

Chung Hwa

# English Fortnightly

## 中華英語半月刊

錢歌川主編

Vol. IV

NO. 7

### CONTENTS

Page

Experiments On Atom Bomb by E. D. Materman . . . . .	1
Disillusion Rendered By Chien Gochuen . . . . .	4
Practical English Familiar Letters . . . . .	8
Idiomatic English of the Present Day At the Hatter's . . . . .	10
Quiz . . . . .	12
Passages For Learning By Heart First Snow . . . . .	18
20th Century British Authors Arnold Bennett . . . . .	14
The Sighing Sister by W. J. Passingham . . . . .	18
World Affairs . . . . .	28—32



中華書局發行



名家日記

定價三元二角

本書選錄六個現代作家的日記十種，形式和性質完全不同。胡

適日記一種，為修業日記的代表作；吳稚暉日記兩種，為社交日記之良範；魯迅日記三種，可見感想日記之梗概；郭沫若日記一種，以示旅行日記的一般；徐志摩日記一種，別示戀愛日記的一例；郁達夫日記兩種，可為文藝日記的範本。編制採取分類的方法，給讀者以日記文學之實際作法的指示。

名家遊記

定價一元一角

古今中外實習，對於旅行素極提倡，故中國有名言曰：「行萬

里路，讀萬卷書。」西哲倍根曰：「旅行在年幼者是教育的一部份，在年長者是經驗的一部份。」洵為確論。本書分本國風光與異國情調二編，末附遊記特輯五篇。編錄各名家，有梁啟超、胡適、魯迅、郭沫若、徐志摩、冰心、廬隱、朱自清、郁達夫、陳西滢、紹蠡、老舍、俞平伯等三十餘人。各體俱備，讀此一書，不惟可以遊名都大邑佳勝之山水，抑且對於文學修養，亦至有裨益。

中華書局發行

## EXPERIMENTS ON ATOM BOMB

By E. D. Masterman

It can now be revealed that for five years British and German scientists fought their own war within a war.<sup>1</sup> They fought to "perfect an atom bomb"<sup>2</sup> which, with the most explosive force in the world, would have given either side a walk-over superiority.

Scientists the world over had experimented with "heavy water"<sup>3</sup> and they believed that if they treated the metal uranium<sup>4</sup> with it under great force they could "split the atom of uranium."<sup>5</sup> And in doing that they would release terrific energy—produced by a "catastrophic explosion."<sup>6</sup>

All that the Germans needed was sufficient heavy water to go ahead with their experiments. Large quantities of this substance were produced by a Norwegian at Rjukan and with the plant in their hands German scientists were ready to go ahead. The manager of the works<sup>7</sup> was questioned by Speer, arms chief, and by scientists from the Wehrmacht<sup>8</sup> laboratories. He told them no more than he had to—he was a patriot.

Then back in Norway he told his friends what the German plans were. By this time the Germans had the plant heavily enough guarded to rule out sabotage<sup>9</sup>—but no German capable of understanding them had yet seen the research records at Rjukan. Lief Trenstad, Professor of Chemistry and patriot of Norway, had burned them all.

Then with the scientists who had worked with him Tren-

1. 在戰爭中打着他們自己的仗。 2. 完成一個原子彈。 3. 重水(爲重氫與氧化合的水)。 4. 鈾。 5. 裂開鈾的原子。 6. 猛烈的爆炸。 7. 工廠。 8. 德國陸軍。 9. 怠工。

stad fled to Britain where he resumed his experiments. Army, Navy and R. A. F. experts and members of the Committee for Scientific Warfare worked with him. The race<sup>1</sup> to produce the atom bomb "was on."<sup>2</sup>

Twenty-five British specialists were chosen to go to Rjukan on the Hardanger plateau; their job was to wreck the laboratories and destroy, if they could, all the heavy water the Germans had made; and ahead of them went four Norwegians.

December came in with heavy storms. And news from England was that two Halifax bombers were on their way and behind them gliders.<sup>3</sup> In the gliders were 25 British paratroopers.<sup>4</sup> It was all clear until sunset. Then a gale broke, the worst gale that even the Norwegians themselves had ever seen. But the first plane came in. "One engine<sup>5</sup> — may be more—had been knocked. She was battling with the gale. This plane had to tow in the glider in which was the equipment they needed. It was hopeless trying to land the glider and a few minutes later the plane crashed.

Then the second plane came in. The pilot had seen nothing of the first. Into the storm he let go his glider. With its 25 paratroopers aboard this glider came down near Stavanger, not how or where they had planned, but to a "forced landing."<sup>6</sup> There they were, these 25 men, in the middle of a winter night in that terrific storm on the desolate Hardanger plateau. No food, ammunition or tents—hardly knowing where they were. They struggled along for days.

Then after a rest at a lonely farm they asked a farmer

---

1. 被走. 2. 在進行中. 3. 滑翔機. 4. 傘兵. 5. 一架飛機. 6. 被迫著陸.

to tell the Germans that 25 British soldiers were ready to surrender. The Germans arrived. The British downed their arms before the farm, all wearing army uniforms, and awaited them with a white flag made from a towel. The German officer shouted a command. Tommy guns rattled and the Britons<sup>1</sup> who had surrendered were dead.

Immediately more than 6,000 Germans, led by S.S. and Gestapo officers,<sup>2</sup> were rushed to Rjukan. Terboven, the Nazi boss of Norway, arrived by plane to supervise the coming<sup>3</sup> of the plateau. Huts and farms were burned down so that there should be no shelter for saboteurs.

The four Norwegians, still hiding on the plateau, got their orders by radio from Scotland: "Stay where you are. We will come back." In the middle of February a "crack signal"<sup>4</sup> was heard again and six men parachuted down; and by the end of the month the attack rehearsed in Scotland began "in earnest."<sup>5</sup>

The main entrances to the factory were closed and heavily guarded; so the attackers crept along "high tension cables"<sup>6</sup> to the plant.<sup>7</sup> Six went in. The other four "covered"<sup>8</sup> them with tommy guns. The six men were attaching explosives to the safe<sup>9</sup> where the Germans had kept their radium and uranium, when a workman entered the laboratory.

They said to him: "Get out and keep quiet. We want to destroy the plant as we do it for Norway."

Twenty minutes later, the Germans had no more heavy water, no uranium, no laboratory.

---

1. 英國人。 2. 德國特務隊的軍官。 3. 搜索。 4. 打擊信號。 5. 熱烈地。  
6. 高度電線。 7. 工廠。 8. 掩護。 9. 保險箱。

# DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

七

7.

第二天清早，二房東的小大姐正在客堂裏掃地，抱案從樓上下來，悄悄地走了。章女士怕人家看見，所以催他一早就走。她自己直到十點多鐘方才起來。昨天的事像一場好夢，雖有不盡的餘味，然而模模糊糊地總記不清晰。她記得自己像酒醉般的昏昏沉沉過了一夜，平日怕想起的事，昨晚上是身不由己的做了。完全是被動麼？靜憑良心說：「不是的，」現在細想起來，不忍接受案的要求，固然也是原因之一，但一大半還是由於本能的驅使，和好奇心的催迫。因為自愛並非被動，這位驕弱的小姐雖然不願人家知道此事，而主觀上倒也

Early next morning, while the eldest daughter of the lodging house keeper was sweeping the drawing room, Pao came downstairs and stole away. Ching urged him to go early fearing he would be seen by people, and stayed in bed herself till past ten. The happening of yesterday, like a sweet dream, passed in indistinct remembrance, though there was an aftertaste. She felt she had spent a stupefied night like a drunkard, and did resistlessly all the things that she dare not even think of at ordinary times. Was she altogether passive? "No!" her conscience answered. One of the causes, she thought carefully, was of course that she would not refuse what Pao asked, but mainly it was because she was driven by instinct, urged by curiosity. As she was conscious of not being passive, she felt at ease subjectively, though she was unwilling to let people

心安理得。況且，抱素這人不但不可厭，並且可說是知心；這更使她承認昨天的事是當然了。

但是現在被剩下在這裏，空虛的悲哀卻又包圍了她。確不是寂寞，而是空虛的悲哀，正像小孩子在無得了所要的物件以後，便發見了「原來不過如此，」轉又覺得心聊了。人類本來是奇怪的動物。「希望」時時刺激他向前，但當「希望」轉成了「事實」而且過去以後，也就覺得平淡無奇；特別是那些快樂的希望，總不叫人滿意，承認是恰如預期的。

現在靜女士坐在書桌前，左手支頤，惘然默念。生理上的疲乏，又加強了她的無聊，太陽光射在她身上，她覺得煩躁；移坐在牆角的藤榻上，她又嫌陰森了。坐着腰酸，躺在牀上睡，又似乎睡不穩。她不住地在房中蹀躞。出外走走罷？一個人又有什麼趣味呢？橫衝直撞的車子，尋仇似的路人的推擠，本來是她最厭惡的。

know of it. Moreover, Pao was not only far from disgusting, but a true mate, this made her recognize that what happened yesterday was a matter of course.

But now, left alone, the sorrow of emptiness seized her again. It was certainly not loneliness, but the sorrow of emptiness, just like a child, who after gaining the desired thing finds it nothing but Dead Sea fruit. Human beings were strange animals; hope always stimulated their forward striving but when hope turns into fact and passes, it becomes too common to be mentioned. A cause of even greater, though different, wretchedness are those happy hopes which never satisfy us or attain perfection.

Ching was sitting in front of the writing table with her hand propping her chin, and thinking despondently. Bodily fatigue emphasized her languor. The sunshine radiant on her annoyed her. She felt it was too lugubrious, so she moved to the cane chair at the corner of the room. She felt twinges of lumbago when she sat, and her head was splitting when she lay down. She had to stroll to and fro frequently in the room. Should she go out for a walk? But it would be boring by herself. The great rush of the traffic and the jostling of the pedestrians were always her special aversion.

「在家裏，這種天氣便是最好玩的。」靜不自覺地說了這一句話。家鄉的景物立刻浮現到她的疲倦的眼前：綠褥般的秧田，一方一方的鋪在波浪形起伏的山間，山腰旺盛的映山紅像火一般，正合着鄉謠所說的「綠錦褥，紅綾被。」和風一遞一遞的送來了水車的刮刮的簾音和畝畝的秧歌。向晚時，村前的溪邊，總有一二頭的黃牛馴善地站在那裏喝水，放牛的村童就在溪畔大榆樹下門紙牌，直到家裏人高聲尋喚了兩三次，方才牽了牛懶懶地回去。梅子已經很大了，母親總有一二天忙着把青梅用鹽水漬過，再曬乾了用糖來饅——這是靜最愛喫的消閒品。呵！可愛的故鄉！雖則靜十分討厭那些鄉鄰和親戚見着她和母親時，

“It is the pleasantest time now at home,” said Ching unconsciously. The scene in her native place soon emerged before her tired eyes. The fields of rice-shoots like green blankets spread piece by piece on the hills and downs. The rhododendrons were in full bloom like fire in the valleys, just as the folk song said: “Soft breezes brought the sound of the water-wheel and rural song by fits and starts”. When the evening came, there would be one or two tame cows standing beside the stream in front of the village to drink, and the cow-herds were playing cards under the big elm at the stream side and would not go home leading their cows lazily till their people at home had shouted for them two or three times in the distance. The plums were growing big enough now, and her mother would be busy for one or two days pickling them, first with salt then with sugar, after drying them in the sun—Ching had liked them greatly for eating at leisure. Oh, how lovely was her motherland! Although Ching was disgusted with the neighbours and relations who



是憤憤的說：「靜姑益發  
 愁致了！怎麼還沒有定個婆  
 家？自從王家二官人今年剛  
 好的十歲，模樣兒真好……  
 」那一類的話。她又討厭家  
 鄉的悶悶塞塞和死一般的靜  
 止。然而故鄉終究是可愛的  
 故鄉，鄉里的人都有一顆質  
 朴的赤熱的心。

一片幻景展開來了。靜恍  
 惚已經在故鄉。她坐在門前  
 大樹下長凳的單塊光石頭上  
 讀——正像七八年前光景一  
 樣——看一本新出的雜誌。母  
 親從門裏出來，抱緊後頭；  
 毛茸茸的兒子小花像踮  
 腳似的在女主人身邊繞走，  
 搖着他的小尾巴，看住了女  
 主人的面孔，彷彿說：「我  
 已經懂得事了！」母親唇  
 上，揚着一個顯常的慈祥的  
 微笑。

幻想中的靜的臉上也透出一  
 個甜美的微笑。但「現實」  
 這面推開了幻想的錦幃重  
 復抓住了他的犧牲者。靜女  
 士啊然，送別剛消失的幻  
 象；依舊是萬分無聊。幻想  
 和一切興奮劑一樣，當時固  
 然給你暫時的麻醉，但過後  
 卻使你感覺加倍的惻悵。

were apt to say when they saw  
 her mother: "Ching has become  
 prettier; why is she not getting  
 married yet? The second son of the  
 Wangs over the hill is just twenty  
 this year and he is such a handsome  
 young man……" though she was  
 disgusted by its desolation, un-  
 couthness and death-like stillness,  
 her native place was none the less  
 as lovely as any and the people  
 there all had plain and warm heart.

A vision developed before her.  
 She seemed to be in her native  
 place, as she sat down on a smooth  
 stone at the foot of a big elm near  
 the gate of her house. All was as  
 it had been seven or eight years  
 ago. She was reading a new issue  
 of a magazine. Her mother ap-  
 peared from the gate, followed by  
 Pao Shiao Hwa, a puppy of the old  
 yellow dog Ah Kin, ran round its  
 mistress, shaking its tail and look-  
 ing at her as if saying, "I under-  
 stand things now!" A kind smile  
 was floating on her mother's face.

There was a sweet smile, too, on  
 the face of Ching, who was in a  
 vision, but reality soon tore away  
 the curtain of the vision and seized  
 its victim again. Ching sighed as  
 she saw the illusion disappear and  
 felt languor creep over her again.  
 The vision, like all stimulants could  
 give a temporary narcotism, but  
 afterwards would ask you to pay  
 back double in distress.

# PRACTICAL ENGLISH

## Familiar Letters

(2) From Dr. Samuel Johnson to the Earl of Chesterfield  
7 February, 1775.

Dear Lord,

I have been lately informed by the proprietor of *The World* that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the public, were written by your Lordship. To be so distinguished is an honour, which, being very little accustomed to favours from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your Lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address; and could not forbear to wish that I might boast myself *le vainqueur de la terre* that that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contending; but I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride nor modesty would suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your Lordship in public, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and uncourtly scholar can possess; I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little.

Seven years, my Lord, have now passed, since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it at last to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile

of favour. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

The shepherd in Virgil grew at last acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.

Is not a patron, my Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the public should consider me as owing that to a patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myself.

Having carried on my work thus far with so little obligation to any favourer of learning, I shall not be disappointed though I should conclude it, if less be possible, with less; for I have been long awakened from that dream of hope, in which I once boasted myself with so much exultation,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble

most obedient servant,

Sam. Johnson

A boy asks his father the meaning of the word "Boss". The father replied: "My son, a boss is a man who comes to the office before your father when your father is late, and comes late when your father is early"

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

*By B. T. KNIGHT SMITH*

AT THE HATTER'S [or HAT SHOP]

( 在帽子店 )

*Hatter.* (To Chang.) I think you'll find this one plenty big enough, sir.

(對張) 先生，我想這一頂一定够大了。

*Chang.* Yes, it's too big, if anything. The other [one] was a little too small.

是呀，這個太大了，如果有什麼毛病的話，另外那一頂，又太小得一點。

*Hatter.* Of course you'd find it'd stretch just a little [in wear]. This one fits you nicely. Have a look [at yourself] in the glass.

你戴起來，自然會有點大的。這一頂很合你的用。你到鏡子裏照照看吧。

*Chang.* Yes; only the colour, so ugly. I like the light grey, but I'm afraid it'll show the dirt too quickly.

是呀；只是顏色不好。我喜歡淡灰色的，不過那太容易沾灰了。

*Hatter.* They do so! rather soon, but you'll find they clean well.

那很快地就弄髒了，不過洗起來也會洗得很乾淨。

*Chang.* What's the price?

多少錢呀？

*Hatter.* They're both a guinea each.

每頂都是二十一鎊先令。

*Chang.* Someone told me these hats had come down in price lately.

有人告訴我近來帽子便宜了。

1. 極爲稀少。

- Hatter.* No, sir; I'm sure you can't get them under, anywhere ... The cheap makes get of shape directly; one of these'll last out two of them.....Is that all?..... Shall I wrap t up?..... These caps are dirt cheap; we were overstocked with t em, so we're offering them at less than cost (-price).  
 沒有先生；你決不會買得更便宜的，無論在那裏.....那便宜貨馬上就要變樣子的。我這種帽子可以抵得那樣的兩頂.....還要別的東西嗎？.....要我替你包起來嗎？.....這些便帽爛便宜；我們囤集太多了，所以我們折本地賣。
- Chang.* ... I won't decide right off (or away). I should like to think it over.....Can you change five-pound note?  
 .....我馬上不能決定要不要，讓我想一想吧.....我拿張五鎊的票子給你換得散嗎？
- Hatter.* I'm sorry, sir; I'm afraid I can't manage it.  
 對不起得很，先生，我恐怕也沒有零的。
- Chang.* That's rather awkward.  
 那裏有點不好辦。
- Freem.* I tell you what I'll do, Chang. I'll give you a cheque. I've got my cheque-book with me. Who' shall make it out to?—you or Mr. Cady?  
 張，我告訴你怎樣辦。我給你一張支票好了。我的支票簿子帶在身上的。付給誰呢——是你還是卡提先生？
- Chang.* I'm sorry to give you all this bother.....Does it have to be endorsed?  
 麻煩，你真對不起。.....那是不是要背書呢？
- Freem.* Yes, t'll want your name on the back.  
 要的，需要 名字寫在後面。
- Chang.* (T'o hatter) You don't mind taking cheques, then, I see?  
 (對帽子店主，) 那末，我看你拿支票你也不在乎吧？
- Hatter.* Well, sir, it's like this; we shouldn't care to take

one from a perfect stranger, but Mr. Freeman's dealt here almost as long as I can remember. I reckon his cheques are as safe as the Bank of England.

呢，先生，那是這樣的；如果是一個完全不認識的人我們是不收支票的，不過胡理曼先生是我們的老主顧，我認爲他的支票是和英格蘭銀行一樣的可靠。

*Freem.* (*Smiling*) I don't suppose he really means that, Chang. However, I don't fancy my account's overdrawn; I hope not, at any rate.

(微笑着。)我想他是故意那樣說的，雖然，我想我的存款是沒有提光的；無論如何，我希望是如此。

## Q U I Z

1. Who invented the guillotine, shrapnel, and bloomers?
2. It's then you'll see the gremlins,  
Green and gamboge and gold,  
Male and female and neuter,  
Gremlins both young and old.  
What are gremlins and where would you 'see' them?
3. When Mr Willkie and Mr Stalin toasted each other their glasses held vodka, the Russian national drink. Does that suggest to you the names of the countries specializing in these drinks: schliovitz, aquavit, sake?
4. When American soldiers hear people refer to a mountain or steep hill as (1) tor, (2) jebel, (3) kop they would probably be in Egypt, Great Britain or South Africa. Which term would they hear in which country?
5. Can you give the origin of nicknames?
6. There are a great number of counties in England which end with the word "shire." Why?
7. Why "Soho"?
8. Why "Commonwealth" of Nations?
9. Everyone knows the significance of the Selective Service classification 1-A. But what would your status be if your draft board classified you as 1-A-0, 1-C, 2-B?
10. American Navy men refer to "O. N. I."; Army men to "G-2." In either case, what is it?

(Answers will be found on page 26)

## PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

### FIRST SNOW

The first fall of snow is not only an event but it is a magical event.<sup>1</sup> You go to bed in one kind of world and wake up to find yourself in another quite different, and if this is not enchantment<sup>2</sup> then where is it to be found? The very stealth, the eerie<sup>3</sup> quietness, of the thing makes it more magical. If all the snow fell at once in one shattering crash,<sup>4</sup> awakening us in the middle of the night, the event would be robbed of<sup>5</sup> its wonder. But it flutters down,<sup>6</sup> soundlessly, hour after hour while we are asleep. Outside the closed curtains of the bedroom a vast transformation scene is taking place,<sup>7</sup> just as if a myriad elves and brownies<sup>8</sup> were at work, and we turn and yawn and stretch and know nothing about it. And then, what an extraordinary change it is! It is as if the house you are in had been dropped down in another continent.<sup>9</sup> Even the inside, which has not been touched, seems different, every room appearing smaller and cosier,<sup>10</sup> just as if some power were trying to turn it into a woodcutter's hut<sup>11</sup> or a snug log-cabin.<sup>12</sup> Outside, where the garden was yesterday, there is now a white and glistening level,<sup>13</sup> and the village beyond is no longer your own familiar cluster of roofs<sup>14</sup> but a village in an old German fairytale.

—J. B. Priestley

1. 如魔術一般的事件。 2. 魔法。 3. 淒切的；幽怯的。 4. 轟然一聲。  
5. 奪去。 6. 飄落下來。 7. 正在發生一個大的轉變。 8. 無數的小妖精和  
家精。 9. 掉在另外一個大陸上。 10. 小巧舒適。 11. 樵夫的茅舍。  
12. 舒適的圓木小屋。 13. 發光的一片平地。 14. 一羣熟習的屋頂。

## 20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

### ARNOLD BENNETT (1867-1931)

ARNOLD BENNETT, like Somerset Maugham and J. B. Priestley, is a writer whom the "more exclusive critics" have been "inclined to patronize rather than to appreciate," "in spite of" (or perhaps because of) the fact that the "great reading public" has delighted in his work. His "subject matter" has always been the ordinary, common-place English people, and his endeavour has been to "present them without comment." Unlike Wells, his contemporary, he has always believed that the author's opinions should, so far as is possible, be kept out of his work.

Such being his first principle, he went to France to find out how to practise it. But before doing so, and before being so convinced of his "literary direction," he spent his early life in a provincial atmosphere which coloured his temperament<sup>10</sup> for the rest of his life. Born in 1867 in the "grim pottery,"<sup>11</sup> in Staffordshire, the son of a solicitor,<sup>12</sup> he was educated at local schools and London University. He was articled<sup>13</sup> as a solicitor's clerk, but on winning a prize for a short story, he decided to try his luck as a journalist. For a time he edited a women's paper (a useful apprenticeship<sup>14</sup> for a novelist), meanwhile contributing short stories and articles to the press,<sup>15</sup> But this was only "a means to

---

1. 比較專門的批評家。 2. 與其說是欣賞，毋寧說是傾於扶助。 3. 不顧。  
4. 廣大的讀書羣衆。 5. 主題。 6. 普通的。 7. 不加批評地把他們介紹出來。 8. 同時代的人。 9. 文學的方針。 10. 性質；氣質。 11. 可怖的陶器製造所。 12. 訟師。 13. 訂約；約定。 14. 學徒職務。 15. 報紙。



an end.<sup>1</sup> Although living in London, and "revelling in its metropolitan character,"<sup>2</sup> he remembered the Five Towns of the pottery District, and saw in them a universe which he was determined to portray.<sup>3</sup> He knew that *gauche*,<sup>4</sup> provincial world. It was "in his bones."<sup>5</sup> He knew its people, with their dourness,<sup>6</sup> their restricted outlook,<sup>7</sup> their "contentment with ugliness,"<sup>8</sup> their suspicion of strange people and of new things, their capacity for hard work and endurance. He "saw these characteristics in himself,"<sup>9</sup> and believed that he proposed to work. But, as though "in contradiction of it,"<sup>10</sup> he saw in himself also a fastidiousness,<sup>11</sup> a delicacy toward the means of self-expression. At an early stage in his development he realized how concerned he was with "prose style,"<sup>12</sup> and how jealously he must work to perfect and to preserve a vehicle<sup>13</sup> through which he could succeed in his literary ambition. His approach to the art of writing was not a poetic one. It was "more deliberate than sensuous,"<sup>14</sup> depending rather upon accuracy than upon intuition.<sup>15</sup>

With his theme thus chosen, and his "method of craftsmanship"<sup>16</sup> thus determined, he was shrewd<sup>17</sup> enough to know exactly where to put himself to school.<sup>18</sup> In 1900 he went to Paris, where he lived for eight years, and married a Frenchwoman. During that time he maintained himself by writing, but in addition he was studying the French language,

1. 達到目的的一種手段。 2. 耽溺在那種都市特性之中。 3. 描寫。  
4. 粗魯的 (*gous*)。 5. 澈骨；深入內心。 6. 剛強。 7. 前途。 8. 滿足於醜惡。 9. 在他本身上也發現這種特色。 10. 與此相矛盾的。 11. 吹毛求疵；難於取悅。 12. 散文的風格。 13. 媒介物；方法；手段。 14. 與其說是直覺的不如說是熟慮的。 15. 直覺。 16. 手藝的方法。 17. 敏捷。  
18. 訓練；鍛鍊。

knowing that its genius,<sup>1</sup> its character, was precisely suited to what he wanted to do with his "native tongue."<sup>2</sup> He read Flaubert, Maupassant, and particularly Balzac. No doubt, too, he learned a certain amount of the "method of documentation"<sup>3</sup> from Zola.

At last assured of his technique, he bravely gave up all other work and retired to a country villa outside Paris. In five months he wrote his masterpiece, *The Old Wives' Tale*, a long "panoramic story"<sup>4</sup> relating the lives, from childhood to old age, of two sisters, Constance and Sophia Baines. Constance remained at home, inheriting the family business, a small "drapery shop"<sup>5</sup> in one of the Five Towns. Sophia's life was outwardly more adventurous, and it led her to endure the Siege of Paris in 1870, during which time she maintained her boarding house (Bennett always had a keen interest in domestic economy, both large and small-scale).<sup>6</sup> The general colour of the book proceeds through the warmth and vague hopefulness of youth to the "time-bleached closeness" of old age.<sup>7</sup> Round these two ordinary women's lives, Bennett faithfully paints in the whole provincial civilization of Midland England. From the tape-measure<sup>7</sup> in the little shop to the wide and frightening changes taking place in the Black Country (representative growing pains of the Industrial Age). Bennett neglects nothing that shall add a significant solidity<sup>8</sup> to his scene.

The book was well received, though at first the sales were not large. Bennett was encouraged to fulfil his aim of becoming known as the literary spokesman of a province. He

---

1. 特徵；精隨。 2. 國語。 3. 準備文件的方法。 4. 全部的故事。 5. 布店。  
6. 時間染白了的老年人的臉。 7. 捲尺。 8. 實在。

wrote a trilogy<sup>1</sup> of novels, called *The Clayhanger Family*, possessing the same merits, and possibly more attractive people, as *The Old Wives' Tale*.

But there was another side to him. The Bennett that came to Town was from the first determined to be a thorough metropolitan, even a cosmopolitan. He set out to be a connoisseur<sup>2</sup> of the good things of life, and to explore the pleasures of sophistication.<sup>3</sup> He was too gentle, shy (he suffered from a stammer<sup>4</sup>) and sensitive a character ever to succeed as a worldling. His delight in the good thing of life was a little too conscious. Although he became famous, and the most powerful literary critic of the 1920 decade, his dash,<sup>5</sup> his social bravura,<sup>6</sup> his *knowingness* about the best drinks and eats, and the latest sensation in Town, always had a slightly competitive and challenging quality, as though he were "bent on<sup>8</sup> showing the highbrows,<sup>9</sup> the Londoners, how a man from the Provinces could beat them on their own ground.

That self-consciousness, however, died with him. His work remains, and the novels of which *The Old Wives' Tale* is representative are likely to survive as examples of English fiction at its best, faithful work expressed in a prose "both scrupulous and dignified."<sup>10</sup>

1.三部曲。2.賞鑒家。3.諳諳。4.口吃。5.俗人；俗物。6.虛飾；外觀。7.華麗。8.傾於。9.自命不凡者。10.又謹嚴又高尚。

(Continued from page 25)

about your facts. Mr. Pilling apart from being a famous chemist, is now working with the British Secret Service. Like me, he is a very busy man, Ross, so whatever you may do don't waste our time."

著名的化驗家，現在却在英國特務中工作。他也像我一樣極忙，羅斯，所以請你無論做什麼都可以，只不要浪費我們的時間。」

(To be Concluded)

## THE SIGHING SISTERS

by W. J. Passingham

怨女岩

錢歌川譯註

Private<sup>1</sup> Johnny Ross, of the British Eighth Army, removed his battered steel helmet to disclose a mop of curling black hair. His tired features slipped into a grin of appreciation.

"Play, Johnny. Play!"

They pressed the mud-splashed and ancient leather case into his willing hands, gathered round to listen—resting as best they might upon the hard, rocky floor of an Apennine cave high above the mountain village of Orlando. A tired, dusty, unshaven crowd of British soldiers with a brief respite from the battlefield.

"Set it alight,<sup>2</sup> Johnny. Play!"

Private Johnny Ross nursed the ukulele<sup>3</sup> on his knee for a moment, struck just one melodious chord on the strings to grip his expectant audience.

英第八軍中的小兵瓊尼·羅斯，脫下了他那飽經戰役的鋼盔，現出一頭的黑的鬚髮。他那疲勞的面孔構成一個感謝的笑容，

「彈一曲吧，瓊尼·彈一曲吧！」

他們把那噴滿了泥的，舊皮匣子塞到他樂意接受的手裏，大家都圍攏來聽他彈琴——儘可能舒適地休憩在那亞平寧山洞中硬的石頭地上，那山洞是高高地在奧蘭多村莊的上面。一羣疲勞的滿身塵埃，久未修面的英國兵，從前線得到暫時的休息，來此享受半日的清閑。

「動手吧，瓊尼。彈一曲吧。」

小兵羅斯便把他的小四絃琴放在膝上弄了一會，只在弦上彈了一曲小調，以捉住他的聽衆。

1. 兵卒。 2. 把它點燃；着手。 3. 小四絃琴。

And then Johnny Ross played—strummed upon a ukulele with a rush of swinging music that enraptured his tired comrades. It was a queer, lifting,<sup>1</sup> syncopated<sup>2</sup> melody, appealing to the boys, soothing to their taut nerves and present state of exhaustion. Yet hardly<sup>3</sup> had Johnny's genius begun to capture them when they were swaying, shuffling to his fascinating rhythm.

Presently Johnny began to hum the lyric softly, and then sang with a strange appeal and a yearning that was destined one day to make him famous.

"She's a little girl driven from Pinalco way……"

Even Colonel George Drury, standing together with a tall, burly sergeant at the entrance to the cave, was held by the melody and perfect timing of Johnny's music. For a full minute or so he stood there listening, and then gave orders in a quick undertone.

"I can understand that wild tale of yours better now I've heard him

於是羅斯彈奏了——在他那小四絃琴上以急速飛舞的曲調彈了一陣，使他那些疲勞的同伴都爲之狂喜。這是一種奇異活潑的，始弱終強的佳調，那些兵士們很是愛聽，把他們那緊張的神經和精疲力竭的壯烈都撫慰而緩和了。可是瓊尼的天才剛開始把他們抓住，他們就和着他那着魔的旋律東搖西擺，手舞足蹈起來了。

瓊尼也立刻細聲地哼出一種抒情的小調，跟着便大聲地唱出來，他那種奇怪的申訴和渴望，終有一天要使他成名的。

「她是一個從匹姆利可方面趕出來的小姑娘……」

甚至就是那位和一個魁偉的上士站在洞口的德洛里上校，都被瓊尼的佳調和完美的拍子所迷住了。他站在那兒足足地聽了一分鐘以上，然後才快快地低聲發出了一聲命令。

「上士，我聽過他彈以後，對於你所說的那狂妄的

1. 活潑的。 2. 始弱終強的。 3. 一開始隨即（下接 when）。

play, sergeant. That boy's a born musician. Sorry to break up your party, but that story suggests something vital to me. Bring him along to my hut right away."

"Yes, sir." Reluctantly, the sergeant moved further into the cave.

The ukulele was still in Johnny's hand when he entered the hut with an apprehensive air, but a few words from the colonel put Johnny at his ease. He sat down in a rickety chair near the colonel's desk.

"Sergeant Crayford has told me your story, Ross," he began pleasantly, "and a queer one it is, too. How long has all this business been going on?"

"It started about a week ago, sir. I wouldn't have mentioned a word about it, but when I saw that—that……"

"Exactly. I've heard of people with a gift for charming birds off trees," the colonel admitted. "But the ability to draw a beautiful girl out of a hole in the mountainside by playing on—on that thing you're holding is new to me."

故事更能了解了。那孩子確是一個天生的音樂家。對不起來打破你們的聚會，不過那故事對我非常重要。馬上把他帶到我小舍裏去吧。」

「是，先生。」很不願意地那上士向着洞裏走去了。

當瓊尼已帶着一種恐懼的神氣走那小舍時那小四絃琴還拿在他手上，不過經上校幾句話說明之後，就把他安靜下來。他坐下在上校寫字台邊的一把破椅子上了。

「克雷福上士已經把你的故事告訴我了，羅斯，」他愉快地開始說，「而且那是一個奇異的故事。這事情已經鬧了多久了呀？」

「這是差不多在一個禮拜以前開始的，先生。我本想完全不說出這回事的，不過當我看見……」

「一點不錯。我曾聽見說過有些人有種本領可以從樹上把鳥盡惑下來，」上校承認。「但是彈你手上拿着的那東西，而能把一個美女從山洞中引出來的事，我却未之前聞。」

1. 天生的。

The colonel searched in the top drawer of his desk and brought out a small bundle of tissue paper. Carefully he unwrapped the little parcel, until at last something lay shining and sparkling, reflecting the weak sunlight in gorgeous colours, in the palm of his hand.

"She gave you this?"

Johnny Ross craned forward. "That's it, sir. A locket. Gold, and— and……"

"And diamonds," the colonel obliged. "Have you opened it?"

"Yes, sir. She — she opened it first, and — well, she asked me……"

"Go on."

"Yes, sir. She asked me if I thought it looked like her."

The colonel gently inserted a thumbnail to open the locket. It was a wonderful portrait that met the officer's admiring gaze — the picture of a lovely, laughing girl, dark-haired, dark-eyed, radiating a rare beauty in a soft, appealing smile.

"And you told her so?"

"Yes, sir."

上校在他寫字台的頂上面一個抽屜中搜索了一陣，找出一個簿紙的小包來。很小心地他把那小包打開來，便有一件東西在他手心上閃閃發光，把微弱的陽光反映出各種各樣的顏色。

「她給了你這個嗎？」

瓊尼羅把身子向前彎下去，仔細看了一下，說。「不錯的，先生。一個小金盒。……的，而且——而且……」

「而且鑲有鑽石，」上校替他說出來。「你會打開來看過嗎？」

「打開看過，先生。她——她最初打開來，然後——她就問我……」

「說下去吧。」

「好呀，先生。她就問我看那裏面的人像不像她。」

上校輕輕地用大姆指的指甲插進去，把那小金盒打開來了。於是便有一個奇異的畫像映入那軍官的驚美的注視中——那像是一個黑頭髮，黑眼睛，在那動人的溫柔的微笑中放射出一種稀有、的美的，可愛的女孩子的含笑的照片。

「你對她說這像她，是不是？」

「是的，先生。」

"That was very nice of you," the colonel conceded heavily. "But the point is, Ross, that this locket is a piece from a world famous collection of cameo<sup>1</sup> portraits. I've had it examined by experts, and they are all agreed that this is one of the genuine Orsini Locketts — if that means anything to you."

"Not much, sir," Johnny admitted, "except that I know the Orsini family once owned all this district for miles around."

Colonel George Drury stared. "And how 'the devil<sup>2</sup> do you know that," he demanded.

There followed a short silence while Johnny turned the ukulele about uneasily in his hands. "Y— you'll keep what I tell you as a confidence,<sup>3</sup> sir?"

"Certainly, provided<sup>4</sup> there's nothing....."

"Nothing wrong, sir. And that's a fact. You see, although I was born in London, my parents are Italian people who came from this very place — Orlando. Until they became naturalized British subjects

「你真是很好，」上校確實承認了。「不過，羅斯，現在的問題是這個小金盒是世界著名的浮雕肖像之一。我已經找專家們鑑定過了，他們都同意這是真正奧爾西尼小金盒之一——我不曉得那對你是不是有何意義。」

「沒有多大意義，先生，」瓊尼答應了，「我只曉得奧爾西尼家一度曾領有這一帶的土地，廣袤數哩。」

德洛里上校凝視着那小兵。「你怎樣會知道那個的呢？」他問。

瓊尼把手上的小四絃琴不安地調過頭來，一時沒有說話。「先生，你可以把我告訴你的話守秘密嗎？」

「當然可以，只要沒有什麼……」

「沒有什麼問題，先生。而且那是事實。你知道，雖然我是生在倫敦，我的父母都是意大利人，他們就是奧蘭多地方的人。在他們入英國籍以前，我們的姓氏還是

<sup>1</sup>. 浮雕玉石. <sup>2</sup>. 到底. <sup>3</sup>. 秘密. <sup>4</sup>. =if. 如果.



the family name was Rossini. My father has often described this neighbourhood to me, and my mother.....”

“So that's how you come to speak Italian?”

“Yes, sir. My mother told me about the Sighing Sisters, too, and.....”

“The—the what?”

“The Sighing Sisters. It's just an old legend about this district, sir. I—I found the Sighing Sisters, and—well, that's how it all began.”

From beneath bushy eyebrows the colonel took a long, hard look at Johnny Ros. He decided that the boy was not only embarrassed but obviously sincere.

“Go on,” he grunted. “What's the story? Who are these confounded sisters? You know, Ross, there seems to be a lot of women in this story of yours.”

“There always are, sir,” Johnny said ruefully. “The Sighing Sisters are a natural rock formation that looks like three women holding their heads between the palms of their hands. It's just a rough impression,

羅西尼。我父親常把這一帶地方的情形講給我聽，而我母親——”

「原來如此，所以你會說意大利話，是不是？」

「是的，先生。我母親也會把怨女岩的故事講給我聽了。而且——」

「什麼岩？」

「怨女岩。這只是這地方的一種老的傳說，先生。我發見那怨女岩，於是一切就是由那樣開端了。」

那位上校從他那濃眉之下，長長地對着羅斯望了一陣。他斷定那小兵不僅是有點窘，而且是顯然地很誠實的。

「說下去吧，」他叫出來。「那故事是怎樣的？那些怨女到底是誰呀？」羅斯，你知道，在你這故事中好像連帶有許多女人似的。」

「那總是有的，先生，」瓊尼悵悵地說，「那怨女岩是一塊天然的岩石，看去像三個女人用手掌捧着她們的頭。這只是一塊印」

if you got me, sir. The story goes that the Sighing Sisters lost their menfolk in a terrible avalanche that happened here hundreds of years ago. They kept on searching for their men until they froze to death, and the Sisters have been standing that way ever since."

Embarrassment seemed to be gradually overreoming Johnny Ross as he continued with his story, and the colonel waited for the rest of it with a rising impatience.

"It—it sounds silly, I know, sir, but the old story says that if a man in love will go to the Sisters and sing a song or play a tune to them which includes the name of the girl he loves—she will agree to marry him."

There was a queer twitching of the colonel's mouth as he noted the colour mounting steadily over Johnny's downcast features.

"And you?" he questioned remorselessly.

"Well—I did it for a joke — for curiosity. I played my ukulele to—the Sisters, sir, and sang a little

象，先生，你懂得我的意思嗎？那故事是說幾百年前在一次可怕的雪崩中把那些怨女的丈夫沖去了。她們便繼續去尋夫，直到她們都凍死了，從那以後就一直那個樣子站在那里未動。」

羅斯一面說着他的故事，他的窘態漸漸加深了，上校不耐煩地在等着聽他講下去。

「這聽來有點可笑，先生，不過相傳如果一個男子在戀愛，就要到那怨女岩去，對她們唱一支歌或彈一曲琴，在那歌曲中必需包含他所愛的那女子的名字——她便會同意和他結婚的。」

當上校注意到瓊尼低垂的面孔越變越紅了，他的口角上現出一種奇異的歪曲來。

「而你也去那里彈過了嗎？」他無憐憫心地質問了。

「呃——我好玩地，爲好奇心所驅使，也那樣做了。我把我的小四絃琴對那怨女岩彈奏了，先生，並唱了一

1. 陡然而來無可抵抗之事物。

song. She — she seemed to step right out of the solid rock at me.”

“Now look here, Ross,” the colonel said sharply. “This whole affair is a much more serious matter than you can possibly know. I want the facts! Women don’t step right out of the solid rock — at least, not when you’re sober.”

“I’ve told you the truth, sir,” Johnny protested. “I — I’ll try to prove it if you’d care to come as far as the Sighing Sisters with me.”

“Sounds remarkably like a ‘wild goose chase’ to me,” she colonel grumbled, and reached for the telephone. “Hullo! Is Mr. Henry Pilling there? Good! That you, Henry? You might come over here right away. Yes. I’ve a man here with the queerest tale you’ve ever heard and it concerns the Orsini Locketts. Right. We’ll be waiting here for you.”

Colonel Drury turned again to Johnny Ross. “When Mr. Pilling arrives, he instructed. “I want you to go over your story again in detail, and for heaven’s sake be careful

支小調。——她好像就從那堅實的岩中向我走出來了。」

「羅斯，你聽我說，」上校嚴厲地說，「這整個一回來，比你所能知道的要嚴重得多。我要的是事實！從堅實的岩中是不會有女人走出來的——至少，在你清醒的時候是不會的。」

「我對你說的全是事實，先生，」瓊思抗議了。「我可以想法來證明，如果你願意和我去到怨女岩的話。」

「那我聽來好像是捕風捉影似的無效的追求，」上校抱怨地說，而去取了電話。「喂！匹林先生在家嗎？好的！是你嗎，亨利？你馬上就來這裏一下吧。是的。我這裏來了一個人，他說的那故事是你生平所未聽到過的，而那和奧爾西尼小金盒有關。好呀。我們在此地等你。」

德洛里上校又回頭向著羅斯。「當匹林先生到來的時候，」他指教他說，「我要你把你的故事再仔細說一遍！無論如何，請你當心著照實說。匹林先生原是一個

## ANSWERS TO QUIZ On page 12

1. All invented by persons similarly named -- Dr Guillotin; General Shrapnel; Mrs Bloomer
2. Gremlins are mythical little mischief-makers invented by pilots of the R. A. F. They are supposed to be responsible for minor mishaps in the air. The lines are from a poem by an anonymous bard of the R. A. F.
3. Schlivovits, Yugoslavia; aquavit, Sweden and other Scandinavian countries; sake, Japan.
4. A steep hill is often called a tor in Great Britain, In south Africa kop is the Boer term for mountain. Jebel is Arabic for mountain, hence Egypt.
5. The word "nickname" is a corruption of "eke-name," which meant extra name or surname. Originally people had only their own personal name, but to distinguish one John, Thomas, or Richard from another, an "eke-name" was necessary. This may be a place-name, such as John Church, Thomas Hill, and so on, or an occupation name. Richard Smith or Henry Dyer, a patronymic such as John Richardson or Richard Johnson, or something derived from a personal characteristic—Henry Black, John White, Richard Long, Stephen Small, Oliver stout. Some of these became fixed as surnames, but even with a surname the "eke-name" habit naturally persisted, partly for the purpose of identification, partly from a sense of fun or a touch of malice and very often from affection. Many such names are abbreviations of the real name; a familiar example is the soldiers' name for General Montgomery — Monty. "Sometimes they are given because of some characterist-

le; the late General Gott was known as "Strafer" Gott. A curious kind of nickname is one always applied to people of a certain surname—"Nobby" for people named Clarke, "Stack" for people named Harris, "Dusty" for all the Millers—an easy one to understand—and in some districts "Wag" for anybody whose name is Charlie.

6. "Shire" comes from the old English "scir," meaning office, charge, or district. It meant the place somebody was responsible for. The division of England into shires, later called counties, by the Saxons was carried on for purposes of local government by the Normans. The expression "The Shires" as the name of a hunting country only applies strictly to Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutlandshire. There is controversy about the addition of shire to the names of some counties, particularly Devon.
7. When Soho consisted of fields some way out of the city of London, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen used to hunt there. So Ho! Was the cry for calling off the hounds from a hare in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and it is apparently from this that the place got its name.
8. The word Commonwealth is a corruption of common *weal* and means common "Wellbeing." It was used to describe an aggregate of nations—in his case Europe—by Burke in 1799.
9. I-A-O, conscientious objectors, available for noncombatant military service; I-C, member of the armed forces; I-B, engaged in war production.
10. Intelligence department. O. N. I. stands for Office of Naval Intelligence, G-2 is the Army classification.

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *200, 000 Men To Garrison Japan In Six Months*

GENERAL MacArthur announced in Tokyo that Allied penetration into Japan has been so successful that within six months only 200, 000 men would be needed for garrison purposes.<sup>2</sup> The progress of the occupation had enabled a drastic cut in the number of troops<sup>3</sup> originally estimated for the purpose.

By utilising the Japanese Government structure<sup>4</sup> to the extent necessary to prevent internal dissolution<sup>5</sup> the purposes of the surrender terms can be carried out with only a small fraction of the men, time and money originally suggested.

General MacArthur said no greater gamble<sup>7</sup> has been taken in history than the present occupation of Japan. Allied ground forces were outnumbered by 1,000 to one,<sup>8</sup> but the stakes,<sup>9</sup> he added, were worth it.

The first step in General MacArthur's Plan for the re-education of the Japanese was taken when the Supreme Commander turned his Psychological Department into an Information Dissemination Service<sup>10</sup> with plans to conduct extensive operations over the radio, through films and in schools. This Service will make clear the fact of Japanese defeat and acquaint the Japanese with their responsibility for atrocities committed<sup>11</sup> and war guilt of their leaders. It will also foster sound economy<sup>12</sup> and encourage a democratic system.<sup>13</sup> Japanese editors will be compelled to publish articles and radio commentaries including a factual presentation<sup>14</sup> of Japanese atrocities.

---

1. 侵入。 2. 爲衛戍的目的。 3. 使駐軍有大減之可能。 4. 由於利用日本的政府機構。 5. 內部的解體。 6. 只用一個極少數的兵員時間與金錢。 7. 賭。 8. 日本的地下部隊超過盟軍爲一千與一之比。 9. 賭注。 10. 將心理部改爲情報傳播局。 11. 所犯的罪行。 12. 培植健全的經濟。 13. 鼓勵民主制度。 14. 事實的披露。

### *United Nations Assembly To Meet In London*

THE 'GENERAL ASSEMBLY' of the 'United Nations Organisation' will be convoked<sup>3</sup> in London if possible not later than December 4. This was decided on by the 'Executive Committee' of the 'United Nations Preparatory Commission,'<sup>5</sup> which is holding its meetings in London now.

A previous meeting of the Commission decided that, 'in accordance with' the plan laid down by Mr. Edward Stettinius, the American representative on the United Nations Organisation, the Executive Committee should finish its work by October 15 if possible, and not later than November 1. The Committee, in arriving at the decision, stated that there was an urgent need for 'permanent machinery' to solve impending international problems,<sup>8</sup> and that 'no time should be lost' in activating<sup>9</sup> the United Nations Organisation.

Nations which 'have not yet deposited their ratifications of the World Charter' with the United States State Department have been urged to do so promptly.

### *Korea Free And Independent*

President Truman announced in Washington that the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China were all agreed that Korea should become free and independent. He said that the 'period of bondage'<sup>12</sup> had ended for Korea, and the Japanese 'war lords'<sup>13</sup> were being removed.

General MacArthur has suspended<sup>14</sup> a Tokyo newspaper for two days. This action was taken, says an Agency report, because the newspaper published articles suggesting that the United States had contravened<sup>15</sup> international law by using the 'atomic bomb.'<sup>16</sup>

The International Red Cross Committee in China have

---

1. 大會。 2. 聯合國組織。 3. 召集。 4. 執行委員。 5. 聯合國籌備委員會。 6. 依據。 7. 永久的機構。 8. 迫切的國際問題。 9. 立刻。 10. 後活動。 11. 還沒有批准聯合國憲章的。 12. 縛束的時期。 13. 軍閥。 14. 停止。 15. 違背。 16. 原子彈。

informed their delegate in London that Allied prisoners-of-war<sup>1</sup> in Hiroshima<sup>2</sup> were transferred before the atomic bomb fell.

*Dr. T. V. Soong's Welcome Visit To Britain*

A Times editorial article says: "The visit of Dr. T. V. Soong to this country afforded welcome opportunity for an 'exchange of views'<sup>3</sup> between the Government of Britain and China upon 'matters of common interest'<sup>4</sup> in the economic as well as in the political field. Of all the Great Powers, China has made the most sacrifices, has sustained the worst damage in the struggle to 'restrain aggression' and achieve international security. She now 'looks to' her Allies to assist her in 'resuming the process of national reconstruction' that was so tragically interrupted more than 8 years ago,

"If she is to support the obligations which will rest on her as a 'main pillar of the New Order in the Far East,' she must institute<sup>5</sup> a modern economy, and 'take full advantage of'<sup>6</sup> the great resources which it 'lies in her power to command,'<sup>7</sup>

"It is among the primary interests of the United Nations that she should succeed in the task. Her difficulties are grave. Her currency is inflated,<sup>8</sup> and she is desperately short<sup>9</sup> both of material and consumer goods. But the spirit of her people is right; they have emerged victorious from the greatest war in all their long history; they are determined to build up their country 'on the triple foundation of national independence, democracy and economic reform.'<sup>10</sup> They have earned the gratitude as well as the admiration of their Allies by their stubborn resistance to the forces of aggression, and the warmth of the welcome which their Prime Minister has received in London, as well as in other western capitals, is of itself a guarantee that every practical measure will be considered to provide the assistance whereof China stands in such sore need."

1. 戰俘. 2. 廣島. 3. 交換意見. 4. 有共同利害關係的事. 5. 隨化侵略. 6. 期待. 7. 重新建國. 8. 遠東新秩序中之砥柱. 9. 開始. 10. 充分利用. 11. 在國家能力所及之中. 12. 膨脹. 13. 缺乏. 14. 在獨立民主, 和經濟的改進三種基礎上.



### *Japanese Say Emperor May Abdicate*

The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent cables: "The abdication<sup>1</sup> of the "Emperor Hirohito<sup>2</sup> before the end of this year is regarded as a certainty in some Japanese circles. They emphasise that this action will be taken without pressure from General MacArthur or his staff. The succession to the throne would be complicated by the fact that "Crown Prince Akihito<sup>3</sup> is only 12. It is suggested that one of the Emperor's brothers will be named "Prince Regent<sup>4</sup> for the six years intervening before the Crown Prince would be eligible<sup>5</sup> to be Emperor. The choice lies between Prince Chichibu<sup>6</sup> and "Prince Takamatsu.<sup>7</sup> The timing of the abdication, it is said, will depend on when the Emperor is satisfied that he has completely fulfilled his responsibilities in facilitating the smooth occupation of Japan."

### *White House Gives MacArthur Widest Power*

The "White House<sup>8</sup> announced that a directive has been sent to General MacArthur from the State Department and the War and Navy Departments giving the Supreme Commander "virtual power<sup>10</sup> to dismiss Emperor Hirohito if necessary.

This announcement was followed by an official statement at General MacArthur's Tokyo Headquarters that the occupation of Japan may last many years. The official spokesman at Headquarters categorically denied the recent statement "attributed to the Supreme Commander<sup>11</sup> that the occupation forces could be decreased. What General MacArthur did say, according to the spokesman, was that the "occupation forces under favourable conditions, could be reduced in a minimum size in six months."

### *Hirohito Calls On General MacArthur*

A meeting between the Japanese Emperor and General MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, took

1. 退位. 2. 日皇裕仁. 3. 皇太子明仁. 4. 攝政王. 5. 適齡的.  
6. 秩父宮. 7. 鷹松宮. 8. 白宮. (美國總統府). 9. 訓令. 10. 實權.  
11. 最高統帥所作的.

place on September 28.

Hirohito drove from the Imperial Palace to the American Embassy with members of his entourage<sup>1</sup> and was immediately "ushered into"<sup>2</sup> the Supreme Commander's presence.

No one but an interpreter was present at the meeting, and the subject of their talk was not disclosed.

An agency message says: "The unprecedented<sup>3</sup> decision of the Japanese Emperor to visit the Allied Supreme Commander has let loose a flood of rumours<sup>4</sup> in Tokyo. It is thought in some quarters that the visit is merely a "courtesy call,"<sup>5</sup> but others think that it may be connected with the persistent rumours that the Emperor is preparing to abdicate. A third suggestion is that the meeting is designed to impress upon the Japanese people, of the Emperor's sincerity in accepting the "Potsdam terms of surrender."<sup>6</sup>"

1. 侍從. 2. 引入. 3. 史無先例的. 4. 發生許多謠言. 5. 客氣的拜訪. 6. 波茨坦的投降條款.

### Chung Hwa English Fortnightly

### 中華英語半月刊

第四卷 第七期

不 許 轉 載

編輯者：中華英語半月刊社  
 代表人 錢歌川  
 發行者：中華書局有限公司  
 代表人 統毅樞  
 印刷者：中華書局印刷廠  
 重慶 李子壩  
 定閱處：各地中華書局  
 通訊處：重慶民權路中華書局三樓  
 定價：零售每冊一百元  
 預定半年 十二冊 一千二百元  
 郵費：平寄每冊六元 掛號每冊另加卅元

中華民國三十四年十月一日出版

物

讀

童

兒

一文奇怪的錢 陳伯吹譯 定價七角五分

三兒奇遇記 陳伯吹譯 定價一元四角

一家人都去飛了 陳伯吹譯 定價一元六角

神童伏象記 陳伯吹譯 定價七角

可怕的蠅 陸衣言編 定價四角

奇妙的地球 鄒盛文編 定價五角

美麗的蝴蝶 鄒盛文編 定價四角

汽車的故事 沈鴻模編 定價一元二角

孔子故事 沈榮齡編 定價七角

愛迪生故事 許達年編 定價七角

◀ 版 出 局 書 華 中 ▶

(定價加另埠外售發渝在倍25) 價定照均書各列上) 渝華0018(全)

## 實用中美會話 錢歌川譯註 定價四元五角

這本會話是專對於美國的活用詳爲例解，而於註釋中說明英美之不同。內容以最新的美國字句，談最新的美國情形，文字既新鮮可喜，內容尤逸趣橫生，可作語學的教本看，可作美國風土記讀。先由此領會美國話的特殊表現法，再進而讀美國的文學作品，更可得到許多便利，研究英美語言者固屬必備，行將赴美的人士尤宜人手一編。

## 高級英文軍語會話

田世英編 定價 第一冊 二元  
第二冊 三元

第一冊：(1)總論團體生活軍紀軍人禮節編制管理訓練，(2)戰爭原則(3)空軍(4)海軍(5)陸軍，末附「英國海陸空軍階級比較表」「英漢軍用語對照表」「常用軍事略語」

第二冊：(1)美國國防政策——軍備，後盾，戰史教訓，公民義務，政策沿革，國防法等(2)美國陸軍(3)美國海軍(4)美國與第一次世界大戰，末附「美國陸海軍階級比較表」「英漢軍用語對照表」「美國核准軍用語略語」。

## 英漢對照軍語會話

田世英編 定價八角

本書供英文程度比較低之士兵學習初步會話之用，與「高級英文軍語會話」程度相銜接。共十課，分列兵與官長對話、訪問，旅行，編制、講堂授課、操場教練、陸軍禮節、野外演習、戰場等，凡軍中會通用語，大致已備。英漢對照，易於瞭解。不特爲從軍學生所必備，抑亦爲有志遠征壯士所宜精通。

◀ 中華書局出版 ▶

(上列各書定價250餘在滬發售，外埠另加運費) 滬版0012(全)