dogo - please.

Kore wa ikura desu ka - how much is this.
Ikura desu ka
(ikura desu ka)

Kore wa kon desu - This is a book.

Kore wa tamago desu - This is an egg.

Kore wa Ringo desu - This is an apple.

one wa Kasa desu - That is an umbrella.
Watakushi wa Sensei desu - I am a teacher.
あなたは医者です - you are a doctor

先生 - he is a doctor (to an adult)

わたたくし - I

あなた - you

先生 - he or she

私の本 - my book

あなたの本 - my book

これは本です - this is a book

この本はわたたくしの本です - this book is mine.

あれは本です - that is a book.

あの本 - that book

このお茶はもうちれ - this tea is hot

今日は雨です - it is hot today

今日は寒いです - it is cold today

今日は雨です - it is raining today.
new words
ringo - apple
tamago - egg
watashi wa - I am
(watasese o watashi)
kahvi - coffee
o kashi - cake
danbei - cake
okhi - big
chiisai - small
atomi - hot
Teumetai - (food) cold
samui - cold (day)
soumi - room
ima - now
nanji - what
nan ji what time
tachi - all in plural watashi wa tachi wa
yasui - cheap
nakai - dear, expensive
yori - good
warui - bad

Don ban wa ima same deeo
It is raining this evening.
Dima nanji desu ka
What time is it now

kokoro - boy or girl
kai - very
Kirei - pretty
binbo - poor

gakko - school
gakko no sensei - teacher
Kore wa nan(i) desu ka
what is this?
Are wa nanmi desu ka
what is that?
Sore wa nanmi desu ka
what is it?
Ano hito wa nanmi desu ka
what is he?
Anata wa donata desu ka
(done)
Who are you?
Ano hito wa donata desu ka
Who is he?
Watakushi wa dare desu ka
Who am I?
Ano o-isha-san wa donata desu ka

Anata wa

Kohri wo kudasai
give me coffee
Hon wo watakushi ni kudasai
Give me a book
Ddire Obj
Kohri o kudasai - give me coffee
nani - what?
sore -(kitchen utensil - what is that)
care -(mean - what is that)
o-isha (honorable (O)) doctor san
o-isha-san
Otōsan - father
Okasan - madam - mother
Okusan - yours or his wife
Ojosan - daughter or girl(to address) your or her daughter
Kanai - my wife
Kasune - my daughter
Kinasuno - to come (verb)

kane mochi - & rich
hōjiriki - honest
do itachi - mashite - don't mention it.
bainbo - pon - ano hito wa bainbo desu
bainbo pon.
kirei - ano hito wa kirei desu
pretty
atari - kono kohii wa atari desu
hot
Tenmatai - kono kohii wa tenmatai desu
cold
Takai - kono konna wa takai desu
high expensive
this money is expensive.
Sumi na sen ga yoko ni matte kudasai
Please lie down

Ōki-aratte kudasai! Please get up (sit up)

Okay wo yoko ni shite kudasai
Face side - please do
please turn your face to the side.

Ōki iki wo shite kudasai please take a big breath

Rokku ju roku wo itte kudasai
6 please say 60 (say)?

Tenchō wo nom de kudasai
saliva swallow
please swallow

Shita wo dachite kudasai
please stick out your Tongue.

Te wo dachite kudasai
hand please put out your hand

O genki desu ka
good health clean
are you well?
Warui to kore wa arimasen ka

Bietu ni warui tokoro wa arimasen kara
in particular please now

nothing wrong with you in particular.

Renki wo hitori kudasai
(light) please turn out the lights

Mado wo akete kudasai
(window) open

please open the window.

Te - hand  Denki wo tsukete kudasai

tachi - foot (-switch on the light please)

maiku - stomach

sanada - back

yubisi - finger

mama - maid

otama - head

niku - neck

me - eye

hana - nose

mimi - ear

kuchi - mouth

tsukau - open

Shimeru - shut

kurenai - turn red

To - pink
June 26/32

2 book have
Wakasuki wa hon o motte imasu

Wakasuki wa butan o motte imasu
2 have shoes.

Anshito wa okasan o motte imasu de?
Has she a wife?

Nanmin

Takusan many (much)

O kane mochi - rich (much money)

Otoko Kodomo - Child a Children

Otoko no Ko - boy

Onna no Ko - girl.

To - and.

Anshito wa takusan o kane (mochi) motte imasu

He has much money

Takusan no motte imasu

Takusan (can have at no)
To Know: watakushi wa anobito o  

Shitte imasu (sente)  

Oto no hito - man  

onna no hito - woman  

(watakushi wa) shitte imasu  

I do not know  

arimo  

This man = him  

Hi, shitte imasu  

yes, I know of him (or I don't know him)  

mitate  

ni-tate  

deko-teki, ni  

personally  

Doko - where  

Doko de su ka?  

where is it?  

Anata no wa Doko de su ka?  

Where is your house
matto (mere)

[Image with handwritten text]

you kori hanashite, kudareai (polite)  
(speak slowly)

wa kari, wa kari iimasen
(i do not understand)

mo yoi desu

(don't ask any more - or I don't understand - combined so let's not talk about it)

i. how - dochite

i. why - mage

anata wa agete dearu kara hiyaku
made iki mae

until will live

you are healthy, so you will live to be 100.
Watakushi wa hon o motte imasu
I have a book (Chang)

ahito wa
Watakushi wa a shiitte imasu
I know him

Watakushi wa hon o yomi imasu
I read a book

Watakushi wa tegami o kaeri imasu
da a letter unto

Watakushi wa tegami o kaeri tsuketa
mashita
(P.07) wrote a letter (past tense)

momo wo domo arigato gozaimashita

Kyo wa ame furu desu
today it is raining

Kyo wa yoi otenki desu
today is a fine day

okago desu ka,
How are you
Denki desu
fine
Year of the Snake

By MOCK JOYA

The 28th year of Showa, 1953, is mi-no-toshi or the year of the snake in the old Japanese calendar. The snake is generally regarded as a symbol of jealousy and vindictiveness. Many tales have jealous women turning into snakes for vindictive purposes. But on the other hand, it is also popularly believed that snakes are a lucky sign, predicting monetary profit.

So the year of the snake is welcomed by many as a lucky time when they will be fortunate in acquiring a goodly amount of money. So in mi-no-toshi, and particularly on the day of the snake, those believing the tradition visit the shrines of Benten or Benzaiten (Sarasvati), as snakes are the messengers of the deity.

Benten is one of the seven gods of good luck. Benten originally stood for wisdom and prosperity, but commonly it is a feminine deity of music and beauty. As snakes are said to be her messengers, the people who believe in the charm of the snake for monetary benefit visit the shrines.

Particularly on the first day of the snake of any year, there is always a huge crowd visiting Benten. The first snake day of the snake year has a double charm.

The Zeniarai-Benten of Kamakura has been popular among the people of the entire Kanto area ever since Tokugawa days. A peculiar custom of washing money in the shrine pond is observed. The believers take their bank notes, bonds and money pieces to the shrine. After praying before the deity, they wash their money and bonds. They firmly believe that when washed with the pond water their money will double. Because of this custom, the shrine has been called Zeniarai-Benten or coinwashing Benten.

Of course formerly only coins were washed, and so they were dumped into a pall of water drawn from the pond. As hard coins have disappeared now and the people have only paper money, water is merely sprinkled over the bundles. There are some eager persons who do not hesitate to dip their thick bundles of bank notes into the water, but then they have a hard time wiping the wet notes dry.

January Calendar of Events

Jan. 1: Ganzatsu, New Year’s Day, is the day when everyone in Japan takes a rest, and no one is expected to do any work.

Jan. 2: This is the day to start the New Year’s work or business. Manufacturers and merchants attach great significance to the day, as the whole year’s business may depend on the day when hatsuni or first shipment of the year is sent or received. Trucks and carts carrying hatsuni are gayly decorated.

Jan. 6: Firemen’s annual parade and display: Kadosmatu or gate pines are removed in Kanto area on this day.

Jan. 7: Nanakusa (seven vegetables day) is observed by dining on a breakfast of nanakusa-gayu or rice gruel with seven vegetables and mochi, in hopes of expelling evil spirits and inviting good luck.

Jan. 11: Kagami-biraki is the day for breaking up the new year’s kagami-mochi, the round white decorated mochi placed on tokonoma as offering to the deity. This mirror-shaped mochi is broken into small pieces and eaten by the family.

Jan. 14: The Court Poetry Party where the New Year poems of the Emperor, Empress, Princes, Princesses, and the public enters are read aloud.

Jan. 15: Seinen-no-hi, Manhood Day, is a newly-created national holiday celebrated by those who recently attained adulthood at 21.

Azukigayu, or rice gruel with red-beans and mochi is served to mark the end of the principal part of the New Year’s celebration (which formerly lasted the whole month).

Jan. 16: Yaburi, holiday for apprentices and housemaids, which was formerly one of the two annual holidays given them.

Jan. 20: Taikan or the coldest season begins, and during the 15 days of the season, musicians and others undergo special training daily early in the morning, in the belief that the cold season training will improve their arts and talents.

Kangeiko or cold season training is held at the Kodokan for judo students. Eager persons dressed in scanty cotton shirts and shorts, ringing little bells, nightly make a cold season pilgrimage. Kanmuri, to Fudo temples in Meguro and other places. Some pour cold water on their bodies during the trip.

Jan. 25: Usogae, on a unique custom of exchanging uso (birds) for good luck, is held at many Tenjin shrines. Uso is a little bird. Little wooden uso are sold at those shrines, to be changed with others placed at the shrines. Uso also means falsehood or folly, and usogae means the change of falsehood to truth, or bad luck to good fortune. The custom was started at Dazaifu Tenjin, Kyushu, and, at first, the people carried the toy uso in their sleeves. As they passed one another in the shrine compounds, they exchanged their uso. Soon it came to be observed at the Kamiko Tenjin, Edo, and the Tenmaso Tenjin, Osaka.