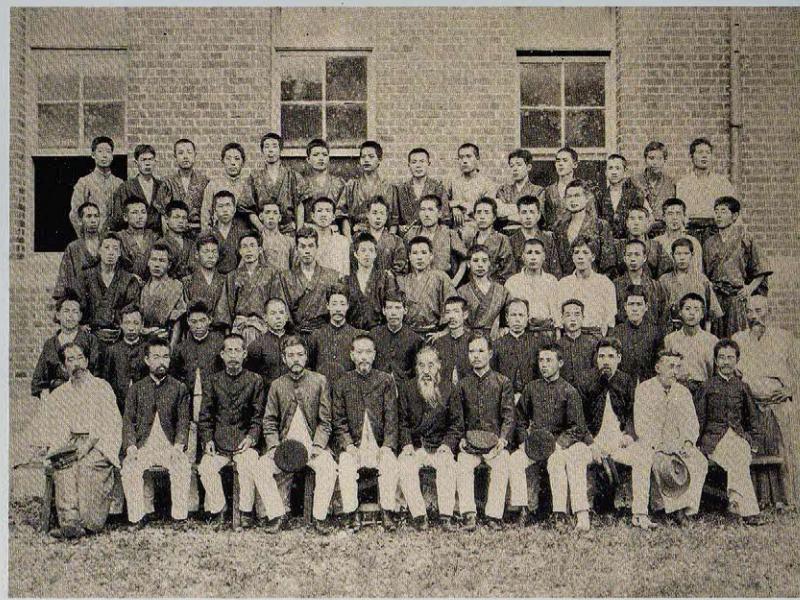


赫恩初到五高时，时任校长为嘉纳治五郎，他以讲道馆柔道创始人而闻名。嘉纳率直的性格赢得了赫恩的信任。此外，赫恩最尊敬、如父亲般敬仰的人是具有古代武士风范的汉学、伦理学教授秋月胤永。虽然因为语言隔阂无法直接交流，但二人之间却心意相通，赫恩形容秋月教授“就像暖炉，只要靠近就能温暖人心”。

The Director of the Fifth Higher School when Hearn arrived was the famous founder of the art of Jujutsu, Kano Jigoro. His direct, forthright manner immediately earned Hearn's trust. Hearn also respected and revered the old teacher of Chinese classics, Akizuki Kazuhisa. Hearn wrote that he is like a hearth—the closer you get to him, the warmer you feel.



五高毕业纪念照、前排右起第2位（白衣服）为赫恩  
Graduating class of the Fifth Higher Middle School. Hearn is in the front row, second from the right.



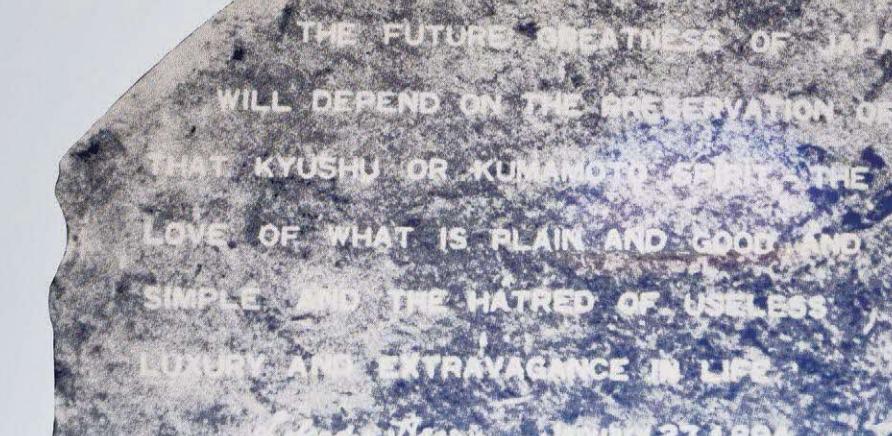
放大中心位置，  
中间为嘉纳治五郎、左侧为赫恩、右侧为秋月胤永  
Magnified portion of the photograph shows  
Kano (center) flanked by Hearn (left) and Akizuki (right)



熊本大学校内的小泉八云英文碑  
1894年1月27日，他面向师生们发表了题为“远东的未来”的演讲，给他们留下了深刻的印象。当时的结束语镌刻于此。

Monument on the Kumamoto University campus  
commemorating Hearn's speech, "The Future of the Far East,"  
given at the school on January 27, 1894

“日本未来能否走向伟大，取决于能否传承九州精神或熊本精神，即热爱质朴、纯良、简单的事物，杜绝生活中不必要的铺张浪费。”



赫恩来到熊本，一方面是出于健康考虑“到比松江暖和的地方去”，另一方面是出于经济原因“可养活一个大家庭的高薪”（月薪200日元、是松江中学的2倍）。但第五高等中学是公立学校，由于当时国会混乱，续约不能顺利推进，这让赫恩陷入焦虑。此外，当时的社会也动荡不安，排斥外国人的呼声越来越高。在这一背景下，赫恩以作家身份安身立命的想法愈发强烈。因此，他以合同结束为契机转任神户时事报社的评论记者，并离开了熊本。

Hearn came to Kumamoto because it was supposedly warmer than Matsue and because the salary was twice as large. This was an important consideration now that he was the main financial support for a large family. However, delays in the renewal of his contract due to confusion in the Diet, plus the strong anti-foreigner atmosphere, greatly disturbed his peace of mind. He decided to free himself from government service and live solely by his writings. In the fall of 1894, he resigned his post and took a job writing for an English language newspaper, the *Kobe Chronicle*.