

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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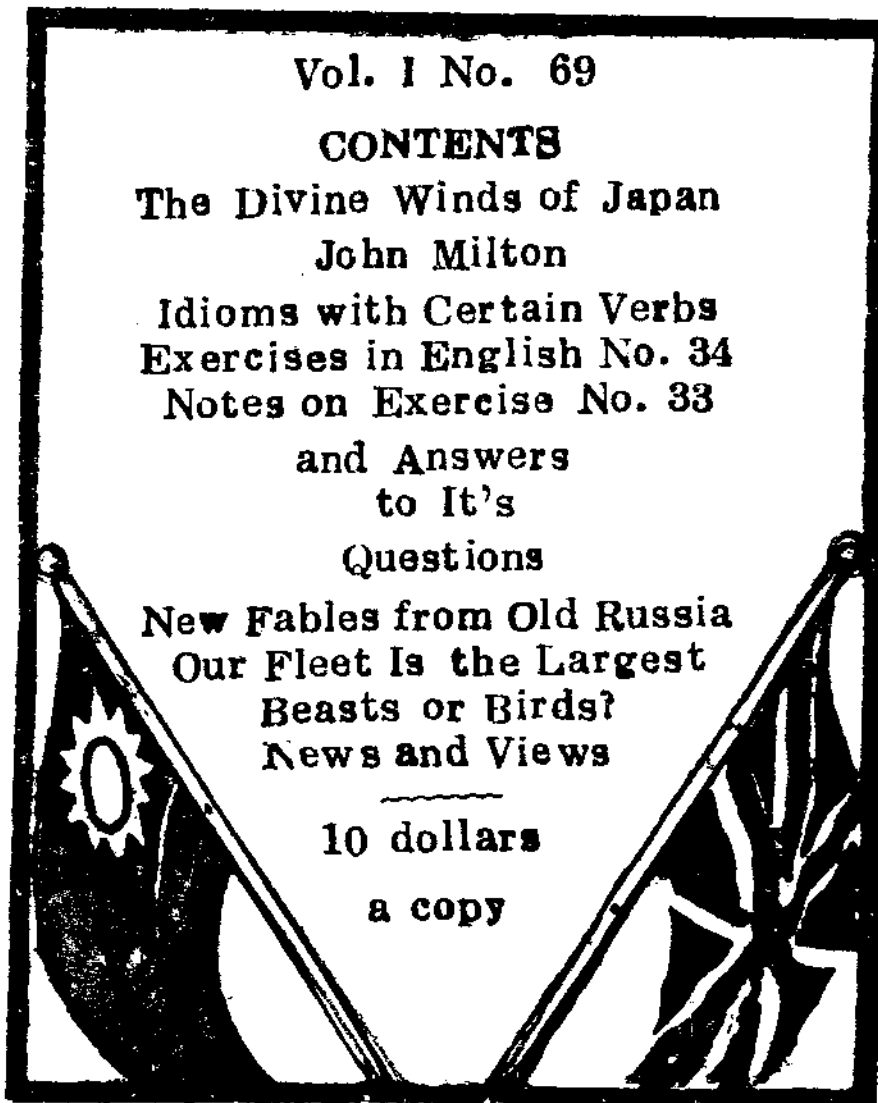
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News and Views

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JOHN MILTON

譯者 孫 平 B. G. ...
Sidney Hornblow
譯者 孫 平
約翰 彌爾 敦

The whole world owes a debt to one of England's greatest poets, John Milton. In his incomparable verse and prose he has drawn for all generations a picture of England at one of the most vital ages in her history.

Milton, born on December 9th, 1608, lived and worked in England at a time when she was passing through an eventful phase. The life of the people themselves was changing. Their religious beliefs were being reshuffled, and grafted on to new creeds. Their social life was developing along completely new lines. In politics there were sensation exchanges of allegi-

全世界都感荷英國最大詩人
約翰彌爾敦。在他的卓絕
的詩文中，他為後代人描寫了英
國歷史中最重要時期的一副圖畫
約翰彌爾敦生於一六〇六年
十二月九號。他活着的時候英國
正是多事之秋。人民本身的生活
正在變遷。宗教信仰轉變，加上
了新的信條。社會生活也朝着嶄
新的方向發展。政治上的向背也

ance. This was the atmosphere of unrest into which John Milton was born.

The unrest was outside the Milton home, however, not inside it. From his father John Milton inherited a discerning and appreciative taste for the arts. He loved good books. He delighted in the musical masterpiece. His father lavished every care and attention on him. Young Milton found himself free to delve among the richest treasures of human knowledge.

He was given a splendid education. From St. Paul's School, and the helpful supplementary guidance of a private tutor, he went to Cambridge University, where he stayed for seven years.

What was he to be—this sensitive and keenly intelligent young man. At first it was thought that he would take Holy Orders.

有驚人的進展。就在這樣不安定的氣氛中彌爾敦出世了。

這不安定的情況只是外界的。在彌爾敦家庭中却沒有這種現象。從他父親方面他承受了對於藝術底明敏的欣賞趣味。他愛名著。他喜歡音樂的傑作。他父親對他十分寵愛。少年彌爾敦能夠自由自在地潛心於人類智識底最豐富的寶藏。

他受了極好的教育。離開了聖保羅學校，和一位家庭教師的良好指導之後，就進了劍橋大學，在那兒讀了七年之久。

這位敏感而極聰明的少年，他將來做什麼呢？人家以為他會

But the clerical life did not appeal to John Milton. He was possessed of a strange and altogether remarkable conviction for one so young. He was convinced of his own ability to produce a masterpiece.

It is not given to every man to express himself in immortal verse. To Milton it came with ease. He could perceive and describe. He could understand and explain. He could learn and impart that learning. And if he was gifted, Milton looked upon it as a duty that he should use his gifts for the enlightenment of his fellows.

He was a man with a mission, and we can judge that admirable singleness of purpose was one of his most noble characteristics.

When once Milton had determined to make poetry his life, his father did everything possible to help him. After allowing him

當牧師。但是約翰彌爾敦對於傳道的生涯並不感興趣。他有這樣年青的人所不常有的奇特而驚人的信念，他確信自己有能力產生一部傑作。

用不朽的詩歌表現自我不是人人所能做的。可是彌爾敦做起來却是輕而易舉。他能覺察，描寫，了解，詮釋。他能學習並能把所學的表達給人家。如其他得天獨厚，他倒認為運用天材，開導人類是他的職責。

他是一個負有使命的人，我們可以說他意志單純，是他最高貴的特色之一，頗使人欽佩。

彌爾敦一經決定終身從事詩歌，他的父親立即盡力幫忙。讓

The "Divine Winds" Of Japan

There is little extraordinary² in the fact that the earliest Japanese were primitive³ animists,⁴ for so were many other early peoples around the globe. It is the "conscious fostering,"⁵ and "official manipulation,"⁶ of this primitive animism to his very day by Japan's leaders that makes Japan indeed "unique"⁷—a term the Japanese are fond of using to describe themselves and their land.

Thus it is that the very winds that blow about the Japanese Islands today are no ordinary "meteorological phenomena,"⁸ but are "kami

"kaze"—winds of God. As recently as July 13 a Japanese broadcast⁹ described the nature and functions¹⁰ of these "divine winds:"

"Our sense of being grateful to our country begins with the reign of Emperor Jimmu,¹¹ the founder¹² of our land. Later, tribes from the China mainland came to harass¹³ our people. A dark time. But, the Empress Jingo,¹⁴ clothing herself in armour,¹⁵ led our people to victory. It was again at this time that the people of this nation must have felt grateful towards this god nation of ours. At

to spend many years in a close study of the arts and sciences, in the seclusion of their country home, he sent his son, who was then thirty, on a long tour of the Continent of Europe.

他安居在家中，潛心研究了好幾年藝術與科學之後，他打發兒子上歐洲大陸作長期旅行，芳澤爾才三十歲。

(To be cont'd)

at such later period, another invasion¹⁸ took place. The wind sent¹⁹ on that occasion²⁰ can be considered the response²¹ of the gods, who had received the honest appeal²² of the people of the nation. The miracle²³ of wind and storm could not alone have saved our people. Only the fact that we are a nation of gods could, and did.²⁴ In 1281, the people felt that there were gods everywhere, in their sons, and even in themselves. "Face to face²⁵ with the enemy, the "armed forces²⁶ of our country fought as the soldiers of gods, and women, children, and old people too felt that they were gods."²⁷

In s i s t e n t,²⁸ as Japan's "Ministry of Education²⁹ is, upon the "credibility of the mythology³⁰ that the Japanese are a divine race, it is a simple extension³¹ of the people's "naive faith³² to accept the "officially propa-

gated notion³³ of a "divine destiny.³⁴ Thus it is the popular³⁵ belief that the storms which turned back the "Mongol hordes of Kublai Khan³⁶ and thereby prevented the invasion of Japan in 1281 were proof of a "divine dispensation,³⁷ which directed even the elements³⁸ themselves against Japan's enemies. The accidents³⁹ of Japan's history permit the Japanese nation to claim that it has never suffered a military invasion of its "sacred soil.⁴⁰ Thus has the fantastic⁴¹ yet sinister⁴² and dangerous idea of Japanese infallibility⁴³ been so far upheld⁴⁴ by the "course of history. The Gods have never "deserted their favoured people⁴⁵—so far! Thus is Japan's "fanatic nationalism⁴⁶ animated⁴⁷ by the "absurd concept⁴⁸ of "kami kaze."⁴⁹ But a glance at Japanese history will quickly show that Japan's leaders them-

selves repose⁴², little faith that this wind can be trusted at all times and upon all occasions to operate benignly in Japan's exclusive interest.⁴⁴ At such times and on such occasions this same Japanese history reveals that the course of the divine wind has been subjected,⁴⁵ quite unashamedly, to the dextrous and cunning manipulation⁴⁶ of human Japanese hands.

When the hour arrives for the divine wind to blow, Japan's leaders have always been able to find a pistol, a dagger, or some other very unsanctified weapon⁴⁷ of treachery⁴⁸ and brutality⁴⁹ to abet⁵⁰ the wind's course. By such foul means has the divine wind been caused to blow Japan on from conquest

to conquest—until today!

For there have always been winds in Japan's life that she has been wholly impotent⁵¹ to manipulate or prevent. There are for instance the ocean hurricanes⁵² named by the Chinese "typhoon" or "big winds"—that, just about this season of the year so it happens, have always had the capacity to wreak fearful havoc and desolation⁵³ along Japan's shores. And strange to relate, the unkind gods customarily brew⁵⁴ these very unceremonious⁵⁵ and inhospitable⁵⁶ winds precisely in the neighbourhood of Saipan⁵⁷ and Guam,⁵⁸ from whence they are unleashed⁵⁹ with terrifying violence into the northern latitudes⁶⁰ where the Japanese Islands lie!

NOTES

1. 神風.
2. 不希奇.
3. 原始的, 簡單的.
4. 相信自然具有靈魂者.
5. 有意的培養.
6. 官方的操縱.
7. 獨一無二的.
8. 氣象學的現象.
9. 廣播.
10. 性智與功用.
11. 神武天皇之朝代.
12. 開闢者.
13. 騷擾.
14. 神功皇后.
15. 親身穿上戎衣.

IDIOMS WITH CERTAIN VERBS

DRAW

To draw a deep breath: to take in a deep breath, 深深地吸
一口氣, 鬆了一口氣。

After the explosion he drew a deep breath.

To draw a cheque: to make out a cheque payable to some-
body, 寫支票付人。

When the carpenter presented his bill I drew him a
cheque for the whole amount.

To draw back: to withdraw, 撤回。

He is going to draw back his proposal.

To draw in: (1) to entice, 引誘; (2) to become shorter, 變
短。

-
16. 侵略, 入寇. 17. 當時. 18. 反應. 19. 請求. 20. 奇蹟.
21. 當面, 相對. 22. 武裝的部隊. 23. 固執的, 堅持的. 24.
文部省 (即教育部). 25. 神話之可信. 26. 推廣. 27. 純樸的
信仰. 28. 官方傳播的觀念. 29. 神聖的使命. 30. 流行的. 31.
忽必烈汗的蒙古軍. 32. 天命. 33. 風火水土. 34. 偶然之事.
35. 奇怪的. 36. 不吉的, 兇惡的. 37. 絕對無錯. 38. 支持,
擁護. 39. 遠棄他們所寵愛的民族. 40. 狂熱的國家主義. 41. 激
勵. 42. 荒謬的概念. 43. 置 (信). 44. 為日本獨有的利益而
溫和地吹着. 45. 遭受. 46. 巧妙而狡猾的操縱. 47. 不潔淨的
武器. 48. 詭詐. 49. 殘暴. 50. 幫助. 51. 無能的. 52. 颶
風. 53. 實行可怕蹂躪與毀滅. 54. 醜聞. 55. 不講理的. 56.
不客氣的. 57. 塞班. 58. 關島. 59. 釋放. 60. 緯度.

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He has drawn in two friends to join the business.

The days are drawing in in winter.

To draw off: to withdraw (troops), 撤退.

At last the enemy drew off.

To draw on: (1) to approach, 靠近; (2) to put on, 戴上;

(3) to borrow from, 借; (4) to take from, 支取.

It grew colder as night drew on,

Slowly she drew on her gloves.

I drew on Mr. Liu for my immediate expenses.

As I require money quickly I must draw on my reserve.

To draw out: (1) to make someone speak without reserve,

使人盡情吐露; (2) to take out from inside some-

thing, 從裏面拿出; (3) to elicit, 誘出, 引出; (4) to

lead out, 引道.

He was bashful at first, but her eloquence drew him out.

He put his hand in his coat and drew out his cheque book.

The judge was slowly drawing out the fact from a witness.

I am going to draw him out of temptation.

To draw the line: to fix a limit, 定一界限, 劃一止境.

I must draw the line at that.

To draw the cloth: to clear table after meal, 撤桌布.

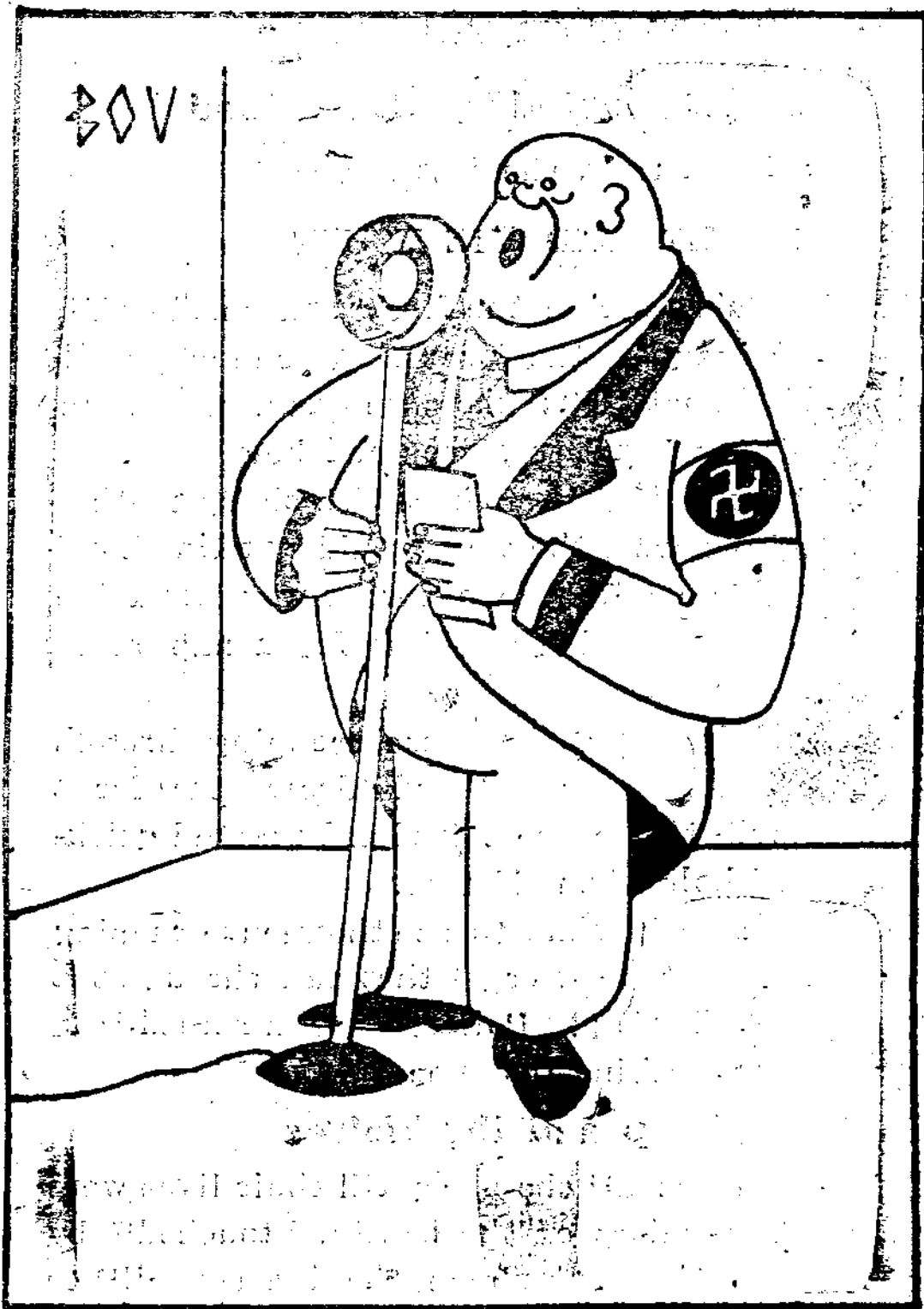
The maid is going to draw the cloth.

To draw up: (1) to pull up or stop, 引進或停止; (2) to

compose, 草擬.

The carriage soon drew up to the gate.

My lawyer will draw up the agreement.



自從加上了沙赫特（被英國擊沉之德國戰艦）之後，
 現在我們的海底艦隊是全世界最龐大的了。

And now, since the addition of the Scharnhorst, our Under-sea Fleet is the largest in the world.

New Fables from Old Russia

By Ivan Krilov, adopted by Ste la Mead.

(Continued from the last issue)

THE WOLF AND THE MOUSE

A wolf stole a sheep from the flock¹ and •made off² with it to a lonely part of the forest. As one may well suppose, the wolf did not treat³ the sheep as a guest. In fact, he tore the poor beast to pieces and began to •de-
vour it greedily,⁴ crunching⁵ the bones with sharp teeth.

Hungry though he was, the wolf •could not finish off the sheep at a single meal.⁶ He put what was left aside for supper-time, and •curled himself up for a nap⁷ after the •rich feast.⁸

While the wolf slept, a young mouse, creeping through the leaves, smelt the fresh meat and •drew near⁹ for a taste. Just a morsel¹⁰ the mouse seized and started quick-ly for its home in a hole of an old tree.

The wolf woke up in time to see the mouse running away. At once he •set up a cry¹¹ that ran through the forest. "Stop, thief! Help! Police!¹² •I'm ruined.¹³ A robber has stolen everything from me."

The Sheep and the Wolves

The wolves tormented¹⁴ the sheep till their lives were unbearable.¹⁵ •The rulers of the beasts,¹⁶ touched¹⁷ by the •sad plight¹⁸ of the poor sheep, •held a council¹⁹ to decide how the sheep could be protected.²⁰

•The wolves were allowed seats on the council.²¹ Af-ter all, some wolves have kindly feeling and have been known to •leave the flocks in peace²² when not hungry.

Notes On Exercise 33 And Answers To Its Questions

1. a. Blanks Filled with the word "when" or "if."
1. I have not seen her *since* the New Year.
 2. I have not seen her *for* ages.
 3. It is a long time *since* I last wrote.
 4. He has been staying with us *since* the day before yesterday.
 5. She has changed a lot *since* the last time we met.
- b. Blanks Filled with the word "since" or "if."
1. I don't know yet *when* I can come. ("if" may be used also in this case.)
 2. I shall come to-morrow *if* I can.
 3. It is very cold *when* I get up in the morning.
 4. *If* I had plenty of money I should be happy.
 5. *If* it is fine, I shall go for a walk this afternoon.

The members of the council talked and argued for some time. Then at last they made a law. When a wolf worried a flock and dared to attack a sheep, that sheep had the right to seize the wolf by the throat and drag him to court for punishment.²³

The law was a good one. Nevertheless, it is still the sheep, not the wolves, that are destroyed.

N O T E S

1. 羊羣. 2. 逃走. 3. 款待. 4. 狼吞虎嚥. 5. 咬碎. 6. 一頓不能把羊吃完. 7. 盤身小睡. 8. 盛餐. 9. 行近, 接近.
10. 一口, 小片. 11. 大哭大叫. 12. 警察. 13. 我傾家蕩產了.
14. 苦惱. 15. 難忍受的. 16. 獸國的統治者. 17. 感動.
18. 悲慘的情況. 19. 舉行一個會議. 20. 保護. 21. 羣狼被准許列席會議. 22. (對羊)不加損害. 23. 拖他上法庭, 受處罰.

BIRD OR BEAST? YOU GUESS

In the following ten sentences certain phrases are printed in italics. The meaning of each phrase can be put into one word. (continued on page 13)

2. Corrections:

1. I never have done, and never shall do such a thing.
2. He attempted to deceive me deliberately.
3. Standing by the window I saw a flash of lightning.
4. He has no friend but me.
5. I can learn no more to-day.
6. She speaks as I do.
7. She is much taller than he.
8. I prefer reading to writing.
9. No sooner had I come to England than I fell ill.
10. He works very hard.

3. Opposites:

joy—sorrow increase—decrease steep—level
anxious—light-hearted boring—interesting remember
—forget strength—weakness economical—
wasteful elderly—younger present—absent
temperate—excessive limited—unlimited

4. Explanation of Idioms:

1. To be a reckless or clumsy destroyer, 因造次或笨拙而生損害之人。
2. That is a trifling circumstance that mars enjoyment, 玉中之瑕, 掃興之事。
3. He is very efficient, 他是很能幹事的。
4. Although irritable she is harmless, 她雖易怒却不傷人。
5. To gain two ends at once, 一舉兩得。
6. Don't be over-sanguine, 別過分樂觀。

Exercises in English No. 34

1. Make sentences with:—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. All but. | 5. At the top of one's voice. |
| 2. At large. | 6. All the same. |
| 3. To take amiss. | 7. As good as. |
| 4. To be keen on. | 8. According to. |

2. Insert the prepositions:—

- I am not anxious—his account.

And in every case, the word you want is the name of an animal or a bird.

How many of them can you discover?

- He tries to *intimidate* everyone he meets.
- He was the *most notable figure* of the gathering.
- It was a good way to *play a trick* on them.
- You can't *go following* him like that.
- He really shouldn't *gobble down* his food.
- Don't *get boastful* over your success.
- Mind you *crouch down* if it's thrown at you.
- We'll have to use a bar to *force* this door.

ANSWERS

- Cow;
- Lion;
- Fox;
- Dog;
- Wolf;
- Crow;
- Duck;
- Ram.

NOTES

1. 威嚇. Cow 用作動詞時, 意為威嚇. 2. 顯著的人物. Lion 一字亦有此意. 3. 以手段騙人. Fox 用為動詞時, 意為欺騙. 4. Dog 用為動詞時, 意為追隨. 5. 狼吞虎嚥. Wolf 用作動詞時亦有此意. 6. 得意, 誇大, crow 一字用為動詞時亦有此意. 7. 蹲伏. Duck 一字用為動詞時, 意為低頭閃避. 8. 使堅固. Ram (公羊) 用為動詞時與有此意.

NEWS AND VIEWS

**1. French Patriots¹
Liberate² Paris; Allied
Troops Take Marseilles³**
Paris is free again after four years and two months of German rule. It was liberated by *French Forces of the Interior⁴ in four days' fighting. Between Paris and the sea, German resistance⁵

west of the Seine⁶ is rapidly collapsing. *Security silence⁷ is still being maintained of *General Patton's advance,⁸ well to the south-east of Paris.

In southern France, American and French troops have liberated Marseilles and Toulon.¹⁰

2. They are sending some things—approval.
3. They are sending them, cash—delivery.
4. I have no sympathy—people—that sort.
5. He is—his way, and will arrive—due course.
6. He is standing—the table.
7. I hate making a fool—myself—public.

3. Give the opposite of:—

punishment	abundant	public	glorious
wise	dearless	patience	perfect
loyal	patriotic		

4. Explain the following idioms:—

1. To let sleeping dogs lie.
2. To cast pearls before swine.
3. To take the bull by the horns.
4. To give someone a white elephant.
5. To buy a pig in a poke.
6. To run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

2. *Roumania Leaves Axis Camp*¹

Roumania has left the Axis camp. A *Royal proclamation*² from Bucharest³ announced that hostilities⁴ with Russia and the *state of war*⁵ with Britain and the United States have ceased. It also stated that the independence of Roumania has been guaranteed⁶ by the United Nations.

The situation in the Balkans has taken a dramatic turn.⁸ Bucharest peace⁹-feeler⁹s have been followed by a proclamation by *King Michael*¹⁰ that Roumania has accepted the *peace terms* offered by Russia.¹¹ A new government has been formed.

One of the first acts of the new government was to grant an amnesty¹² to all political prisoners arrested¹³ since 1918. *Concentration camps*¹⁴ have been abolished¹⁵ and *full liberty* has been restored to the internees.¹⁶

3. *Use Of Joint Force To Prevent Future Aggression*¹

The U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull,² yesterday (Aug. 21) spoke of the use of joint forces, if necessary, for the prevention of future aggression and *preaches of the peace*³ before the British, American and Russian delegates⁴ to the *conference on World Security and peace*⁵ which has just opened in Washington.

Mr. Hull said *world security* can be founded only on a just and enduring peace⁶ and the use of joint force to prevent breaches of the peace. "We are generally agreed," he continued, "that *any peace of security* must be backed by force in case of the failure of all other means to preserve peace.⁷ This force must be used promptly⁸ and in *adequate measure*⁹ and jointly. The nations of the world will maintain, according to their resources, sufficient strength for joint prevention of breaches of the peace."¹⁰

Sir Alexander Cadogan, leader of the United King-

dom delegation,¹¹ said: "Peace may come earlier than we expect and we must have a framework¹² for future co-operation."¹³

4. Japanese Lost 42,000 Men In Attack On Manipur

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has returned to his Headquarters in Ceylon³ after a series of important conferences with Allied war chiefs⁴ in London.

While in London, Admiral Mountbatten told corres-

pondents of the part played by his Command in the war against Japan.⁵ He said: "The Japanese have been flung out of India⁶ and 42,000 of them have been killed. The Japanese Air Force has been swept out of the sky, and the balance of naval power⁷ is steadily turning in our favour."⁸ The Japanese Navy is afraid to accept action in the Indian Ocean just as they are continually evading⁹ the American Navy in the Pacific.¹⁰

NOTES

1. 愛國志士. 2. 解放. 3. 馬賽. 4. 法國內地軍. 5. 抵抗. 6. 曼納河. 7. 潰敗. 8. 為軍事關係而守之孤島. 9. 白領將軍之軍事進展情形. 10. 土倫.

1. 羅馬尼亞脫離軸心集團. 2. 皇家宣言. 3. 不加勒斯德 (羅馬尼亞京城). 4. 軍事行動. 5. 戰爭狀態. 6. 獨立. 7. 保證. 8. 巴爾幹島之情形已有劇變. 9. 和平試探. 10. 格格爾國王. 11. 俄國提出之和平條件. 12. 大敵. 13. 被捕. 14. 集中營. 15. 廢除, 取消. 16. 曾拘留於集中營的人民現在已重獲完全之自由.

3. 1. 使用聯合武力以防止將來之侵略. 2. 美屬國務卿林爾. 3. 破壞和平. 4. 代表. 5. 世界安全會議. 6. 世界安全只能建立於一公正與永久和平之上. 7. 如保持和平之各種方法均告失敗時, 則任何和平或安全必須以武力後盾. 8. 迅速. 9. 適當之範圍. 10. 世界各國, 按照他們自己的資源, 將維持聯合國防治安之充分力量. 11. 亞力山大賓德爾爵士, 聯合王國的領袖代表. 12. 基礎. 13. 將來之合作.

4. 1. 曼尼坡. 2. 總司令部. 3. 錫蘭. 4. 盟軍軍事首長. 5. 告各記者以他部下對日作戰所擔負之任務. 6. 被逐出印度. 7. 廢除. 8. 海軍力量之均衡. 9. 穩定地. 10. 轉而對我們有利. 11. 艦隊.

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