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中華英語华用刊

錢歌川主編

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JAPANESE PEOPLE MUST BE TOLD TRUE FACTS

the Jananes and the provision of Imperial to Jananese Imperial Imperial

The printest contamination of sea and air power ever assembled diminates the Japonese islands, and object about 100,000 tresps — advance guard of the "Allied army of on apation"—have been landed.**

On the day of the surrander, the "Japanese Prime Minister!"
the desstan exhortation 2 to the people to "give strict obe"one) to the Emperous surren ler proclamation."

the pin sof the Japanese people as the completoness of the "notional catastrophe", begins to "come home to 15 then in concrete terms?

The figure and make start have been cut off from news of the cut if it would even more thoroughly than was "Navi Germantic and the course of the war in the Far East has been

1.孔之, 2.最至人平衡, 3.级款, 4.宣音, 5.强级日降告的强强, 2.然是, 5.强级日降告的强强, 11.日本官员, 2.勒告;忠立, 13.经到股從皇上的投降告示, 14.属案的**发码**, 15. 惹思写写;心悠之動。 16. 無限的享集, 17. 純粹德國。

completely fals fied? for them ever since the "tide began to turn" in favour of the Allies.

The Japanese Press has been hard at work trying to discover reasons to "account for the defeat — "administrative inefficiency and the like," but "ignoring the real ones," If we are to avoid handing down to "future generations! the legend of victorious "Nipponese armies!! "tricked out of! a glittering triumph by an "ingenious bomb, the true facts must be driven home to the Japanese masses "through every medium of publicity."

The "feudal aristocracy, 15 which provides the military, industrial, administrative and political leaders, knows well enough now why their country was, defeated, and it is not difficult to discover the general trand 16 of their minis. Their utterances in the Press and over the radio 17 may be summed up as follows: "We must frankly face the fact of defeat and adjust ourselves to an entirely new situation with the utmost possible speed. Since "militaristic totalit manism 18 has failed us, we must at once adopt the system which has triumphed, namely the democratic. And we must do so for two reasons: first, because it is the only way to "get on terms with 19 the all-powerful victors; secondly, because certain aspects of this system seem to inculcate 20 an "originality of mind 21 which our own has obviously failed to produce. We must go to school again and extract from these westerners that something which

^{1.}假造、2.湖流開始轉變、3.有利、4.報紙。5.說明、6.行政上的辦事不力、7.諸如此類。8.不設出翼正的原因。9.傳下、10.億代。11.日本軍隊。12.韻取、6.13.巧妙的炸彈,即指原子彈。14.用各種發表的東西無條介。15.封建的贵族。16.傾向。17.他們在報上和無統定上的言論。18.軍事的極懷主義,19.交結。2.許辨數課。21.心靈的新機。

we unaccountably missel before."

Let me quote a few characteristic samples from the Press and radio of Japan. In a recent editorial, the Asthil wrote: "What must be thoroughly realised is that international conduct based on an excessive faith in military force has failed. The old outlook should be discarded for a new condition and brinciple of which should be international cooperation and love of peace. It must be fully recognised that there is absolutely no other way for Jupan to live in the world of tomorrow.

After a dissertation on the need for training the Japanese people in the democratic way, an article in the "Yomiuri Hechi" of August 29 concluded: "The length of the occupation of Japan will depend on how the democratic movement is reestablished."

In other words, as soon as the Allied leaders see the Japanese Diets behaving like the British Farliament at the American Congress they will "give the order to withdraws their eyes brimming with happy tears, and will invite Japan to join the United Nations "with outstretched hands"

in a broadcast from Tokyo in English on August 31, a commentator asserted that although there might be some "disgruntled individuals" most of Japan desire to act "like "true sportsmen" and cooperate in the new period of peace is wholeheartedly as in the old period of war." He then added this: "It should be realised that there is a substantial portion of the Japanese people who have always been in complete sympathy with the Allied Powers."

He cincluded: "There are many Japanese who see in the chaums named new erato increased possibility of wording for the endst they have always sought."

^{1.}朝日新聞。2.拋棄。3.論說。4.讀賣報知新聞。5.麝會。6.下令撤 兵。7.伸出兩手歡迎。8.有些人不滿意。9.異正有溫励道德者(為人 公平面可敬佩者)。10.新時代。11目的。

THE SIGHING SISTER

by W.J. Passingham 怨女岩 绘数川譯言

(Continued from the previous Issue,

It was early afternoon when a party led by Johnny Ross left the Dighth Army's camp and began the ascent of a narrow mountain roal in the direction of Orlandor Apart from a steep a cent, the journey was frought with danger. Despite precautions taken by a scouting party chead, there was always the possibility of a German sniper overlooked among the boulders piled on either side of this narrow path. Nobody spoke, "save for" an occasional and heartfelt curse from Henry Pilling in the rear.

To Pilling, the whole affair seemed a sheer waste of time, and he suffered all the annoyance of a scientist accustomed to dealing with the hard facts which faced him in a la cratory. Here was a case with the most ridiculous background. He wondered, with a g im smile, just

那是在下午很早的時候 電瓊尼羅斯面帶當的那一行 職開了第八單的單部;開始 內着與關多的方向的一個窄 級的山路爬上去。不說那個 類的山路,那麼是是不說那麼 對他的危險。不斷的面的的 發際特別注意,隱時都有鬥 受在這窄路兩邊的脚石中間 藏著的質園狙擊兵射擊的可 能,除了後毀的匹林偶然發 出一兩聲溫鬼之外,誰也不 敢說話。

對於匹林那回整個的事, 好像只是時間的浪費,他就 像一個內學家在實驗室中選 遇着那不能解決的難聞時一 思告個不堪。這是一個最層 稽可笑的条件。他帶着那酸 what Chief Inspector James Garland. of New Scotland Yard; would have had to say of this expedition. Only because of the indisputable presence of one of the Orsini Lockets had be consented to join the party formed to investigate a British soldier's amazing story.

The Orsini Lockets were only a port of the loot! taken by the retreating German Army from the Orsini Palace outside Naples. Swift as the Eighth Army's advance had been on the heels of the Germans. it had been "too late to save" the wholosale robbery of one of the world's most famous art collections. Apart from the Lockets, the lock had included a gold coin collection which was unique, and the outery from antiquarians* in all parts of the world had resulted in relentless action on the part of the British authorities.

A new and surprise landing by the Fifth Army behind the German lines had cut off three enemy divisions, and the British Military Police had hepes that the Orsini 面的影笑,想到英國野祭局的
於祭長加蘭,對於他們這
水出動。不時得要怎樣說好
。只是因有了寫那把翼正奧
爾西尼的小金盒在此,他才
同意加入這個為著一個英國
小兵的奇異的故事,而組織
的調查團。

第五路軍在廠後出奇的登 陸,切斷了德國三即之衆, 英國的軍事寶察希望與偏西 尼的實藏,仍然還在奧蘭多

^{1.} 掠奪物、 2. 追儺、 3. 太遲而不能效、 4. 好古家、

treasures might still be somewhere in the German camp which was holding on like grim to a strong defensive position inside Orlando. From the narrow passes below, the British forces were pressing hard to engage the enemy. The whine and smack of an occasional bullet against rock was a grim reminder that snipers were still covering all roads leading to the mountain village below.

Pilling was fully occupied with these thoughts when he became aware that these ahead had at last reached their destination.

When the party was assembled on a wide, rocky ledge, Pilling found time to observe the phenomenon named the Sighing Sisters—a curious but natural formation of rock in the outline of three rather squatifigures which, at close quarters did not in the least resemble female forms. Only at a distance did one gain the impression of women in a state of lamentation and mourning. It was before the central figure of this strange trio² that Johnny Ross

以內什麼地方一個堅守的防 線中的德國兵營裏面。從下 面那窄路上,英國軍隊立封 敵人加以有力的壓迫。偶然 我打在岩上的流彈擊。便使 人想到在下面通到山上村莊 的機條路上,還到處埋伏衛 狙擊兵。

匹林正在一心一念地想着 這些事的時候,忽然注意到 那在他前面的人務於已經達 到目的地了。

^{1.} 在近旁、 2. 三人的一組.

hesitated uncertainly.

"Now," snapped the colonel. "I hope something's going to happen, Ross, because we're wasting valuable time here."

"I know, sir," Johnny said desperately, "There may be nothing doing. She may be out, or—or...."

"Gone to the pictures," suggested Sergeant Crayford.

Taking the ukulele from its case, Johnny struck a preliminary chord. "It would be better if you all cleared out! for a bit," he pointed out. When the rest of the party had retreated a little distance he began to play his instrument in earnest.

Despite his keen interest in the proceedings, Sergeant Crayford's heavy feet began unconsciously to beat time as the music quickened to a fast, syncopated beat.

Then Johnny Ross began to sing, on a pleading note at which even Henry Pilling had to grin.

> "She's a little girl driven from Pimlico way,

A girl with a come bither eye.

爱尼羅斯不安地站注了。

「現在 ,」上校尖鏡地 說。「我希望有什麼事情發 生·羅斯,因為我們在這裏 浪費着實實的時間。」 "我知道,先生,」瓊尼 絕望地說。「也許不會有什 麼發生。她也許出去了,或 是一一或是

『去奢電影了吧, 』克雷 觀上士提示說。

瓊尼把小四秋季從琴匣中 取出 ,便隨手彈了一條序 曲 。 『如果諸位能站開一 下,那就更好了 ,』他說。 當那一行的其餘的人都退開 到一條小點釋之後,他才開 始數域地彈琴。

不關他對於那事情的造展 極感實施,京富福卡的笨重 的解還是不知不覺地開始打 着拍子,當那音樂曲弱面蛋 地域快彈賽的時候。 發養尼羅斯用一種意求的音 調開始唱起來了,聽去甚至 使匹林都忍笑不住。

国提出不的小站线。

一個興奮戰引人的女孩。

^{1,} 出去; 始期。

Stop me and buy one, her lips seem to say....."

So earnest was Johnny's effort that his gaze was concentrated on his ukulele. The others, looking out from behind a tall pillar of rock, saw first the pleat of a tattered skirt—and then the figure of a girl pecking timidly out at Johnny Ross. Gradually the girl stepped out from the shadows and, as the light struck full upon her, a low grunt of a imiration came from the case-heardened colonel.

Her fea was were classical, with a clear clive complexion in vivid contrast to beautiful white teeth. She was of medium height, and black hair curling in disorder over her shoulders sat like the pleats of a heavy showl. Here was a beauty that defied costume, for the bed aggled clothing seemed to heighten the natural loveliness this of Italian girl. Her lips were parted in a soft smile as she regarded Johnny Ross and advanced shyly from the cover of the rock.

When Johnny looked up and saw her.

她的**嘴臂好像在說,叫住** 我買一塊……」

瓊尼那並認真來彈,所以 他的眼光也就集中地注在他 的琴上。其餘的人躲在一個 大石柱後面望着,最初就看 見現出一點破裙的雙,隨後 便見一個女郎悄悄地向外 面的羅斯窺看。漸漸地那女郎從陰影中走出來了,當陽 光整個地投射到她身上的時 候,連那冷淡無情的上校也 愛出一聲低微的讚美來了。

理尼一台要看整了量。欧

he song ended abraptiv. Those who we lebed him then c uld guess what he said, for, although the tongue was Italian, the softly spoken words formed a language the whole world understands. She began to answer him, to steal closer — and thin a wild scream broke from her as a rush of men came between her and the retreat in the rocks. She throw her arms about Johnny's neck, and his ukulele dropped to the ground.

Johnny kissed her and comforted ner, and then faced with reddening features, the grim colonel.

"Now, Ross," Colonel Drury said graffly. "Pall yourself togather ... I mean, ask her the meaning of all this and let's have it quickly. We're in danger here."

Gently, persuasively, Johnny began to question her, and the nlookers saw the light of understanding rising in her eyes as the conversation continued. At last she took his hand, and led him towards the Sighing Sisters. Johnny turned and beckoned to the others. Between two of the crude figures

瓊尼吻着她,安慰她,然 後才以紅股的面孔來望那**酸** 面的上校。

『程斯,現在,』德洛里上校祖鲁地說。『你鎮靜一下吧……我的意思是要你問問她這一切到底是怎麼一個事,證我們說快解決吧。我們在這裏是很危力的。』

瓊尼慢慢地,循循勸誘地開始整問她,當那談話權被 下去的時候,旁觀名看見在 她的目光中現出了瞭解之色 來。最後她執着他的手,可 他到怨女岩去。瓊尼轉過身 來向其他的人招手。她把他 帶到兩個粗糙人形石岩之間 去,幾乎到了那屬岩的發坡

^{1.}选作精神.

a precipitous slope, and, at the side of the central figure—hidden entirely when viewed from the front was a narrow cleft in the rock.

Colonel Drury and Henry Pilling were close behind Johnny Ross as he passed through that narrow entrance—an aperture! evidently riven out of the rock-face in a far distant age. They heard Johnny's warning of a sharp descent, and found themselves in a sloping passage. A few steps further they stumbled on, and then a wavering light sprang up from an oil-lamp. It disclosed a roomy cavern with rush-strown floor.

In one corner were the ashes of a fire, and opposite this a bed made on a canvas frame. The bare poverty of the plade chilled even the soldiers.

"She says she sleeps here sometimes," Johnny explained miserably.
"The Germans keep her here on the promise of food. They cut off the food supplies altogether if she refuses to come here and keep watch for them. She lives in the village, 達上,於是,在那正中一個 人形石岩的旁邊——從前面 看去完全體藏在裏面了一一 石岩上有一個窄狹的姿缝。

德洛里上校和匹林,都緊 跟在瓊尼之後,當他走過那 窄狹的入口的時候———個 遠古以前就顧明地在表面上 裂開的一個線隊。他們聽見 發尾醫告說到了一個急降的 下坡路。他們顧廣地前進了 幾步,於是便看見有一邊保 油燃發出跳躍的微光來。在 那瞪光中現出一間石室來, 地下用藍蛋蔥着。

在室內一角上有爐火的變 灰,對着那火爐是一張帆布 床。那地方的赤質機子甚至 使那些大兵都感到寒冷了。

^{1.}餘廠;口.

been "wiped out" in the bombardment. There must be semething valuable about here somewhere, sir."

"Where did she get that locket?" demanded Colonel Drury.

Once again Johnny questioned the frightened girl, and the colonel saw her go to the tumbled bed and take from it a small worden box with a broken lid, it was a box seemingly stuffed tight with paper until one by one—five small parcels of soft tissue paper were revealed.

"There are six lockets in the draini collection," Pilling reminded the colonel.

"And these are the rest of the loot right enough," Colonei Daury confirmed. "But how on earth did they find their way here?"

"This is the story, sir," Johnny interrupted eagerly. "It's simple enough. Just before our first attack on Orlando, the Germans caught her—this young lady—leaving her hiding-place here. It has been known to her family for years, and she used to play in this cave as a kid

全部被大區打死了。這裏一 定藏得有什麼**生餘的東西**, 先生。』

『那小金盒他是從那裏得 來的?』德洛里上校問。

發尼又再來問那受點的女郎,上校看見她到向一個凌 凱的快達去,從那上面取出一個盒子已破的小木匣來。 那是一個好像是塞滿了紙的 盒子,他們從那裏面一個一個地取出五個用海紙包着的 小包來了。

「在獎爾西尼的收藏中, 有六個小金盒」, 匹林提醒 那上校。

『而這些確是那掠奪過的 一部分,』德洛里上校證實 說。『』是到底他們是怎樣 會找到還地方來的呀。』

「我院得那整個的故事, 先生,」瓊尼熱心地插嘴說 。「這也就够簡單了。就在 我攻擊奧爾多前不多時,德 國人當她——這位年輕的始 被——正從她躲蔽的地方與 出來的時候,把她抓住了。 她家庭的人知道這地方有多 年了,她在小孩子節時餐器

^{1.}炸死;攀斃。

with her brother.

"At the time the Germans found her, the was starving. They promised her foo! if she would look after some boxes they've left in a smaller cave on the other side of the path outside. One small box was damaged during the journey from the village, and the Germans didn't notice it was missing. That's how she found the box of lockets, sir.

"Then she heard me playing my ukulele to the Sighing Sisters, and —you know the rest, sr. We I'm going to look after her, six, and

It was Sergeant Crayford who interrupted Johnn. "The journer from the village?" he wondered. "That means there's a back door into Crlando through here. What're we waiting for----?"

"Get back to camp immediately, Sergeant," Colonel Drury ordered. "We want a company up here with enough machine-guns and mortars!

But Sergeant Crayford was already on his way out of the cavern. 她的兄弟在這兩裏面玩的。

『當德國人看見她的诗候,她正說煮肚皮。他們答應給東西她吃,只要她肯替他們放在疑問變的一個較小的石洞裏的幾個 盒子。有一個小盒子從村上 邁來的点候弄壞了,而德國人沒有法意到它失去了。這便是她怎樣說到那小金盒子的,先生。

『後來她聽見我對着怨女 岩來彈琴,而其餘的事,你 知道的,先生。結們——我 要去招呼她,先生,而一』 克雷福上士把發尼的話打 筋了。『復村上運來?』他 奇怪地問。『那表示從這裏 還有一個後門到奧爾多去的 。我們還等什麼……?』

『馬上回登去,上士,』 德洛下命了。『我們要馬上派一連人到這里來 , 帶着 充分的機器輸和日內,以便

但先質麗上士已經走出洞 外去了。

^{1.}臼硇.

"Now for those boxes in the ether cave," the colone went on.

Johnny Ross and the girl led the to where the last lest of the Opini Paleco lay awaiting transport to Germana.

It was some twenty-four hours it ter, after the successful British attack upon Orlando, that Colonel Perrand Henry Pilling re-entered the case less the Sighing Sisters; along a steep path from the captured village, to inspect the wooden cases will along there. As they reached the place, faint and muffled music came srom somewhere above Henry Pilling nudged, the colonel, and they paused to listen to a faraway voice.

"----a little girl driven from Pimico way-----

1.以胜促之。

了现在我可要去另外那個 洞子更设兵也的那些盒子, 上校送了党。

瓊尼羅斯尔那大部領着落 到另外部制制子去。那沒故 着德因人從從爾馬尼官論來 和於沒一批說。物,正得運 往往國。

在英國人佔領了奧爾多二 十四小時之後,然為罕上校 和在於下第6 的时上沿着 一條英間的小路前去至久走 不然之岩下的石洞中,去令 在那里堆積的不益。當他們 走到那地方時,從上面什麼 地方傳來了發弱而問塞的計 樂。匹林旧手的雖了上校一 下,於是他們停下來聲着一 個速速的歌聲。

(Concluded)

Australia had an eloquent and witty tailor, who became not only an M. P. but a Minister of the Cown. To him a new Covernor made this mai droit remark.

" hear, Mr Jones, you were once a tailor."

"Yes. my L rd, I was."

"Ind how are you engaged now?"

"Taking your Excellency's measure!"

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

By B. T. KNIGHT SMITH A BUSINESS CALL

(公事訪問)

Chang. (To clerk.) Isn't Mr. Warmingham in? You said you thought he was here.

(對韓員) 華明漢先主不在家嗎?你說你覺得他在這裏的。

Clerk. Yes, sic. I'm al-nost certain he was. 是呀,先生,我差不多很確信他是在的。

Chang. Well, I don't care to be kept hanging about like this. I sent in my card a good half-hour ago. I really can't wait any longer.

不過我不容徵老是完樣拖著留在這裏。我把名片沒進去,已經半個多鏡頭了。我具是不能再等下去了。

Cleric. Returning.) I'm sorry, sic; it was my mistake; I find Mr. Warmingham isn't in. He'd only just that minute gone out when you came in, and the typist was expecting him back every moment. I don't think he can be very iong now.

……(轉來。)與對不思,先生; 證完全以我养錯了; 我去看過難明 先生立不在云。他正是在你其來的郑伽時候走傷去的,而打字員正在等着他回來。我相信他聽就要回來了。

Chang. Every time I've been here I've found him out. It's very vexing, to say the least (of it)³ 每次我來他都出去了。還真是至少有點類人。

Clerk. Quite so, sir; I'm sorry it should have happened like this. Could you look in again some time this afternoon? You're safe to find him in after three. 是呀,先生;剛剛薩巧是遺樣獎是對不思,你可不可以今天下午什么時候再來看看呢!在三點鐘以後,你一定可以在選里找到他的。

Chang. No, I'm 'tired of' waiting. I'd call again to-morrow morning and chance it.

不,我等得有點歐個了。我明天早上再來碰碰看。

^{1.}喜歡。 2.拖延。 3.以最壓的說法。 4.厭倦。

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

The Things That Hinder The Sun-Waves

et us for a moment imagine that we can see all that we know exists between us and the sun. First, we have the *fine ether across which the sunbeams travel, beating down upon our earth with immense force, so that in the *sandy desert2 they are like a burning fire. Then we have the *coarser atmosphere of oxygen and nitrogen atoms3 hanging in this ether and bending the "minute sun-waves" out of their direct path. But they do very little to hinder them on their way, and this is why in very dry countries the sun's heat is so intense. The rays beat down mercilessly, and nothing opposes them. Lastly, in damo countries, we have the larger but still "invisible particles of villor⁵ hanging about among the air atoms. Now. these wa cry particles, although they are very few only about one twenty-fifth part of the whole atmosphere—do hinder the sun-waves. For they are "very greedy of heat," and, though the light-waves pass easily through them, they catch the heatwaves and use them to help themselves to expand. And so when there is invisible vapor in the air, the sunbeams come to us *deprived of 8 some of their heat-waves, and we can remain in the sunshine "without suffering from the heat."

----Arabella B. Buckley

Poverty wants somethings; luxury, many things; avarice, all things.

^{1.} 無微的以太, 2. 沙漠, 3. 由氫奧氦原子構成的被粗的容氣, 4. 極調的光波, 5. 目不能見的水蒸氣的微粒子, 6. 二十五分之一。 7. 很能吸收熱力, 8. 等去, 9. 而不被太陽的熱力所苦。

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Familiar Letters

(3) From Lady Mary Wortley Montage to her Sister Ritterdam, Aug. 3(O.S.), 1716.

I fi ther my elf dear sister, that I shall give you some pleasure in letting you know that I have safel aparand the sea, though we had the ill for time of a storm. We were restuaded by the captain of the parht to set out in a calm, and he preten ed there was nothing so easy as to fide it over; but after two days slowly moving, the wind bi wiso hard that none of the stillers could keep their from and we were all Sundant ight tossed very han isomely. I never saw a man more frighted than the captain. For my part, I have been so lucky neither to s file from fear nor searickness; though I confess I was so impatient to see myself once more upon any land that I would not stay till the yacht could get to Rotterdam, but went in the long boat to Helvoolslays, where we had voltures to carry us to the Briel. I was charmed with the neatness of that little fown; but me ar ival at Rotterlam presented me a new scene of pleasure. All the streets are paved with broad stones, and before many of the meanest artificers' doors are placed seats of various-coloured marbles, so neatly kept that I'll assure you I walked almost all over the town yests day, incognito, in maslippers, without receiving one spot of dist; and you may see the Datch maids washing the pavement of the street with more applied ton than ours do our bedchambers. The town seems so fall of people, with such busy faces all in motion, that I can hardly fan y it is not some ce'emated fair; but I see it is every day the same. It is certain no town can be more all antageously situated for commerce. Here are seven large canals, on which

the merchants' ships come up to the very doors of their houses. The shops and warehouses are of a surprising neatness and magnificence, filled with an incredible quantity of fine mercheadise and so much cheaper than what we see in England that thave much ado to persuade myself I am still so near it. Here is neither dirt nor beggary to be seen. One is not shocked with tho a loathsome cripples so common in London, nor teased with the importanity of idla follows and wenches, that choose to be nasty and lazy. The common servants and little shopwomen the are more nicely clean than most of our ladies, and the great variety of neat dresses—a Try woman dressing her head after her own fashion—is an additional pleasure in seeing the town. You see bitherto I make no complaints, dear sister, and if I continue to like travelling as well as I do at present, I shall n t repent my projet. It will go a great way in making me satisfied with it if it affords me an opportunit of entertaining you. But it is not from Holland that you must expect a disinted offer. I can write enough in the style of Rotterdam to tall you glainly in one word that I expect returns of all the In the news. You soo I have already learnt to make a good hangain, and that it is not for nothing I will so much as tell you ì ain

Your affectionate sister.

QUIZ

- fow did the mourning band originate?
- 2 Why are glasses clinked b fore drinking toast of
- 3. How did up to snuff originate?
- 4 Does wishing e gs cause them to spoil quickent
- 5 What are saiad days?
- 6. When does a town become a city?
- 7. How lid bring tome the bacon originate?
- 8. What is meant by breaking Prician's head?
- way he over hoes called ar ties?
- (Answers will be found on progression)

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

RUDYARD KIPLING

the last half-century, the "scarlet thread" of Mudyard Kipling can be traced. For some readers, it disturbs that nattern by its stridency. For many more, it is that "touch of red" which, as in Corot's pictures, "life and concentrates the colour scheme. Like or dislike it, there it is, representing a certain aspect, a certain temper of our history and "our national character."

At first sight,? 'so vigorous and assertive is this colour, that appreciation of Kipling's contribution appears to be a simple matter. Let us look at this dominant? first, and qualify our impression afterwards. To unders and this first and most our impression afterwards. To unders and this first and most our impression afterwards. To unders and this first and most our impression afterwards. To unders and this first and most our impression afterwards a special sea, of Britisher, to one of that rather "isolated brandle known as Anglo-Indian. By reason of their isolation in a vast country which has never ceased to be wilder them, these people for a life projection. The have "held on madily to an "ultra-patriotism." Fipling constituted himself the spekesman of that "sectional emotion. The Born in 186, he matured through a period when "that emotion was at its strangest;" and threatened to contaminate! The outlook of the whole "ritish world. Blatant

^{1.}英國文學風景的模型。 2.深紅色的線索。 3.粗暴。 4.加一點紅。 5.提高而集中色彩的設計。 8.英國的國民性。 7.一眼看去。 8.這種色彩。設有力而明確。 9.主調。 10. 核定。 11. 英國人。 12. 海難的脖子。 13. 自然。 14. 转初整持。 15. 超級愛國主義。 16.任命。 17. 地方的情绪。 18. 那種情緒最高潮的時候。 19. 沾污。

interialisms souted with a loud, voice fround the turn, of the contary. The voice was suply gis.

it adopted various means, Eirst, it yelled in numbers, fo whe cumbers came. Mr. T. S. Eliot. our mos. fastilious coatemgrary critic, has recently examined those numbers, and his condusion is one that is likely to remain as a comprehensive and so and judgment. He believes that Kipling is a great writer of yerse, but only infrequently a writer of poetry. The difference is one which is still arousing comment from the pundits in Britain. Briefly, we may distinguish the two by saying that Ripling's verse marly always interests the reader because of its "subject matter." The expression is journalistic, crude. clementary. The music is that of a brass band or a barrel-organ. , hat much of this verse is written in "arm; -slang of the cinquies only adds to the effect of saloon-bar mechanical music. With this medium, "tempo arily drowning all competition," Upling ad ocated the "White Man's Burden." He saing the Legans of the makers of Empire. To-day, that word Emphe and been defeted? and temmonwealth of Nations & Institute t fir id. This change of ethical principle, and proceed, means amongst other things that most of Kipling's verse is fout of clater. Apart from its obvious purpose, its utility value, it had small merit. The same can be sail of much of his other writings in prose. His politics, his partizanship, and racial dectrines be ong to a less pleaant, a less dignified phase of British history, one which we hope is gone for ever.

But that is not all of Kipling. It was merely enough to make him the "unlaurelled laureate" for millions of readers, the most

^{1.}期明的帝國主義。2.世紀轉換的前後。3.精通楚語及其法律宗教者。 4.中間。 5.九十年代的軍人俚語。6.一時消滅了一切的競爭。7.取消。 2.記時。9.同黨、精神。 10.沒有觀社短的性質的人。

popular writer of several generations. Time is "sifting out! another element from his work. To account for this, we need to go further back into his origins. His father was an artist (curator3 of the Labore Museum). His mother was sisterin-law to Burne-Jones, the 'aesthetic painter. He was not brought up in an *atmosphere of philistinism.5 Further, he *was bound to suffer some reaction from the over-robust attitude? which he forced himself to adopt in his more popular and tendensious work. There was a mystical side to him. It took queer forms, and fed on strange food. Read the "English" poems, such as the exquisite The Way through the Woods. Read the novel Kim, probably his *major work. Here is another Kipling; several other Kiplings; creatures of uncertain moods, *strange and wayward agonies of spirit, doubts and disillusionments. 10 sometimes of *abject self-abasement.' But here too is Kinling the true post and the writer of genius, escaped from the Barrac's Room Ballads, a master of form, especially of the same tory in its more "clusive shapes;" 2 an artist as temperamenta and subtle in his effects as the "Russian Tcheho 1.13"

Thre is a flippant saying: "If you want to be happy for an hour, feast well; if you want to be happy for a day, get married; if you want to be happy for ever—hecome a gardener."

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

一下是這一時代,改才家和 本是家中国。一定有一些 物理以上或者在。」一一连 在日空與安那其主義。

前,不知什麼時候放在桌上, 定如野走了。她隨手翻 了一次。這是某地拉下幾張

Thing sat down before the writing table and took up the pen. wishing to jot down some thoughts. But after writing a few words, she found it was no good and crampled up the paper. She rummaged out a book to find a favourite passage to read, but threw it away after reading two or three fines. There was a dreadful mess on the table, and she subcons loasly plaked up books, straps of paper and stationery in order to tidy up, and sudden'y a ftile unknown leather covered note book eaught her eye. A paper label on the cover bore a phrase of Kropotkin: "In any age, there mu t le some anarchists among the informers and rovolutionaries." - Modern Science and Anarchism

She know this note book belonged to Pao, and he had forgotten to take it away. She opened it heedlessly and some sureps of paper dropled out. Among these a photoraph

纸片來。一幀女子的實相。 首先觸潛眼睛,上述實口差 字道:「監給親愛的指索へ 一九二、カカ・ガ・今陵の 上經驗色確認。例如用了照 相,再拿一张纸示学,是一 封信。她一口氣喘完,喘停 供的苍白了。根據懸鴦小而 紅了。 他再或那麼相來翻 着。女子自然是不熟悉的, **並且二寸的手其貌;**顛節也 不大清楚 , 但看邓瓜致, 一蓬烈的世臻,短衣,是 裙,题出腰交的婀娜——似 子也是一個年期美 歷 的女 子。靜心度像有一塊天石頭 匠滑,藍鹽部的血管周執地 加速地跳大難察差這不談者 的照相,只是出南。她欢念 着信中的一句:「你的真挚 的純潔的熱烈的後,使我不 代不把菜一切,不顶一切1 **」她**切了职,哎她的失血的 病吞,直引調風米粒大小的 红旗。她即身蚕排,不辨是 痛苦,走您还,照外從她乎 变撑在杂生,短常用图字, 往後葬住諸智,克朵的香苗 天空。班不能想,健也沒有 思想。

of spriffing beight her eye. There was a dedication on the portrait:" To my dear Pap. 9th June, 1926, Nonking trined pale. She put aside the photograph and picked :: a sheet of paper; it was a letter She went through it at a glance, and her lips become bloo hess, her ey narrawed and moistened. She took up the photograph and looked at it. again carefully. Of course, she did not know the girl It was taken by a small camera, not very clear, but judging from appearances — the curls, short coat and long skirt, stylish and slender—she seemed to be an attractive girl. Ching fa't heavy weight on her heart, and t veins beat high at her temple; H mind went far as she held t photograph of the unknown girl, She repeated to herself one of the passages in the letter: "Your true, pore and warm love forced me to give up everything and ignore everything!" See closed her eyes and the her pallid the till the f should his red spots. She shuddered through all her bidy without knowing with ther with pain or anger. The plantokraph dropped from her hand a to the table as she council has arms, leaning against the back of the chair and looking at the Esy. She could think no more, she had po thought at all.

ANSWERS: TO QUIZ en rage 17"

- The modern custom among men of wearing a band of black 1 gloth around the coat seeve as a symbol pri mouraing is an outgrowth of an old English practice. Households which could not afford to fit their, servants, out in complete mourning dress the to have their liveried male servants wear bands of bla is , sape around their hats and siseves. Since the practice accomplished the purpose of full mourning dress with the additional-virtues of economy and conv. nience it was copied by many men not in do write service. In the United States the black band sewed on the left cont seeve has been accepted, and recognized as a correct token of rio wining and it is morn by officers in the Army and Navy. The customary mourning band in three or four inches in width and consists of black broadcloth on overcoars and winter, clothing and of dark serge on summer clothing.
- wine from one drinking vessel into the other to guard against treachery on the part of the person offering the beverage. In these days strangers were suspicious of reanother and all men were reserved as enemies in the absence of proof to the contacty. When a person was offered wine he would pour a little of the contents of his glass into his host's class to make sure that the drink was not poisoned. The host gladly received the challenge in order to demonstrate his friendliness and he and his guest would therefore the the first sip simultaneously. Thus, though originally denoting fear or suspicion, the exchange of liquid became an act expressive of mutual confidence. As time grand these original

- reason for the practice was forgotten and it degenerated into merely clinking the glasses and then drinking together.
- deceived is said to be up to snuff. The phrase, which is usually classed as slang or a colloquialism, does not refer to snuff in the sense of powdered tobacco, as one might suppose. It is a figure comparing mental alertness with a keen sense of smell. Snuff is of Angl -Saxon origin and is closely related to English shiff and Dutch snuffen, meaning literally to draw air up the nose in order to smell better and figuratively to smell or to scent. The old phrase to shuff or shiff danger means about the same thing as the modern slang phrase to shell a rat. Accordingly up to shuff signifies up to a high standard of alertness, discernment or ability to follow a scent or clus.
- d. The chells of eggs are cove ed with a natural muchlagineus coat n; which delays the entrance of narmful germs into the incrior. Washing eggs softens or removes this viscid coating, thus diminishing their keeping quality and hastening their deterioration. Chan unwashed eggs bring the higher prices, and the U.S.D. partment of Agriculture advises poultrymen against washing eggs before sanding them to market.
- The period of one's youth and inexperience is figuratively referred to as his saiad days. Formerly saiad, which was probably derived from Latin sai, sait, and influenced by English slaw, was applied almost exclusively to a highly seasoned dish composed of green herbs, uncooked vegetables and condiments. When Charmian, in Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra, taunted the Egyptian queen with having ence loved Julius Cresar with the same zeal that she then

loved Antony, Cleopatra replied: "In my salad days, when I was green in judement."

- The Census Bureau automatically mever a town into the city class when its population reaches 2500. As defined by that Lur au, a c ty is on incorporated place having 2530 er more inhabitants, or a township or other political subdivision which is not incorporated as a municipality and contains on area so incorporated, but which has a total population of 10,000 or more and a population density of at least 1,703 to the square mile. The purpose of the Consus Dureau, of course is to classify population and mut to designate any particular urban center as a city or town. Can althority says the bring tome the bacon origin ted as a m r. flours of sies h in ref rence to the pison who rappor s a family, become being a tirm for food in general, Aft impus har han road to find a conniction between this phoase is 🛴 ld saying, "he may fitch a flitch of bacon com banks a maning that one is so good natured that he nover quescale with his wife. The allusion is to an old ristom begun in IIII A. D. by Jura, a noble hid, which was that any press from any part of England going to Du mov, in Ess.x, and hambly kneeling on two stones at the church door, may of im a gammon or flitch of bacon, If he can swear that fir twelve months and a day he has , ver had a hou shold browl or wished himself unmarried." this a leison who lives in conjugat harming, without assiring the marriage bands to be loosened, is said to eat i unmiw bicon.
- tatter part of the fifth century and the early part of the

exposition on Latin grammar made his name alread synonymous with grammar and correct language and during the Mildele ages there was hardly a library in Europe that did not cant in a capy of his great work. To break to what head the rules of grammar. One old writer says that "priscian's head is often bruised without remorse." The name is pronounced prich it an, with the first sail able accent d.

- Arctic is derived from G cok arktos, bear, a divis appolied to the const flat on knight as the Grot teBhar, which revolves around the North Etherican the region are distributed to the North Pole come to be referred to as the Antanata Warm, water constituted as the originally a lead a clica because in y we regarded as appeally suitable for all clintues. It was at first morely a trade name arctic, correctly principled arkitick, is frequently mirp or curred as if it were applied artic, the first hard ark sound being omitted.
- Sneezing has been regarded as a good sign or evil oman-10. since time ammemorial and the cus om 6f bowing, saluting saying connething equivalent to " od bess you" whe another sneezes was known to the accient Greeks and Romans. It has been suggested that the custom grose from the resemblance of the sand of an unrestrained snee e to "God bless you." but the thomy is unto able, because the Gricks upon such occasions used a phrase which is translater of leus bless you, wond the Rimans an exclamation of similar import. Carolas Jigo ins. in his history of Italy. says that a sneare was javablebly a crisis symptom when a pelitible of swent the country in the time of Gregory the one than some we ters inferred from this statement that the Pope anjound thousesple to pr names a bles of while any person speed d. Aristotle, however, mentioned that custom, and ancient historians tell up that she zing was mortal sign during the grat Plague which depopul. To Athena That knowing is a cliparnatural sign has been believed at one time or another by no rly all people.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Control MacAsthur has taken more structed steps at control the financial life of Japan. Troops once surrounded in Japanese banks and other institutions which were respectively of financial Japanese was production and the controlling of financial resources of former Japanese occuped territorials. Twenty one institutions have been closed by the Supleme Commander's orders, and others are likely to come under its operation should.

*Pricedous of appoint came into operation in a novel war in Japan a termore than four years. A few hour matter General MayAran had removed all Japanese Government control over the level a broade stroy van a peared in 10 you are any no see I led was permitted to armound its opinion or selfects of producted interest, such as politics and votes to

women.

U.S. Marines Land In Tien'sin

Groups of the U.S. First Marine Division have landed as Tientsin. For the first time in four years, nine Britis warships are in the Yellow Sea.

Foreign Ministers Conclude Three Weeks' Session

The Council of Foreign Ministers have concluded us all recover ke deliberations? in London without reaching general agreement. A brief statement given at the end of the "last sitting" said that it had been decided to termitate the present session.

by Mr. Jam's Byrnes, the U.S. Foreign Sewetery, and Mr. Wang Shih chish. 16 the Chinese Fortien Minister. Mr. Byrn's statement was issued by the American Empassy in London

The American delegation maintained that treaties should be viewed in the general spirit of the Ber in agreement. If t

^{4.} 斷然的手段。 2. 機關。 3. 前日本格領地。 4. 電葡萄由長 5. 取出 8. 蘭醬東 20万万津 2 8. 熟商。 3. 最後一次會。 10. 王世杰。

Soviet stand: was pursued, it would mean that China and France would not have a part in European peace treaties. An exception for France could be made in the case of the treaty with Italy. Mr. Byrnes was "opposed to this. He maintained that there should be a "provisional peace conference" in accordance with the Berlin agreement. The Societ delegation stated that the Soviet Government had to be consulted before agreeing to this.

The Chinese Fo eign Minister, Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh, in his statement said that there i ad been a candid exchange of views at the Council of Foreign Ministers. Dr. Wang emphasised that peace is indivisible. Concluding his statement, Dr. Wang stated: "Fuller consultation between "the Governments concerned will ensure a greater measure of success for future meetings."

Soviet Proposals For Far East

Moscow Radio proadcast the text of a ettar sent by the Sivier Committee for Fereign Allairs M. Molitiv, to Mr. in e. B. rose U.S. Foreign Ser they, on the c.S. proposil that marker Entern Consultative Commission. M. M. otove seted that the for ation of such a Commission should be greated by the establishment of an illied Control Council for Jupa. He also by that the Soviet covernment considers actual on of a consultative Commission. In addition to a fint of Council for Japan as "wile and useful."

Japan's "Thought Control" Pelice Dissolved

Central MacArthur has ordered the Ja and e Colernment to release all policical prisoners, to be all up the ""thoughtenero, police, " Japan's Gestsio, and abolish all laws affecting exilife. His order also addown that the Japanese home Minister had the removed from office and all police chiefs and those connected with the Gestapo system must be dismissed. A "B.B.C." correspondent in Tokyo describes this art in of the Allied Commander as "the most in read indication to the

^{1.}立場。2.反對。3.臨時的和會 · 有關的政府。5.在一之外。 5.統。思想的警察。7.祕密警察。即德國的特点隊。8.倫敦廣播電台。

Japanes: people that freedom of thought has been ne a reality in Japan.

Only Survivor Of Atomic Emplosion

The Daily Mail correspondent at Tokno cables: "American and British medical officers now visiting "Hilpshima and Nagasaki" to calculate the effects of radio-activity have spent hours examining Wilhelm Kleinshorge, a Jesuit priest of 39 who is the only living man to have been within 500 yards of the "atomic bomb" explosion. He was wearing only a shirt, shorts and shoes at the time. The is today one of medical curosities. His case will be studied for years by scientists.

"Tag last complete physical and mental examination of Kielnshorge ended in Tok to when doctors said he was making a good recovery and should not suffer any after-effects." Kleinshorg remembers a vivid flash and the presbytery dancing crazily, then he found himself on the ground him shoes blown off but apparently uninjured — except for thiny scratches and bruises. He owes his life to an English nun, Mother Mary Hasss.

"Mother Haass said: 'He repled and tottered like a drunken man. His face was quite bloodless. I could not risk giving him a "blood transfusion because a chuck" showed that the "white corpuseles" in his blood were at a dangerously low level. So Kleinshorge was put to bed where the "simple age-old treatment" of rest, good food and skilled autention gradually restored him to life.

"He said: 'My room had a very small-window which was probably the rea on why I was not terribly burned. With three other priests, all injured and bleeding, Kleinshorge reached the comparative safety of paritla dai 2 where they sheltered beneath pine trees. That afternoon a great whirly ind 3 developed into a new threat. It was pped up dust and rubbish until the sky was bleek, uproceed pine trees, blew people into the river

^{1.} 廣息與長崎 2 原子彈、3. 短彈、4 台波;後果、5. 長老會的僧人、6. 張微的數圖。 7. 尼、5. 輪血、9. 岩血。 10. 自血绿、 11. 簡單古老的報法。 3. 公使允舒。1. 大旋風。

where they drowned. He stayed in Hiroshima working among the uman wreckage for one month after the explosion. I hough he felt well and strong for the first few weeks he was dangerous yill by September 7. So he was evacuated to Kobe, thence to Tokyo.

"Aleinshorge said: It is all right now but I have dreams.
There is always a great blue flash. Flames and dark raging

winds."

Japanese Cabinet Resigns

Japanese Cabinet after the resignation of Prince Higashi Kuni, the Premier, and of members of his administration. It masse political leaders called at the Allied Hendquarters to discuss what should be done. They also saw the Emperor.

A B.B.C. correspondent in Tokyo understands that Yoshida, Foreign Minister in the "outgoing Japanese Cabinet," will be alked by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet. Yoshioa conferred with General Sutherland, General MacArthur's Chief of Staff and "Prince Konoys," an elder state man and former Premier, and it is believed they discussed the composition of a new Cabinet acceptable to the Allies.

Yoshida was Japanese Ambassador to Britain shortly before the outbreak of the European war and was imprisoned for a time at the outbreak of the Far East was for pacifies attendances.

Following General MarArthur's recent sweeping directive, Prince Higashi Kuni, who is of royal blood, and his colleagues resigned because the directive allowed the Japanese people to discuss the Emperor and the Imperial position, called for the dismissal of the Home Minister and police chiefs throughout Japan.

B. B. C.'s correspondent in Tokyo says a contributive cause of the crisis was the sharp criticism levelled by Japanese newspapers on the Government's handling of home defence.

^{4.}**殊散**, 2.神戶, 3.東京, 4.**多**與, 5.東元遷宮, 6.吉田, 7.前內閣, 8 近急,

it is reported from Tokyo that Baron Shidehara! accepted Premer hip after Mr. Yoshida, outgoing Foreign Minister. and declined? the office.

It is expected that Yoshida will continue to be Foreign Minister under Baron Shidehara but sweeping changes are seen in the remaining Cabinet posts.

MacArthur Lesues Fresh Instructions To Japan's Premier

At Alli d Headquarters in Tokyo General MacArthur has given Buron Shidehara, the new Japanese Premier, instructions to carry out various social reforms which the Allies demand from the new Government. Among these reforms are: encouraging "labour unions" and establishing a more liberal education system. General MacArthur told Shidehara that he is expected to constitute a system of justice which would keep the Japanesepeople from being in constant fear. The new Covernment is also instructed to institute and devise a method for wider al tribution of income, production and trade.

Shidshara has been warned by the Allied Supreme Commander to take vigorous and prompt action to house, feed and clothe the Japanese people in order to prevent disease and starvation.

Britain To Cive Warships To Chica

Britain has agreed to lend to the Chines: Government a ight cruiser and a number of destroyers of the escort type. All-india paper says that this was revealed by the Financial Secretary to the British Admiralty.5

^{1.} 別馬 喜重朗。 2. 担絕。 3. 工會。 4. 繼航艦型的。 5. 海軍部。

British Government Congratidates China

Congratulations to China on celebrations of "the Double Tenth" have been sent by the British Government. The message reads as follows:

"H. M. Govt.² in the United Kingdom extend to the National Govt. of Republic of China their cordial congratulations³ on the occasion of China's "National Day.⁴ They rejoice in the fact that this great annivers ri is being celebrated for the first time in nine years under conditions of peace in the Far East. The new China bern 34 years ago today has emerged triumphantly from her trials and adversities. Britain wishes her all future success and pro perity."

1. 雙十部. 2. = His Majesty's Government. 3. 必要. 4. 强壓日。

Ghung Hwa English Fortnightly 中華英語半月刊 第八期 郑四黎 不 許 轉 载 中 怒 藝 英語 半 月 刊 化发人 经证明 **華 書 局 有 限 公** 者: 中 田 化 浚 人 挑戦桁 F 剧 中 4 Ţij. 一印一湖 贷 臣 李 子 中 换 加 各 題 虔: 定 重歷民權路中輩書局三樓 蕊: 通 訉 图售 每册一百元 偿: 定 預定华年,十二册。一千二百元 平寄健加六元 掛號每冊零加三十元 **G**: **\$**5 中華民國三十四年十月十六日出版

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凌爲主,內容分四大類:(一)請求類,凡請託本書爲進習文言尺牘之入門書,取材以實用平

、怒求之尺尉均屬之;(二)陳敍類,凡陳述意

見、

;(四)交際類,凡問候、慶賀、噹園、饒順之尺續均屬之。每篇之後,附有惰注,

事跡及勸告之尺牘均屬之;(三)人事類,凡人事所用或述及人事之尺牍均爲之

並列語譯一篇,伸便學者對照多詳,有無師自通之樂。書後並附有稱謂。

奎語 兩類

學者可依照哲中所用,類推而應用之。

由 题 語 到 本哲供已通函語咨询图域文之用 •

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係選

初中古文護本,譯成香體,附于古文之後,以助初學古文岩之歌解。所採文字,除初中古文護本,譯成香體,附于古文之後,以助初學古文岩之歌解。所採文字,除如冊文體本,譯成深近文書,與國語對照,以 明語文組職及用字之吳同:第三、四州係門會國語資本,譯成常近文書,與國語對照

微交外,各體或糖。內容由淺入深,分量亦照比例分配。運筛婚加注釋外,

論 者為作之技術者。所選各文均分段加新式模點符號,並加注釋及作者小傳。敘述明明,而無文法上及理論上之錯誤者;(四)體裁風格,堪爲模範,而能促進學(二)合於現實生活,而無淫靡、隋極、迷信之色彩省;(三)說理透切,抒寫其樂, 題解一・ 並有作者生平事實,可供爹考。 三元 四 以代要作者思想性格,而不遠背時代精神者: 文範中包括抒情與寫景兩種文體,皆取古代及 內容,以不背下列各項原则為主旨:(一)足 近代人之名文,依時代先後爲編次,其形式與 本書事供初中及初中程度學生研習國文之用 論說文施」包括論語與說明兩種文體, 極合青年自修與開習之用

[豐蓮加另埠外。售麼渝在他250: 價定照當各上以] ·渝中0124(全)

行發局會華中·羅主室究研部會社

類作工會社:書義運行會社

本谱即供給此項工作者以明白具體之工作方法。 (安圖字第一一四七號)技術,假別輔助在让會中失調之份子,故此項工作,實難會工作中最基本實際者。之份子,以增進整個人類社會之腦利,而社會個案工作,即以有計劃之方宗鬼科學社會關案工作。係別於社會集團工作面言。所謂社會工作,其意義在發展構成社會 宋思明・郷玉時 吳檢珍編 元階八著 定位二元

會

院社會服務部之內部組織及與其他社會服務機關取得聯繫之黨要;(3)工作內容,全會分八章:(1)緒論,建此項工作之意經及其變展之歷史;(2)組織聯繫,這醫 作之體堅及其前途之展室,均尽經驗之談。 (安圖字第六〇五號)原務守則,途為作者之餘養及其處事接物與對病患者之態度;(8)結論,逃此項工署後處理等工作之先後;(6)似案記錄,途各個案工作之記錄及其方法程序;(7) 连此項工作之種類及方法;(4)(5)工作步驟,述調查、診斷、計劃、社會治療及 作之體要及其前途之展望,均尽經驗之談

著者從專精神病社會工作所得之實地經驗,故能切台我國之戰會人情。此外連續樂紀錄方法,數學與研究等,對於心理衞生精神病之防治,有深切之新對,原述均爲 不得分常被逃歸於精神病社會工作之功能與範圍,原則與條件。內容與方法,個案 精神病之社會的因 (美各事家之::::述,以供**参**考 (忠興字第一〇三號 一素多防治 宋思明著 元三角

〔養蓮加另4外◆售養渝在傷十五百二價定照〕

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