

Chung Hwa

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李裕編著

# 南洋印度之產業

定價二元八角

南洋與印度是東西兩處無盡之寶藏，現代各強國之工業與國防之原料皆於是取資，蓋各國之著眼已在三四百年前，故能獲此成果。作者就日寇之所調查探測，而益以一己之聞見與研究，著為是書，以餉國人。全書分五章：（一）總論，總述南洋印度之經濟資源，我僑胞之努力經營與夫日寇之企圖掠奪，兩兩相較，深足警惕；（二）至（五）分論荷屬東印度、馬來羣島、中南半島、印度等之農、工、礦產等生產事業與夫國際、交通、貿易等經濟情形，撮凡舉要，共八萬言，凡有志於戰後建設及國際貿易者，皆宜人手一編。（安圖字第一三三八號）

## 印度概觀

王福時譯。定價一元

F. R. Moraes, Robert Srinason: Introduction to India

本書原本於一九四二年底刊行，已重版多次，英印人士咸認為對印度之忠實介紹，因原著者一為英人，一為印人，故所採觀點甚為協調。現由吾國人在印度刊行之印度日報編輯王福時先生譯出，內容共分十一章，對於印度之地理、人種、歷史、鄉村、城市、婦女、王公、工業、動植物以及聖地，均有詳盡之敘述。而以文學手繪描寫之，譯筆亦能曲達。目下中印關係之密切，當無待贅言，國人欲明瞭印度之輪廓者，合此更無第二種也。

（安圖字第一三九四號）

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# OKINAWA AND THE LIUCHIUS

by Paul S. Amos

ON "EASTER Sunday", 1945, American Marines and Army troops<sup>2</sup> landed on Okinawa<sup>3</sup> in the "Liuchiu Islands".<sup>4</sup> A prolonged naval and air bombardment "preceded the assault."<sup>5</sup> But this was "by no means"<sup>6</sup> the first time Americans had landed on Okinawa. Ninety-two years earlier Commodore<sup>7</sup> Perry used "Great Low Chew,"<sup>8</sup> as Okinawa was then called, as a base for his attempts to break down Japanese seclusion.<sup>9</sup> In fact, the difficulties which Perry encountered on Okinawa were a forerunner<sup>10</sup> of the obstacles he encountered in Japan. The Regent<sup>11</sup> of Liuchiu was also "anxious to"<sup>12</sup> exclude the foreigners. In their policy of exclusion the Liuchiuns had not been altogether successful even before the time of Commodore Perry, for Capt.<sup>13</sup> W.R. Broughton of the British Navy had visited there at the end of the eighteenth century and "H.M.S."<sup>14</sup> *Alceste* had touched there in 1816. In the late 1840's both French and British warships visited the islands, and at about the same time a "Protestant missionary,"<sup>15</sup> Dr. Bettelheim, moved to Okinawa. The Anglican Bishop of Victoria paid him a visit in October 1850; the Liuchiuns managed to persuade Commodore Perry to remove Dr. Bettelheim to Shanghai when Perry's squadron left Okinawa in the summer of 1854. Indeed the Liuchiuns resented all foreigners and put all manner of obstacles in the way of Perry's men's even

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1.復活節後第一個禮拜天。 2.美國的海軍陸戰隊和陸軍。 3.沖繩島。 4.琉球羣島。 5.在進攻之前。 6.決非。 7.海軍准將。 8.大琉球。 9.通商；開居。 10.先試；先受。 11.攝政王。 12.切望；亟欲。 13.—captain 海軍上校。 14.—H. s Majesty's Ship. 15.基督教新教徒的教士。

landing at Naha<sup>16</sup> (Naha), the chief port of Okinawa. But ~~the redoubtable<sup>17</sup> Perry persisted and not only procured supplies, had his men explore the island, and entertained the~~ Regent but also extracted from the procrastinating<sup>18</sup> ruler a treaty by which Liuchiu agreed to aid shipwrecked American mariners, to sell provisions<sup>19</sup> to American ships, to allow American citizens to ramble about the islands (as long as they were law-biding<sup>20</sup>), to protect American graves,<sup>21</sup> and to provide pilot<sup>22</sup> services for a \*stated fee.<sup>23</sup> This treaty was duly approved by the Senate<sup>24</sup> of the United States and ratified<sup>25</sup> by President Pierce.

For some hundreds of years before the coming of Commodore Perry the Liuchiu Islands had \*paid tribute to<sup>26</sup> both China and Japan. In fact the Liuchius had been paying tribute to China ever since 1372 and to the Japanese feudal state of Satsuma<sup>27</sup> since 1451. In 1609 the King of the Liuchiu Islands was captured by the Japanese feudal baron of Satsuma, and thereafter the Liuchius were considered as practically a protectorate<sup>28</sup> of Satsuma. In 1874 Japan sent an \*expeditionary force<sup>29</sup> to Formosa<sup>30</sup> and demanded an indemnity<sup>31</sup> from China for the killing in Formosa of some shipwrecked Liuchiens. This dispute was settled by a formal agreement signed at Peking in 1874 in which China undertook not to \*"impute blame"<sup>32</sup> to Japan in protecting "its own subjects" and promised to compensate the families of those who were killed.

Liuchiu continued to pay tribute to both China and Japan until the 1870's, when the Japanese forbade the King

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16. 那霸. 17. 可畏的. 18. 延宕的; 延擱的. 19. 食品. 20. 守法. 21. 墳墓. 22. 領水的人. 23. 規定的工價. 24. 美國的上議院. 25. 批准. 26. 納貢稱臣. 27. 薩摩. 28. 保護國. 29. 遠征軍. 30. 台灣. 31. 賠償. 32. 歸罪.

of Lichiu to send any more "tribute-bearing missions"<sup>33</sup> to China. But the King of Lichiu sent a "close relative"<sup>34</sup> to Peking<sup>35</sup> on such a mission, and local Foochow officials ~~sent him~~ ~~to~~ ~~Peking~~. The "suzerain" Yamen<sup>36</sup> as the Chinese Foreign Office was then called, instructed its ~~representative~~ in Tokyo to make inquiries at the Japanese Foreign Office. Thus began a long diplomatic controversy<sup>37</sup> between China and Japan over the Lichiu Islands. In February 1879 the Chinese Minister to Japan reported that the Japanese Government had forced all Lichiu agents in Japan to return to Lichiu and that Matsuda, a Ministry of Interior official, had established a local Japanese government in the Lichius. Matsuda also forced the Lichiu King to sign a promise not to seek Chinese intervention<sup>38</sup> and to adopt the Japanese calendar.

In April 1879 Japan announced the formal annexation<sup>39</sup> of the Lichius, and the Japanese Minister in Peking refused ~~to~~ ~~discuss~~ the matter with the Chinese, since he considered it an internal Japanese question. The Chinese notified the Legation<sup>40</sup> of ex-President Grant of the United States, who was then on a visit to the Far East. Grant conferred on the matter with<sup>41</sup> high officials both in Japan and in China and then suggested that the whole question be settled by "direct negotiations."<sup>42</sup> In accordance with<sup>43</sup> this suggestion a Sino-Japanese conference was held at Peking in 1880. The negotiations took place at a particularly advantageous time for the Japanese, because China was distracted by a dispute with Russia over Ili,<sup>44</sup> a district of northwestern Chinese Turkestan.<sup>45</sup> The Japanese insisted

33. 納貢使節. 34. 至戚. 35. 福州. 36. 總理衙門. 37. 爭論. 38. 割地. 39. 併吞. 40. 合併. 41. 調停. 42. 與之討論此事. 43. 直接交涉. 44. 俄國. 45. 伊犁. 46. 新疆.

that a commercial most-favored-nation clause<sup>47</sup> be part of the settlement. The conference drew up an agreement providing that the two southern islands should be Chinese, that there should be a mutual most-favored-nation clause, and "that negotiations between the two nations should take place if either should \*modify its treaties<sup>48</sup> with other powers \*in respect to<sup>49</sup> \*tariff and extraterritoriality.<sup>50</sup>"

Though the Tsungli Yamen was satisfied with this solution, the Chinese court<sup>51</sup> was more doubtful. \*Li Hung-chang<sup>52</sup> argued against ratification.<sup>53</sup> The court submitted the agreement to the \*viceroys and governors<sup>54</sup> of the \*coastal provinces<sup>55</sup> and received varying answers. Because of non-ratification by the Chinese, Shishido,<sup>56</sup> the Japanese Minister withdrew from Peking. But negotiations continued until 1882 when the Liuchiu question was overshadowed<sup>57</sup> by a sharp Sino-Japanese dispute over Korea,<sup>58</sup> and Li<sup>59</sup> is reported to have recommended that the "question be left alone for the time being".

The Liuchiu Islands, as we shall call them (the \*Japanese Romanized spelling<sup>60</sup> is Ryukyu), stretch in a curve, outward toward the Pacific, for hundreds of miles from 20 miles south of Kyushu to within 75 miles of Formosa. According to Japanese cartographers<sup>61</sup> they total 55 in number and had in 1940 a population of 756,000. From north to south there are three island-groups; \*Oshima shoto, Okinawa gunto, and Sakishima retto.<sup>62</sup> The islands except in the extreme North are of \*coral rather than volcanic origin.<sup>63</sup> In the extreme North, however,

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47. 條款. 48. 修正條約. 49. 關於. 50. 關稅及治外法權. 51. 法院. 52. 李鴻章. 53. 批准. 54. 總督與總理. 55. 臨海各省. 56. 穴戶. 57. 致暗; 遮蔽. 58. 高麗. 59. 李鴻章. 60. 日本的羅馬字拼法. 61. 地圖家. 62. 大島小島; 沖繩羣島; 先島列島. 63. 是珊瑚島而不是火山島.

there are two islands each with an active volcano. Otherwise there is no elevation over 2,000 feet except for a mountain on \*Amami O-shima.<sup>64</sup> Okinawa is the largest of the islands, being a total of 63 miles long by 2 to 14 miles wide. On it is located Shuri,<sup>65</sup> the ancient capital of Liuchia; 3.5 miles away is Naha, the modern capital and seaport.

One of the most picturesque rumors about the Liuchius is that they are infested by poisonous snakes. Whatever may be true on the other islands, it is doubtful whether there are many snakes in the more settled portions of Okinawa. Amami O-shima seems to be the most accursed with snakes; they are called "habu" (*Trimersurus*)<sup>66</sup> and grow to be 6 or 7 feet long and have a diameter of from 2.5 to 3 inches. These snakes are reported to be deadly and on Amami O-shima there are said to be many victims of them every year. Other wild animals are bear, deer, rats, and bats.

Although the islands are close to the tropics<sup>67</sup> their vegetation does not appear to be especially tropical: there is not the tall grass or tangled undergrowth of the tropics; there are frequent open plains, and the trees are not crowded. The temperature at Naha, the chief seaport of Okinawa, ranges from 60° F. in January to 82° F. in July.

Such is the physical background of the Liuchius. What about the people? There seems to be at least some Ainu<sup>68</sup> blood in them; they are more hairy than the Japanese; they have higher foreheads, sharper noses, eyes less deep-set, and heavy arched eye brows. Furthermore, the Liuchians have not such conspicuous \*Mongoloid cheekbones<sup>69</sup> as the Japanese. One theory is that as the Japanese drove the Ainu

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64. 奄美大島. 65. 首里. 66. 蛇名. 67. 熱帶. 68. 倭奴. 69. 蒙古族的頰骨.

out of southwestern Japan one group of Ainus was driven northward to Hokkaido,<sup>70</sup> while another was driven southward into Liuchiu to become the ~~ancestors of the modern Liuchiuans.~~ This theory may have some validity,<sup>71</sup> but it would seem reasonable to assume that there is also a considerable mixture of Japanese and perhaps Chinese blood among the Liuchiuans. The upper classes show especially strong marks of Japanese blood. The language of the Liuchiuans is similar to an "archaic Japanese."<sup>72</sup> There is no indigenous Liuchiu alphabet, but for hundreds of years the islanders have made use of Chinese characters.

The principal commodity supporting the economic life of the islands is sugar; quite naturally, practically the entire crop<sup>73</sup> is sold in Japan. But the chief food of the islanders is the "sweet potato;"<sup>74</sup> in times of scarcity, however, the Liuchiuans eat a kind of sago.<sup>75</sup> The great delicacy of the Liuchiuans is pork; an old law requires, in fact, that each family keep four pigs. Other food crops raised are rice, beans, wheat, vegetables, oranges, and melons. A little tea is raised, but most of that consumed comes from Japan. Beside food crops, the Liuchiuans raise cotton and Satsuma tobacco. They also raise plantains<sup>76</sup> to be woven into "banana cloth" by the island women.

There is a reasonably important fishing industry, cuttlefish<sup>77</sup> and sharks<sup>78</sup> being the principal items of the catch. Cuttlefish come especially from the southwestern or "Yayeyama" group of islands,<sup>79</sup> and dried fish, of which Japan is the principal purchaser, come from the northern island of Amami Oshima.

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70. 北海道. 71. 真實. 72. 已廢的日本文. 73. 收穫. 74. 甘藷. 75. 沙藷米. 76. 羊角蕉. 77. 烏賊. 78. 鯊魚. 79. 八重山羣島.



Manufacturing in the Liuchius is mostly on a handicraft scale; the outstanding product of the craftsmen is a \*hardy vermilion-colored lacquer,<sup>80</sup> which is much valued in Japan for household use. Cotton and silk cloth and pongee<sup>81</sup> are manufactured also.

The mineral resources of the islands yield no great wealth, but manganese<sup>82</sup> deposits are found on Amami O-shima, and in the Yayeyama or southwestern group coal, gold, and copper can be mined. On Iriomoto<sup>83</sup> in the Yayeyamas there is a coal mine. Although \*rubber trees<sup>84</sup> grow on Okinawa, the island has no major rubber-growing industry. On Okinawa as on Formosa the Japanese Government has a monopoly over the campher<sup>85</sup> industry. There is also a small quinine<sup>86</sup> industry. Far more extensive is the production of bananas. Indeed bananas grow so profusely in the Liuchius that the islands might well be called "banana land." Extensive commercial timber, which is shipped to the main island of Okinawa, to Formosa, and to Japan, is also found.

The Liuchians have, of course, absorbed many of their social customs from the Japanese and Chinese. In dress they are similar to the Japanese. Both men and women wear the conventional kimono<sup>87</sup> and the usual obi.<sup>88</sup> However, the kind of material used frequently is "banana cloth", rather than the *momen*<sup>89</sup> or cotton cloth of the Japanese. The coiffures<sup>90</sup> of the Liuchiu islanders formerly differed somewhat from those of the Japanese. Both men and women of the islands wore hairpins stuck through a roll of hair on the top of the head. These hairpins were made of brass or wood and

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80.耐用的硃砂色的漆。81.蘭綢; 綢。82.錳。83.西表島。84.橡膠樹。85.樟腦。86.金雞納霜。87.著物(日本文)。88.帶(日本文)。89.木棉(日本布)。90.結髮。

sometimes of gold or silver. This custom is practically extinct; the Liuchiuans now wear their hair very much in the Japanese fashion.

In burial customs the Liuchiuans have followed the examples of the Chinese rather than of the Japanese culture. As in China the tombs are horseshoe-shaped structures built into hillsides. The dead are buried in coffins, but after three years, when the flesh has rotted away, the bones are washed in rice wine and placed in urns. These urns are then placed in the horseshoe-shaped tombs. Some of these tombs are reported to have been located in the hillsides facing the beaches where American forces first landed. They could have served as excellent defensive positions for the Japanese, but it is said that in only one of them was a Japanese machine-gun found.

Significant as a cultural criterion<sup>91</sup> of any people is the treatment of women. In the Liuchiu the women of the upper class are secluded; they are never even mentioned in conversation. The women of the lower class however, go about freely with uncovered faces. Many Liuchiu women formerly followed the custom of tattooing<sup>92</sup> their hands but now only prostitutes<sup>93</sup> continue that custom. The tattoo designs used varied from island to island: On Okinawa there were marks denoting an arrow, a bow, or the shape of the stars in the firmament;<sup>94</sup> in Miyako<sup>95</sup> there was said to be a mark for each piece of hemp cloth which the women had woven.

It can certainly be said that in their attitude toward women the Liuchiuans have not been greatly influenced by Occidental Christian standards. The Liuchiuans seem relatively free of

*(Concluded on page 23)*

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91. 標準. 92. 文身. 93. 妓女. 94. 天空. 95. 宮古

# GENEROSITY

by H. A. Brent

## 懷 慨

羅書肆譯註

At the upper meadow of the grounds of Netherfold Hall—the “big house” as Thurton had always called it—there were four great trees in a row. The fourth, counting away from the house, had at some time been struck by lightning. A branch hangs away from the trunk at an unnatural angle and from the fork down to the bole<sup>1</sup> a wide strip of bark<sup>2</sup> has been blasted away. On the smooth surface left exposed two sets of initials<sup>3</sup> have been roughly carved. The initials are “F.T.” and “S.F.”

Frederick Thurton was a small but not unprosperous farmer. His lands bordered those of the big house. Stella Fallerton was the daughter of the owner of Netherfold

在惠頓常叫它做「大屋」的尼德福府邸園地的上部草坪裏，長着四棵列成一排的大樹，從屋子往外數去的第四棵樹，曾經被雷打壞，一根樹枝歪斜地從樹幹上倒下來，由枝頭到樹幹下面這一段，有一大塊樹皮被炸掉了，在赤深裸的樹身上，潦草地刻着兩個人名的縮寫字母。這幾個字母是「F.T.」和「S.F.」。

弗內得利克惠頓是一個小康的農夫，他的田地便接上這棟大廈的園地。斯泰娜法勒頓是尼德福府邸

1. 樹幹. 2. 樹皮. 3. 姓名的首字母.

Had and, at the time when those initials were cut into the tree, she was just twenty. ~~Thorton, however, was with a~~ wife living apart from him and childless, was much older. He had first met Stella when she was a little over eighteen. Their acquaintance became friendship and ripened rapidly into intimacy. Thorton was a lonely man of highly romantic disposition, and emotionally hungry. He sought in Stella that which his wife had never given him: Stella, adding to the natural generosity of youth a generosity peculiarly her own, was swept easily off her feet and gave him all that he desired. Intimacy burgeoned into passion, and for nearly a year Thorton lived in exquisite, irregular and clandestine happiness. To Stella it was an impulsive and exciting experiment. To Thorton it was the only real happiness he had experienced, or, such was his cast of mind,

主人的女兒。在將這幾個縮寫字母刻在那棵樹上的時候，她剛滿二十歲，瑟頓的年紀比斯泰娜大得多，他已經結婚了，但是他的妻子，和他分居着，而且沒有孩子，他第一次遇見斯泰娜的時候，她還不過十八九歲。他們的相識變成了友誼，隨即成為親密的朋友。瑟頓是一個孤獨而且極熱情的孤獨男子。他在斯泰娜身上所找到的正是他的妻子從來沒有給過他的，斯泰娜除了青年人常有的慷慨之外，還有她自己所特有的慷慨，她的熱情很容易地被引起了。她給予他所需要的一切，親密勃發成了熱情，瑟頓生活在微妙的，不尋常的，隱秘的快樂之中，將近有一年之久，在斯泰娜看來，這種快樂是一種情感衝動的，興奮的經驗。在瑟頓看來，這是他所體驗到的唯一的真正快樂，或是他認為值得永遠體驗的

4. 她的心被打動了。 5. 萌芽, 勃發。 6. 秘密的。

was ever again to experience - except for a passing moment much, very much, later.

~~Of course the inevitable~~ happened. He couldn't marry her, and his grief, when he learned of her engagement to a man who could, was none the less intense for being carefully controlled.

She told him of it, with much crying, in the upper meadow on the morning of her twentieth birthday. Marriage or no marriage, they swore everlasting love—sincerely, as it turned out,<sup>10</sup> on Turston's part—and it was then that those initials were carved. And they made a compact.<sup>11</sup> They agreed that, if it were physically possible, at noon on each of her birthdays, they would meet beneath the initialled tree. For him it would be simple. He would wait on every birthday. She would come when she could.

快樂——除了很久很久以後轉瞬即逝的第一時刻。

當然，不可避免的事發生了。

他不能和她結婚。當他知道她和一个能和她結婚的男子訂了婚的時候，他雖然小心翼翼地抑制住他的情感，仍異常地悲哀。

在她二十歲生日的那天早上，她在青翠濕潤的上部草場裏，將她訂婚的消息告訴他，而且哭得很厲害。他們宣誓，無論結婚不結婚，仍永遠真誠地相愛——結果在瑟頓這一方面確實真摯的——他們的姓名能縮寫字樣便是在那個時候刻在樹上的。他們訂了一個約，決定在每年她的生日那天正午時候，如果事實可能的話，他們一定在刻有姓名字母的這一棵樹下相會。這對於瑟頓是很簡單的，他可以在每年她的生日那天來等候，斯泰娜在可能來的時候也會來的。

(To be continued)

7. 不可避免的事. 8. 訂婚. 9. 仍然. 10. 結果. 11. 訂約.

## PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

### FICTION AND MATTER OF FACT

*Thought—Fancy—Imagination.* What signifies to her the talk about electricity, and suction,<sup>1</sup> and gravitation,<sup>2</sup> and alambics,<sup>3</sup> and fifty other mechanical operations of the marvellous? This is but the bone and muscle of wonder. Soul, and not body, is her pursuit;<sup>4</sup> the first cause, not the second; the whole effect, not a part of it; the will, the invention, the marvel itself. As long as this lies hidden, she still fancies what agents<sup>5</sup> for it she pleases. The science of "atmospherial phenomena"<sup>6</sup> hinders not her angels from "playing in the plighted clouds."<sup>7</sup> The analysis<sup>8</sup> of a bottle of salt water does not prevent her from "taking the wings of the morning,"<sup>9</sup> and remaining in the uttermost parts of the sea." You must prove to her first, that you understand the simple elements when decomposed;<sup>10</sup> the reason that bring them together; the power that puts them in action; the relations which they have to a thousand things besides ourselves and our wants; the necessity of all this perpetual motion; the understanding that looks out of the eye; love, joy, sorrow, death and life, the future, the universe, the whole "invisible abyss."<sup>11</sup> Till you know all this, and can plant the dry sticks of your reason, as trophies<sup>12</sup> of possession, in every quarter of space, how shall you oust<sup>13</sup> her from her dominion?

—Leigh Hunt

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1. 吸收; 吸入. 2. 地心吸力. 3. 蒸溜器. 4. 追求. 5. 原動力. 6. 大氣的現象. 7. 戲于結有不解緣的雲中. 8. 分析. 9. 在晨光中飛翔. 10. 分解. 11. 看不見的深淵. 12. 勝利品. 13. 逐出. 14. 領土.

DIPLOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

by E. T. KNIGHT SMITH  
A COUNTRY EXCURSION

( 郊 遊 )

*Chang.* I like this tobacco better than mine. D'you always  
smoke the same brand?

我喜歡你帶的煙草比我的好。你總是抽同一種牌子的煙嗎？

*Freem.* Same line: I get Seabright's "No. 2," but this is just  
as good. It may be my fancy, but I think Seabright's  
has gone off a bit lately.

我抽的煙草是第二號的，不過這個一樣的好。也許我的幻  
想，我覺得這煙草近來做壞了。

*Chang.* Do you get it loose or in packets?

你是用葉的，還是裝包的？

*Freem.* In tin-foil packets—Seabright's.

錫箔包的——西布萊。

*Chang.* No, your own, I mean.

不是，我是說你自己帶的。

*Freem.* Oh, I get that in quarter-pound tins, and mix a little  
Latakia [in] with it myself.

啊，我是帶四分之一磅裝的小罐頭，自己有一點拉塔卡進去。

*Johns.* If you ask me, I'm sure I can hardly tell which is  
which.

如果你問我，我真是分別不出來。

*Freem.* I don't know about that. There is a difference.

那個我也不大清楚，總之有點分別就是了。

*Johns.* It's more fancy than anything. I can't run<sup>1</sup> to (or  
afford) Seabright's myself, and if I could I don't see

---

1. 逮；傾向；染。

the force (or fun) of paying "half as much again" when there's really nothing to choose between them.

那完全是嗜好，我自己是不能染上抽西布菜的習慣的，如果二者並沒有什麼區別的時候，我覺得實在用不着多花一半的價錢。

*Chang.* Ah! my pipe's gone out. Have<sup>3</sup> either of you ~~got~~ a ~~match~~?

啊！我的烟斗熄了，你們誰有火柴沒有？

*Johns.* (*Offering a matchbox.*) Here you are; take one of mine. (給與一盒火柴)，這裏有呀；擦一枝我的火柴吧。

*Chang.* (*Trying to open the box.*) I can't get it open. Does this thing lift up?

(試開盒子)，我打不開這個，是不是要這個拉上去？

*Johns.* No, press the spring. That's the way.

不是，按那個彈簧，正是那樣。

*Chang.* It doesn't seem to work proper'y. Does it open at the top?

這好像不很靈活似的。是不是在頂上開的？

*Johns.* No, (it opens) sideways. It's quite simple.

不，是從旁邊開的。這很簡單。

*Brown.* It's rather tricky at first, Johnson; you want to know the dodge.

這起初好像有些難，祥生！你要曉得它那花頭才行。

*Chang.* [It's] nicely got-up, isn't it? What did you pay for it?—if it isn't a rade question.

做得很好，是不是？你買這個花了多少錢？——如果你不介意我這樣問的話。

*Johns.* What should you think?.....give a guess.

你覺得要多少錢？.....猜一猜看。

*Chang.* Oh! a couple of shillings, I should say.

啊！我想不過兩個先令吧。

2. 即為原物的一倍半也。 3. 說話時不用那合乎文法的 has. 4. 詭計。  
5. 做出來的；人工的；假的。



*Johns.* [That's a] very 'good shot.'<sup>6</sup> It cost me two-and-threepence, but it's only plated;<sup>7</sup> the solid silver ones are about half a sovereign.<sup>8</sup>

這很對，花了我兩先令三便士，~~不過是鍍銀的~~；全銀的要十先令的光景。

*Chang.* How much more stations [is it] to Chalfont Road?

到卡爾路還有多少站。

*Johns.* That's Chalfont Road. We get out here..... We cross the line by the footbridge and then our best plan'll be to take that turning over there.

這就是卡爾路，我們在這里下車……我們從人橋走過鐵路去，而我們最好的辦法，就是從前面那個地方轉彎。

*Chang.* Over where?

前面什麼地方？

*Johns.* Just beyond where those trucks are being shunted.<sup>9</sup>

就在火車調籠的那前面。

*Chang.* Where's Johnson off to now?

約翰生現在到那兒去呀？

*Johns.* [He's] gone to look at the time-table and get some matches out of the 'penny-in-the-slot (or a automatic) machine.'<sup>10</sup>

他去查火車時間表，並且從自動販賣機上買一盒火柴。

*Johns.* (Returning.) It's no good; the [automatic] thing isn't working.

(轉來) 不行那機器不靈。

*Chang.* -- Shall we take it in turns to carry your camera, Johnson?

……祥生，讓我們輪流來拿你的照相機吧？

*Johns.* Thanks, I can manage all right.

謝謝，我自己可以拿的。

6. 適中。 7. 鍍。 8. 一鎊金幣，現已不用，而代之以紙幣。 9. 轉籠(指搬火車)。 10. 自動販賣機(賣郵票或香烟火柴的，將銅板從從中擲下，下面就有東西送出來)。

*Chang* The strap<sup>11</sup> wants another hole in it. Don't you find this gear<sup>12</sup> case a regular nuisance?

這皮帶還要再打一個洞，你不覺得這個大盒子帶帶很不方便嗎？

*Johns.* ~~It's not the camera getting~~ "knocked about," is it? Do we keep straight on he it?

不過照相機被弄壞了，我們是直直一直走嗎？

*Freem.* No, the tarred roads across the field's better, (thinking out loud) I'm good sure; the road goes a long way round and besides, the wheels kick up such a dust.

不，我敢說這是有好幾條的小路，是不是？這路可以直直走；雖然路長，而且，泥濘路走起來很麻煩。

*Johns.* Yes, the tarred roads haven't done away with the dust and mud; if it's a rainy day, you get splashed all over. You lead the way, Freeman.....D'you think this is right?

是呀，這種泥路也不能把所有灰泥都去掉；如果是下雨天，你全身都是泥。胡理曼，你帶路吧.....你想我們走哪邊對的嗎？

*Freem.* I hope so; it seems to be marked quite plainly on this large-scale map.

我希望不錯，在這個大圖上好像標明得很清楚的。

*Johns.* We'd better make sure, hadn't we? Suppose we ask at the lodge?

我們最好弄得確實一點，對不對？我們到那小屋子裏去問一下如何？

*Chang.* Here's a boy coming along; let's ask him. (*To boy.*) Are we right for Chenies?.....Speak up, sonny<sup>13</sup> (or laddie, or there's a good fellow); I can't hear.

有一個小孩子走過來了；讓我們問問他吧。(對小孩)，我們到陳義斯，打這裏走對嗎？.....孩子，你說吧，我聽不見。

*Boy.* [I'm] sorry, sir, but I'm a stranger here, I've come from a distance. There's the postman coming down the road; perhaps (or I dare say) he can tell you.

對不起，先生，我也是剛到這裏來；我是遠處的人。有一個郵

11. 皮帶(指照相機盒上的)。 12. 擺來擺去。 13. 不一定是自己的兒子，對其他的小孩，都可以這樣叫的。

差走下這條路上來了；也許他可以告訴你的。

*Freem.* (To postman.) (Is) this the right way to Chenies?

(對差郵) 到陳義斯是從這裏走嗎？

*Postman.* No, sir; there's no way through that field.

不是，先生；走過那田裏前面沒有路的。

*Freem.* ...Then I suppose there's nothing else out to stick to the road, Johnson? We don't want 'to be had up'<sup>14</sup> for trespassing.

……那末，我想恐怕除了沿大路走之外，沒有別的辦法，祥生，你以為怎樣？我們不妄妄入去我們侵入別人的土地。

*Johns.* No one'll interfere as long as we keep to the path. In any case, we can't 'get run in;<sup>15</sup> even 'if the worst comes to the worst,<sup>16</sup> they can only order us off. I vote we go ahead and 'chance it.<sup>17</sup>

只要我們沿小路走，沒有人來干涉我們的，總之，我們不會被捕的；即令弄到最壞的形勢，他們也不過是要我們走開，我贊成我們一直走下去碰碰運氣好了。

*Freem.* You may, if you like, and we'll leave you to yourself. If you want to get in trouble, 'that's your lookout.<sup>18</sup> What do you think, Chang?

如果你願意的話，你可以這樣，我們可以讓你自由行動。如果你要自己去弄麻煩，那我可管不了。長，你覺得怎樣？

*Chang.* Suppose we 'toss up'<sup>19</sup> -- Heads or tails?

我們擲錢決定何如……看是頭還是尾？

*Freem.* Tails.

尾。

*Chang.* Tails it is.

是尾呀。

*Freem.* ▲It seems almost a pity to let those old cottages go to ruin.

……這些古老的茅舍讓它們荒廢真是可惜了。

*Chang.* They ought to make a good snapshot.

應該給它們照一張好像。

14. =to be prosecuted or summoned, 被告. 15. =to be arrested 被捕. 16. 即令事情弄到最壞. 17. 試為之 (帶點冒險地). 18. 成說 That is your own lookout, 那我可不曉得 (你得自己當心). 19. 擲錢來決定, 有人像的一面為頭, 其他一面為尾.

*Johns.* They would, wouldn't they? It's a good job I brought my camera---Is that dog looking for his master, I wonder?

是呀，它對我顯出大。幸虧我帶了照相機來。……那隻狗不曉得牠不是自己的主人。

*Chang.* He's \*ask you to<sup>20</sup> you, \*as much as to say<sup>21</sup> he \*want \*a bit to<sup>22</sup> too.

它想討我歡心，所以是給它也想討我歡心。

*Johns.* I'd like to see you, if I could go in to see you, but that's preferable an idea. See if you can hold (or keep) him steady.

我打聽牠是怎樣，只要牠能站住不動，不過說說容易，你試試看你能不能站住牠不動。

*Chang.* (To the dog.) Now then, lie down. Fear of! chao (or bay, or howl)! you're a very knowing dog, aren't you? (To Johnson.) I believe he's used to being \*made a fuss of.<sup>23</sup>

(對狗) 好，躺下去。老朋友！你真是一個懂事的狗，是不是？(對主人) 我相信它一向是被人弄得大驚小怪的。

*Freem.* He's \*taken a fancy to<sup>24</sup> you, Chang; he evidently likes being petted. He isn't much more than a puppy. Would (or how) you say he's mongrel, Johnson?

呀，它很喜歡你的樣子；顯明牠是喜歡被人寵愛的。它簡直是一個小狗。而且，你看牠像一個雜種狗嗎？

*Johns.* No, I would say not. -- He's a good-natured animal. 不，牠是好的……它是一個性情很好的動物。

*Chang.* You've got a camera at home, haven't you, Freeman? 胡德曼，你有一個照相機在家裏，是不是？

*Freem.* No, I did have one once, but it didn't come up to Johnson's, anything like. It was a very second-rate affair; I had no end of trouble with it -- Hull t raining! Let's \*try and get<sup>25</sup> under shelter somewhere.

沒有。從前我有一個，不過不及祥生的好，那是一個二等貨色；簡直老是給我打麻煩……喂！下起雨來了！讓我們找個地方躲一下雨吧。

*Chang.* Oh, don't think it's going to be much; [it's] only a passing shower.

啊！我想不會下大的；這只是一種過路的驟雨。

20. 向着這方面；撒嬌；討好。 21. 無異是說。 22. = to have, his porters i. ake. 23. 無謂的紛擾；大驚小怪。 24. 歡喜。 25. 會話時可不用文學上的 try to get.

# PRACTICAL ENGLISH

## Business Letters

You have probably often heard it said that business letters should be an impersonal communication. But a business letter which conveys the full truth of the facts which it is intended to communicate, is a business letter which is not at all friendly gossip, the kind of thing which is often written to the children, etc., the kind of thing which is written in a letter. In point of fact, however, a business letter is most thoroughly personal—one person talks to another person about a definite piece of business in such a way as to secure his attention, hold his interest, and influence his decision. A well-known business house has said, "Brief letters aren't reading formulas nor conjuring with words. It is talking on paper. Anyone can load a letter with the most flowery phrases and expressions of antiquity. Anyone can string together custom-made courtesies and conventionalities. The rules that 'Old Man Graham' gives his son in 'Letters of a Self-Made Merchant' are hard to improve upon. 'Have something to say. Say it. Stop talking.'"

The object of a business letter being to discuss some particular subject, that subject should be taken up at once in a clear, direct way, without any circumlocutions or useless preliminaries. The best business letters today are confined to a single point, this practice being of great assistance in filing correspondence. Civility and refinement are now looked upon as indispensable by the most reputable firms; the omission of pronouns or other parts of speech, the excessive use of abbreviations, and the employment of stock phrases have no justification in good usage.

## CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY

There are, of course, certain standardized openings for business letters which serve a purpose, and consequently are employed by good writers. Among them are the following:

"In reply to your letter of September 1, regarding the promotion of your friend, Mr. Henry W. Bond, I will say that we have decided to grant your request."

"Answering your communication of April 15, on the subject of the further extension of your loan, we are unable to see any reason for further concessions on the part of our firm."

Such openings refer at once to the subject under discussion, call attention to the earlier correspondence, and are thus very helpful in making the ensuing sentences clear.

Slang or undignified language invariably creates a poor impression in a business letter. It will be found that the most progressive business houses pay careful attention even to the details of the firm's correspondence insisting that only the best stationery shall be used and that every letter going out under their signature shall be dignified and courteous. Good grammar, accurate punctuation, and correct spelling are, of course, considered as indispensable.

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## QUIZ

1. Do fishes sleep under water?
2. What language did Jesus speak?
3. How can we tell the age of a tree?
4. Why has a barrow only one wheel?
5. Why is grass green?
6. Why is there a hole in the teapot lid?
7. Is the wind ever too strong for aeroplanes?
8. How can it snow and rain together?
9. Do the stars fall down?
10. Why are some days hotter than others?

(Answers will be found on page 28)

# DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

抱素認得這發言者是有名的「大  
亞」史俊。  
有幾個人鼓掌贊成，有幾個人起  
來搶着要說話，座位靠後的人又大  
呼「高聲兒，聽不清，」會場中秩  
序頗呈動搖了。抱素聽得頭發脹起  
來。辯論在紛亂中進行，一面也顯  
有幾人在紛亂中逃席出去。最後，  
主席大聲說道：「禁止王龍的戀愛關  
係，其餘的事不問，贊成者舉手！」  
手都舉起來，抱素也加了一手，  
隨即匆匆地擠出會場。他回頭看

Pao knew that the owner of  
the voice was the noted  
the Cannon.

Some approved by clapping  
hands and others stood up  
say something. People  
sat far behind shouted, "S  
louder; we can't hear!"  
assembly seemed to be on  
verge of tumult. Pao felt  
head was going to burst.  
debate was in disturbing  
gress. A few left the  
during the disturbance.  
last the chairman shout  
"We want only to stop  
love relations between W  
and Lung, and don't care  
anything else. Please r  
your hands if approve  
Everybody's hand lifted,  
cluding Pao's. He soon  
the hall. When he turned r  
he saw Miss Fang standing

## CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY

士……

……

### 六

……

sneaking in the midst of the rows with a girl named Chao who was the sweetheart of the Cannon, Shih.

"She really deserves to be a sleuth," Pao said to himself as he went along. Suddenly he had an idea in his mind: "Why shouldn't I ask her about that? Although she did not come from the same province she might know it."

### VI

From early morning Ching had been irritable.

She was always irritable of late; not irritable with reason or about any particular person, but had never irritable about all the world. Even other people's voices annoyed her. She had never spoken a great deal and now she said much less, as if she had forgot then she had a tongue, so that her companion in the seat gave her a new nickname; The Stony Beauty. But Ching herself did not own that she was irritable, only every day she was fidgety and



也不是，看書也不是，不看書也不是，究竟自己要的是什麼，還是一個不知。她又聽得一舉一動，都招人議論，甚至於一聲咳嗽，也像有人在背後發出冷笑。她出外時，覺得來往的人都把眼光注視在她身上；每一冷笑，每一詬罵，每一咕道切實的批評，好像都是指著她。她害怕到不敢出門去。有時她也自為解釋道：「這都是自己神經過敏，」但是這可憐的情緒已經佔領了她，不給她一絲一毫的自由了。

absent-minded in her reading; what she wanted was not known to herself even. She felt also that every act of hers would provoke other people's gossip; if she heard a slight cough, it must be one of derision from some one behind her. When she went out, she felt everybody on the road aimed their looks at her. Every jeer, every shade of scorn and every gossiping whisper seemed pointed at her, she was afraid to go out. Sometimes she explained this as "all due to nervousness," but the strange feeling dominated her and let her have no freedom at all.

*(Continued from page 8)*

the influence of any religion. A few "Buddhist temples"<sup>96</sup> and "Confucian shrines"<sup>97</sup> and the inevitable Shinto<sup>98</sup> places of worship are found in all places of Japanese rule. The Buddhist priests are useful at funerals and other ceremonies; but the Liuchiuans generally show no great religious fervor.

The Liuchiu Islands have been referred to as a land of propriety;<sup>99</sup> and indeed this description seems very apt. There is little record of crime. Since the start of the American invasion our military-government officers have found the Okinawans surprisingly tractable<sup>100</sup> and ready to accept guidance.

96. 佛廟. 97. 孔廟. 98. 神道. 99. 舉動合禮. 100. 容易駕馭的.

# A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

## Second Series

### 新辭彙解續篇

#### C

CAM ship 載有一架戰鬥機的商船 (Catapult Armed Merchant ship. 之首字略成)。

#### E

Electronic finger 金屬物偵察器。

#### F

Flying jeep 飛車，可飛行的吉普車。

#### G

Gras = salad 餐用生菜。

#### H

Handie-talkie 手提電話機。

#### Q

Quisle, to 當賣國賊 (從挪威傀儡人名 Quisling 而成的動詞)。

#### R

Rack brain, to 絞腦汁。

Radiophone 無線電話。

Raff, to 重轟炸；猛烈地砲轟 (由 R.A.F. 而成的動詞)。

Red market 將原來需要 point 始可買到之物，不索 point 而自由出賣。

Riding the beam 假裝無罪。

Runs the guard 無允許出入兵營。

Robomb = Robot bomb = flying bomb = buzz-bomb 飛彈 (德國人自稱「復仇武器」)。

Robot bomb (同上)。

## ANIMAL CRIMINALS

By J. G. Van Alphen

If the mule that recently kicked a farm labourer, causing his death, had acted similarly 200 or 300 years ago, it would certainly have been arrested and "tried for homicide."<sup>1</sup> And the bull that gored<sup>2</sup> a farmer to death would have met a like fate. History furnishes many instances of the indictment,<sup>3</sup> trial and sentence to death, followed by "due execution,"<sup>4</sup> of animals that had directly injured or caused the death of humans, all "under the plea"<sup>5</sup> that they should serve as examples and that justice should be maintained.

Presumably in those days the belief was held that animals were "intelligent, if not reasoning," and therefore morally responsible for their acts. In modern days, of course, it is the owner of the offending animal who may be held responsible "under certain circumstances." But in the "Middle Ages"<sup>6</sup> the animals themselves were summoned to "appear in court."<sup>7</sup> "Defending counsel was allowed,"<sup>10</sup> while the prosecution<sup>11</sup> was conducted by qualified lawyers.

Within the past 600 years there have been upwards of a hundred trials of animals in France, the "criminals" being horses, oxen, dogs, pigs and even chickens. In 1394 a pig was tried, convicted<sup>12</sup> and hanged to Montaign for having sacrilegiously<sup>13</sup> "gobbled up a consecrated wafer."<sup>14</sup> At Clermont in 1457 a sow was convicted for "murder flagrantly" committed on the person of Johan Martin, aged

1. 審問以殺人之罪。2. 毆。3. 公訴(in'dairment)。4. 準時執行處死。  
5. 作為口實。6. 如果不是有理智，也是有知識。7. 在某種情形之下。8. 中世紀。9. 出庭。10. 可以請律師辯護。11. 起訴。12. 證明有罪。13. 瀆神。  
14. 攫取而吞食了供神用的薄餅。15. 罪惡昭彰地。

the, the son of John Martin, of Savigny." The pig's sucklings<sup>16</sup> were included in the charge<sup>17</sup> as accomplices,<sup>18</sup> but they escaped punishment because there was no sufficient evidence<sup>19</sup> that they had assisted in the destruction of the child. They were "released on bail"<sup>20</sup> on the understanding of their owner that they would come up for trial if further evidence was found of their participation in their mother's crime. The sow was sentenced to be hanged by the hind feet from a tree or gibbet<sup>21</sup>. At the town of Leiden, in Holland, in 1595, a dog named Provette was charged with murder in that it "did not scruple<sup>22</sup> on Sunday last to bite a child of one Jan Jacob van der Poe." It had bitten the child's fingers, and ten days later the child died "in course of fright." The dog was condemned to be hanged "to the deterring<sup>23</sup> of other dogs and to all as an example."

On occasions appeals to "higher courts"<sup>24</sup> were made and sometimes acquittals<sup>25</sup> or a "modification of the sentence"<sup>26</sup> were obtained. Thus in 1379 Philip of Burgundy reprieved and pardoned two hinds of swine which had been condemned to death as accomplices of three sows that had been found guilty of infanticide,<sup>27</sup> and in 1759 a she-ass,<sup>28</sup> also condemned to death, was pardoned because of her former good character,<sup>29</sup>

One of the strangest cases on record is that in which a dog was used as the chief witness in bringing a murderer to justice. A certain Frenchman, M. de Montdidier, was found murdered. The criminal escaped. The victim's dog was found

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16. 乳兒. 17. 控告. 18. 同謀者. 19. 證據. 20. 保釋. 21. 絞架. 22. 躊躇. 23. 阻止. 24. 高等法院. 25. 釋放. 26. 減刑. 27. 嬰孩殺戮. 28. 牠. 29. 以前品行很好.

the holy, and later was shown a man, by name Macaire, suspected of the crime. The dog showed signs of hating the man, and would have attacked him. Finally, the dog decreed<sup>30</sup> that there should be a trial of combat between Macaire and the dog.

A remarkable duel took place on an open square in the presence of an expectant crowd. Macaire was armed with a club,<sup>31</sup> but he soon proved to be no match for his bold and agile opponent. He had to accept defeat, and was obliged to confess that he was the murderer of Monsieur. He met a murderer's fate through the direct agency of a dog.

第19. 木聖. 第22. 亞爾斯... 亞爾斯.

*(Continued from page 28)*

below and the other above the freezing-point of water; and the snow, in falling, has not had time to be warmed so much as to melt.

What we call falling stars are not stars at all. If a real star fell into the Earth—or, rather, if the Earth fell into a star—we should all be burned up by the heat long before the Earth and the star could meet each other. The things that fall are quite small stones, or balls of iron, or other elements.

It may be that, though the Sun itself has the same heat, its rays do not pierce through the air so directly on one day as on another, but much more slantwise. That is the difference between a winter day and a summer day. The less the distance of air the heat passes through, the more we feel it. That is to say, the heat of the day largely depends on the wind, as well as on the strength of the Sun.

## Answers to Questions on page 20

1. Yes, but they do not sleep soundly. They sleep with the eyes open, simply because they cannot shut them.
2. There is a great group of languages which are all classed as Semitic. Among these languages are some which are named after the old word for Syria, the word Aram. It was one of these Aramaic languages that was spoken by Jesus.
3. In the case of most trees we can tell exactly, because the tree makes a fresh growth every year under the bark, and we can distinguish between one year's growth and the next. When the tree is cut across we find that it shows a number of rings, one inside the other, and each ring corresponds to a year of the tree's life.
4. Mainly because it is easier to push one wheel than two, there being less friction--or less resistance. The single wheel is really a very clever contrivance.
5. Because it has in its cells a colouring matter called chlorophyll, which is an intense green. Leaves of trees and plants are made green by the same substance. Blood is red because of its colouring matter, called haemoglobin.
6. The hole in the lid of the teapot is there to allow the condensed steam to escape; otherwise the pressure of the steam might force the tea out of the spout.
7. Once in the air a skilful pilot could control his machine in a steadily-blowing wind of almost any velocity and, if his plane had sufficient horse-power, he could make headway.
8. This may easily happen, as the temperature of the air varies at different levels. In such a case as this, then, the snow and the rain have been formed at different levels, the or

*(Continued on page 27)*

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Berlin Reports Death Of Hitler*

The German radio on the night of May 1 told the German people that Adolph Hitler is dead. It stated that he had died 'at his battle post' at the 'Reich Chancellery in Berlin,<sup>2</sup> fighting to the last breath against bolshevism.<sup>3</sup>

It was also stated that Hitler had 'appointed Rear Admiral Doenitz to be his successor.<sup>4</sup> Admiral Doenitz then came to the microphone<sup>5</sup> himself and broadcast a message to the German people and an 'Order of the Day'<sup>6</sup> to the German armed forces.

He told both the people and the armed forces that the battle for the defence of Germany against bolshevism would continue.

"As long as the achievement of this aim is impeded<sup>7</sup> by the British and Americans" he declared, "we shall be forced to carry on our defensive fight against them as well."

He ended his Order of the Day by saying that the oath of allegiance<sup>8</sup> which they had given to Hitler was now due to him as 'Supreme Commander'<sup>9</sup> of all branches of the German Armed Forces.

Doenitz is 53 years old. He planned and controlled the 'U-boat War'<sup>10</sup> against Britain. In the last war he served with U-boats in the Mediterranean<sup>11</sup> and was taken prisoner in 1918. He 'feigned madness'<sup>12</sup> and was one of the first prisoners to be released after the armistice.<sup>13</sup> In January 1912, Doenitz succeeded Raeder as Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy.

### *Russians Complete Occupation Of Berlin*

The Russians are today masters of Berlin. The defenders of the city, headed by their commander, laid down their

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1. 在他打仗的崗位上。 2. 柏林德國總統府。 3. 布爾雪維支。 4. 任命海軍中將杜尼茲為其繼承人。 5. 廣播擴音機。 6. 議事日程。 7. 妨害。 8. 忠誠。 9. 最高統帥。 10. 潛艇戰。 11. 地中海。 12. 裝瘋。 13. 停戰。

arms at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 2. Thus ended a savage battle for the city that began over a week before.

As the Russian forces closed in from all sides, bridges and houses in one famous street after another were reduced to smoking ruins.

Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day commending great victories said that troops of the First White Russian Front, under Marshal Zhukov, and of the First Ukrainian Front, under Marshal Malinovsky, had "been lately captured the capital of Germany, Berlin, the centre of German imperialism and hot-bed of German aggression." In their honour, 21 salutes were fired from 324 of Moscow's guns.

German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners have been estimated at 17,000 in the first six hours after the formal surrender of Berlin another 70,000 Germans were taken prisoner.

Other troops commanded by Marshals Zhukov and Konev today finished off the German forces encircled in the wide country south-east of Berlin and more than 120,000 Germans have been captured.

German resistance in northern Germany is cracking rapidly and the whole enemy front has been split wide open.

### *Recapture Of Rangoon*

British 14th Army forces recaptured Rangoon, Burma's capital, on May 3.

The importance of this success is pointed out by the U. S. Secretary for War, Mr. Stimson, who said:

"The capture of Rangoon will aid the war in China. With Rangoon in Allied hands, a shipping centre of great importance will be reopened, communications through the valleys of Burma will be in our control and also the old and sure route for supplies to China will be available."

The recapture of Rangoon comes three years after British forces evacuated it on March 7, 1942.

His Majesty the King, in a message to Admiral Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia Command, said: "I send you and all forces in South-East

14.史大林. 15.擴成所. 16.排鎗. 17.龐大. 18.仰光. 19.糧餉. 20.撤退.



Asia say hearty congratulations on the brilliant success achieved by all arms and services in the capture of Rangoon."

*Germany Signs Final Surrender Terms In Berlin*

The final surrender of German forces to the Allies was signed in Berlin on May 8. The Kaiser's final declared intention was important to the world for it is the only one of the kind in the history of Germany—its acceptance by the head of the German High Command in the East, Field-Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, in a broadcast, describing the ceremony, as the victory of Adolf, Marshal Zoulik, made it perfectly clear to the Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht, Field-Marshal von Keitel, that it was complete and final and unalterable.

*Goering Becomes A Prisoner*

Field-Marshal Hermann Goering,<sup>22</sup> Chief of the Luftwaffe,<sup>23</sup> Reich Air Marshal and nominated successor to Hitler,<sup>24</sup> and Field-Marshal Heering,<sup>25</sup> former Commander-in-Chief in Italy and recently appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, are now both prisoners of the American Seventh Army.

Goering claims that he was arrested by "S.S. troops"<sup>26</sup> on Hitler's order and the Fuehrer<sup>27</sup> had given instructions that he should be shot. But his guards "spiced him away"<sup>28</sup> to the place near Salzburg, in Austria, where he was taken prisoner by the Americans. Goering, wearing his favourite Guards' grey uniform, complete with gold braid and medals, posed for his photograph. The first thing he asked for was dinner.

*500 Super-fortresses Hit Nagoya*

The great force of Super-Fortress bombers which hit Nagoya,<sup>29</sup> Japan's third largest city, in the Pacific War's heaviest raid obtained excellent results.

A communique from the 20th Air Force Command on May 14

19.批准。20.德國的無條件投降。21.德國陸軍。22.戈林。23.德國空軍。24.希特勒的指名繼承人。25.克勞林。26.希特勒的御林軍，突擊隊，Schutz Staffel 之略。27.元首（指希特勒）。28.誘拐。29.名古屋。

reporting this, says, the bombing was carried out both visually and by instruments. Enemy opposition ranged from weak to moderate. Anti-aircraft fire was meagre<sup>30</sup> and only two Super-Fortresses failed to return out of a force of more than 500.

The attack was carried out at mid-morning<sup>31</sup>—the first time such a fire raid has been staged in daylight.

### *Americans Enter Okinawa's Capital*

In southern Okinawa,<sup>32</sup> in the \*Ryukyu chain,<sup>33</sup> American troops are engaged in a fierce battle for a crest,<sup>34</sup> a cone-shaped peak in the eastern sector of the Japanese line. The Americans climbed this height after an artillery bombardment lasting several days.

American Marines are \*mopping up isolated Japanese pockets<sup>35</sup> in the suburbs of Naha,<sup>36</sup> the island's capital.

30.微弱. 31.上午. 32.沖繩島. 33.琉球羣島. 34.高峯. 35.肅清  
零星的日本小隊. 36.那霸.

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## 社會個案工作方法概要

吳榆珍編 定價二元

社會個案工作，係別於社會集團工作而言。所謂社會工作，其意義在發展構成社會之份子，以增進整個人類社會之福利，而社會個案工作，即有計劃之方案與科學技術，個別輔助在社會中失調之份子，故此項工作，實社會工作中最基本實際者。本書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）

## 醫院社會工作

宋思明·鄒玉階著  
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全書分八章：(1)緒論，述此項工作之意義及其發展之歷史；(2)組織聯繫，述醫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重要；(3)工作內容，述此項工作之種類及方法；(4)(5)工作步驟，述調查、診斷、計劃、社會治療及善後處理等工作之先後；(6)個案記錄，述各個案工作之記錄及其方法程序；(7)服務守則，述工作者之修養及其應事接物與對病患者之態度；(8)結論，述此項工作之需要及其前途之展望，均為經驗之談。（安圖字第六〇五號）

## 精神病之社會的因素與防治

宋思明著  
定價一元三角

本書分章敘述關於精神病社會工作之功能與範圍，原則與條件，內容與方法，個案紀錄方法，教學與研究等，對於心理衛生精神病之防治，有深切之研討。所述均為著者從事精神病社會工作所得之實地經驗，故能切合我國之社會人情。此外並搜集歐戰各專家之著述，以供參考。（忠圖字第一〇三號）

## 梁啓超先生著

### 中國近三百年學術史

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梁任公先生爲文，元氣磅礴，銳思馳驟。民國前後，學者不受其影響者殆寡。綜其一生，可分爲四時期，其第四時期，即爲歐戰歸後，謝絕政法，專以著書講學爲主之時期也。本書即係任公先生第四期所作，引證廣博，於我國十七八九三世之學術變遷及學派，稗朱學派，顧李實蹟之學，及經史音韻小學等遞嬗衍變，對於我國之影響等，尤闡述無遺。

### 中國歷史研究法

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中國史料，浩如烟海，都計不下數萬卷。梁任公於自序中云：「苟有法以整理之耶，則如在礦之金，採之不竭。學者任研治其一部，皆可以名家，而其所貢獻於世界者皆可以極大。」任公以二十年之精力，著爲本書，概然以金礦鑿人，以惠後學，本智洵爲言歷史研究法之權威著作。

### 先秦政治思想史

定價三元八角

本書分三大部份，都三十四章。序論凡三章，綜述政治哲學所包含之問題及其內容資料與研究方法，前論凡八章，研討時代背景，天道思想，民本思想，政治與倫理之結合，封建及其所生結果，階級制度興替狀況，法律之起原及觀念，經濟狀況之部份的推想。本論凡二十三章，於詳述政治思想四大潮流——儒、道、墨、法——之外，復分章討論統一，廢兵、教育、生計、鄉治、民權等問題。

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