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ENERGY WRESTED FROM THE ATOM

By Bernard Hoghen

News of the 'atomic bomb' produced by Allied Scientists which has blasted a Japanese city with the equivalent of 20,000 tons of explosives tells the world that a milestone in scientific progress has been reached.

In the decade before the war smashing taught experts this new achievement element Radium⁵ possessing the tremendous energy known to exist in the

of Radium led to the building below the 'Arctic Circle' on the coast of Canada. This may well 'account for' the role that Canada has played in the development of the new master weapon,⁸ for in the frozen wastes, this Radium city has become the leading source of the world's supply of radio-active energy. From the cancer-curing⁹ element Radium, physicists went on to isolate a further unknown element, Uranium,¹⁰ the latest and heaviest addition to the range of radio-active elements. Pre-war experiments had shown that these elusive substances held the key to many of Nature's most jealously guarded secrets.

Lord Rutherford and his colleagues at Britain's Cavendish Laboratory were early researchers in the bombarding of the atom, and their tremendous equipment was designed through

1. 原子彈. 2. 里程碑. 3. 十年. 4. 打碎原子. 5. 鐳. 6. 北極圈. 7. 發明. 8. 最大的武器. 9. 治毒瘤的. 10. 鈾.

the use of "X-particles"¹ from a small piece of the element "Lithium".² In 1939 scientists succeeded in splitting up the atom so that a radio-active metal became two others. X-particles in conjunction with liquid air were the means, and U-235 represented the elements of the deadly derivative.

When the United Nations decided in 1941 to push ahead with atomic research, American and British scientists combined their work. A committee under an eminent British scientist, Sir George Thomson, had been at work in Britain since 1940 and many leading physicists who had previously been engaged in experiments on splitting the atom joined in the race against Nazi scientists.

To find out the progress achieved by the Germans, British commandos³ and Norwegian "underground workers"⁴ cooperated to win the battle of wits. During the winter of 1942-43 attacks were made by volunteers from both these forces upon experimental plants set up by the Germans in Norway.

Allied scientific research workers pressed on with the experiments, whilst the forces of the United Nations delayed enemy plans. The Japanese city of Hiroshima⁵ shows the success which British and Allied scientists have achieved.

Wonderful as is the power of electricity in the modern world, it is nothing to the "microscopic atom"⁶ with its store of "colossal energy" waiting to be used in the service of mankind. The picture conjured up is fascinating. Coal may no longer control our daily lives. Aircraft⁷ and cars may be propelled with a new fuel. The sun may no longer be needed

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1. 某種微粒. 2. 鋰. 3. 游擊隊. 4. 地下工作者. 5. 廣島. 6. 原子. 7. 極大動力. 8. 太陽.

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

像是出死到揮扎又得了勝似的，她的意識回復過來，她的僵直而發青的手指再拏起那照相來看。她機械地念着第一句：「贈給親愛的抱素。一九二六·六·九。金陵。」她忽然記起來：六月九日！那不是抱素自己說的正是他向慧要求一個最後答覆的一日麼！那時，這可憐的的電中人卻寫了這封信，寫下了那個的靈魂的筆跡！那時，可憐的她，總是忙着做一些美滿甜蜜的夢！前像一個局外人，既可憐那被欺騙的女子，轉又代慧慶幸。她暫時忘記了自身的悲痛。她機械地推想那不識面的女子此時知道了真相沒有？如果已經知道，是怎樣一個

As one gaining a victory through hard struggle, she recovered consciousness. She took up the photograph with her stiffened and trembling fingers and looked at it again, repeating mechanically the words: "To my dear Pao, 9th Jun, 1926, Nanjing." Suddenly it reminded her: Jane the ninth! Was it not the day that Pao asked Hui to give him a final answer, as he had confessed? But then the poor girl in the picture wrote this letter and offered her whole soul to him. The poor girl! She must have been busy wearing a sweet and gorgeous dream. Like a third person, Chong pitied the deceived girl and felt it was lucky for Hui at the same time. She forgot her own grief for the moment. She wondered if the girl had found out all this by now. If so, what sort of a mood was she in? Resigned or agonised? She ex-

心情！忍受了呢？還是爭鬥？她好似奇的再檢那小冊子，又發見一張紙，寫着這樣幾句：

「信悉。茲又匯上一百元。帥座以足下之報告，多半空洞，甚為不滿。此後務望切實偵察，總須得其機關地點及首要諸人姓名。不然，鄙人亦愛莫能助，足下津貼，將生問題矣。好自為之，不多及。」

國標。六月二日。」

examined the note book for the second time out of curiosity, and discovered another piece of paper with these words on it:

June 2nd, 1926.

Dear Pao,

Thanks for your letter. I enclose another draft for a hundred dollars. The marshal is not so satisfied with your reports because of their vagueness. I hope you will hereafter investigate more deeply so as to get actual addresses and names of the heads on the black list. Otherwise I shan't be of any help to you, though I wish I could be; and the result will be that your allowance will be stopped. I do hope you will do your best. Good-bye.

Kuo-fang.

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to ripen our crops. "Climatic conditions" may lose much of their importance. Fluorescent² rays from Uranium may be piped through transparent sheets, effectually to take the place of the Sun's rays.

In fact, U-235 may supply all the energy we need in the future. Harnessing atomic energy may well be the answer to mankind's problems of diminishing supplies of present energy-supplying materials. But at present it is only possible to speculate on the possibilities which may be realised through atomic energy.

1. 氣候的條件. 2. 發光的.

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

By B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

CHANG LEAVES FOR WESTON

[- SUPER - MARE]

(張赴威斯頓)

- Chang.* (*To Freeman, who is seeing him off.*) Will you keep an eye on the luggage? I shan't want anything labelled.¹ I'm just going along to the bookstall.
(對來送行的胡理曼說。)請你爲我看住一下行李好嗎？我不要拿去掛牌子的。我到那書攤子上去一下就來。
- Freeman.* Yes, I'll look after it. Make hast, though; we haven't any time to lose. I'll see if I can get a porter.....
(*To porter*) "Look sharp"² with that bag.
好呀，我替你照顧，不過你要趕快呀；我們沒有多少時間好耽擱了。我看我是不是可以找到一個挑夫……(對挑夫。)趕快搬箱子呀。
- Porter.* All right, sir! there's plenty of time; the engine's³ not on yet. Third smoker?⁴
好的，先生！還有的是時間；火車頭還沒有套上呀。是二等吸煙車吧？
- Chang.* Yes. Can you get a through carriage?
是的，你可以弄到一輛通車嗎？
- Porter.* This is a through train, sir.....(*To a passenger.*) Is this seat taken?
先生，這就是通車呀……(對另外一個旅客。)這位子已經有了人嗎？
- Chorus of passengers.* [We're] full up here,
此地都坐滿了。
- Guard of train.* Are you for Weston, sir?.....There's plenty of room forward (or farther along, farther down).
先生，你是到威斯頓的嗎？……前面有的是座位。

1. 貼條子。 2. 趕快；特別當心，也可以說 keep a sharp lookout for 不疏忽地加以注意。 3. = locomotive. 4. 吸煙車。

8. CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY

Chang.(To porter.) Shove [or push] it under the seat.
(對挑夫)把這個推到座位下面去。

Porter. There's a portmanteau¹ underneath already. I'll put it up on the rack; it'll be quite safe there.
下面已經有了一個行囊。我把它放到架子上去；放到那里也很安全的。

A Clergyman. You can put it up here if you like.
你可以放在我這邊，如果你願意的話。

Chang. Thanks very much; as long as it's not (or if it won't be) in your way. (To Freeman.) I say! you might tell Miss Revell, will you, I was sorry to hear that she's not well and that I hope she'll soon be better..... This is a busy station.
謝謝；只要不妨礙你。(對胡理曼。)喂，請你告訴雷小姐，說我聽見她生病很嚴重，希望她早日康復.....這是個繁忙的車站呀。

Freem. Yes, but there're not so very many people travelling to-day..... you don't mind sitting with your back to the engine?
是呀，但今天的旅客並不算太多.....你不在乎反坐着吧。

Chang.It turned out a nasty evening on Tuesday, didn't it? Just like you said it would, you remember.
禮拜二的晚上天果變壞了，是不是？正如你所料的，你記得嗎？

Freem. I know I did. Were you caught in the rain?
是的，我說過。你被淋濕了嗎？

Chang. Yes, I thought the law would do me good, but I'd no sooner started (out) than it began coming down steadily. When I got back I was simply soaked; my hat was wringing wet. However, I changed my things and only my hat has to be pretty wet to keep

1. 行囊. 2. 座位上面的行李. 3. 以背朝火車頭的方向坐着. 4. 會說

- me indoors.....Ah! now we're off at last.
 是呀，我原以為走一點路對我是很好的，不過剛等我一動身，就下起大雨來了。等我走到家的時候，已經全身透濕了；我的帽子簡直扭得出水來。不過我馬上換了衣服——要我在這裏不出去，除非下很大的雨……呀，我們終於動身了。
- Freem.* Well, good-bye! good luck! I hope you'll enjoy yourself (or have a good time).
 好呀，再會！一路平安！希望你玩得很痛快。
- Chang.* That's very much; I'm sure I shall.
 謝謝；我相信一定會的。
- Freem.* You'll let me 'hear from you,' won't you?
 你會寫信給我的吧？
- Chang.* Yes, I'll let you know how I get on. Good-bye.....
(To a lady.) Would you mind if I lowered the window (or let the window down) a little?
 當然，我會告訴我怎樣過的。再會……（對一女客，）我把窗子擱了一點你不在乎吧？
- Lady.* Not at all; I don't mind if you have it right down.
(To her child.) Don't lean out of the window, 'there's a good boy.' *(To Chang again.)* I'm so afraid of the door flying open.
 一點也不；你就完全關上我也可以。（對她的小孩。）好孩子，不要把頭伸出窗外去。（再對張。）我真怕那門突然一下開開來。
- Chang.* If he sits in this corner he can look out of the window. *(To child.)* Would you like to?
 如果他坐在角落上，他可以去窗外的。（對孩子。）你願意坐在角落上嗎？
- Child.* Yes.
 好呀。
- Lady.* Yes, what? 好呀，還有什麼？

1. 收到你的信。 2. 好孩子。

- Child.* Yes, please.
好呀，請了。
- Chang.* (To clergyman.) We've soon got into the open country
.....The train seems to be going at a good rate.
(對牧師。)我們馬上就到了郊外了.....火車好像走得很
快。
- Clergyman.* Yes, we're travelling now; We must be going at
full speed. These corridor-trains¹ run very smoothly.
是呀，我們現在旅行中；我們一定要儘速地去。這種貫通火
車是走得很平穩的。
- Chang.* Are the trains generally punctual?
車子都能準時到嗎？
- Clergyman.* Oh, yes! they run like clockwork on this line. At
Paddington you'll find the long-distance trains are
nearly always in "to the minute"² We're getting
near Box Tunnel.
哦，那準！在這條線上的車子，像鐘錶一樣的準。在巴定頓
車站你可以看見那麼長途的車子都差不多是一分鐘不差地到
達——我們快到霸克斯隧道了。
- Chang.*How much longer shall we have to wait outside
the tunnel, I wonder! We ought to be at Bath by
now.
我不曉得我們在隧道外面要等待多久！現在我們應該到巴斯
了。
- Clergyman.* The signal's still against us Ah! we're moving
at last.
那信號還是叫我們不要去.....呀！我們終於開動了。
- Chang.*What's the length of Box Tunnel?
霸克斯隧道有多麼長？
- Clergyman.* Well, just give a guess.
啊，你不妨猜猜看。
- Chang.* Oh! I should guess it's about, well, say two miles
(long,) or rather less "if anything."³
啊！我猜想，好吧，它大約有兩哩路長；或是少一點。
- Clergyman.* Yes, it's barely⁴ two miles; in fact, I don't think

1..貫通火車；走廊相連的火車。 2.一分鐘不差。 3.如果有什麼可增減的話。 4.僅有。

It is quite.

是呀！這恰好是兩哩！事實上，我覺得不滿兩哩。

Chang. I thought I wasn't very far out.

我也覺得我猜的離不太遠。

Clergym. This time last year I was quite 'run down'¹ and my doctor sent me to a hydro² near here for a rest cure. I was losing weight and feeling fit for nothing, so I really had to lie (or lay³) up for a time. He 'put it down'⁴ to overwork, but somehow or other I can't help fancying it was 'brought'⁵ on by (or through) living on a clay soil.

去年這個時候，我體弱不堪，醫生把我送到這附近的一個水療院來休養。我那時瘦得很，什麼都不能做，真是非躺下休息一個時候不可。他歸咎於工作過度，但我却不禁要以爲這是由於住在泥土上而來的。

Chang. Do we stop at Bath?

我們會在巴斯停車嗎？

Clergym. No, we only slow down there; there's a slip-carriage⁶ (or coach) for Bath at the back of the train.

不，我們只在那裏開慢車；在這火車的尾上掛得有一架只到巴斯停止的車子。

Chang. What sort of a place is Bath? It's a watering-place,⁷ isn't it?

巴斯是怎麼樣的一個地方？是一個溫泉地，是不是？

Clergym. Yes; heaps of people go there for their health. It's a great place for 'retired army-men';⁸ at least, I remember the time when there were 'no end of'⁹ them there.

正是；不知有多少人到那裏去療養。這是退伍軍官聚集之地；至少我記得有一個時候那裏簡直不能得有多少那樣的人。

1. 衰弱. 2. = hydropathic 水療院. 3 把他動詞的 lay 來代替 lie, 從文法上看雖是錯誤, 但近年英國人却似乎有這種誤用的傾向. 4. 歸之於. 5. 招致. 6. 快車經過不停站時放下之客車. 7. 溫泉地; 沐浴場; 避暑地. 8. 退伍軍官. (men 在此係指 officers. 同類又有 retired naval-men.) 9. 有的是; 許許多多.

Chang. Why was that?

那是爲什麼呢？

Clergym. There was no particular reason, I imagine, except that living was fairly cheap.

也沒有什麼特別的理由，我想，除了住在那里相當便宜而外。

Chang. Is there anything to see there? Wasn't it rather a famous place in olden times?.....I should like to stop there a day or two, if I can manage it. 那里有什麼可看的東西沒有？那地方在古時是不是很出名？如果得到的話，我倒想在那里停留一兩天。

Clergym. Yes, you ought to go there, if it's only for a "flying visit." Haven't you ever eaten Bath "oliver"¹ and ash buns and Bath chaps?²

是呀，你真該到那里去，那怕是極匆忙中在那里經過一下也是好的，你吃過巴斯餅乾，巴斯麵包，和巴斯豬頭沒有？

Chang. It's funny! I never even heard of them.

多麼奇怪！那些名字我聽都沒有聽到過。

Clergym. So much the better; they'll be a pleasant surprise for you.

那更好；你去吃時一定會覺得新鮮可喜。

Chang.is Weston on a branch line?

威斯頓是在支線上嗎？

Clergym. Well, it's on a loop line,³ to be exact; still, that's pretty much the same thing. We've just left the main line on the left.....The train's "slowing up"⁴ now; we're almost there. Is that your stick and umbrella up there?.....Let me reach them down for you.....Can you "get by"?

呃，那是在回線上的。要說得正確的話，那則如此，那和支線是一樣的。我們剛離開左邊的幹線.....車子現在開得慢了；我們差不多快到那里了。那上面掛着的是你的手杖和雨傘嗎？.....讓我替你取下來。你能走得過去嗎？

1. 一種忙中帶笑的玩笑話。2. 一種餅乾，其名來自其發明者 Dr. Oliver。3. —the jaw or cheek of a pig. 4. 直譯：5. 慢下來（直說 slow down 或 slow off 一樣）6. 通過。

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

JOSEPH CONRAD

1857-1924

In his life, and in his work, Joseph Conrad 'paid one of the greatest tributes' ever offered to the spirit of Britain. By birth he was a 'Pole of aristocratic origin,'² his name being Korzeniowski. His father, a Liberal³ in sentiment, 'got into trouble'⁴ with the 'Czarist regime'⁵, and was exiled with his young family. The consequent hardships caused both parents to die by the time the 'future novelist' was twelve years old. A highly intelligent and sensitive child he realized the cause of this tragic family life. For years he 'brooded upon' it, seeking about in his young soul for a means of escape. Then in 1873, when he was sixteen years of age, he first saw the sea at Venice. This experience, following upon a precocious⁶ reading of English books, crystallized the earlier 'resentment and sense of outrage.'⁷ Suddenly he saw a means of escape to freedom. The 'silent forests of Poland, dark and sinister'⁸; the 'tyranny'⁹ that crushed its people; these were of his past. His future must be represented by 'two opposite forces'¹⁰: the sea, for light and movement; England for justice and freedom.

Thus began a 'course of action'¹¹ carefully planned and determined. Five years later Conrad, the young Mittel-European,¹² was a sailor before the mast on an English ship.

1. 非常稱讚。 2. 出身貴族的波蘭人。 3. 自由黨員。 4. 被檢舉。 5. 帝俄政體。 6. 指康拉德。 7. 沉思默想。 8. 早熟的；驚人的（對小孩而言）。 9. 對迫害的怨恨與恐懼。 10. 不吉的；決定的。 11. 暴虐。 12. 兩種反對的力量。 13. 行動的途徑。 14. 中歐人。

Three years passed, and then he was 'second mate'. His voyages gave him an intimate knowledge of the East and particularly of the 'Malay islands² and seas. On one of his voyages (as 'first mate³) back from Australia on the famous sailing ship *Torrens*, 'John Galsworthy⁴ was a passenger. The young officer showed⁵ him, shyly, an essay in fiction⁶ which later became, Joseph Conrad's first novel, *Almayer's Folly*. Encouraged by the professional writer's praise, Conrad left the sea in 1893 and settled in England.

There he met Edward Garnett, the publisher's reader who had reported favourably on his book and was 'instrumental in⁷ getting it published. Thus began a useful and influential friendship, for Garnett (famous for his discoveries of literary talent) not only helped him in the technique of writing, he also introduced him to other writers, notably Henry James, W. H. Hudson, and Ford Madox Hueffer (later Ford Madox Ford). With the last author Conrad subsequently collaborated in two books.

The influence of Henry James is evident in Conrad's tendency to 'elaborate methods of narration'. I think it probable that he might have found himself more easily and with less mental agony, 'had he not⁸ walked into the 'web of that great literary spinner.'⁹ Not content with writing in English, a language which to the end of his life he spoke with a 'foreign accent'¹¹, and which he always wrote with a certain self-consciousness that gave his prose an 'over-laden quality,¹² he must also plague¹³ himself with a machinery by which he tells many of his tales through the mind and mouth of an old sea-captain named Marlow. This old man is a symbol and a focus-point. He sums up Conrad's past as a mariner, and acts as a reservoir¹⁴ of the vast range of experiences which Conrad gathered before he began to write. Further, Marlow, slow and ruminatory,¹⁵ served to hold back Conrad's poetic urgency, and by laconically¹⁶

1. 二副二等運轉士。2. 馬來羣島。3. 大副；副船長。4. 英國大小說家。5. 小說的習作；試作的小說。6. 審閱者。7. 與有力焉。8. 推敲脫故事的方法。9. =if he had not. 10. 文學紡織手的網。11. 外國腔調。12. 裝載過重的特質。13. 苦惱。14. 貯蓄池。15. 反響的。16. 簡潔的。

dealing out the tale piecemeal', 'also kept it to earth.'² But always the author rebelled against this self-imposed discipline, and again and again the reader is suddenly swept up on a blaze of passionate, poetic temper that overinflates³ the narrative, blurs the characters, but adds greatly to the atmospheric richness of the work, giving it a dimension⁴ and a significance neither Polish nor English, but Olympian.⁵

Almayer's Folly, with its sequel *An Outcast of the Islands*, is 'set in' the Malay Islands. These early books are immature⁷, but deeply laden with emotional force and 'local colour'⁸. More controlled work followed, and Conrad was quickly recognized by English critics as a writer of genius. But the 'public, here and in America,'⁹ did not accept his work until in 1914 he published a short novel *Chance*. Then after fifteen years of struggle and poverty, he was suddenly a best-seller, and from that time his books sold steadily. After his death in 1924 there was a lull¹⁰ in public interest in his work, its stately and romantic realism being out of fashion during the postwar years of bright cynicism¹¹. But to-day its grand and permanent quality, its subtlety of mood, range of knowledge and experience, its poetic richness (so astonishing in one who works in the medium¹² of a foreign language); these qualities appear to be authorizing for Conrad's work a position amid that which we acknowledge as the permanent glory of English literature. It is mere chance that he should have written mainly about the sea. His concern¹³ is with the human soul, in its moments of greatest solitude and struggle with the forces of evil. "Those who read me", he said, "know my conviction¹⁴ that the world, the temporal world, rests on a few very simple ideas; so simple that they must be as old as the hills. It rests notably, amongst others, on the idea of Fidelity.¹⁵

That fidelity, dramatized in pride and an exquisite reserve, is the genius of his work.

1. 片片地；零碎地。 2. 又能使之不背世俗。 3. 膨脹的氾濫。 4. 尺度。 5. 天上的（莊嚴而高貴的）。 6. 把背景放在。 7. 未成熟。 8. 地方色彩。 9. 英美的讀者羣衆。 10. 停頓。 11. 憤世嫉俗派。 12. 媒介。 13. 確信。 14. 確信。 15. 忠實。

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Familiar Letters

(4) From Thomas Carlyle to his Brother

Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London,

23rd March, 1835.

My dear Brother,

Your letter came in this morning (after sixteen days from Rome); and, tomorrow being post-day, I have shoved my writing-table into the corner, and sit (with my back to the fire and Jane, who is busy sewing at my old dressing-gown), forthwith making answer. It was somewhat longed for; yet I felt, in other respects, that it was better you had not written sooner; for I had a thing to dilate upon, of a most ravell'd character, that was better to be left on a little first. You shall hear. But do not be alarmed; for it is "neither death nor men's lives"; we are all well.

He had borrowed that first volume of my poor *French Revolution* (pieces of it more than once) that he might have it all before him, and write down some observations on it, which perhaps I might print as notes. I was busy meanwhile with Volume Second; rolling long like a *Nigger*, but with the heart of a free woman; indeed, I know not how it was, I had not felt so clear and independent, sure of myself and of my task for many long years.

Well, one night about three weeks ago we sat at tea, and Mill's sharp rap was heard at the door: Jane rose to welcome him; but he stood there unresponsive, pale the very picture of despair; half-articulate gasping. After some, considerable addition of gasping, I learned from Mill this fact: that my poor Manuscript, all except some four tattered leaves, was *annihilated!*

He had left it out (too carelessly); it had been a *bonfire* waste-paper; and so five months of as tough labour as I could remember of, were as good as vanished, gone like a wisp of smoke.

There never in my life had come upon me another *accident* of much moment; but this I could not but feel to be a sore one. The thing was lost, and perhaps worse; for I had not only forgotten all the structure of it, but the spirit in it was written with waste paper; only the general impression seemed to remain, and the recollection that I was in the whole well satisfied with that, and could now hardly hope to equal it. Mill, who had to comfort and speak peace to, remained injudiciously enough till a most midnight, and my poor dame and I had to sleep of indifferent matters; and could not till then get our lament freely uttered. *She* was very good to me; and the thing did not beat as I felt in general that I was as a little school boy, who had laboriously written out his *Copy* as he could, and was showing it off with satisfaction to the Master: but lo! the Master and suddenly tore it, saying: "No, boy, thou must go and write it *letter*." What could I do but sorrowing go and try to obey?

That night was *barren*; something from time to time trying me tight as it were all round the region of the heart, and strange dreams haunting me; however, I was not without good thoughts too that came like healing life into me. Next morning accordingly I wrote to Fraser (who had advertised the book as "preparing for publication") that it was all gone back; that he must not speak of it to any one (till it was made good again); finally that he must send me some *letter paper*, and also a *Biographie Universelle*, for I was determined to risk ten pounds more upon it.

Poor Fraser was very assiduous; I got bookshelves put up (for the whole house was *flowing* with books) where the

Biography, with much else states all ready, much readier than before: and so, having first finished out the Piece I was actually upon, I began *again* at the beginning. Early the day after tomorrow (after a hard and quite novel kind of battle) I count on having the First Chapter on paper a second time, no worse than it was, though considerably different. The bitterness of the business is past therefore; and you must conceive me toiling along in that new way for many weeks to come. This is my ravelled concern dear Jack; which you see is in the way to knit itself up again—I have not been fortunate in my pen to-night: indeed for the last page I have been writing with the back of it. This and my speed will account for the confusion. Portidge has just come in. I will to bed without writing more. Good night dear Brother.

Ever yours!

Friendship increases by visiting friends, but by visiting seldom.

QUIZ

1. Why are the people of ...
2. What does "by ...
3. How did " ... men do" originate?
4. Why ... ers called Friesies?
5. ... air get its name?
6. ... th Night commemorate?
7. ... of the moon's surface is visible?
8. ... at highwayman became chief justice of England?
9. How did "the ghost walks" originate?
10. What is a "Parthian shot"?

(Answers will be found on page 26)

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

American Hospitality

On my last day in New York I ¹was obliged to visit the Customs² to obtain my ³sailing permit. I walked along ⁴endless corridors and was directed to a door marked "Alien Sailing Permits". One is always ⁵a trifle wounded by the term "alien," and especially in a country where one feels so much ⁶at home, it was therefore ⁷with a sense of having been slightly offended that I pushed the door and advanced to a large counter⁸ which separated the end of the huge room from the remaining portions where clerks worked at separate desks. There was a small old man behind the counter to whom I disclosed the purpose of my visit.

"Now don't you worry," he said. "Just you come along with me."

I was ⁹not worrying in the least, yet his ¹⁰protective manner¹¹ wiped from my soul the stain¹² of that word "alien". He opened a flap¹³ in the counter and motioned¹⁴ me to come inside. He then put his arm upon my shoulder and piloted me gently to the appropriate desk. He was a small man and had to stretch high to place¹⁵ his arm upon my shoulder, yet I liked the feel of it. Very gently he led me to a distant table and brought a chair for me on which I might sit down while my papers¹⁶ were being examined. His attitude was ¹⁷that of a sick-nurse in some clinic ¹⁸who

(Continued on page 32)

1. 不得不. 2. 海關. 3. 放洋的許可證. 4. 無窮盡的走廊. 5. 外國人.
6. 有一點兒傷心. 7. 像在家裏一樣. 8. 帶着一種稍或冒犯之感. 9. 櫃台.
10. 一點也不煩心. 11. 保護的態度. 12. 污辱. 13. 櫃台上活動開關的板子 (可開即可走人). 14. 指示; 招手. 15. 放. 16. 文件.

A Short History Of The War

1937

"Before conquering the world, we must first conquer China".....Tanaka Memorial to Japanese Emperor-1937

- July 7 JAPANESE OPEN FIRE ON CHINESE AT LUKOUCHIAO (MARCO POLO BRIDGE)—BEGINNING OF SINO-JAPANESE WAR
- November 12 SHANGHAI FALLS
- December 13 NANKING SACKED BY JAPANESE

1938

- April 8 Chinese Victory at Taierchwang. Myth of Japanese invincibility exploded
- September 29 Munich Conference
- October 21 Japanese occupy Canton
- October 25 Chinese evacuate Hankow, Hanyang, Wuchang

1939

- February 10 Japanese occupy Hainan Island
- March 15 Germany invades Czechoslovakia
- March 27 Nanchang falls
- April 7 Italy invades Albania
- May 3 Heavy Japanese raid on Chungking
- September 1 Germany invades Poland
- September 3 Britain and France declare war on Germany
- October 16 Chinese victory at Changsha

1940

- April 9 Germany invades Denmark and Norway
- May 10 Germany invades Belgium and Holland

- May 15 Resistance ceases in Holland
- May 23 Belgium falls
- June 4 British evacuate from Dunkirk
- June 10 Italy declares war on Britain and France
- June 17 Germans enter Paris
- June 25 *France signs armistice*
- August 8 Battle of Britain begins. Sixty German planes shot down on first day
- August 14 Between May 18 and August 14 bombs on Chungking killed 2,051 and injured 3,479—Official
- August 15 Battle of Britain at its height, 180 German Planes shot down
- September 6 R. A. F. hits Berlin with heaviest raid of war so far
- September 15 *Germans lose Battle of Britain. R. A. F. scores record victory, shooting down 185 planes. Totals since August 8—2,375 German planes, 375 British pilots lost.*
- September 28 Japanese Army marches into French Indo-China
- October 28 Chinese recapture Nanning in Kwangsi Province
- November 11 Battle of Taranto. British carrier-borne planes cripple Italian Navy
- November 14 Germans "blitz" Coventry
- December 9 British Army under General Wavell starts offensive in Libya

1941

- January 22 *British capture Tobruk*
- February 6 British capture Benghazi
- March 11 *Roosevelt signs Lend-Lease Bill*

- March 28 Battle of Cape Matapan. British inflict crushing defeat on Italian Fleet
- April 8 British evacuate Benghazi
- April 5 British forces enter Addis Ababa, capital of Abyssinia
- April 6 Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece
- May 10 German night "blitz" on Britain defeated
- May 20 Germans invade Crete by air. Italian Army in Abyssinia surrenders to British
- May 27 German battleship Bismarck sunk
- June 22 *Germany invades Russia*
- July 12 Anglo-Russian Pact of Mutual Assistance
- August 14 Atlantic Charter
- October 1 Chinese score big victory in second battle of Changsha
- November 18 New British Eighth Army under Auchinleck launches new offensive in Libya
- December 7 *Japanese bomb Pearl Harbour, Singapore, Hongkong*
- December 8 German Moscow offensive smashed
- December 9 British raise 8-month siege of Tobruk, in Libya
- December 10 British battleships "Repose" and "Prince of Wales" sunk
- December 25 Hongkong falls

1942

- January 1 *26 United Nations sign fight-to-finish pact*
- January 4 Chinese smash third Japanese attempt to take Changsha
- January 23 Japanese landing in New Guinea and Solomon Islands

- January 23 Germans retake Benghazi, in Libya
- February 15 *Singapore falls*
- February 19 First Japanese bombing of Australia (Fort Darwin)
- March 9 Rangoon evacuated. Java surrenders
- March 15 Heavy Allied losses in Battle of Java Seas
- April 5 Japanese set-back in raid on Colombo
- April 9 Bacan falls
- April 18 *Tonjo bombed for first time*
- April 20 Japanese cut Burma Road
- May 6 Corregidor falls
- May 8 Japanese lose Battle of Coral Sea
- May 15 Japanese open new drive in Chekiang Province to destroy Allied air bases in China
- May 17 Chinese check Japanese attempt to invade Yunnan Province
- May 27 Germans launch new offensive in Libya
- May 30 1,000 R. A. F. bombers raid Cologne
- June 21 1,000 R. A. F. bombers raid Ruhr. Germans take Tobruk
- June 23 1,000 R. A. F. bombers raid Bremen
- July 4 "Flying Tigers" reorganize as United States Army Air Force in China.
- August 7 *Americans land on Guadalcanal, Solomons.*
- August 17 First all-American air raid in Europe-Rouen bombed.
- October 23 *Eighth Army launches final offensive in North Africa.*
- November 3 Australians take Kokoda, in New Guinea.
- November 4 Rommel in full retreat from Egypt. "This is complete and absolute victory," says Mont-

gomery.

- November 7 Allied forces land in French north-west Africa.
 November 11 Germany occupies Vichy France.

1948

- January 14 Casablanca Conference.
 January 18 Sixteen-month siege of Leningrad raised.
 January 23 British Eighth Army enters Tripoli.
 February 2 German army, trapped at Stalingrad, capitulates.
 March 2 The Battle of Bismarck Sea.
 May 12 Axis collapse in Tunisia. Allies take 150,000 prisoners.
 May 20 Japanese start all-out offensive along Hu-ch-Hunan border.
 May 23 Announced that a British Commando force the "Chindits" -- been operating for three months in Burma.
 May 30 Smashing Chinese counter-offensive stops Japanese drives towards Chungking.
 July 10 Allies invade Sicily.
 July 25 *Mussolini resigns.*
 August 10 First Quebec Conference.
 August 25 Admiral Mountbatten appointed Supreme Commander South-East Asia.
 September 3 Allies land in Italy.
 September 8 *Italy surrenders*
 November 1 Japanese launch new drive into Hunan rice bowl region. Chinese forces under General Stilwell move into north Burma, guarding construction of Ledo Road.

- November 22 *Cairo Conference. Churchill, Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-shek meet for first time*
- November 28 Teheran Conference begins.
- December 9 Chinese recapture Changteh, with support of U. S. 24th Air Force.

1944

- January 4 Red Army crosses 1939 Polish Frontier.
- January 20 116 miles road-link connecting Lefo Road from India with roads Burma completed.
- March 6 Chinese capture Maingkwon, strategic town in north Burma.
- April 2 Russian forces enter Roumania.
- April 18 Japanese open major offensive in Honan.
- May 10 Chinese strike across Salween River in first major offensive in seven years.
- May 12 Japanese win control of entire length in Peiping-Hankow railway.
- May 29 Japanese open new offensive in Hunan.
- June 4 Allies liberate Rome.
- June 6 *Allies land on Normandy coast of France*
- June 13 Germans launch first flying bomb against Britain.
- June 15 B-29 Superfortresses make first direct attack on Japan from China bases.
- June 15 Americans land on Saipan, in the Marianas.
- June 16 Chinese capture Kamaing, one of the three major Japanese bases in north Burma.
- June 23 Russians launch great summer offensive in White Russia to take Minsk.
- June 27 Chinese and British-Indian forces capture Mo-

- gaung, north Burma.
- July 1 Japanese launch offensive northward from Canton.
- July 29 B-29s raid Mukden area in Manchuria in first daylight raid.
- August 2 Chinese-American forces capture Myitkyina.
- August 8 Hengyang falls to Japanese after 47-day siege.
- August 9 Hitler loses Battle of Atlantic.
- August 15 Allied landing in Southern France.
- August 18 Great Allied victory in Normandy.
- August 23 *Paris liberated*
- August 24 Rumania signs armistice, declares war on Germany.
- September 1 Seven Japanese divisions launch major offensive along 80-mile front from Hengyang toward Kweilin.
- September 8 Lingling, in southern Hunan falls to Japanese.
- September 9 General Stilwell's Chinese-American forces and Chinese units in Salween area make their first juncture between Myitkyina and Tengchung.
- September 14 Chinese recapture Tengchung in Yunnan, first large city to be liberated in seven years of war.
- September 19 Russians launch great Baltic offensive. Finland signs armistice with Britain and Russia.
- September 27 Japanese casualties in attempt to invade India announced as 50,000 killed, without counting terrible sickness mortality, probably another 50,000.
- October 3 Japanese land on Fukien coast and take Eochow on 5 October.
- October 6 Russians enter Hungary.

- October 16 British enter Athens.
- October 19 Russians break into Czechoslovakia.
- October 20 Americans land on Leyte, in the Philippines.
- October 25 Japanese Fleet routed in great battle off Philippines.
- November 3 Chinese recapture Lungling, key city on Burma Road.
- November 5 Super-Fortresses bomb Singapore for first time.
- November 10 Churchill reveals Germans using rocket bombs against Britain.
- November 12 Kweilin, major American air base city in Kwangsi province, lost to Japanese.
- November 13 R. A. F. Lancaster bombers sink German battleship "Tirpitz," off Norway.
- November 19 Major portion of 2,000 mile India-China pipe line completed.
- November 20 Chinese capture Mangshih on the old Burma Road.
- November 24 Super-Fortresses bomb Tokyo for first time
- November 26 Yungning (Nanning) important Kwangsi city falls to Japanese.
- December 2 Chinese recapture Chafang, last important Japanese held town on Burma Road in Yunnan Province.
- December 3 British take Kalewa, gateway to Central Burma
- December 5 Chinese attacking Chinese halt Japanese advance in Kweichow. Strategic rail, town of Tushan falls
- December 8 Chinese recover Roshan
- December 11 Chinese clear Kweichow province of Japanese
- December 15 Chinese capture strategic Burmese base of Bham
- December 15 Americans land on Mindoro Island, in Philippines
(To be concluded)

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 16

1. The Japanese are known as Nipponese because Nippon is the name by which Japan is known to its inhabitants. Sometimes the name Nippon is restricted to the mainland or the island of Honshu, which is the largest island and the one on which Tokyo is situated.
2. This idiomatic phrase, which is of American origin, is equivalent to "comprehensively," "on the whole", or "everything considered". For instance, in *Old Times* Mark Twain wrote, "Taking you by and large, you do seem to be more different kinds of an ass than any creature I ever saw before.
3. The saying, is an old proverb in many languages. It means that one should adapt himself to circumstances and conform with the customs of those among whom he lives. The proverb has never been traced definitely to a specific source, but it probably originated in the days when Rome was the mistress of the world and three continents looked to her for their fashions and manners.
4. They were called Fritzie during the World War I because Fritzie, like Fritz, is a familiar form of Frederick, and the latter name is so common in Germany that it is often used by foreigners as a nickname for Germans in general.
5. The Morris Chair, an easy chair with a movable back, took its name from William Morris (1834-1896), English poet, artist, decorator and socialist, who designed the first chair of this type and put it on the market.
6. Twelfth Night is the evening before Epiphany or Twelfth Day, which is a festival celebrated on January 6 or the twelfth day after Christmas. It was formerly a time of merrymaking and is supposed to commemorate the rejoicing

attendant on the arrival of the Three Wise Men at Bethlehem with gifts for the Christ child.

7. Fifty-nine per cent of the moon's surface is seen at one time or another, while forty-one per cent is not visible at any time. This is due to the fact that the rotation of the moon on its axis is not uniform; that is, it wobbles slightly, disclosing both of its poles at different times and making more than a hemisphere visible from the earth.
8. Sir John Popham (c. 1531-1607), who served as chief justice of England from 1592 until his death and who presided at the trials of Sir Walter Raleigh and Guy Fawkes, is reputed to have been a highwayman in his youth. When he was a law student he used to go out after nightfall with his pistols and take purses on Hounslow Heath, partly to show that he was a young man of spirit and partly to replenish his meager finances, impaired by riotous living.
9. This was originally theatrical slang meaning that salaries are being paid. According to a common story, the phrase originated among a troupe of English actors while rehearsing Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. The members of the troupe had not been paid for several weeks and some of them were getting rebellious. When the actor playing the role of Hamlet said of the ghost, "Perchance 'twill walk again," the one taking the ghost's part replied, "No, I'm damned if the ghost walks until our salaries are paid." The phrase is no longer restricted to the theatrical world but is used by the employees of any firm in connection with the periodical visits of the person who distributes the pay envelopes.
10. A Parthian shot, arrow, shaft or dart is a missile discharged while in retreat or flight. The allusion is to the methods of combat practised by the ancient Parthians, a warlike people who specialised in shooting arrows on horseback and who delivered their darts with deadly effect as they retired before the enemy. Figuratively the phrase is applied to any thrust made in parting or blow struck in withdrawing from a contest.

WORLD AFFAIRS

"Japan No Longer Exists As World Power"

General MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan broadcast to the United States on the "dissolution of Japan's armed forces." He said that 7,000,900 men have laid down their arms. Japan no longer exists as a world power and her "military class" has been thoroughly beaten and cowed.¹

General MacArthur praised the conduct of the occupation troops and said that the dangerous task of occupation had been accomplished without a shot being fired. This was unique in history.

Referring to Japan's future, General MacArthur declared that the "occupation forces" are giving the Japanese people an insight⁵ into a free man's way of life and events have stunned them into new thoughts and ideas.

Japanese Demonstrate on Food Shortage

In Tokyo some 3,000 Japanese demonstrated against the food shortage in the streets and the city parks on October 16. There was "no disorder."³

Four Years To Bring Jap Troops Home

The Japanese War Minister said that it would take about four years to bring home all Japanese troops "scattered throughout the Far Eastern zone."⁹

Soviets Said Leaving Manchuria

In Chungking, Mr. "Wang Shih-hieh"¹⁰, reported by the

1.解散日本的軍隊。 2.階級。 3.恐嚇。 4.佔領軍。 5.洞察。 6.發耳
欲聾；打暈。 7.示威遊行。 8.秩序良好。 9.散在遠東區。 10.王世杰。

B. B. C.¹ London, said that the Soviet Government has begun "withdrawing troops² from Manchuria and they will all be out of the country by the end of next month. He said Chinese will move out of Indo-China in the near future.

Turning to the question of peace, Mr. Wang stated that China regarded the United Nations Organisation as a permanent basis for world unity and peace. Though the "United Nations Charter³ was "not entirely free from imperfections,⁴ members would do their best to ensure success.

The disarming of Japanese troops in China is almost complete. Chinese troops landed on "Hainan island⁵ and are disarming the Japanese garrison there.

Another report says 47 American vessels are transporting 20,000 Chinese forces "from Eoochow to Formosa.⁶ The first group has already left and will arrive at Formosa very soon.

Five Chinese Divisions Said Going To Japan

Military circles in Shanghai report that five divisions will be sent to Japan as Chinese occupying forces. They will be flown to Shanghai and then proceed by sea to Japan.

Why Japan Failed With Atomic Bomb

"The "superfortress raid on Tokyo" on the night of April 13, finished the Japanese attempts to produce an "atomic bomb," cables the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Tokyo. "This was revealed by the Japanese scientist, "Yoshio Nishino,⁹ who was "in charge of¹⁰ the experiments. The

1. 英國廣播電台。 2. 撤兵。 3. 聯合國憲章。 4. 並不能完全免除不完善。 5. 海南島。 6. 從福州到台灣。 7. 空中儘量空襲東京。 8. 原子彈。 9. 西野吉雄。 10. 主管。

incendiary¹ raid destroyed the "camouflaged laboratory"² in which the scientists had been working. Their experiments had been greatly impeded³ by the lack of materials and equipment. Nishino studied under the famous British scientist, Lord Rutherford at Cambridge University and at Copenhagen with Professor Boh, one of the "chief contributors"⁴ to the "application of atomic energy"⁵ by the Allies."

France To Form New Fourth Republic

The French people have voted in favour of a "constituent Assembly"⁶ to "draft the Constitution"⁷ for the "Fourth Republic."⁸ Answering the referendum,⁹ which was put to them at the recent "general elections,"¹⁰ French voters expressed themselves in favour of this method of drafting the new Constitution.

No More Soldier-Training In Japan

General MacArthur, the Allied Supreme Commander in Japan, has issued a directive¹¹ altering the "educational system"¹² in Japan. He has instructed the Japanese Government to abolish all military control and military teaching in schools.

The directive also stated that Japanese students should be given lessons in "representative government,"¹² in international peace and such "fundamental rights"¹³ as "freedom of speech and religion."¹⁴

The first step the directive orders is that all educational officials, who have either been dismissed, "forced to resign"¹⁵ or suspended¹⁶ because of their liberal ideas, or for being

1. 燃燒彈。 2. 偽裝的實驗室。 3. 妨礙。 4. 主要的貢獻者。
5. 原子能的應用。 6. 國民議會。 7. 起草憲法。 8. 第四共和國。 9. 國民投票。
10. 普選。 11. 教育制度。 12. 代議士的政府。 13. 基本的權利。
14. 言論自由與信仰自由。 15. 被令辭職。 16. 停職。

anti-militarist, would be eligible¹ for re-appointment.² In addition, new text-books and teaching manuals are to be prepared.

Quisling Executed By Firing Squad

Major Vidkun Quisling, Norway's puppet chief during the German occupation, has been 'executed by a firing squad,² it is revealed by the the Norwegian 'Minister of Justice.³

The execution took place on October 24 and followed the refusal of an appeal by Quisling's wife for a 'repeal of the death sentence.⁴

Japanese Diplomats, Consuls Must Go Home

General MacArthur, Allied Supreme Commander, published in Tokyo a decree⁵ proposed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, ordering the Japanese Government to recall every 'diplomat and consular representative' in all 'neutral States.⁷ All Japanese relations with foreign countries must stop except for purely routine functions.

British Peer Urges Chinese Advice On Japan

In a House of Lords debate on the carrying out of the terms of surrender by Japan, Lord Denham urged that the vital interests of Australia and New Zealand in carrying out the Japanese surrender terms should not be overlooked.⁸

He 'paid tribute' to General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz and said that Britain, Australia and New Zealand are proud of the part they had in the defeat of Japan. He suggested that a greater use should be made of 'Chinese advices'¹⁰ in the occupation of Japan.

1.適當；有資格。 2.執行。 3.司法部長。 4.取消死刑。 5.命令。 6.外交員和領事。 7.中立國。 8.忽視。 9.稱贊。 10.中國顧問。

(Continued from page 17)

leads a nervous patient to the operating table.¹

"Now don't you worry," he repeated.

And when, in a few minutes, I had obtained my papers, with the same paternal², the same sick-nurse, gesture³ he piloted me back.

"I am very much obliged to you," I said on leaving.

"You're welcome," he answered—that lovely phrase which to me "echoes all that I most love⁴ about America.

—Harold Nicolson

1. 在醫院中引導一個神經過敏的病人到開刀房去的看護婦的態度。
2. 父親一般的。3. 手勢。4. 反應着我所愛好的一切

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