

Chung Hwa

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### CONTENTS

	Page
Three-Power Conference . . . . .	1
What Cairo Conference Means for China? . . . . .	3
The School for Sympathy...by John Galsworthy. . . . .	5
Disillusion ... by Mao Tun . . . . .	14
Idiomatic English of the Present Day . . . . .	
by B. T. Knight Smith . . . . .	15
Common Errors Corrected . . . . .	19
Agreement of Subject and Verb . . . . .	21
What is an Open City? . . . . .	23
Glossary of New Words and Phrases . . . . .	27
Chinese Idioms Translated . . . . .	28
Idioms of the House and Home . . . . .	29
Quiz . . . . .	30
World Affairs. . . . .	31



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# 國文入門必讀

◆ 譯正璧編 ◆

## 百國語到國文

四冊

定價各一元六角

本書供已通國語者進習國文之用。前二冊係選自國語讀本，譯成最近文言，與國語對照，以明語文組織及用字之異同；第三、四冊係選自初中文讀本，譯成語體，附于古文之後，以助初學古文者之瞭解。所採文字，除語文外，各篇成備。內容由淺入深，分量亦照比例分配。逐篇附加注釋外，必標處另附一「解」，並有作者生平事實，可供參考。極合青年自修與補習之用。

## 論說文範

定價二元四角

本書專供初中及初中程度學生研習國文之用，分論說文與說明文兩大類，所選各文，依時代先後為綱次，其形式與內容，以不肯下理在國語讀本所選者為足，以代表作者思想與性格，而不遺背時代精神者；(二)合於現時社會之需要，(三)辭、消極、迷信之色彩者；(三)說理透切，抒寫真摯，敘述明晰，(四)文字及理論上之錯誤者；(四)體裁風格，堪為模範，而能促進讀者其對國文之興趣者。所選各文均分段加新式標點符號，並加注釋及作者小傳。

## 文言尺牘入門

定價二元

本書為進習文言尺牘之入門書，取材以實用平淺為主，內容分四大類：(一)請求類，凡請託、懇求之尺牘均屬之；(二)陳敘類，凡陳述意見、事跡及勸告之尺牘均屬之；(三)人事類，凡人事所用或涉及人事之尺牘均屬之；(四)交際類，凡問候、慶賀、唁慰、餽贈之尺牘均屬之。每篇之後，附有簡注，並列語釋一篇，俾便學者對照參詳，有無師自通之樂。書後並附有格調、套語兩類，學者可依照書中所用，類推而應用之。

## Three-Power Conference

### 三 強 會 議

A five-day conference between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mr Churchill took place in November last at the Mena House Hotel in Cairo, North Africa, surrounded by the greatest assembly of Allied military and political chiefs ever held. A general statement has been issued in the following terms:

"The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan. The three Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land and air. This pressure is already arising.

"The three great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and

蔣委員長，羅斯福總統，邱吉爾首相，偕同盟國軍政要人，於十一月下旬，在北非開羅之麥納大廈飯店，舉行一繼續五日之會議。會後發表概括之聲明如下：

「三國軍事方面人員，關於今後對日作戰計畫，已獲得一致意見。我三大盟國決心以不鬆弛之壓力，從海陸空各方面，加諸殘暴之敵人。此項壓力，已經在增長之中。

我三大盟國此次進行戰爭之目的，在於制止及懲罰日本之侵略。三國決不為自己圖利，亦無拓展領土之意。三國之

have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three great powers mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

“With these objects in view the three Allies, in harmony with these of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan.”

宗旨，在使日本自從一九一四年第一次世界大戰開始後在太平洋上所奪得或佔領之一切島嶼，在使日本所竊取於中國之領土，例如東北四省，台灣，澎湖羣島等，歸還中華民國。日本亦將被逐出其以武力或貪慾所攫取之土地以外。我三大盟國稔知朝鮮人民所受之奴隸待遇，決定在相當時期，使朝鮮自由獨立。

「根據以上所認定之各項目標，並與其他對日作戰之聯合目標相一致，我三大盟國將堅忍進行其重大而長期之戰爭，以獲得日本之無條件投降。」

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* What Cairo Conference Means For China \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

THE Cairo Conference demonstrated to the world the unity of three great Allies \*in making war and in making peace,<sup>2</sup> said Sir Frederick Whyte on the outcome<sup>3</sup> of that Conference.

Sir Frederick has had connections with China. From 1929 to 1932 he was \*Political Advisor to the National Government of China.<sup>4</sup> "Though," Sir Frederick added, "it ought not to be necessary to prove this, it is a good thing for all concerned<sup>5</sup> to know \*beyond any doubt<sup>6</sup> that China, Britain and the United States are at one in their present and future plans. The Chinese will now go forward with new heart<sup>7</sup> to the \*common victory.<sup>8</sup>

"First, let us consider unity in war. We have given some evidence already on what is \*in store for Japan;<sup>9</sup> but what has happened so far is a flea-bite<sup>10</sup> compared with what is going to happen to her very soon.

"You will not, I am sure, miss<sup>11</sup> the significance of the formidable array<sup>12</sup> of Ministers<sup>13</sup> and \*Commanders of land, sea and air forces<sup>14</sup> of the United Nations that accompanied \*the three Statesmen<sup>15</sup> to North Africa. \*Their presence showed we mean business.<sup>16</sup>

"As for unity in the planning of peace after victory, the Cairo Conference declared that the foundation of peace in the Far East had to be laid in a new way and with new frontiers<sup>17</sup> on the map.

"Japan will be sent back to her \*old and true limits.<sup>18</sup> She is to be expelled<sup>19</sup> not only from the \*Dutch East Indies,<sup>20</sup> Malaya<sup>21</sup> and Burma,<sup>22</sup> but also from what her

militarists<sup>23</sup> took from China during 50 years of almost unbroken aggression.<sup>24</sup>

"If you read the North African manifesto<sup>25</sup> aright,<sup>26</sup> you will see that it imposes on<sup>26</sup> Japan the penalty of aggression. But it is much more than that. It is an act of reparation<sup>28</sup> to China and a signal of liberation<sup>29</sup> given to the \*peoples of the Far East.<sup>30</sup>

"First in importance is the task of China's reconstruction<sup>31</sup> which means not only helping to restore<sup>32</sup> China to what she was before, but to give to the Chinese people a new start to a better life.

"Next, there is the job of helping people like the Korean<sup>33</sup> who cannot be expected to stand on their own feet just yet. Remember that Korea's independence entails<sup>34</sup> international action and international responsibility for Korea itself.

"And finally, there is Japan herself. After her defeat and after she has paid the penalty we have to go on to see what to do with Japan then. The more we confine<sup>35</sup> Japan within her proper limits, the more necessary it will be to find a place for her in the trade, commerce and politics of the \*post-war world.<sup>36</sup>

"You cannot put 70,000,000 people into a \*strait jacket<sup>37</sup> and keep them there forever. You have got to find a peaceful outlet<sup>38</sup> for their energies. Thus, it can be seen, what a vast Far Eastern land-landscape<sup>39</sup> confronted<sup>40</sup> the three Statesmen when they met at Cairo."

#### Notes

1. 表示。
2. 在作戰與謀和平之中。
3. 結果。
4. 我國民政府的政治顧問。
5. 有關者。
6. 無疑。
7. 精神, 勇氣。
8. 共同的勝利。
9. 爲日本所準備的。
10. 誇大其詞, 極言其小也。
11. 忽略過去。
12. 一班(人物)。
13. 部長, 大臣。
14. 陸海空軍的指揮官。
15. 指希羅邱三領袖。
16. 他們到會表示我們是想要做點事。
17. 邊界, 國境。
18. 固有的疆域。
19. 逐出。
20. 荷屬東印度。
21. 馬來亞。
22. 戰前。
23. 軍人。
24. 不斷的侵略。
25. 宣言。
26. 無誤地。
27. 施諸, 科(以處罰)。
28. 賠償。
29. 解放。
30. 遠東諸民族。
31. 重建, 復興。
32. 恢復。
33. 高麗人, 韓人。
34. 需。
35. 限制。
36. 戰後的世界。
37. 狹窄的短衣, 指其籠罩三島。
38. 出路。
39. 景色, 眺望。
40. 遭遇。

○.....○  
 ○.....○  
**The School For Sympathy**  
 ○.....○

同 情 學 校

by E. V. Lucas

錢 歌 川 譯 註

I had heard a great deal about Miss Beam's school, but not till last week did the chance come to visit it.

The cabman drew up at a gate in an old wall, about a mile out of the town. I noticed as I was waiting for him to give me change<sup>1</sup> that the cathedral spire was visible down the road. I rang the bell, the gate automatically opened, and I found myself in a pleasant garden facing a square red ample Georgian house, with the thick white window-frames that to my eyes always suggest warmth and welcome and stability. There was \*no one in sight<sup>2</sup> but<sup>3</sup> a girl of about twelve,<sup>4</sup> with her eyes covered with a bandage, who was being led carefully between the flower-

關於賓女士所辦的學校，我雖則聽人家證得很多，可是我自己直到上個禮拜，才得到了一個機會去參觀。

車子開出城外，約莫有一哩路遠的地方，車夫在一道古牆的門口停了下來。當我在等他找錢的時候，我注意到下面大路邊禮拜堂的尖頂，巍然可見，我按了一下門鈴，那門便自動地開了，裏面是一個宜人的花園，直朝着—所四方形的喬治朝代的大紅房子，窗棧全是白色的，深而且厚，使我看來，常有溫暖和安定之感，惹人留連。園中除了兩個小孩子以外，誰也不見，其中一個是女孩子，約莫十二歲的光景，他

birds by a little boy of some four years her junior.<sup>5</sup> She stopped, and evidently asked who it was that had come in, and he seemed to be describing me to her. Then they passed on, and I entered the door which a smiling parlour-maid that pretty sight:<sup>6</sup> was holding for me.

Miss Beam was all that I had expected, middle-aged, authoritative, kindly<sup>7</sup> and understanding. Her hair was beginning to turn grey, and her figure had a fullness likely to be comforting to a homesick child.

We talked idly for a little while, and then I asked her some questions as to her scholastic methods, which I had heard were simple.

"Well," she said, "we don't \*as a matter of fact\* do much teaching here. The children that come to me—small girls and smaller boys—have very few formal lessons: no more than is needful to get application into them, and these only of the simplest—

的眼睛用綑帶包着，由一個比她約小四歲的男孩子細心地引導着在花壇間走。她站住了，顯然地是在問她的引導者那進來的人是誰，而那男孩子好像正把我描述給她聽。說完她們又繼續向前走了，我便走進門來，一位漂亮的侍女，正在門口含笑相迎。

賓小姐正如我所想像的一樣，是一個中年人，頗有權威，爲人和愛而富於理解。她的頭髮已經斑白了，她身體長得十分豐滿，一個想家的孩子，足夠慰藉的了。

我們閒談了一陣，於是我問到她的教學方法，我所聽到的太簡單了。

『嗯，』她說，『事實上我們這裏教得很少。來到我這裏的孩子們——小女孩子和更小的男孩子——很少上正式的課。

只有一點要使他們應用必不可少的課，而且都是極簡單的——拆字，加減乘法，作文。



spelling, adding, subtracting, multiplying, writing. The rest is done by reading to them and by illustrated discourses, during which they \*have to\* sit still and keep their hands quiet. Practically there are no other lessons at all.”

“But I have heard so much,” I said, “about the originality of your system.”

Miss Beam smiled. “Ah, yes,” she said, “I am coming to that. The real aim of this school is\*not so much to instill thought as<sup>10</sup> thoughtfulness, humanity, citizenship. That is the ideal I have always had, and happily there are parents good enough to trust me to try and put it into execution. Look out of the window a minute, will you?”

I went to the window, which commanded<sup>11</sup> a large garden and playground at the back.

“What do you see?” Miss Beam asked.

“I see some very beautiful grounds,” I said, “and a lot

其餘的課，都是讀給他們聽，和圖解給他們看，在那個時候，他們必得靜靜地坐着，手也得放下不動。除此以外，實際再沒有別的功課了。」

「但是我聽了許多，」我說，「關於你這種制度的獨創力。」

賓小姐微笑了「呀，不錯，」他說，「我就要說那到個的這個學校的真正目的，並不在如何注入思想，而在造就一種健全的公民，使他們富於人性，體貼入微。這便是我時常懷抱的理想，所幸許多父母都很好，能夠相信我，而把他們的兒女交給我試驗，使我能夠實行我的主張。你試看看窗外吧。」

我便走到窗邊，從那裏可以看到後面一個很大的花園和遊戲場。

「你看到了什麼？」賓女士問。

「我看見些很美麗的土地，」我說，「和許多快活的小孩

of jolly children; but what perplexes me, and pains me too, is to notice that they are not all as healthy and active as I should wish. As I came in I saw one poor \*little thing<sup>12</sup> being led about \*owing to<sup>13</sup> some trouble with her eyes, and now I can see two more in the same plight;<sup>14</sup> while there is a girl with a crutch just under the window watching the others at play. She seems to be a hopeless cripple."

Miss Beam laughed. "Oh, no," she said; "she's<sup>15</sup> not lame, really; this is only her lame day. Nor are those others blind; it is only their blind day." I must have looked very much astonished, for she laughed again. "There you have an essential part of our system \*in a nutshell.<sup>16</sup> In order to get a real appreciation and understanding of misfortune into these young minds we make them participants in misfortune too. \*In the course of<sup>17</sup> the term every

子；但是使我惶惑的，又使我痛苦的，是我注意到他們並不如我所希望的，全是健康而活潑的孩子。我剛到這兒來的時候，便看到一個可憐的小傢伙，因為她的眼睛有什麼毛病，被人帶着在走，而現在我又看見兩個處於同樣苦境；同時就在這窗下還有一個孩子，撐着一枝拐杖，望着別人在玩耍。她好像是一個無可救藥的殘廢。」

賓女士笑了。『啊，她並不是真的跛了，』她說；『她只是做成個樣子，今天是她裝跛子的日子。其餘的瞎子，也不是真的瞎子，只是今天是她們裝瞎子的日子罷了。』我聽了她這樣一說，一定表示出異常的驚訝，因為她又笑出來了。『就是這樣，我們這種制度的重要部分，在這小天地中已備具了。爲要使這些小小的心靈中，對於人類的不幸有一種真正的感應和理解，我們使他們自身也去參加那種不幸。在這

child has one blind day, one lame day, one deaf day, one maimed day, one dumb day. During the blind day their eyes are bandaged absolutely, and it is \*a point of honour<sup>18</sup> not to peep. The bandage is put on overnight;<sup>19</sup> they wake blind. This means that they need assistance in everything, and other children \*are told off<sup>20</sup> to help them and lead them about.<sup>21</sup> It is educative to both of them—the blind and the helpers.

“There is no privation<sup>22</sup> about it,” Miss Beam continued. “Everyone is very kind and it is really \*something of a joke,<sup>23</sup> although, of course, before the day is over the reality of the affliction must be apparent to the least thoughtful. The blind day is, of course, really the worst,” she went on, “but some of the children tell me that the dumb day is the most dreaded. There, of course, the child must exercise will-power<sup>24</sup> only, for

一學期中，每個孩子都要裝一天瞎子，一天跛子，一天聾子，一天啞子，一天殘廢。在裝瞎子的那天，他們的眼睛要用綑帶捆住，一點也看不見，而且爲自尊起見，絕對不偷看。綑帶是前一天晚上就捆好了的；他們一醒來就成了瞎子，這表示他們一切都得求助於人，我們再另派別的孩子去幫助他們，帶他們到處走動。這對於雙方——那瞎子和招呼他的人——都有一種教育意義。

「他們不會感到什麼不自由的，」賓女士繼續說。「因爲人人都很親切。雖是明知是假裝的，可以平日不關心別人的，等到他自己身歷其境，也夠他受了。其間最苦的當然是裝瞎子的一天，」她繼續說下去，「不過有些小孩子却說裝啞子最可怕。因爲口並沒有綁起來，要不說話，全在他的意志

the mouth is not bandaged... But come down into the garden and see for yourself how the children like it."

Miss Beam led me to one of the bandaged girls, a little merry thing, whose eyes under the folds<sup>25</sup> were, I felt sure, as black as ash-buds.<sup>26</sup> "Here's a gentleman come to talk to you," said Miss Beam, and left us.

"Don't you ever peep?" I asked, \*by way of<sup>27</sup> an opening.

"Oh, no," she exclaimed; "that would be cheating. But I'd no idea it was so awful to be blind. You can't see a thing. One feels one is going to be hit by something every moment. Sitting down's<sup>28</sup> such a relief."

"Are your guides kind to you?" I asked.

"Pretty good. Not so careful as I shall be when it's my turn. Those that have been already are the best. It's perfectly ghastly<sup>29</sup> not to see. I wish you'd<sup>30</sup> try!"

"Shall I lead you any

力去控制... ..你不妨走下到花園裏，自己去看看小孩子喜不喜歡這個玩意。』

賓女士把我帶到一個蒙住了眼睛的女孩子前面，說，『這裏有一位先生要來和你說話。』

她說完便離開我們去了。我看那女孩子是一個快樂的小傢伙，我覺得他的眼睛被布綁着，一定黑得和秦皮樹芽一樣。

『你不偷看嗎？』我這樣問她，由此開始我們的談話。

『啊，不，』他叫出來；『那樣就是欺騙呀。但是我從未想到，眼睛瞎了，有這樣可怕的。你什麼也看不見。你時時只覺得要碰到什麼東西。一坐下來，真夠你感到安慰了。』

『你的引導者對你好不好呢？』我問。

『還不錯，不過等到輪到我的時候，我一定比他更要仔細。自己做過一次瞎子的人，再來引導人就再好沒有了。眼睛看不見，真是可怕極了。我希望你也來試試！』

『我引你到什麼地方走走好

where?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," she said; "let's go for a little walk. Only you must tell me about things. I shall be so glad when to-day's over. The other bad days can't be half as this. Having a leg tied up and hopping about on a crutch is almost fun, I guess. Having an arm tied up is a little more troublesome, because you have to get your food cut up for you, and so on; but it doesn't really matter.<sup>31</sup> And as being deaf for a day, I shan't<sup>32</sup> mind<sup>33</sup> that—at least, not much. But being blind is so frightening. My head aches all the time, just from dodging things that probably aren't there. Where are you now?"

"In the playground," I said, "going towards the house. Miss Beam is walking up and down the terrace with a tall girl."

"What has the girl got on?"<sup>34</sup> my companion asked.

"A blue serge shirt and

不好?』我問。

『好呀，』他說：『我們同去散散步吧。只是你要給我說明一切。等今天過了，我就快樂了。其餘的壞日子，都不及今天一半這樣壞，把一條腿綁起來，扶着一根拐杖，到處跳來跳去，我想那倒夠好玩的。把一隻手綁起來，就比較麻煩一點，因為你自己不能切東西吃，也不能拿東西：不過這卻不太要緊。至於裝一天的聾子，我倒不在乎——至少，不很在乎。但是裝瞎子，却真可怕。我的頭一直都在痛，就是爲着閃避那些大抵並不存在的東西。我們現在到那里來了?』

『在遊戲場裏，』我說，『正走向那屋子去。賓女士在涼台上同一個很高的女孩子——路上一路下地在走着。』

『那女孩子穿的什麼衣?』我的同伴問。

『一件藍嗶嘰的襯衫，和一

pink blouse.”

“I think it's Millie,” she said. \* “What colour hair?”<sup>35</sup>

“Very light,” I said.

“Yes, that's Millie. She's the head girl. She's awfully decent.”

“There's an old man tying up roses,” I said.

“Yes, that's Peter. He's the gardener. \*He's hundred of years old!”<sup>36</sup>

“And here comes a dark girl in red, on crutches.”

“Yes,” she said; “that's Beryl.”

And so walked on, and in steering<sup>37</sup> this little thing about I discovered that I was ten times more thoughtful already than I had any notion<sup>38</sup> of, and also that the necessity of describing the surroundings to another makes them more interesting.

When Miss Beam came to release me I was quite sorry to go, and said so.

“Ah!” she replied; “then there is something in my

件粉紅色的外衣。」

「我想那是米麗。」她說，「

她頭髮是什麼顏色的？」

「很淡，」我說。

「是呀，那是米麗。她是女

生指導，人極高尚。」

「還有一個老人在紮薔薇花，」我說。

「是呀，那是彼得，他是我們的園丁。他有好幾百歲了！」

「現在來了一個穿紅衣服的姑娘，他的膚色很濃，手裏撐拐杖。」

「是呀，」她說；「那是伯利爾。」

我們就是這樣邊走邊談，領導着這個小傢伙到處走着，我發見我自己體貼別人的程度，比我所想到的，已經增加了十倍，同時又發見有對別人描述周遭事物的必要時，使得那些事物也就更加有趣了。

當賓女士要我停止做嚮導的時候，我却十分地不想離開那孩子。我把這意思告訴她。

「呀！」她回答說；「可見在我這種制度之中，還有一點

system \*after all!"<sup>39</sup>

I walked back to the town  
murmuring (inaccurately as  
ever) the lines:<sup>40</sup>

Can I see another's woe,  
And not share their sor-  
row too?  
O no, never can it be,  
Never, never, can it be.

東西！』

我走回城裏去，一路上在吟  
着（素來是不正確地）下面的  
詩句：

見 人 悲 哀，  
而 不 分 憂；  
我 非 其 儔，  
我 非 其 儔！

### Notes

1. 找錢。 2. 不見一人。 3. = except. 除了。 4. = twelve years of age.  
十二歲。 5. 年幼者。 6. 景象。 7. kindly 用作形容詞時，表示仁慈，有同情心的，  
意思較 kind 為重。 8. 事實上。 9. 必得。 10. not so much as. 不如此之甚；  
不大...而在。 11. 偷賊。 12. 小孩子。 13. 由於。 14. 境况。 15. = she is  
16. 簡括；體型的。 17. 當中。 18. 名譽問題，有關榮譽。 19. 願一天晚上。  
20. 被叫去。 21. 到處（走動）。 22. 困苦。 23. 有點笑話。 24. 意志力。 25.  
障礙物，遮蔽的東西。 26. 秦皮樹或槐樹的萌芽。 27. 作為。 28. = down is.  
29. 可怕。 30. = you would. 31. 並不真的要緊。 32. = shall not. 33. 介意。  
34. 穿上。 35. 譯作 what colour is her hair? 36. 極言其年老也。 37. 領導。  
38. 觀念。 39. 畢竟。 40. 詩句。

### ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 30

1. A term applied to small-scale raids made on a target which has been previously heavily bombed. Its purpose is to prevent the enemy from restoring the damaged target to working order.
2. A co-belligerent is a country fighting on the same side; an ally fights on the same side, and is bound by an alliance.
3. A neutral country helps neither side. A non-belligerent country may assist another country by permitting airplane passage, propaganda, reconnaissance and similar assistance without actively fighting.
4. (a) Philatelist; (b) Flyleaf; (c) Taxidermist; (d) Toxicologist; (e) Cartographer.
5. (a) Jam; (b) Tea; (c) Porridge; (d) Sailor (e) Military prison.
6. The use of the plural by a person speaking more from his office or position of authority than for himself is to be found in Beowulf. The royal plural is said to have been first introduced by King John. His example was followed by German and French sovereigns about 1200.
7. The Red Army's "secret weapon." Thought to be a gun capable of firing numerous projectiles simultaneously.
8. Aegis was the shield of Zeus, the symbol of divine protection.
9. Brick-layer and soldier.
10. From "nine tellers (a tolled bell) mark a man." The bell is tolled three times, thrice, for a man's death.

# DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

IN the morning she received  
a letter from Hui.

21st May, at night.

Dear Ching,

All my plans I told you of yesterday ended in failure. I am refused by all three! Ah, I never thought it was so difficult to find work. My brother said to me, "So many students who came back from abroad, B. A. or M. A. or doctors cannot get a job. You have only been abroad for two years, and even though you know a little of foreign language, you can only be a clerk in a foreign firm; but unfortunately they want no woman clerks in foreign firms!"

I don't blame my brother for saying those words, which are quite reasonable, but I do wonder why he

上午，靜接到慧寫來的一封信。

靜妹：

昨日和你談的計畫，全失敗了；三方面都已辭絕！咳！我想不到找事如此為難。我的大哥對我說：『多少西洋留學生——學士碩士博士，回國後也找不到事呢。像你那樣只喫過兩年外國飯的，雖然懂得幾句外國話，只好到洋行裏做個跑樓；然而洋行裏也不用女跑樓！

我不怪大哥的話沒理，我只怪他為什麼我找不到事他反到



should feel happy and pleased with himself when he knew I had failed to get a job. What my sister-in-law said is more unbearable. She said to my brother, "Hui had no need ever to get a job. As long as you, her brother, are here, she should never fear for her daily bread." Hearing this, I felt a greater pain than if I had been stabbed to the heart. My dear Ching, it's not my pettiness, but it's truly very hard to live at my brother's.

My mother asked me to go back to my native place, so as "to find the man" for me as soon as possible. She would say, "Married to a good husband, you have enough to eat and to spend. That's the thing to do." For this reason, I don't want to go back at present. I wish to live with you and am going to find a job at the same time. I shall call on you and talk it over to-morrow afternoon. I do hope you won't disappoint me.

Much love.

Yours,

Hui

自喜幸而料着似的。嫂嫂的話尤其難受，她勸大哥說：「慧妹本來何必定要找事做，有哥哥在，還怕少喫一口苦粥飯麼。」我聽了這話，比尖刀刺心還痛呢！

靜妹，不是我使性，其實哥哥家裏不容易住；母親要我回鄉下去，是要急急爲我「擇配」；「嫁了個好丈夫，有喫有用，這是正經，」她常常這麼說的。所以我現在也不願回鄉下去。我現在想和你同住，一面還是繼續找事。明天下午我來和你面談一切，希望你不要拒絕我這要求。

定慧

五月二十一日夜。

<b>IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY</b>
---

## AT DINNER

(在進膳時)

by

B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

*Mrs. R.* It's no use waiting for Mr Woolley,<sup>1</sup> is it? He's late as usual. It's such a bother having to keep his soup hot for him... Oh, here he comes!.....Mr Woolley, let me introduce Mr Chand—Mr Woolley.  
用不着要等吳萊先生，他照例是遲的。要替他把湯留下不冷，真是麻煩。……哦，現在他來了！……吳萊先生，我介紹一下，這是張先生——這是吳萊先生。

*Chang* How d'you do?<sup>2</sup>

你好嗎？

*Mr W.* How d'you do? What time did your train get in?<sup>3</sup>  
..... [Di]d you have a comfortable journey?  
There's one thing, you're not likely to have a rough crossing<sup>4</sup> at this time of year.

你好嗎？你的車子是什麼時候到的？……一路上還舒服嗎？至少有一點，在一年中的這個時候，過海峽是不像有什麼風浪的。

*Chang* No, it was quite a good day for travelling: in fact, the sea was as smooth as glass [or as a millpond]<sup>5</sup>.....

沒有，這倒是一個很好旅行的天氣：事實上，那海平滑得像鏡子一樣。

*Mr W.* [Were there] many people travelling?

是不是旅行的人很多呢？

*Chang* No, not so many as you'd have expected.<sup>6</sup> •At least,<sup>7</sup> there were a good many as far as Calais.<sup>8</sup>

不，並沒有我們想像的那樣多。許多人都只到加雷爲止。

*Mr W.* How was that; I wonder?

那是怎麼的，我不懂？

*Chang* I really couldn't say. (To Mrs E.) A very small helping,<sup>9</sup> please. Oh, that's \*much too much<sup>10</sup>..... Oh, parsnips? I always muddle [or mix] them up with turnips.

我也說不出所以然來。(對羅太太)請給我一點點就夠了。哦，那太多了。……哦，那是防風嗎？我常常把它和萊蕪混爲一物。

*Mrs R.* Well, I suppose the words are a bit alike. Mr Woolley doesn't \*care for<sup>11</sup> turnips \*in any shape or form.<sup>12</sup>

嗯，我猜想那是因爲兩個字有點相像。吳萊先生無論那種萊蕪他都不愛吃。

*Chang* I can't say I do much, either.

我也不能說我非常喜歡。

*Mr W.* [Is] this the first time you've been in England? But you speak English quite fluently.

這是你第一次來到英國嗎？可是你的英文說得流利極了。

*Chang* Really? I'm afraid I speak it abominably<sup>13</sup>..... There're whole heaps of English words I don't know. Another thing is that English people speak at such a rate I find it difficult to catch what they say .....(To Mrs R.) No, not any more, thanks.

真誠嗎？我恐怕我說得太難聽了。……有許許多多的英國字，我都不曉得。還有一點，就是英國人說話，說得那般快，我覺得很難聽到他們所說的。……(對羅太太)謝謝你，我不要了。

*Mrs R.* You're \*making a very poor meal.<sup>14</sup>

你吃得太少了。

*Chang* Not at all; only I never was a very great eater.  
一點也不少；不過我素來就不頂會吃。

*Mrs R.* Let me \*help you to<sup>15</sup> some suet-pudding.....It makes a nice change from boiled rice, doesn't it?  
讓我拿點羊脂布丁給你吃吧……比吃糯米飯要換一個口味，是不是？

*Chang* Only a very little, please. Oh, less than that!  
請你只給我一點點啊，還不要那麼多！

*Mrs R.* It's a very small helping.  
這真只有一點點呀。

*Chang* Plenty, thank you. I hope you didn't get it specially for me...Yes, I will take some more: it tastes very nice...That's plenty, thanks.  
很多了，謝謝你。你該不是特別為我弄的呢……好，我再吃一點：這味道很好……夠了，謝謝。

### Notes

1. 吳萊先生也是羅家的一個 paying guest (房客)。 2. 生人相見時的應酬話，問答用同一語句。介紹新交，中國說「久仰」，英文除「你好嗎？」之外，又可說 Pleased (或 glad) to meet you. 但注意 How are you? 則只能用於熟朋友。 3. 指開入車站。 4. 渡 (英吉利) 海峽。 5. 水車用的貯水池。 6. 和想。 7. 至少，不過，(到加雷為止的人很多)。 8. 法海岸的埠頭，英國這邊叫 Dover。 9. 敬給別人的菜。 10. 太多，若說少許多一點，則為 a little too much. 太少，則為 much too less. 11. 愛好。 12. = of any kind at all. 13. 可憐惡地。 14. = eating very little. 15. 敬菜。請自己吃，則為 Help yourself.

(接第20頁)

## EXERCISE IV

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 中國兵寧死也不肯投降。
2. 你在西安如有熟人，請給我介紹一下好嗎？
3. 欲求事業之成功者，必養成刻苦工作的習慣。
4. 他無論做什麼事情一動了手，便不肯輕易放棄。
5. 他每天下午都要出去散步。
6. 我無論說點什麼，她總是不贊成的。
7. 他說到那時候他一定通知我。
8. 請你上午打電話給我吧。

## Common Errors Corrected

### 英文作文正誤詳解

在前幾期，我們已經把英文中最麻煩的「既事時」講過了，本期預備來談一下 Would 的用法。Would 的主要用法共有六種，現分別說明如下：

A. Would 表示過去的習慣，大抵伴有 often, sometimes 一類的副詞。

他常要好幾個鐘頭坐着一點事也不做。

He often sat for hours without doing a thing. (誤)

He would often sit for hours without doing anything. (正)

[註] Would 或用 used to 來代替亦可，故上句又可譯作：

He used to sit for hours { without doing anything.  
  { doing nothing.

我在小孩子的時候，老是在那株樹下玩。

I played under that tree when I was a boy. (誤)

I would sometimes play under that tree when I was a boy. (正)

[註] 或作 Sometimes I used to play under that tree in my boyhood.

B. 表示選擇或寧取之意，則用 would rather. 與此同意的，尚有 had rather. 現代英語的習慣，第一人稱用 had rather; 第二及第三人稱，則用 would rather.

你與其去坐那擁擠的公共汽車，還不如走路的好。

You rather walk than to take such crowded bus. (誤)

You would rather walk than take such a crowded bus. (正)

我寧死不願說謊。

I rather die than lie. (誤)

I { would } rather die than tell a lie. (正)  
 { had }

C. Would 又可加強意義，即作為 wish to 的意思用。

欲求有所建樹於世者，必得與時代並進。

Those who want to succeed in life must abreast of the time. (誤)

Those who would succeed in life must be abreast of the times. (正)

[註] 或作 Those who wish to get on in life must keep pace with the times. 通常表「時代」用 times.

己所不欲，勿施於人。

Don't give to others what yourself don't like. (誤)

Do to others as you would be done by (others). (正)

D. Would 加否定詞，即 would not, 表示過去的拒絕。

我要他馬上回家，他硬不從。

I tried to make him to go home at once, but he did not. (誤)

I tried to make him go home at once, but he would not. (正)

E. 又可用於在過去以表未來。

我們都以為他可以考取的。

We all expected that he will pass the examination. (誤)

We all expected that he would pass the examination. (正)

[註] Will 前過去為 Would.

F. Would 又可表示客氣，用於托人做什麼事的時候。

請即刻將你的詳細地址示知。

Will you show me your full address as soon as possible? (誤)

Would you kindly let me know your full address as soon as possible? (正)

[註] 用 Would 比用 will 要客氣些。

Would 還有一種假定的用法，容後在假定法中再說。

(練習題九第18頁)

主 格 及 其 賓 詞

(續)

九. 有些名詞，只有一種複數形，即 *ethics, mathematics, acoustics, politics, mechanics, means*, 等等。

(1) 用作原意時，接單數動詞，例如：

*Mathematics is taught in all schools.*

(數學是每個學校都要教的)。

*Ethics is usually considered a dry subject.*

(倫理學通常是一個很枯燥的科目)。

*The end is good, but the means is bad.*

(那目的很好；但方法不對)。

(2) 用作引伸意義時，使用複數動詞，例如：

*His mathematics are accurate.*

(他的計算是很精確的)。

*The ethics of the play are beyond understanding.*

(這劇的道德觀是不能了解的)。

*My means are much reduced owing to the war.*

(因為戰事我的財源大減)。

十. 以 *and* 聯絡的兩個以上的名詞，也可以接單數動詞。

(1) 如果那些名詞前面有 *each, every* 或 *no* 的形容詞的時候：

*Each leaf and each flower is beautiful.*

(一花一葉都很美麗)。

[比較]: *Each leaf and flower are beautiful.*

*Every hour and every minute is important.*

(一時一刻都很要緊)。

[比較]: *Every hour and minute are important.*

*No dog and no chicken was left behind.*

(雞犬不留)。

[比較]: *No dog and chicken were left behind.*

(2) 如果是指同一個人或同一件事的話：

An eminent scholar and statesman *has* just passed here.

(一個卓越的學者兼政治家剛從這裏走過)。

[比較]: An eminent scholar and a well-known statesman *have* just passed here.

(一個卓越的學者和一個著名的政治家剛從這裏走過)。

Careless and slovenly writing *is* not allowed.

(不許寫疏忽而不整潔的文章)。

[比較]: Vertical and sloping writing *are* both allowed under the regulations for this examination.

(照這考試的規則，直書和斜寫都可以)。

Moral and physical education *are* both necessary.

(心身的教育都很重要)。

To get up late and to be idle all day *is* his bad habit.

(早晨遲起和終日游手好閑是他的壞習慣)。

[比較]: To drink and to smoke *are* bad habits.

(喝酒抽煙都是壞的習慣)。

Eating and drinking *is* essential to human existence.

(飲食是人生所不可少者)。

[比較]: Drinking and smoking *are* bad for health.

(喝酒抽煙都於身體有害)。

(3) 如果是表示一個合體的東西或觀念的話：

Bread and butter *is* what I want.

(我要的就是塗了牛油的麵包)。

[比較]: The bread and the butter *are* stale.

(麵包和牛油都是陳的)。

[註] 同樣的字句，還有 cup and saucer, needle and thread, soda and water, watch and chain, knife and fork, coach and four, carriage and six, knowledge and experience, crackers and milk, chicken and rice, ham and eggs, end and aim, sum and substance, bag and baggage, peace and security, ball and socket, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.



## WHAT IS AN OPEN CITY?

- Q. How can a country at war make one of its cities "open"?<sup>1</sup>
- A. The government under whose control the city lies can declare its intention of demilitarising<sup>2</sup> such a city if the enemy will then agree to recognise it as being no longer a \*military target.<sup>3</sup> Naturally no opponent would give this recognition unless he is satisfied that all military activity, stores, etc., have been removed and that the city can no longer \*take part<sup>4</sup> in the fighting.
- Q. Exactly what would demilitarisation mean?
- A. Well, first of all, any troops in the area would have to be removed, so would warships and warplanes<sup>5</sup> and their crews. Factories engaged on war production would have to close down and the enemy might quite reasonably demand that they be \*dismantled.<sup>6</sup> Railways running through the city could not carry \*military traffic of any description.<sup>7</sup> All fortifications,<sup>8</sup> arms, ammunitions and \*petrol dumps<sup>9</sup> would have to be removed. All Government activities, except those of a \*purely civilian character,<sup>10</sup> would have to go else where, so would all \*means of communication,<sup>11</sup> such as radio and telegraph, which could be used for war purpose. For example, a radio station which carried an anti-enemy propaganda \*would not fit into the picture of an open city.<sup>12</sup>
- Q. Surely you are exaggerating. Is it possible to do all this?
- A. In war it is possible to do almost anything, but obviously some towns would be much easier to demilitarise than others. Rome is not an easy city to

make open, because it is one of the \*main railway junctions<sup>13</sup> of Italy and the defence of the country would be seriously handicapped<sup>14</sup> if military traffic through it were stopped. Italian \*Government departments<sup>15</sup> and the \*High Command<sup>16</sup> could no doubt be moved elsewhere, but war factories present<sup>17</sup> a very different problem.

Q. In that case, how could the French declare Paris an open city in 1940?

A. By that time the Government and the High Command had already moved out. Most war factories near Paris are some little distance away from the city itself, and in the state the war then<sup>18</sup> was, the Paris railways were not all-important for the reinforcement<sup>19</sup> of the battle front. In any case, it should be remembered that the French Government's will<sup>20</sup> to resist had crumbled.<sup>21</sup> They \*covered their faint heartedness<sup>22</sup> by saying that they had evacuated<sup>23</sup> Paris \*to save it from bombing.<sup>24</sup>

Q. Well, the Germans did not bomb it, did they? It such a step will save a city, why was not Chungking also declared open?

A. Because it was utterly impossible to do so without dislocating<sup>25</sup> the Chinese \*war effort.<sup>26</sup> That is quite apart from the fact that such a step would have had a \*shocking effect<sup>27</sup> on Chinese morale.<sup>28</sup> There is also, of course, the possibility that the Japanese would not have recognised our declaration,<sup>29</sup> just as the Nazis would refuse to accept the British declaration about London.

Q. Have you the slightest ground<sup>30</sup> for making that allegation?<sup>31</sup>

- A. Yes, ample ground. The Japanese in their \*first flush of victory<sup>32</sup> announced that they had no respect for \*international law,<sup>33</sup> and proved it by the devastation<sup>34</sup> they wreaked on Nanking. The attitude was deliberate,<sup>35</sup> of course. They intended to terrify the Westerners.
- Q. Suppose some of these cities are in fact accepted as being open and undefended, what will happen when the \*flood of invasion<sup>36</sup> rolls towards them?
- A. This question is not quite so easy to answer, especially in these days of \*parachute troops,<sup>37</sup> etc. Anyway, to take first things first, the invaders' main aim is to get to grips with the defenders. If a town is genuinely<sup>38</sup> open and undefended, their attention will be concentrated elsewhere—on the places where the defenders are to be found. When, however, the whole area passes into the invaders' control, his forces of occupation will control the open town as well. If the invader fortifies it or uses it as a \*military base,<sup>39</sup> it of course ceases to be an open town. For example, the French Government's declaration of Paris as an open city is \*not binding<sup>40</sup> on the Allies if there are German military targets in the city which they wish to attack. An open city does not become a form of \*neutral territory;<sup>41</sup> it is merely removed from the sphere of war operations by being left unfortified.
- Q. What would happen if an invader dropped parachute troops into an open city?
- A. He would not do so, unless he had reason to suppose that there were warlike objectives in the city which he wished to capture or destroy; but in that case he would not have recognised the city as being open. The point

is that there is no need to attack an undefended place and most invading armies have got enough to think about without looking for \*unnecessary jobs!<sup>42</sup>

Q. If any of the capitals<sup>43</sup> of \*occupied Europe<sup>44</sup> were declared open by their Government, how would we know that they really had carried out demilitarisation?

A. The usual way is for \*neutral observers<sup>45</sup>—the \*Protecting Power<sup>46</sup>—to examine the situation and report to the other side. Whether the declaration was acceptable would depend on this report. Nowadays, however, the business<sup>47</sup> is not so simple, especially since armies depend so much on communications and factories. To ensure that all the provisions<sup>48</sup> were carried out, in many cases the city would have to be permanently occupied by a neutral commission,<sup>49</sup> to say the least. Some observers go so far as to say that we would have to have a commission of our own \*on the spot.<sup>50</sup> Open cities as a means of escape from the \*wrath to come<sup>51</sup> are not very practicable, I am afraid.

### Notes

1. 不設防. 2. 廢止軍備, 偃武. 3. 軍事目標. 4. 參加. 5. 軍用飛機. 6. 解除武裝. 7. 任何種類之軍事運輸. 8. 砲臺, 堡壘. 9. 汽油庫. 10. 純粹平民(非軍人)性質. 11. 交通工具. 12. 便不配裝入一個不設防城市的圖中. 13. 主要之鐵路換車車站. 14. 防礙, 不利. 15. 政府各院部. 16. 高級指揮部. 17. 呈現出, 成爲. 18. 當時. 19. 增兵. 20. 意志. 21. 崩潰, 消滅. 22. 粉飾他們薄弱的心腸. 23. 撤退. 24. 以免被炸. 25. 使凌亂, 使鬆懈. 26. 戰爭努力. 27. 大有影響. 28. 士氣. 29. 宣佈不設防. 30. 理由. 31. 設法, 論斷. 32. 最初的勝利. flush 刺激, 奮昂, 銳氣. 33. 國際公法. 34. 毀壞, 蹂躪. 35. 有意的. 36. 如潮湧的侵入. 37. 傘兵; 降落傘隊. 38. 真正的. 39. 軍事根據地. 40. 不受約束. 41. 中立地帶. 42. 不必要的事. 43. 都市. 44. 被佔領的歐洲. 45. 中立的觀察者. 46. 庇護國. 47. 事情. 48. 條款. 49. 委員會. 50. 在當地. 51. 未來的暴力.

Answer to problem on page 30: notable, not able, no table.

## A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

### 新 辭 彙 解

#### D

- Damper 金錢出納器。
- Debunk 暴露弱點(寫人物評傳等時)。
- Deck, crack down on 使飛機幾乎垂直落地。
- Defeatism 戰敗主義，自認必將戰敗之主張。
- De-icing 除去飛機之冰結。
- Démodé 過時，不時新。
- Depth-bomb 深海炸彈(擊沈潛艇用者)。
- Depth charge 水中攻擊。
- “Depth psychology” 精神分析學。
- Die-hards 英國保守黨中之死硬頑固派。
- Dip 蕭條；不景氣。
- Discombolute 使喪元氣，摧殘。
- Dog fight 空戰。
- Down and out 失敗；落魄；潦倒。
- Doying 新駕駛員初次着陸。
- Drift 飛在陸上或水上向旁邊移動。
- Drill the right 正則的方法。
- Drink, in the 落入海中。
- Drogue 帆布圓錐(用飛機拖走時在空中便於通過)。
- Drome 飛機場(即 aerodrome 之縮寫)。
- Ductless gland 無導管腺。
- Fud 不適宜於飛行的(指天氣)；假造的；無用的；無趣味的。
- Duff gen 不正確的報告或通知。
- Dugout 防空壕。
- Dumb 愚蠢的。
- Duralimin 製造飛機的合金。
- Duralimin bird 鐵鳥；飛機。
- Dust bin 飛機尾上砲手之下層位置。

## Chinese Idioms Translated

### 英譯中國成語

錢歌川

- |           |   |   |   |  |
|-----------|---|---|---|--|
| 二         | 八 | 佳 | 人 | a pretty girl of sixteen; a beautiful girl of sweet seventeen.   |
| 二         | 八 | 年 | 華 | sweet seventeen; in her teens.   |
| 二         | 心 | 之 | 人 | a double-dealer; a double-hearted person.  |
| 二         | 者 | 之 | 一 | either of the two.   |
| 二         | 重 | 人 | 格 | dual personality; double personality.  |
| 二         | 重 | 外 | 交 | dual diplomacy.  |
| 二         | 重 | 生 | 活 | a double life; an inconsistent life.   |
| 二         | 豎 | 所 | 侵 | to suffer from a deep-seated disorder; fall ill; be taken ill.   |
| * * * * * |   |   |   |  |
| 七         | 十 | 二 | 行 | all walks of life.   |
| 七         | 七 | 事 | 變 | the Double Seventh Incident.   |
| 七         | 大 | 奇 | 工 | the seven wonders of the world.  |
| 七         | 手 | 八 | 脚 | Too many cooks spoil the broth.  |
| 七         | 件 | 皆 | 無 | to live in extreme poverty.  |
| 七         | 言 | 絕 | 句 | a seven-syllabled quatrain.  |
| 七         | 級 | 浮 | 屠 | a seven-storey pagoda.   |
| 七         | 零 | 八 | 落 | (指人) to come down in the world; fall low; be ruined; go to the dogs; fall into reduced circumstances; be reduced to want. (指物) scattered here and there; in ruins. |
| 七         | 顛 | 八 | 倒 | in great disorder; at sixes and sevens; topsy-turvy.   |
| 七         | 嘴 | 八 | 舌 | gossip; all sorts of opinion.  |

## Idioms Of The House And Home

### 日 常 事 物 的 成 語

1. He did not mince matters. 他說得很清楚明白。
2. I have a rod in pickle for him. 我想處罰他。
3. He likes to have a finger in the pie. 他想染指。
4. He has gone to pot. 他失敗了。
5. You'll be in the stew. 你將遭遇困難。
6. He'll stew in his own juice. 他將自取失敗。
7. He is only half-baked. 他缺乏判斷力。
8. You'll get into hot water. 你將發生麻煩。
9. It's out of the frying pan into the fire. 原來就很壞，現在更壞了。
10. The pot is calling the kettle black. 自己做錯却怪別人。

### KEY TO EXERCISE III

(上期習題答案)

1. As there are two or three weeks more before school begins, I shall have finished my home-task by that time.
2. If I send a telegram at once, it will have reached my father by the evening.
3. The train will have been running somewhere near Kunming this time tomorrow.
4. He will have tried the examination three times if he tries again this year.
5. I shall have completed the middle school course by the time when you return from Europe.
6. Time flies like an arrow. I shall have lived (or been living) in Szechuan for just five years (by) next August.
7. This bridge, which is now being built, will have been completed by this time next year.
8. The peach-blossoms in the park are now in full bloom. They will have fallen next Sunday.
9. My cousin, who is now studying at a university in Chengtu, will have been there for three years next September.
10. If I leave Chungking by plane on Friday, I shall have arrived in the United States by next Tuesday.

## QUIZ

1. What is a "refresher raid"?
2. Italy is not an ally of the United Nations but a co-belligerent. What is the difference?
3. Spain is a non-belligerent country. Can you explain the difference between non-belligerency and neutrality?
4. Can you describe the following expressions in one word? (a) Stamp collector? (b) The first page of a book? (c) One who stuffs birds and animals? (d) Poison expert? (e) Map maker?
5. What do the English soldier mean by (a) "Pozzy"? (b) "Chah"? (c) "Bergoo"? (d) "Matlow"? (e) "Glasshouse"?
6. What is the reason for the use by Royalty of the plural pronoun instead of the singular, as in the classic instance, "We are not amused," and how did it originate?
7. Russian soldiers have been speaking fondly of "Kaiuka" for several years, can you identify this popular character?
8. What is the derivation of the phrase "under the aegis of"?
9. What occupations did Ben Jonson follow before he began writing?
10. "Nine tailors make a man." What is the origin of this saying?

(Answers will be found on page 13)

---

Each of the blanks in the following sentence represents a word or words totalling seven letters. The letters are not only identical in each case, but they also follow in the same order. The first blank represents one word, and the second and third each represents two words:

A——surgeon was——to perform an operation because he had——.

(Solution on page 26).



## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Chinese Victory At Changteh Averted Serious Threat To Allied Position In Far East*

[N an editorial<sup>2</sup> entitled<sup>3</sup> "Well Done China", the Yorkshire Post writes: "On \*the least publicised<sup>4</sup> of all war fronts a battle has now been raging for months. It has been fought around the Chinese city of Chengteh,<sup>5</sup> centre of the \*"rice bowl"<sup>6</sup> province of Hunan<sup>7</sup> and \*key point<sup>8</sup> of the scanty lines of communication between Chungking<sup>9</sup> and the still free \*coastal provinces south of Shanghai.<sup>10</sup>

The Chinese captured Chengteh from the enemy and they are now pursuing him back through territory which he attacked last month. Well supported by the constantly growing \*United States Fourteenth Air Force<sup>11</sup> in China, our Allies have dealt the Japanese heavy blows if only \*on a local scale.<sup>12</sup>

"They have \*inflicted some 30,000 casualties<sup>13</sup> on a striking force which exceeded 100,000 in all, and in so doing they have averted a serious threat to the whole Allied position in the Far East.

"The defence and recapture of Chengteh \*must go down in the history<sup>14</sup> of this war as an important victory without which the final task of the United Nations against Japan would have been made vastly more difficult. It is also an example of how much can be done by resolute and skilful fighting with poor weapons against a well-armed foe."

### *Britain's Part In Post-War China*

Many quarters in Britain will approve of the assurances of help in the reconstruction<sup>15</sup> of China given recently to the \*Chinese Goodwill Mission<sup>16</sup> by London's \*Lord Mayor,<sup>17</sup> says the Yorkshire Post.

In order to turn \*China's potential resources<sup>18</sup> into realities, both capital and technical assistance will be needed. The process of development will take many years. During this time China should provide an opening<sup>19</sup> not only for

British machinery and other capital equipment, out also for British experts and technicians.

When this process has come to an end, it need not mean that intercourse to the advantage of both countries must cease. Industrially developed, China should afford as great a market for British consumer goods as it afforded for British capital goods during the period of development. It is clear that co-operation<sup>20</sup> would be welcomed.

### *General de Wiart In Chungking*

Lieutenant-General Carton de Wiart,<sup>21</sup> V. C.,<sup>22</sup> the British Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill's \*Personal Representative<sup>23</sup> in China, has arrived in Chungking.

### Notes

1. 常態之捷使段軍在遠東的地位得免除嚴重的威脅。 2. 報紙上的社論。 3. 標題。 4. 最不爲世人所見聞的。 5. 常態。 6. 數碼，意爲序來的。 7. 湖南。 8. 要道，據點。 9. 重慶。 10. 上海以南濱海的省份。 11. 美國第十四航空隊。 12. 在一個地方的小規模上。 13. 使敵人遭受三風之厄。 14. 必將垂於青史。 15. 復興，重建。 16. 中國訪英團。 17. 倫敦市長。 18. 中國的富強。 19. 機會。 20. 合作。 21. 魏亞特將軍中將。 22. =Victoria Cross 維多利亞勳章。 23. 私人代表。

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