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THE MIRACLE OF PENICILLIN

by S. P. Kernahan, B. Sc.

"It is not a profession, it is not a nation—it is humanity itself which, with uncovered head, salutes you!" These words, used by a "former United States Ambassador to Britain" to "pay tribute" to the work of another great British "medical pioneer", Lord Lister, might well be said today of the work of that "small band of Britain's scientists" who have given the world Penicillin.

The quotation is a fitting one because Lister himself spent a great deal of his life searching for a "general anti-bacterial agent", which would not also be harmful to the patient. Penicillin, by its specific power of acting against bacteria, and not against "living cells" generally, is the nearest approach science has yet made to Lister's "ideal agent". It is not quite the ideal, for unfortunately, not all bacteria are sensitive to Penicillin, but very many of them are, and among these those causing many serious infections, such as diphtheria, "gas gangrene" and meningitis.

The life history of Penicillin is surprisingly short. It began in London in 1929 when Sir Alexander Fleming was studying the growth of a culture of certain bacteria—staphylococci—which are a very common cause of "septic infection".

One culture became contaminated, accidentally, by a common blue-green mould such as grows on "stale bread or cheese".

1.不是一種職業的人，也不是一個國家的國民，而是人類全體，脫了帽子，向你敬禮。2.前美國駐英大使。3.稱讚。4.醫學先進。5.幾個英國的科學家。6.青黴素。7.一般的抗菌劑。8.病人。9.細菌。10.活體組織。11.理想的藥劑。12.傳染。13.白喉。14.瓦斯喉痛。15.腦膜炎。16.培養。17.血毒症的傳染。18.染污。19.霉。20.陳麵包或牛酪。

Fleming noticed that round the spores²¹ of the invading mould was a clear area in which the staphylococci did not grow. Fleming became interested in this antagonism²² between the mould and bacteria. He found that the mould which was quite a common one—Penicillium Notatum—excreted²³ as it grew a liquid which killed many, though not all, bacteria if an attempt was made to grow them in the same culture dish as the mould.

This activity was still apparent even if the Penicillin broth²⁴ was diluted²⁵ several hundred times. Unfortunately, the broth was unstable and soon lost its special properties. This, and a variety of other difficulties, plus the lack of general interest in what did not seem likely to be a very important laboratory phenomenon²⁶ put penicillin on the shelf²⁷ for nearly ten years.

It was not until 1937, and then merely from academic interest,²⁸ that two workers at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, Oxford, decided to investigate the antipathy²⁹ between Penicillin and bacteria, and to attempt to isolate the pure active substance which was responsible for the death of the staphylococci. The two men were Sir Howard Florey, and Dr. F. Chain, and by the time they had really got started on the problem the war had arrived.

It became clear at once that, in wartime, when severe and badly infected wounds are common among casualties,³⁰ Penicillin could be of extreme value in saving life, and it was decided to press on the work of producing Penicillin on a substantial scale with all speed. It has been a task of outstanding difficulty.

21. 霉菌孢子. 22. 反抗, 抵抗. 23. 分泌, 排泄. 24. 培养基. 25. 稀释. 26. 现象. 27. 把它搁置. 28. 学术的興趣. 29. 反感. 30. 死傷者

In the place, it is not "us" who make the Penicillin, it is the obscure green-blue mould which excretes.³¹ This mould, a living thing itself, cannot be made to work overtime. All we can do is to provide it with the best possible conditions for growth. Sometimes it is "invaded" by other moulds which destroy the excreted Penicillin, sometimes the mould becomes "tired" and its yield³² of Penicillin falls off or may cease entirely.

Nor does the problem cease when "thriving colonies"³³ of the mould have been firmly established. The actual penicillin still has to be extracted from the "broth" on which the mould has been grown, and concentrated and made suitable for medical use. Unfortunately, Penicillin itself is unstable and can easily be decomposed³⁴ or damaged during the process of concentration.

These and other difficulties are responsible for the fact that there is still "by no means"³⁵ enough Penicillin to go round and for the fact that this important substance; looking rather like pale snuff³⁶ in the final stages costs over 6 pounds sterling an ounce.

Since penicillin is so very important in the treatment of war wounds, where gross bacterial contamination is common, the latest details of its manufacture are naturally kept secret. The general principle, however, may be described as follows. The mould is grown inside a glass vessel shaped rather like a closed saucepan³⁷ with a hollow handle. The "broth" on which it grows is a solution of sugar and "mineral salts"³⁸ and after sufficient of this food has been put in the vessel, the vessel and its contents are sterilised³⁹ to make sure that no unwanted moulds are present.

A small quantity of pure *Penicillium Notatum* is next intro-

31. 排出物。 32. 出產。 33. 繁榮殖民地。 34. 腐爛。 35. 決不。
36. 煙花。 37. 罐子。 38. 礦物質。 39. 消毒。

duced via⁴⁰ the hollow handle which is then *plugged with cotton wool.⁴¹ kept at a constant temperature of about 25°C. in about a week's time the Penicillium has covered the surface of the broth with a wrinkled blue-green skin—and is ready for harvesting. The mould is grown in *small individual batches⁴² (even milk-bottles have been used) in order to minimise⁴³ the loss if one culture is spoilt. At the appointed time, the liquid on which the mould has grown and which contains only about one part per hundred thousand of pure Penicillin, is *filtered off⁴⁴ and *subjected to⁴⁵ an elaborate purifying and concentrating process.

Among the bacteria now known to be sensitive to Penicillin are the Streptococci and Staphylococci—the common cause of “septic” wounds, as well as those causing anthrax,⁴⁶ meningitis, diphtheria, pneumonia⁴⁷ and *venereal disease.⁴⁸ Among those now known not to be affected by Penicillin are such diseases as tuberculosis,⁴⁹ typhoid,⁵⁰ *undulant fever⁵¹ and *bubonic plague.⁵² Since Penicillin works by preventing the growth of bacteria—hence its *generic description⁵³ as an *anti-biotic,⁵⁴ it naturally cannot affect diseases which do not originate from bacteria at all and, unfortunately, this class includes influenza⁵⁵ and the common cold. But Penicillin *well deserves the reputation it has gained,⁵⁶ for it is undoubtedly the most widely useful agent of the kind yet known—far more so than any medical man could have dared to hope.

There is every reason to hope that after the war it will not only be available for use by all doctors in all cases which seem likely to profit by it, but it will also be manufactured in Britain for use the world over.

40. 經由. 41. 用棉花塞住. 42. 單獨小小一片片地. 43. 減少. 44. 濾出. 45. 使受. 46. 鼠疫. 47. 肺炎. 48. 淋病. 49. 肺病. 50. 傷寒. 51. 間歇熱. 52. 鼠疫. 53. 名稱. 54. 反生菌的. 55. 流行性感冒. 56. 名不虛傳.

APPRENTICE

by Silvia Townsend Warner

餓 鬼

錢 歌 川 譯

The front door, where the officers came in, was level with the street; but the house being built on a slope, from the narrow garden at the back one looked over a wall, and there, six feet below, were the heads of the passers-by. Not often, though. Not many people, and no officers, went down the narrow muddy lane, on the farther side of which was another wall, and another slope, and the upper boughs¹ of an old pear tree.

Perched² on the wall was a small stone summer-house,³ no bigger than a sentry-box.⁴ It had eight corners, a little spire,⁵ and a window like a church window, only the glass had been broken during the fighting. From the window

軍官們出入的大門，是和街道在同一水平上的；不過那房子却是建築在一個斜坡上，從那屋後窄狹的花園中，可以望到牆外六尺下面來往行人的頭。不過行人很少罷了。並沒有多少人，更沒有軍官走下到那泥濘的狹路上去，在那路的遠遠的邊上，又有一道牆，又是一個斜坡，和一株古老梨樹的梢兒。

聳出在那牆上的，是一個小小的石建涼亭，比哨兵的崗位大不了多少。那亭子有八隻角，和一個小尖頂，四面的窗子就像教堂裏的窗子一樣，只是窗上的玻璃在戰爭中打

1. 小枝(bauz). 2. 聳起, 普通指鳥歇在樹枝上. 3. 涼亭. 4. 哨兵的崗位房. 5. 頂.

one could look down into the lane, or across, over the rooftops of the lower town, over the river and the forest, to the mountains. The mountains were "stony and jagged." They were so close that one could imagine they echoed back the noises of the town—the jangling churchbells, the clear "bugle notes" from the "garrison barracks," the cry of the goat that was tethered⁶ in the garden of the pear tree; though after a few weeks the goat cried no more, so someone must have eaten her.

"My house," said Lili. As the autumn was fine and warm they gladly allowed her to spend most of her time there. Lili was a sweet child, and Major von Krackeck "made quite a pet of her."⁷ Still, it was better to "have her out of the way,"⁸ for what is sometimes amusing is not always amusing.

Whoever Lili's father had

破了。從那窗子裏，可以俯瞰下面的小路，或是越過下城的屋頂，越過河流和森林，望見對面的羣山。那些山都是瘦石嶙峋的。看去是那般接近，令人想像它們可以反射市聲——亂鳴的寺鐘，成營的號角，以及繫在那梨樹園中的山羊叫聲，雖則過了兩三個禮拜之後，那山羊早已不再叫了，一定是有人把她吃掉了。

「我的亭子，」莉莉說。當秋日和煦的時候，他們很高興讓她把大部分的時間消磨在那裏。莉莉是一個可愛的孩子，凱伯克少校很寵愛她。不過，還是讓她到外面去玩的好，因為好玩的東西並不永遠是好玩的。

不問莉莉的父親是誰——伊羅真

6. 瘦石嶙峋的. 7. 號角的聲音. 8. 兵營. 9. 繫留. 10. 很寵愛她.
11. 不要在眼前麻煩.

been—and Irma honestly did not know—there could be no doubt that he had been all right. No Jewish blubber-fats¹² had befouled¹³ a healthy German maiden on that occasion. Lili's eyes, set as closely in her face as the imbedded¹⁴ jewels in an old-fashioned ring, were flax¹⁵ blossoms to corroborate¹⁶ her flaxen hair. Her limbs were solid and straight, her flesh, as Anna remarked, was like the most expensive face-cream. Though she was only ten years old she was already "rounded and womanly."¹⁷ She was a quiet child, quiet in a healthy un-morbid way, as though, without any break, she would develop from a model baby to a model woman.

So Lili "kept house"¹⁸ in the gazebo,¹⁹ sometimes eating a biscuit, sometimes thrumming on her guitar, sometimes inscribing picture post-

是不曉得——他是一個好人，是無疑的。因此未曾有猶太人那種油膏，來污壞一個健康的德國少女。她在她的面孔上就像嵌在一個舊式戒指上的寶石一般的莉莉的眼睛，有如亞麻的花朵，正好配合她那亞麻的頭髮。她的四肢是強壯而伸直的；她的肌肉正如安娜所說，是像那最貴的雪花膏。雖然她只有十歲，她已經長得豐滿如一少婦。她是一個安靜的孩子，但是健康而非病態的一種，儼然她是想要不經過頑皮的兒童時期，直接由一個模範的嬰孩發展成爲一個模範的婦人似的。

所以莉莉在涼臺上住家，有時吃着一塊餅乾，有時彈着她的琵琶，有時用圖畫明信片寫信給她的朋

12. 油膏. blubber 鯨魚的油. 13. 污壞. 14. 鑲入的. 15. 亞麻. 16. 確證 (ke'roboreit). 17. 豐滿有如婦人. 18. 住家, 管理家務. (比較) keep the house 暫居在家裏; 杜門不出. 19. 涼台.

cards to send to her friends. For though Poland was a detestable country, it was rather good to be in Poland.

As usual, all thanks were due to Major von Kraebek. His interest in Irma extended to the whole establishment, to the three other doves and the dove-mother, and to Lili, who was his littlest dove. He managed everything; even the formalities²⁰ of Lili ceasing to be educated he managed; and when they arrived he had a lovely house for them, victuals,²¹ bedding,²² clothes, cosmetics,²³ everything of the best. He had even remembered to collect toys for Lili.

The people who used the lane were all Poles. They were poor and shabby,²⁴ there was nothing interesting about them, except sometimes the extraordinary things they carried. They carried mirrors, saddles, gramophones, mat-

友。雖然波蘭是一個極討厭的國家，但到了波蘭也是一件難得的事。

照例，一切都得感謝凱伯克少校。他對伊瑪的憐愛，擴及全屋，及於其他三隻鴿子和那鴿子媽媽，又還及於莉莉——他最小的一隻鴿子。他把一切都應付得很好；甚至莉莉停止上學的種種手續他都辦好了。當他們到來的時候，他便給他們預備好了一幢漂亮的住房、食物、鋪蓋、衣服、化妝品，一切都是頂好的。他甚至連給莉莉買些玩具的事都沒有忘記。

從那小巷子裏來往的，全是波蘭人。他們都很窮苦，衣裳破爛，對於他們一點有趣味的事也沒有，除開他們有時所攜帶的那些稀有的東西。他們拿著鏡子、草鞋、鋼琴

20. 手續. 21. 食物 (victuals). 22. 被褥 (此字不用復數). 23. 化妝品. 24. 衣裳破爛.

trasses, statues, cooking-pots. Once an old man went by carrying a large gold clock that chimed in his arms. They went down the hill with their strange burdens; and after a while they would come back again, and sometimes they would have exchanged what they had taken for beetroots or cabbages,²⁵ but sometimes they would bring back what they had carried down. They walked slower on the way back, because it was all uphill. Some of them looked at the mountains, but no one ever looked up at Lili.

A Polish woman came to the house to clean.²⁶ She came at nine in the morning, and somebody had to get up to let her in. Quite often Lili did. Like a "dead leaf"²⁷ the woman would whisk²⁸ down the stairs, and then one would hear sounds of scrubbing,²⁹ chopping wood, washing dishes. She was no fun at all, she was

瘦、魁偉、磨鍊、燒菜的鍋子。有一回一個老頭兒捧着一個大金鐘走過，那鐘在他手臂裏還叮叮地報着時辰。他們背着一些奇怪的什物走下山坡去；過了一會他們又轉來了，有時是把他們所拿去的什物換了蘿蔔或白菜轉來，有時却還是把來的東西帶回。他們在歸途上走得比較慢些，因為那全是上坡路。

他們之中有些人望着前面的山，但是從來沒有一個人抬頭望望莉莉的。

一個波蘭的女人到那家裏洒掃，她早上九點鐘來，那時一定得有人起身開門讓她進來。早上去為她開門的，時常是莉莉。那女人像一張枯葉似的跑下樓梯去，於是人家便聽見掃洗、砍柴、洗碟子的聲音。她是一點趣味也沒有的，她一聲不

25. 把他們所拿去的東西換了蘿蔔白菜轉來。 26. 打掃。 27. 枯葉。 28. 疾掃。 29. 洗擦。

silent and looked cross,³⁰ and she had a skin disease. Helge said that it was not wholesome that she should wash their dishes, but Madame Ulricke said it was nothing infectious, it was only because her blood was so poor.

One day there was a crash and the noise of chopping ceased.

"Oh God, she's gone mad! She's begun to break things," cried Helge.

And Lili's mother said:

"Why *on earth³¹ did we ever let her *get ho'd of³² the axe?"

They clustered³³ together at the head³⁴ of the cellar steps, listening.

No sound came. They talked in whispers about barring the door, or sending for a Gestapo³⁵ man. After a while came the sound of a heavy sigh.

"That's just a fit,³⁶" said Madame Ulricke, and went down to the cellar. The others

響，看去好像生氣的樣子。但她還有一種皮膚病。赫爾齊說要她洗碟子是不衛生的，不過烏爾利克夫人却說她那皮膚病是不傳染的，那只是因為她的血液太窮了。

有一天，發生一個撞擊的聲音，那砍柴的聲音同時便停止了。

「啊，天哪，她發狂了！她已經開始在打東西了，」赫爾齊說。

於是莉莉的母親說：

「我們到底為什麼要把斧頭給她？」

她們聚集在地下室的階梯上聽着。

再沒有什麼聲音傳來。她們商量商量把門門住，或是去叫一個德國的特務警察來。歇了一會便聽到一聲沉重的嘆息聲。

「那只是一種神經發作而已，」烏爾利克夫人說，便走下地下室

30. 生氣，憤怒的。31. 到底。32. 拿到。33. 聚集。34. 處上。35. 德國的祕密警察。36. 發作。

followed her, and Lili went too.

There on the cellar floor sat the woman, swaying and looking round her as though she wondered where she was, and the axe lay beside her. She had not broken anything. Her face worked,³⁷ and suddenly she was sick,³⁸ holding her shawl to her mouth. When she took the shawl away there was nothing much on it, just some green slime.³⁹

Madame Ulricke went to the larder, and unlocked it, and brought out milk, and gave it to the woman. She put up her hand as though to take hold of the cup, then she put it down again, folding it in the shawl. Madame Ulricke cut "a slice of"⁴⁰ bread, and put butter on it. It was the good butter, but even so the woman did not seem to notice it. She ate slowly, like an old machine that needed oiling, and as she swallowed,

去了。其餘的人跟囉着進，連莉利也去了。

那波爾婦人坐在地下室的地面，左右搖擺，前後環顧，宛如她不知道她自己身在何處，那斧頭就擺在她的身邊。她並沒有打破什麼東西。她的面部搖動，突之間她要嘔吐，把她的圍巾蒙着她的嘴。當她把圍巾拿開的時候，那上面並沒有吐得多少東西，只有一點兒綠色的黏液。

烏爾利克夫人走到食櫃前去，把它打開來，取出了一點牛奶給那女吃人。在最初一吸之下，那婦人吞去很吃驚的樣子，隨即便蹙着她的眉頭。她舉起手來好像要去拿那杯子，隨又放了下來，縮到圍巾裏去了，烏爾利克夫人切了一片麵包，又塗了一點牛油在那上面。那是上好的牛油，但是就是這樣，那婦人好像並沒有注意似的。她慢慢地吃，好像一架古老的機器需要上油。

37. 搖動. 38. 嘔吐. 39. 黏液. 40. 一片.

she choked. Suddenly the saliva⁴¹ began to stream from the corners of her mouth, and Helge said what a pig she was, no better than an animal, hay was what she needed, no butter.

"Just about what she's been getting," said Madame Ulricke. "That was grass that she 'sicked up.'⁴²"

"Pooh! Why should she eat grass? We pay her, don't we?"

"Suppose she had children, though?" Irma's eyes filled with tears. "She would starve to feed them. Any mother would. If my Lili..."

"Starving? Fancy! Is she really starving?"

Anna stared at the woman with interest. Madame Ulricke nodded.

"I know starvation when I see it. You girls have never seen it, but I have. After the last war, we starved."

"Ah, the brutes!⁴³" exclaimed Helge. "They starved

似的，當她吞下的時候，她窒息住了。突然口水從她的口角開始直流下來，赫爾齊說那婦人真是一隻豬與動物無異，她只配吃乾草，用不着給牛油她吃。

「她所得到的正差不多是那種東西，」烏爾利克夫人說。「她所吐出來的就是青草。」

「呸！她爲什麼要吃草？我們不是有工錢給她的嗎？」

「要是她有兒女的話？」伊瑪的眼睛浸滿了眼淚。「她爲着要讓兒女吃，寧肯自己餓肚皮。任何做母親的都是這樣的。如果我的莉莉……。」

「餓肚皮？有那樣的事嗎？她真的餓着肚皮嗎？」

安娜很感興趣地望着那婦人。烏爾利克夫人點點頭。

「我一見就知道那是餓餓的樣子。你們女孩子們從來沒有看見過人家餓餓的樣子，但我是見過的。在上次大戰之後，我們也曾挨過餓的。」

「呀，那些畜生！」赫爾齊叫嚷

41. 口水. 42. 嘔出來的. 43. 指英法人.

us. Now *they* shall starve, Poles, French, Russians, English, all of them! And we shall eat and guzzle,⁴⁴ Give me something to eat now, something good."

Mamade Ulricke went to the larder again. They heard her moving dishes, breathing thoughtfully. The woman sat on the ground, panting and dribbling.⁴⁵ Madame Ulricke came out with a bowlful of food; there was lard, cheese, coffee, eggs, the carcass⁴⁶ of a fowl, and two geese drumsticks⁴⁷ stuck out. Helge said she didn't want any of that.

"You won't get it, my girl."

"What? Is that for her? All that?"

"Yes. I went hungry once. Now I feed well, thanks to our Leader.⁴⁸ I don't want to turn my luck.⁴⁹"

Helge laughed, but the other girls became tender and excited. They ran about col-

來。「他們使我們挨餓的。現在是要他們挨餓了，那些波蘭人、法國人、俄國人、英國人，他們這一班人！我們要大吃痛飲。現在就給點什麼東西我來吃，一點好的東西。」

烏爾利克又再走到食櫃前去，她們聽見她移碟子思索地在呼吸着。那波蘭婦人坐在地上，喘着氣、流着涎。烏爾利克夫人拿着一大盤吃的東西走出來了；那裏面有豬油、乾酪、咖啡、雞蛋、一隻宰好的鷄，兩條鷄腿伸出在外面。赫爾齊說那裏面的東西她一樣也不想吃。

「這不是給你吃的，孩子。」

「什麼？都是給她的嗎？那一切都是嗎？」

「是呀。我曾挨過一次餓，現在我倒吃得很飽，謝謝我們的元首。我並不想如何轉運。」

赫爾齊笑了，但是其他的女孩子們却變得溫柔而興奮了。她們跑到各處去取食物——巧格力糖、鱈魚

44. 痛飲 ('guzl). 45. 流涎. 46. 殘骸. 47. 鼓捶, 雞鴨等腿子的俗稱. 48. 指希特勒. 49. 轉運.

lecting more food—chocolate, herrings, dumplings—which they rammed into bowl. At intervals they turned to the woman, smiled, and made gestures of bestowal. Madame Ulicke hauled her to her feet, put the bowl in her arms, pulled the shawl over it, and pointed to the back door. The woman looked round like a cat and ran off. Her behaviour, so ungrateful and insensitive, was disappointing. She had not finished her work, either.

Yet to Lili it seemed very nice to feed the starving. It was exciting, it made one feel good. Before they came to Poland she had had a little dog, and she always enjoyed feeding it, throwing biscuit and seeing him "dash after" it, holding the bone above his head while he begged and rolled his eyes. It occurred to her that she could feed the starving from her summer-

傻頭——都把它推在那大盆裏。她們不時轉向那婦人，微笑着，做着給她吃的手勢。烏爾利克夫人把她拉到自己腳面前，把那大盆子放在她的手臂裏，再拿她的圍巾蓋着，再指着後門，要她拿了出去，那婦人像小貓一樣四圍望了一下，便很快地跑了。她那種行爲，既不知感恩戴德，又冥頑不靈，使她們頗爲失望。而且她今天的工作，都還沒有做完呢。

可是對於莉莉倒覺得東西給餓人吃是很好的。那很可興奮，那使人覺得舒服。在她們來到波蘭以前，她曾養了一條小狗，而她每次餵東西它吃的時候，她都感到快樂，把餅乾拋過去看它跑着去追，或是把骨頭提在它的頭上讓它來求，睜大眼睛望着。現在她又可以從她那

house. She would feed children; no one could much object to that, for they would be Polish children only, all the Jews had been put away.

She began to save and purloin.⁵¹ When she had a basketful of scraps she carried it to her summer-house and sat there, waiting for children.

"Before long⁵² four children appeared, children whom she already knew by sight.⁵³ As usual, they were dragging a sledge with bits of wood on it. Some of the wood was already charred.⁵⁴ It came from the suburb where the bombs had fallen, everyone went there to steal wood.

"Here!"

She leaned forward and emptied the basket. What a pity, she had meant to throw the bits one by one. The biscuits, the dried plums, the shrimp-heads, and the orange scattered on the muddy road,

涼亭裏來那些過識臉的人了。她還要養那幾小孩子；誰也不會反對她那樣的？因為那兒只有波蘭的小孩子，所有的猶太人都被送走了。

她便開始節省和偷竊食物。等她貯得有一籃的零碎食品的時候，她便拿到她的涼亭上去，坐在那裏，等着過路的小孩子來。

過了一會就有四個小孩子出現了，那是她很面熟的一些孩子。照常地她們曳着一架橇，上面有幾片柴。有的柴是已經燒過了的。那是從郊外落了炸彈的地方來的，人人都到那裏去竊柴。

「來呀！」

她向前面彎着身子，把一籃吃的東西全傾了下去。多麼可惜呀，她原來的意思，是要一件一件地投擲下去的。那些餅乾、乾梅子、龍蝦頭以及廣柑在那泥路上散滿一地，

51. 竊取 (purloin). 52. 不多時. 53. 面熟的. 54. 燒過的.

and the orange began to roll downhill. The children ⁵⁵ ran off the sledge; it, too, began to run down the hill. Just like the little dog, they dashed ⁵⁶ to and fro, snatching up bits of food. They even barked, or something very like it.

When they had picked up everything they ⁵⁷ went after the sledge.

"Here! Here I am!"

She called ⁵⁸ at the top of her voice. They began looking for more food; at last they looked up and saw her. She held out her hand, as though more were coming. They stared. She had no more, but at least they had seen her.

For hours after she nursed ⁵⁹ a violent impression of the contrast between them and herself. There she had leant with her smooth plaits swinging, so plump and white-skinned and smiling so graciously;

廣柑都向坡下滾去了。孩子們都拋了那橇去搶東西，那橇也向坡下滑走了。正像一羣小狗，那些孩子跑來跑去，爭取一點食物。他們甚至像狗一般叫着，或是很像那種叫聲。

當他們把地上所有的東西都拾光了，他們才去追趕那橇。

「看呀！我在這裏！」

她把她的聲音提得最高地叫了。他們開始想再找些食物；終於他們抬頭看見她了。她伸出她的手去，做着還有東西要扔下去的樣子。他們凝視着她。她已經再沒有了，不過至少他們是看見她了。

那以後好幾個鐘頭，她使他們和她自己之間形成一種對照，造出極深的印象。她伸頭俯伏在外，讓她那光滑的辮子左右擺動，她是那般肥胖膚白，且那般優雅地微笑着；

55. 讓它去。 56. 來來去去。 57. 去追。 58. 用她最大的聲音。 59. 培養。

and there they had stood, turning up their wizened, sallow faces, and blinking their sore eyes. They all had swelled bellies. It was funny, it made them look greedy and not starving at all. But of course they must be starving, one could see that by their hollow cheeks, their stringy necks, the toes that came out of their torn shoes, toes so thin that they looked like rats' tails. (To be concluded)

而他們便站在下面，抬起他們那黃色枯瘦的臉望着，揉着他們那痛楚的眼睛。他們的肚皮都脹得很大。真奇怪，這使他們看去很貪吝的樣子，而毫無一點饑餓之色。不過當然他們現在是挨餓的，我們可以從他們那凹進去的面孔，瘦小的頸項，以及從破鞋子裏伸出的腳趾，那瘦得像老鼠的尾巴一般的腳趾上看得出來。

(2) 渴枯的。

QUIZ

1. What is (1) a dolman, (2) a dolmen?
2. When were the Middle Ages?
3. You should consult a horologist if you want a — Fortune told, bone set, clock made, thoroughbred racehorse?
4. Which flowers are connected with Worthworth?
5. The film "Mrs Miniver" is well known. What is miniver?
6. thyroid gland is located in the — Spine, throat, arm, brain, kidney?
7. Who was "bound to make a speech for Buncombe," and is that speech remembered to-day?
8. What do you call a man who comes from — (a) Manchester, (b) Lancaster, (c) Oxford, (d) Cambridge?
9. What was R.R. Stevenson's last work?
10. The U. S. doughboys of the last war have become G. I.'s in this war. What do these terms mean?

(Answers will be found on the last leaf).

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Letter-writing

The Order of Paging—The best usage suggests the following rules for order in a letter of more than one page:

For a two-page letter, write on pages one and three. For a three-page letter, write on pages one, two, and three, in order. For a four-page letter, write on the four pages in order. It is not good form to cover pages one and four, and then to turn the sheet sideways and cover pages two and three. Nor is it good form to cross writing or to fill the space above and about the heading.

If these rules are observed, it is not necessary to number the pages of a letter, but there should be a number at the beginning of each folio of four pages, or on each single flat sheet. If flat sheets are used, it is better form to write on one side only. The reason is based upon simple convenience; in a long letter, with the pages not numbered, there may be difficulty in determining quickly the order of the pages.

It is advisable not to use torn half-sheets of letter paper.

The Folding, Sealing, Stamping—The folding, sealing, and stamping of personal letters are also matters for the exercise of care. The paper should be of such a size that when folded once it exactly fits the envelope. The crease should be straight and precise (not irregular or lumpy).

An unsealed letter and an envelope with the stamp upside down or placed crookedly always suggest carelessness.

Courtesy demands that a letter should always be sufficiently stamped.

Cautions Regarding Letter-writing—The following 'don'ts' may be found useful:

(1) Never begin a letter with trite or commonplace expressions, such as, "It is a snowy afternoon, and there is nothing to do outdoor; so I thought I would drop you a few lines to tell you how I am getting on." Or, "I take my pen in hand to say a few words about my experiences in camp at Jacksonville." These are like those of so many schoolboy letters.

It is useless to burden a reader with sentences which really contribute nothing to the thought and are put in for want of anything else to say. So, too, in the conclusion there is exactly the same problem. Just as some people find it difficult to leave a room without an awkward step or a stumble over a rug, so there are those who cannot leave off writing without falling into banalities: "The church bell is ringing now for vespers, and I must close." "As I can think of no more at present, I am obliged to stop. Good-bye." Try, in a familiar letter, to avoid what everybody says, and to approach a subject from a new point of view.

(2) The expression 'and oblige', as an ending to letters containing requests, is sometimes ungrammatically used. It is not incorrect to attach it to the words expressing the request: as, "Please grant me leave *and oblige* Your obedient pupil"; but it is a grammatical blunder to attach *oblige* in the imperative or infinitive mood by the conjunction *and* to a verb which is not in either of these words: as, "I shall be thankful for any assistance *and oblige* Yours obediently."

(3) Never sign a note with your initials or your first name only, unless you are writing to an intimate friend.

(4) Never enclose a note with 'Fraternally yours;' never say merely 'Yours;' never say 'Yours etc.' and never omit the 'Yours'. Remember that *yours* has no apostrophe. Do not write 'Yours sincerely.'

(5) Do not leave the closing sentence incomplete. The following is inaccurate: "Trusting that you will be able to make this arrangement. Very truly yours." Supply the words "I am," before the form of respect.

(6) Never use a title with your name when signing a letter. Rev., Hon., and Prof. are prefixed to the names of gentlemen by others, but never by themselves.

(7) Do not duplicate titles: as, *Dr. E. M. Jones, M. D.*, or *Mr. Thomas Gray, Esq.*, or *The Hon. G. J. Tope, Esq.* You may, however, write, *Rev. G. J. Tope, D. D.* Where two or more degrees are used, you should put the greatest last; as, *Rev. G. J. Tope, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D. B.A.* *The Right Honourable Sir R. Cross, The Hon. and Rev. B. Jones* are right.

(8) When *Dear, My dear*, are used, *Esq., Hon.* should not be added, nor the capital letters denoting degrees, etc. Thus we write *Dear Mr Jones*, but not *Dear Jones, Esq.*, nor *Dear Hon. Jones, C. B.*

(9) Avoid inappropriate forms of subscription, such as *Yours affectionately* in a business letter, or *Your respectfully* in a letter to a friend.

(10) Never write a discursive letter. Be sure your penmanship is distinct.

I have still to read a convincing account of the origin of tipping. Rear-Admiral Beamish stated in parliament that the system was invented in the time of serfdom and slavery to enable the rich to appear virtuous. That theory was once swept aside by a writer who said that a more likely origin is to be found in the coffee-houses of Dr. Johnson's days, when waiters' boxes were kept which bore the inscription "To insure promptness", the phrase in time being contracted to "tip". It is an attractive suggestion, anyway, and certainly the motive of many people when tipping is "to insure promptness" and a personal comfort.

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

IDLE DAYS IN THE OPEN AIR

It was my custom to go out every morning *on horseback¹ with my gun, and, followed by one dog, to ride away from the valley²; and no sooner would I climb the terrace³, and *plunge into⁴ the gray, universal thicket⁵, than I would find myself as completely alone *as if five hundred instead of only five miles⁶ separated me from the valley and river. So *wild and solitary and remote⁷ seemed that gray waste⁸, stretching away into infinitude⁹, a waste *untrodden by man¹⁰, and where the wild animals are so few that they have made no discoverable path¹¹ in the *wilderness of thorns¹². . . . Not once nor twice nor thrice¹³, but day after day I returned to this solitude, going to it in the morning as if to attend a festival¹⁴, and leaving it only when hunger and thirst and the *westerling sun¹⁵ compelled¹⁶ me. And yet I had no object¹⁷ in going,—no motive¹⁸ which *could be put into words¹⁹, for, although I carried a gun, there was nothing to shoot,—the shooting was all *left behind in the valley²⁰. . . . Sometimes I would pass a whole day without seeing one mammal²¹, and perhaps not more than a dozen birds of any size. . . . At a slow pace²², which would have seemed intolerable²³ under other circumstances, I would ride about for hours together *at a stretch²⁴.

—W. H. Hudson

1. 騎馬。 2. 谷。 3. 土臺。 4. 躍入。 5. 叢林。 6. 實際。 只隔五英里，宛如隔了五百英里一樣。 7. 荒僻，孤僻。 8. 曠地。 9. 無窮。 10. 未經人踐踏過的。 11. 小路。 12. 荊棘的叢生。 13. 三次。 14. 大會。 15. 西下的太陽。 16. 迫使。 17. 目的。 18. 動機。 19. 可以用言語說出的。 20. 留下在谷裏。 21. 哺乳動物。 22. 步調。 23. 不可耐的。 24. 一口氣不停地。

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

by B. T. KNIGHT SMITH
AT THE HAIRDRESSER'S
(在理髮店)

Chang. Do I come (or Am I) next?

其次就是我把？

Hairdr. No, sir; there's that gentleman¹ in front of² you---Now, sir, I'm ready for you---Can you hear what that newsboy's (or paperboy's) calling?---I wonder if there's any more about (or any more news of) the Lisson Grove affair---Haven't you heard about it? There was half a column in yesterday's police news---They'll try and "make out"³ it was an accident, but it's my (own) belief the son tried to murder the father.

不是，先生；還有坐在你前面的那位先生…現在，先生，我預備要來替你理髮了…你聽見那個報的孩子叫什麼嗎？我不曉得那是不是關於利生林事件的詳細報導。…你難道沒有聽見說起那件事嗎？在昨天報上警署新聞欄，足足有半欄是記載着這回事。…他們很想把它證明這是一件偶發的事，不過我却相信是那兒子想要謀殺父親。

A Customer. Yes, it'll "serve him (jolly well) right"³ if he gets hanged.⁴ They say the poor old body's (or boy's) "turning the corner"⁵; perhaps he may "pull round"⁶ after all.

是呀，把他處死刑是活該的。他們說那老傢伙有轉機了；也許他畢竟會好起來的。

Hairdr. I'm afraid there's not much hope for him, sir. I only

1. 在前面。 2. 證明。 3. 活該。 4. 處死。 5. 有許多人都用那不合文法的 hung 字。 6. 過了危險時期(指病等)。 6. 轉來。

knew the father by sight, but the son used to work for me five-and-twenty⁷ years ago---No, sir, he just did "odd jobs⁸ and "ran errands." He wasn't mach good, though, I kept him on as long as I could, but he got too "fond of"⁹ drink. Then his father paid his passage out to Canada, but he came back in a few months, and how he's picked up a living since then, goodness!¹⁰ only knows.

我恐怕他沒有多少活的希望，先生。我對於那父親只是面熟，不過那兒子在二十五年前却在我這裏做過事……不是，先生，他只是打打雜跑跑街。可是他並不行。我儘量長久地留用了他，可是他却太好喝酒了。於是他的父親買好船票把他送到坎拿大去了，可是過了兩三個月他又回來了，而那以後他怎麼過活的我就不曉得了，只有天曉得。

Customer. If you go by this photo (graph) he'd easily pass for twenty-five.

如果你單看這張相片，他只看得出二十五歲來。

Hairdr. Very likely, sir; you know how misleading those newspaper portraits are. The last time I saw him I scarcely¹¹ knew him; he was getting grey¹² and looked more than fifty. He must be forty, at least, "by now,"¹³ I should guess. I said to him, "I seem to know your face but I can't "for the life of me"¹⁴ remember your name," and then it suddenly struck¹⁵ me who it was.

很可能的，先生；你知道報上的這些圖片是多麼 misleading 呀。最後一次我見到他，我幾乎不認識他了。他頭髮都白了，簡直看去像五十歲以上的人。我猜想他現在至少也有四十歲了。我對他說，「我好像認識你，可是怎樣也想不起你貴姓了。」於是突然間我想出他是那個了。

7. twenty five. 8. 零工. 9. 受差遣. 10. 愛好. 11. 簡直說行.
12. —God. 13. 差不多不. 14. 拖頭髮灰白 15. 到現在為止. 16. 怎麼也
也;與我的命也. 17. 突然想到.

Customer. They say the father lived 'by himself,¹⁸ without a soul¹⁹ to speak to.

聽說那父親獨自一個人住著，終日沒有一個人可以交談的。

Hairdr. Yes? Well, I'm told he was a close-fisted²⁰ old chap, and very touchy²¹ too, so perhaps that 'accounts for²² it ... (To Chang.) Would you like your hair cut as well (sir)?

是嗎？不過我却聽說他是一個吝嗇的老傢伙，而且又很暴燥，所以也許那有關係...（對張，）你頭髮也要理嗎，先生？

Chang. Yes, I should. Just trimmed, you know; not too short. I generally have it done once a fortnight or so.

要的，我想。只要修剪一下，你知道的；不要剪得太短了。我總是兩個禮拜光景，就要剪一次的。

Hairdr. ... (Will you have) anything on? Bay-rum²³ spray or a little brilliantine?²⁴ ... (Is the) parting as you like it? ... That's it, sir! ... very depressing weather, isn't it?

...你頭上要擦點什麼嗎？噴一點白蘭香油或是一點光澤化妝品？是這樣分你喜歡嗎？...正是，先生！...天氣很不好過，是不是？

Chang. Yes, it's coming over quite dark; more like a November afternoon. Shall I pay you?

是呀，天色黑得厲害；簡直好像十一月的下午。我付錢給你嗎？

Hairdr. No, pay at the counter, please.

不，請付在櫃台上去。

18. 獨自地。 19. 無人。 20. 吝嗇的。 21. 性情暴燥的。 22. 說明，負責。 23. 白蘭香油。 (/bei'rum). 24. 使頭髮增加光澤的化妝品。 (-bril'ian). 此字又可作釧國解。

A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

Second Series

新辭彙解續篇

A

Aer-van = flying lorry 飛車，或譯為「愛路旁」。一種運貨飛機。

B

Bombardier 轟炸手。

Boomtown 繁榮的城市。

C

Co-pilot 副機師。

G

Gammexane 新發明之殺蟲藥。

Gig 最低分數，指不利的報告。

Gig getter 不及格的東西，指擦過但仍不能通過檢查的來福鎗。

Gold bricker 規避職分的人。

Guard house lawyer 看家律師，指整天談軍事規章，士兵守則的人。

Gussie 防空用的氣球。

H

Half-track 走平地或爬山之兩用裝甲車，即非全部無定軌道車 (caterpillar)。

Heine 德國兵。

Hig light 最精彩的地方。

I

In a spin 心神不安。

Incident 空襲的損失。

J

Jeep girl 吉普女郎，指如重慶一帶美國兵帶在其吉普車上走動的女子。

Jeep through, to-rush 匆遽通過。急促地駛去。

Kraut 德國兵。

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

抱素向李克走近一步，附耳低語道：「我有一個朋友認識她。有人介紹她給我的朋友。」旋又拍着李克的肩膀道：「擘朋友，你這就明白了罷？」

李克又笑了一笑。這一笑，抱素斷定是頗有些不遜不慚的氣味。

「這位女士，人家說她的極多。我總共只見過一面，彷彿人極精明利害的。」李克照例的板着臉，慢吞吞地說。「如果你已經滿意了，我還要去會個朋友。」他又加了一句。

「人家說什麼呢？」抱素慌忙追詢，「你何妨說這麼一兩句呢？」

Pao took a step towards Li, and whispered: "I have a friend who knew her. Some one introduced her to him." then he slapped Li's shoulder and added: "My friend, I think you understand now?"

Li laughed again. Pao realized that the laugh savoured of something amiss.

"She's being gossiped about a good deal. I have only seen her once, and it seemed to me that she is very alert and forceful," said Li slowly, with an inscrutable face. "If you are satisfied with this, I'm afraid I must be getting along because I'm going to see a friend," he added.

"What do people say about her?" demanded Pao hastily. "Would you please tell me one or two things?"

但是李克已經向右轉，提起脚眼要走了。他說：「無非是鄉下人少見多怪的那些頭。你的朋友大可不必打聽了。」

抱素再想問時，李克隨口說了句「再見，」竟自走了，身後拖着像尾巴樣的一條長影子，還在抱素跟前晃；但不到幾秒鐘，這長影子亦漸遠漸淡，不見了。抱素惘然看着天空。他又順着脚尖兒走，在這空場裏繞圈子。一頭癩蝦蟆，意外地從他腳下跳出來；跳了三步，又扭轉身，凸出一對挪揄的眼睛對抱素瞧。幾個同學遠遠的立着，望着他，似乎有議論；他也沒有覺到。他反覆推敲李克的幾句極簡單的話裏的涵義。他已經斷定：大概李克

But Li had already turned right and was about to depart. "There's nothing except the gossip of country men who have seen so little and feel every thing strange. Your friend, I think, need not worry about it."

Pao wished to ask more but Li had already gone with a careless goodbye, casting a long shadow which looked like a tail. It swayed before Pao for some time, but soon vanished; Pao looked at the sky despondently. He strolled on aimlessly in the empty grounds. A toad jumped from under his feet; it stopped after three hops, and looked at Pao with bulging eyes as if mocking him. Some fellow students stood in the near distance, looking at him and gossiping, but he was not aware of it. He studied repeatedly the profound meaning of the few simple remarks of Li. He concluded that Li knew nothing about Hui, but was playing the fool with him by making such pointed but

是實在不知道慧的身世，卻故意含糊閃爍其詞作弄人的；可是一轉念又推翻了這決定；不，這個「理性人」素來說話極有分寸，也不是強不知以爲知的那類妄人，他的話是值得研究的。他這麼一正一負的亂想着，直到校裏一陣鐘聲把他喚回去。

muddling remarks on purpose. But, on second thoughts, he doubts this conclusion. No, this reasonable person never said anything without reason, and he was not one of those people who pretended to know what they did not. So, the words of Li were worthy of study. Pao turned the thing over and over in his mind, sometimes positive sometimes negative, till a pealing of bells called him back to the school.

Mark Twain once went to borrow a certain book from a neighbour. "Why, yes, Mr. Clemens, you're more than welcome to it," the neighbour told him, "But I must ask you to read it here. You know I make it a rule never to let any book go out of my library." Some days later the neighbour wished to borrow Twain's lawn mower. "Why, certainly," the humorist genially assured him, "You're more than welcome to it. But I must ask you to use it here. You know I make it a rule."

WORLD AFFAIRS

Americans Kill 5,000 Japanese On Okinawa

Bitter fighting is reported at the southern end of the battle-front on the island of Okinawa, in the Ryukyu Group, where a large force of Japanese, estimated at 80,000, is offering stubborn resistance.

Admiral Nimitz has given figures of casualties inflicted on the Japanese in the fighting on Okinawa thus far. Since the landing on the island the Americans have killed over 5,000 Japanese and captured 222 prisoners.

Spain Breaks With Japan

The Spanish Government, after a special meeting of the Cabinet on April 11, has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Japan.

"The Greatest American Of Our Age Is Dead"

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT died on April 12 of a sudden attack of cerebral haemorrhage at Warm Springs, Georgia. He was 63 years of age, being born on January 30, 1882.

The news of President Roosevelt's death was conveyed immediately all over the world and everybody was deeply shocked and moved by it.

The American Ambassador in London, Mr. John Winant, commenting on the death of the President, said: "The greatest American of our age is dead."

1. 沖繩島。 2. 琉球羣島。 3. 頑強抵抗。 4. 絕交，斷絕外交關係。 5. 腦溢血。 6. 這個時代的最偉大的美國人死了。

President Roosevelt's death has ended what has been the longest and most difficult presidential term in the history of the United States. The people of the United States showed him the "unprecedented honour" of electing him President four times.

In his first term, from 1933 to 1936, he brought his country through the economic crisis which swept over America in 1931. He instituted the "National Recovery Scheme," better known as the "New Deal," and by carrying out unusual and energetic measures he averted a national crisis.

His second term, dating from 1937 to 1940, was devoted to maintaining peace and he brought the United States to a comprehensive foreign policy.

In August 1939, when war in Europe seemed inevitable, President Roosevelt sent strong appeals to Hitler and Mussolini to preserve peace, but when the war broke out in spite of his efforts, he had no doubt in his mind as to the right policy to be pursued by his country.

After his election as president for the third term, President Roosevelt gave his famous message to Congress in January 1941, on introducing the "Lend-Lease Bill."¹⁰ In this message he defined the "Four Freedoms"¹¹ in the following words:—

"In the future days which we seek to make secure, we look forward to the world's four essential human freedoms.

"The first is freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world.

"The second is freedom for every person to worship God in his own way everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want which, translated into

7.空前未有的光榮。 8.國家復興計劃。 9.新政。 10.租借法案。
11.四大自由。

world terms, is economic understanding which will secure to every nation a healthy peace-time life for its inhabitants everywhere in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear which, translated into world terms, means world-wide 'reduction of armaments'¹² to such a point and in such thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an aggression¹³ against any other nation in the world.

"This is no more wishful thinking. It is a definite basis for the right kind of world which is attainable in our own time and generation.¹⁴ It is the very antithesis¹⁵ of the so-called 'New Order'¹⁶ of tyranny and dictatorship, which is really the 'mob order.'¹⁷ A good society is able to face the 'scourge' of world domination¹⁸ and foreign revolutions alike without fear."

The American people 'gave him the mandate'¹⁹ to carry out this policy when they elected him President for the fourth time in November. He was carrying out this mandate when he died.

As Mrs. Roosevelt says in a message to their four sons, who are now serving in the United States armed forces: "He did his job to the end as he wanted to do."

That is the simple truth about the life of President Roosevelt: He died 'in harness,'²⁰ he died in the service of his country and of humanity.

400 Super-fortresses Blast Tokyo

A force of nearly 400 Super-Fortress bombers from the Marianas²¹ attacked Tokyo again on April 13. The target was a five-square-mile industrial area, containing an important

12. 縮軍. 13. 侵略. 14. 時代(三十年爲一代). 15. 對照法, 正反對. 16. 新秩序. 17. 暴徒秩序. 18. 統治世界的禍患. 19. 委任, 授權給他. 20. 任內; 在執行職務之中. 21. 馬里安納羣島.

arsenal²⁴ "only a few miles short of the Imperial Palace,"²⁵ "with chemical and armaments factories" were attacked at low-level by the American bombers.

B-29s Hit Japanese "Suicide Pilots" Lair

Strong formations²⁷ of Super-Fortress bombers from the Marianas hit six air bases on Kyushu²⁸ the most southerly of Japan's home islands, states a communique from Admiral Nimitz's Headquarters on Guam.²⁹ The attack followed a four-day assault by "carrier-borne aircraft"³⁰ of Admiral Mitscher's "task force"³¹

A correspondent says it is from Kyushu that Japan's "suicide pilots"³² are "taking off"³³ to attack British and American warships standing off the Ryakuu Islands.

Hunting Down Japan's Suicide Squads

"Japan's 'Kamikaze Kids' who crash their bombs on the decks of our ships, are being hunted by large forces of U.S. and British carrier and land-based fighter planes," writes the Daily Mail's correspondent from Iwo Jima.³⁴

"The hunt has been on over 1,000 square miles of, and in the area of the Northern Ryukyus and the Island of Kyushu. Daily sweeps have been carried out over the Japanese airfields, where it is thought the 'Kamikaze Kids' are based."

24. 兵工廠, 25. 離皇宮只差六哩. 26. 重要的化學及軍火工廠.
27. 隊. 28. 九州. 29. 關島. 30. 載機艦隊. 31. 特遣部隊. 32. 自殺隊員.
33. 起飛. 34. 神戶島. 35. 硫磺島.

If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom; and the irony is that if it values comfort or money that it values more, it will lose that, too.

Somerset Maugham.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 17

1. (1) A hussar's cloak, (2) a stone table.
2. From the 5th to the 15th century.
3. Clock made.
4. Daffodils.
5. A white fur used for ceremonial robes.
6. Throat adjacent to larynx.
7. The member for Buncombe, a county in N. Carolina, U. S. He gave us the word "bunkum."
8. (a) Mancunian, (b) Lancastrian, (c) Oxonian, (d) Cantabrigian.
9. "St. Ives." Left incomplete, and finished by Sir A.T. Quiller Couch.
10. Doughboy is said to be suggested by the large globular buttons on the uniforms of the Federal soldiers during the American Civil War which had a fancied resemblance to dumplings or doughboys. Also it may have originated from the adobe huts in which the U.S. infantry were usually quartered in the American campaign. G.I. stands for Government (or General) Issue.

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