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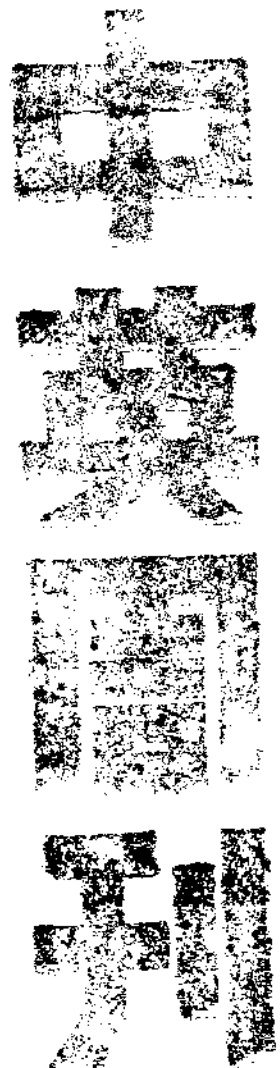
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CHINA AS A BASE FOR SMASHING JAPAN

論中國為擊潰日本的基地

“It is interesting to learn that Admiral Nimitz, who speaks with full knowledge of conditions in naval warfare in the Pacific and holds that the losses incurred by the Japanese in cruisers and destroyers have prevented them from producing in future ‘a balanced battle fleet,’ is nevertheless of the opinion that in the last analysis the Allies cannot defeat Japan by sea alone,” says the Times in a leading article.

“The Japanese, as he said at a Press conference at Pearl Harbour, can be defeated only from bases in China, and as long as they draw food, iron and other supplies from Manchuria and China, and as long as they have access to these they will be difficult to beat. He is also reported

倫敦太晤士報一篇重要的論

文說道：「尼米茲海軍上將談到太平洋海戰的情況頭頭是道，並且相信倭寇巡洋艦及驅逐艦的損失使他們日後不會再有勢均力敵的作戰艦隊，可是他認為，歸根究竟，同盟國單靠海戰，不能擊潰日本，這一點意見是可玩味的。

如尼米茲上將在珍珠港招待

記者會上說的，只有從中國基地出發才可以打敗倭寇，因為他們從滿州及中國本部吸取糧食，鐵及其他供應品，只要他們能得到這些東西，就不容易被擊潰

as saying on another recent occasion that 'the main obstacle in the Pacific is not so much the Japanese as distance.'

"These facts are unquestionably shared in many quarters. China provides the most convenient base from which the main strength of the Japanese armies can be met and defeated, Japanese industries can be subjected to heavy and unrelenting air attack and Japan's sea communications threatened from yet another quarter.

"But in order to convert China into an offensive base against Japan, her Allies must open roads leading to her by land and sea. And they must be in a position to furnish her at least with the heavy weapons and supplies which she requires if her gallant, but under-armed, forces are to expel the invader.

"Admiral Nimitz's outline

。據說，最近有一次他還說過：太平洋上的主要障礙，遼遠的路程比倭寇本身還利害。

無疑的，許多方面對於這些事實，也抱着同樣的見解。中國是一座最便利的基地，從該處出發，可以擊潰倭寇陸軍的主力，使倭寇的工業遭受重要而無情的空襲，再從另一個區域，來威脅日本的海上交通。

但是要把中國變為進攻日本的基地，同盟國必須從海陸方面開闢通中國的路綫。如其勇敢而軍火不充足的中國軍隊要驅逐敵寇，同盟國至少應該供給中國所需用的重武器及供應品。

尼米茲上將的作戰大綱應進

requires to be supplemented by some consideration of the enemy's vital supplies. The loss of rubber and, above all, the loss of petroleum, which Japan now obtains from conquered countries, would deprive her of mobility by land, air and sea, which is still her chief asset in China and in other theatres of war.

“The time factor forbids the United States to contemplate the set strategy of island-hopping, although the seizure of certain islands still in hostile hands must precede the re-establishment of fully effective communications with China.

“The seeming dilemma confronting them appears to be resolved by Admiral Nimitz's considered deductions from the capture of Kwajalein. Its capture has deprived the garrisons of the remaining hostile bases in the Marshalls of all hope of substantial relief by sea.

一步考慮到敵人主要供應品底來源。日寇現在從被征服的國家裏取用橡膠與石油，這兩項物資，尤其是石油，一旦回到盟國手中，就可以佔奪敵人在海陸空三方面的機動性，這種機動性，在中國及其他戰場上，仍然是敵人的主要本錢。

雖然在重開通中國的充分有效的交通線以前，必須佔領仍在敵人手中的若干島嶼，時間的因素却已不容許聯合國重溫越島戰爭的原定戰略了。

由佔領瓜加林島而得來的尼米茲上將的熟慮的推斷似已解除了聯合國所遭遇的彷彿進退維谷的處境。這個島的佔領使馬紹爾羣島剩下來的敵人基地上的守軍

It is a justifiable inference that the capture of other key points will deprive other and more important strongholds and acquisitions of their present military value.

“Increasing dominance of air and sea by the Allies will enable them sooner rather than later to by-pass any such positions. The task before the United Nations in the Pacific is, therefore, to use every means to overcome the handicaps of space and time and to maintain and intensify the initiative which they have wrested from the enemy.

“None of the Allies in the Pacific can count on an early or easy victory over the stubborn Japanese forces who have had ample time to consolidate their positions and are still aided by their geographical remoteness from the main sources of Allied strength.”

再也不能從海上得到切實的救援了。其他據點的佔領要使其更重要的堡壘和地帶失却現在的軍事價值，這樣的推論是正當的。

盟軍底海空優勢繼續加強會使他們遲早要達到此種陣地的任何一處。因此，聯合國在太平洋上的任務就是用一切方法來克服時間與空間底障礙，以便維持並加強從敵人手中奪回來的主動權。

頑強的日本軍隊已經有了充足的時間鞏固他們的陣地，並且因為他們的地域離開盟國武力的主要來源很遠，他們仍佔了便利，所以太平洋上的盟國沒有一個可不指望很早的或輕易的獲得勝利。

LIFE & LETTERS

STORY WITHOUT WORDS

(Continued from the last issue)

By Manuel Komroff

And now we come to the third and last act. It takes place just two weeks later.

On this day Otto walked into the Monopole Café. At first I said "No"; then I said "Yes." Yes, it was he. Only . . .

"Otto," I exclaimed and reached out my hand.

He smiled and pressed it warmly.

"I am happy to see you," I exclaimed. "I am very happy to see you. Everything is all right, I hope. Of course it must be. Otherwise . . . Here, sit down and tell us about it. I know you are not supposed to talk, but you can tell us how you feel. And Helen, does she know?"

He nodded his head to say she knew.

I looked hard into his face. Something strange seemed to cloud his features.¹⁰² I could see tiny lines criss-cross¹⁰³ over his skin; his lips and neck seemed thicker. This was the imprint¹⁰⁴ left by torture,¹⁰⁵ and it seemed to have aged him.¹⁰⁶

"Only two weeks ago," I said sadly. "And yesterday your class received their certificates.¹⁰⁷ We missed you,¹⁰⁸ Otto, really we did. And Helen has been here every day, but we had no news to give her."

I smiled and slapped him on the back in an effort to be jolly; I even chided¹⁰⁹ him by adding, "You're a fine fellow. You might have sent us word or phoned."¹¹⁰

He smiled again. But somehow it was a salty smile.¹¹¹

"Helen is coming here?" I asked. ~~I~~ ^{joy of expectation¹¹⁴} seemed missing from his glance. He

He nodded, and he breathed deeply. looked out with the eyes of an old man, a man not only old but crushed.

"Here! Waiter!" I called.

"Bring some coffee, the best brew¹¹² you've got, and some bread or biscuits or whatever you have."

Some of our old crowd gathered about the table, but I said to them: "Gentlemen, 'in time'¹¹³ Otto will tell us everything. But he has just come in, and he has been through one of those experiences. Let him get his breath. It is not an easy thing to come through all in two weeks. The others are still there; only Otto came back to us. Have patience."

No, there was nothing.

"He wants to be let alone,"

I said to those who crowded about our table. "Let him recover his breath. Do you know what it is to have a wheel of fire spinning loose inside you? Is it not chance that rules the world? Go sit down."

He kept his eyes in the direction of the door, and suddenly we saw him raise his arms limply.¹¹⁵ He had seen her. At last.

The waiter brought bread and butter and a cup of coffee. But Otto pushed them aside. He did not want to eat.

His eyes were on the door. He wanted to be the first to see Helen enter. And yet the

She swept in and with a half-cry and half-sign threw herself into his out-stretched arms. She muttered some words which were inarticulate¹¹⁶ while he merely breath-

ed deeply; you could hear his breath rush through his nostrils.

This much remains, anyway. He has her, and she has him. And all the dynamite¹¹⁷ in the world can do nothing. Love cannot be "blasted out of existence,"¹¹⁸ and it need never hide in a shelter. All the modern inventions, the machine guns and "dive bombers,"¹¹⁹ they are nothing at all compared to Cupid's bow and arrow. It's an old "primitive weapon"¹²⁰ he carries but, oh, my! it is very effective.¹²¹ Destroy the whole world. Blow it up until nothing but wreckage remains, and in ten minutes that little fellow will be back shooting his arrows through the holes in the ruins. Ah! That is how it is. And these were my thoughts when I saw Helen in Otto's arms, the tears running down her

cheeks.

At length she sat down beside him and stroked¹²² his hand. "Have you been here long?" she asked. "I just got the message."¹²³ Someone 'phoned me at the office."

His hand reached slowly into his pocket, and he drew out a small bit of paper upon which had been scribbled¹²⁴ Helen's telephone number and some words of instruction.

He let her read it, then he turned the paper over and, taking a pencil from his pocket, beckoned¹²⁵ to us to read what he was about to write.

His hand trembled slightly as he wrote, "I made the greatest speech of my life. The last I will make."

When these words were written he gave a strange "guttural grunt"¹²⁶ and opening his mouth, pointed inside. Inside, his mouth was fiery red. The tongue was missing.

NOTES FROM THE JOURNAL
OF CAPTAIN COOK

(A journal is a diary or daily record of events. Try to keep a diary. You will need a note-book and pen. Every evening you should write in your note-book along with the date a short account of what has happened during the day. You will then become a diarist.)

A diary is usually meant to be seen by its owner only, but sometimes interesting diaries are published and read by other people.)

Friday, June 22nd, 1770. Some of the people were sent to *shoot pigeons,⁴ and at their return reported⁵ that they had seen an animal as large as a greyhound,⁶ of a *slender make,⁷ a *mouse colour,⁸ and *extremely swift.⁹

June 24th. As I was walking this morning at a little distance from the ship I saw myself one of the animals which had been so often described. It was of a light¹⁰ mouse colour, and in size and shape *very much resembled¹¹ a greyhound; it had a long tail also, which it carried like a greyhound; and I should have *taken it for¹² a wild dog if, instead of running, it had not leapt like a hare¹³ or deer.

N O T E S

102. 使他的容色暗淡. 103. 互相交叉. 104. 印度. 105. 苦刑. 106. 使他老了. 107. 證書. 108. 因你不在而想念你. 109. 叱責. 110. 打電話. 111. 苦笑. 112. 酒. 113. 久後. 114. 期待底愉快. 115. 柔軟地. 116. 發音不清晰的. 117. 猛炸藥. 118. 炸毀便不存在. 119. 俯衝轟炸機. 120. 原始的武器. 121. 有效的. 122. 撫摩. 123. 消息. 124. 潦草書寫. 125. 招手. 126. 沈重的喉聲.

July 8th. In a walk of many miles some of our men saw four animals of the same kind, two of which Mr. Bank's greyhound *fairly chased,¹⁴ but they threw him out at a great distance by leaping over the long grass, which prevented his running. These animals were observed not to run upon four legs, but to bound¹⁵ or hop¹⁶ forward upon two.

July 14th. Mr. Gore, who went out this day with his gun, had the *good fortune¹⁷ to kill one of the animals. The head, neck, and shoulders are very small in proportion¹⁸ to the other parts of the body; the tail is nearly as long as the body, thick near the body, and tapering¹⁹ towards the other end; the *fore legs²⁰ of this individual were only eight inches long, and the *hind legs²¹ two-and-twenty. Its progress²² is by leaps or hops of a great length; the fore legs are kept *bent close to the breast²³ and seemed to be of use only for digging.²⁴ The skin is covered with a *short fur²⁵ of a dark mouse or grey colour, excepting the head and ears, which *bear a slight resemblance²⁶ to those of a hare.

This animal is called by the natives *kangaroo*.²⁷

NOTES

1. 筆記，摘錄。 2. 日記。 3. 英國著名航海家(1728-1799)，對紐西蘭及澳洲之發現及佔領其功甚偉。 4. 打鷓子。 5. 報告。 6. 一種獵犬。 7. 身材細小。 8. 老鼠皮的顏色。 9. 異常敏捷。 10. 淺淡的。 11. 很像。 12. to take for, 當做，以為是。 13. 野兔。 14. 追得頗好。 15. 輕跳。 16. 跳跳。 17. 好運氣。 18. 比例。 19. 逐漸尖小。 20. 前腿。 21. 後腿。 22. 前進。 23. 彎到胸前。 24. 掘。 25. 短毛。 26. 有點相像。 27. 袋鼠。

Notes on Exercise 21 and Answers to Its Questions

1. 1. To look at: to direct the eyes towards so that one sees, 看, 望.
 2. To look for: to seek for, 尋找.
 3. To look out: to take care, 當心, 注意.
 4. To look after: to attend to, 照顧.
 5. To look up to: to have a feeling of respect for, 尊敬.
 6. To look down on: to despise, 視輕.
 7. To look over: to examine cursorily, 略一查閱.
 8. To overlook: to fail to see, 忽略.
 9. To look up: to search for (something) in a dictionary or the like, 檢查.
 10. To look after one's own interest: to attend to one's personal advantage, 顧全一己之利益.

2: 1. for. 2. to. 3. about. 4. on. 5. to. 6. of. 7. for. 8. for. 9. from. 10. in.

3: horse.....foal cat.....kitten cow.....calf
 duck...duckling sheep.....lamb dog....puppy
 goose...gosling hen.....chicken

4. A list of words about the sea and ships:

The sea is rough (calm). To embark, to disembark, to go on board, to go ashore, gangway, on deck, saloon, berth, cabin, life-boat, life-belt, crew, lighthouse, captain, passenger, boat, ship, steamer, liner, yacht, canoe, rowing-boat, sailing-boat, fishing-smack, motor-boat, battleship, destroyer, aircraft-carrier, cruiser, submarine, etc.



THE BUTCHERS SHOP

屠場

Exercises In English No. XXII

1. Explain the sense of the verb Look:—

1. He is a very good-looking young man.
2. I am looking forward to my holiday.
3. I must look into the matter.
4. I am sorry I didn't answer your letter, I must have overlooked it.
5. Will you look over this letter and see if it's all right?
6. I look upon him as my best friend.
7. 'Look before you leap.
8. If you look between the lines you'll understand the real purpose of the letter.
9. He looked blank, when he was told of his dismissal.
10. I am looking out for something to do

2. Insert the prepositions:—

1. We passed—the incident in silence.
2. You are very patient—me.
3. He is very particular—his meals.
4. I prefer this—that.
5. He persists—making the same mistakes.
6. He is always very polite—me.
7. I was prejudiced—her from the first.
8. She is so proud—her progress—English.
9. He persevered—his studies in spite—~~in~~ health.
10. I found her poring—a book.

3. Give the diminutives of:—

book eagle hill river part cigar lamb

4. Make a list of things seen in a post-office or bank.

ANECDOTES

A

'Lesson in Faith'

A foolish young fellow once astonished² an old clergyman³ by boasting⁴ that he did not believe in anything he could not see and understand.

"Do you believe there is such a country as France?" inquired⁵ the clergyman. "Yes," said he, "for though I have never been it, I know others who have." "Then you *refuse to believe⁶ in anything that you or others have not seen?" "Most certainly,"⁷ said the youth. "Did you ever see your own brains?"⁸ "Of course not." "Do you know anybody who has seen them?" "NO." "Do you think you have got any?" The young man *had to acknowledge himself fairly caught.⁹

B

A Useful Mushroom'

A French gentleman happened to be in Switzerland² at a roadside in where German was the only language spoken; and as he could not speak German, he had some difficulty in making known his wants.³ Among other things he wanted some mushrooms but could not make his landlord⁴ understand this. At last *a brilliant idea struck him.⁵ He seized a piece of charcoal⁶ and drew on the wall a rough picture of a mushroom. At this the innkeeper⁷ was delighted, and hurried off to fetch what he now perceived⁸ the guest want. "At last!" exclaimed the Frenchman. "It is a fortunate thing I hit on that plan;⁹ otherwise I should have had to go without *my favourite mushrooms."¹⁰

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. *Eden On Unconditional Surrender From Japan*

Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary,² replying to the recent debate³ on the war in the House of Commons,⁴ said: "Of all the ordeals⁵ to which military men could be put, warfare such as our troops are now engaged in on the Burma frontier is perhaps the toughest job of all."⁶

There is no distinction⁷ in the mind of the Government

between our enemies. We are determined to continue the struggle against Germany and Japan until both are utterly defeated.⁸ That needs no emphasis.⁹ What hope of durable peace¹⁰ can there be if either one of them is free to start again his attacks of vengeance¹¹ and tyranny¹² upon neighbouring states?

"We understand how long-drawn out¹³ has been the agony¹⁴ of China. We pledg-

The landlord returned in a few minutes, carrying—not the mushroom, for that was not how he had understood the picture—but an umbrella.¹¹

NOTES

A 1. 信仰的教訓. 2. 驚愕. 3. 牧師. 4. 諺言. 5. 問. 6. 不相信. 7. 毫無疑問地(不相信). 8. 腦力, 智力. 9. 不得不承認確實被問倒了.

B 1. 菌子. 2. 瑞士國. 3. 慾望, 需要. 4. 旅館主人. 5. 他想到了一個聰敏的意思. 6. 木炭. 7. 旅館老板. 8. 了解. 9. 我想到那個辦法倒是一件幸事. 10. 我喜歡的菌子. 11. 傘.

ed¹⁵ ourselves at the *Cairo Conference¹⁶ to persevere¹⁷ in *a series of prolonged operations¹⁸ necessary to procure¹⁹ the unconditional surrender of Japan.”

2. *Japan's *Merchant Shipping Losses Well Over 3,000,000 Tons¹*

“Well over 3,000,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping have been sunk by all causes,”² declared *Colonel Frank Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary,³ today (Feb. 29). “That the enemy is *growing short of cargo and transport vessels⁴ is *very apparent in the way the Japanese are handling operations.”⁵

He also announced that a total of 189 Japanese ships had been sunk, probably sunk or damaged by American sea and air attack during the week ended last Monday.

3. *Far East War Exhibition In London*

Large crowds are now visiting the “*Ocean Front Ex-

hibition”¹ which was opened at *Charing Cross² *underground station³ last week by Mr. Ernest Thurtle, *Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Information.⁴ *It brings home to the London public the rigour of the Far Eastern war.

Included in the Exhibition is a model of the Japanese *‘suicide’ submarine,⁶ one of the type used in the *unsuccessful attack⁷ on *Sydney Harbour.⁸

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian describes the Exhibition as an *effective review¹⁰ of the sea and air war against Japan. It is chiefly a *record of the major events¹¹ *from Pearl Harbour to the Allied landing on the Gilbert Islands.¹²

4. *British Builds A Warship Every Two Days*

*Warship construction¹ in Great Britain has reached a *new high level.² That, says

the *News Chronicle's naval correspondent,³ is the secret behind the recent changes⁴ in the *Department of Naval Reconstruction.⁵

The correspondent points out that since the war began Britain's *naval shipyards⁶ have *produced an average

of one warship every two days⁷ and that the *production programme has now almost reached its peak.⁸ These ships, of course, include corvettes,⁹ minesweepers,¹⁰ gunboats and other smaller vessels as well as larger vessels.

NOTES

1. 無條件投降。 2. 英國外相艾登先生。 3. 辯論。 4. 下議院。 5. 苦難。 6. 我們的軍隊在緬甸邊境所從事的戰爭也許是最艱苦的工作。 7. 區別。 8. 完全打敗。 9. 這一點無須鄭重(說明)。 10. 經久的和平。 11. 報復。 12. 殘暴。 13. 延長的。 14. 痛苦。 15. 担保。 16. 開羅會議。 17. 堅持。 18. 連續的長期作戰。 19. 取得。

2. 1. 商船損失超過三百萬噸甚鉅。 2. 各種原因。 3. 美國海軍部長納克斯上校。 4. 逐級缺乏貨船及運輸船。 5. 就倭寇應付作戰的方式看來是很明顯的。

3. 1. (太平洋)戰場展覽會。 2. 倫敦中心區街名。 3. 地下鐵道車站。 4. 英國情報部出席議會的次官。 5. 使倫敦民衆深切明瞭遠東戰爭之艱難。 6. 敢死潛水艇。 7. 失敗的襲擊。 8. 澳洲奪得尼港。 9. 孟哲斯特衛報。 10. 感動人心的檢閱。 01. 重大事件之記錄。 12. 自珍珠港同盟軍在吉爾貝特島登陸。

4. 1. 建造兵船。 2. 新的高度。 3. 新聞紀事報海軍通信員。 4. 改革。 5. 海軍建設部。 6. 海軍船塢。 7. 平均每兩日造兵艦一艘。 9. 生產計劃現已達最高率。 9. 三等帆艦。 10. 掃雷艦。

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