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新縣制之國民教育

★汪通祺著

定價一元五角

國民教育爲立國之本，新縣制是我國目前亟待推行之新制度，在該制度下之國民教育其總特徵爲「政教合一」，內容兼及於管教養衛四大要素，浴兒童教育與成人教育於一爐，化學校教育與社會教育爲一體。本書共分三章：首就國民教育之意義與特質加以探討，並綜合各家意見，以說明新縣制國民教育之特徵，進而臚陳其產生由來與成立理由。第二章根據視導報告，敘述新制度國民教育推行以來之概況，意在明瞭現在，以作策進張本。第三章則全屬討論新制國民教育實施以來所發生之重要問題，並提供意見，以備採用。最後於本書之末，殿以國民教育之各種重要法規以利參考。本書理論與實務並重，係著者從事國民教育實際工作十年來之結晶，故所語無不中肯，凡研究國民教育制度，及從事國民教育工作之學校機關暨教師人士先宜人手一冊。

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Superfortress Attack on Japan

THE news that United States Superfortresses have begun air attacks on the main islands of Japan affords spectacular¹ and impressive evidence that the Allies are not so preoccupied² with the tremendous operations in Europe as to preclude³ the simultaneous direction of formidable striking power against the enemy in the Pacific.

The Japanese *High Command⁴ is now seeing the start of another phase⁵ of Allied strategy⁶ which reveals the immense reserves⁷ of ground, naval and air power permitting simultaneous offensives on a long-term basis against the enemies in Europe and Asia.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the B 29s⁸ which were employed in the attacks on Japan have been *initially released in force⁹ in the Pacific theatre, although, obviously, they are employable on any all other fronts.

Statements by United States military leaders, including Mr. Patterson, *the Under-Secretary for War,¹⁰ and Generals Marshall and Arnold leave no doubt that the attacks on Japan mark the beginning of a strategic bombing programme which is aimed at the total destruction of Japan's *industrial resources on which her war machine is dependent. Not only have those resources¹¹ been outnumbered¹² and outproduced¹³ by the Allied nations' industrial output¹⁴ but the *industrial structure¹⁵ itself is now menaced¹⁶ by aerial power against which Japan's best defensive efforts must be ineffective.¹⁷

What is even more noteworthy is our leaders' *implicit promise¹⁸ that these first attacks are only the beginning of the powerful assault to be unleashed¹⁹ against every *girder of Japan's industrial structure.²⁰ The same unremitting²¹ and undiminishing²² air power which has been *raining bombs²³ from the skies over Germany, demolishing²⁴ centres of German industrial production as well as her *transportation facilities,²⁵ will now be felt throughout Japan and *in increasing measure²⁶ as the Allied attacks *gain momentum.²⁷

But those who know Japan and the Far East will immediately realize that Japan is far more helpless than Germany in meeting this irresistible²⁸ menace to her industrial potential.²⁹ From Japan's tight³⁰ little islands it is impossible for her industrialists to disperse³¹ plants beyond the reach of our air power.

It is also significant that whereas Germany has been able to draw on substantial amounts of *raw material³² and manufactured products to supplement³³ her domestic³⁴ output, Japan is isolated even from those areas she has occupied. She is separated from potential³⁵ sources of her most-needed materials by thousands of miles of ocean where our sea and air forces have been exercising an increasing measure of control.

The *only limiting factor³⁶ operating to keep Allied power away from *Japan proper³⁷ has been the comparative lack of *long-range aircraft³⁸ for such operations. The latest attacks and those which can be expected to follow in impressive frequency and power demonstrate the continued American *technological superiority³⁹ and *military genius⁴⁰ against which Japan's best efforts hitherto have been entirely ineffective.

The operations also afford *tangible proof⁴¹ of the extent to which the *Cairo agreements⁴² have been implemented.⁴³ The Japanese are also seeing evidence that the Chinese despite more than seven years of debilitating⁴⁴ warfare to which Japanese aggression has *subjected them,⁴⁵ are effectively⁴⁶ and forcefully aiding the effectiveness of Allied air power. They also emphasize the interaction⁴⁷ of Allied air, ground and sea forces including simultaneous campaigns⁴⁸ by the MacArthur, Nimitz and Mountbatten Commands.⁴⁹

Which Are Japan's Vital Targets For Super Fortresses?

Q: I learn that the Japanese Government has ordered the evacuation² of all civilians from key cities in Japan. What does it suggest?

A: It suggests that Tokio is already making preparations for the great air offensive which the China-based American Air Force has already begun and promises to increase in magnitude, so as to "lay the cities and other military centres of Japan in ashes."³

Q: Are not Japanese industries now so spread out into Manchuria⁴ and even North China that aerial bombardment would have to be both heavy and wide-spread to do any real harm?

A: It is true that Japan has developed iron and steel making in Manchuria. But the manufacture of armaments is still mainly concentrated in a comparatively few areas in three of Japan's four main islands, Honshu,⁵ Shikoku⁶ and Kyushu.⁷ For example, the Yawata⁸ works which is situated on the north coast of Kyushu, and has repeatedly been bombed by our super-fortresses since June 15, produces more than half Japan's steel, which makes them more important than the whole "Ruhr valley"⁹ in Germany.¹⁰

Q: In Germany we have concentrated mainly on certain well defined types of targets—shipyards, railways and aircraft plant. Can we do the same thing in Japan?

A: Yes; in fact at first the concentration can be even greater. Unlike Germany, Japan is fighting a purely "overseas war."¹¹ That means that all the supplies to her armies must move in ships. Consequently the destruction of shipping, ports, shipbuilding yards and

naval bases are of first importance,

Q: Are not Japan's ports and naval centres very scattered?

A: Not as much as one might suppose. In 1938 Japan had 17 firms with 69 berths and 48 docks capable of building sea-going ships. That number may have been increased, but the main activity is around *Kobe, Osaka, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Okayama and Tokio.¹² The three main naval bases are at Yokosuka,¹³ Sasebo¹⁴ and Kure,¹⁵ the second one, you remember, being initially raided by our super-fortresses on Double Seventh. At each of these places there are arsenals,¹⁶ *marine corps¹⁷ and *air force.¹⁸ Outlying naval stations are at Maizuru,¹⁹ Ominato,²⁰ *Port Arthur,²¹ *Maiko in Formosa,²² and *Chinkai in Korea.²³

Q: But merely to prevent Japan sending men and war material overseas will not cause her defeat. What about the destruction of Japan's own defences?

A: Well, this would mean the dislocation²⁴ of internal transport, the disruption²⁵ power supplies and the destruction of heavy industry. A glance at a map of Japan will show that apart from coastal shipping, the main lines of communication are railways; road traffic, unless great changes have been made very recently, has been little developed. Since all the main islands of Japan are mountainous, railways are forced to follow certain well defined and limited routes. There are comparatively few alternative routes, so that the destruction of certain important junctions²⁶ would have effects unparalleled even in Germany.

Q: What do you think is the finest target in Japan?

A: Perhaps the finest target in Japan is Kobe. Its harbour is the key shipping point from which troops,

equipment and supplies are sent overseas. The city has excellent railway connections with Western, Central and Eastern Japan, and its coastal shipping trade is heavy. Raids here would cut the main land route between Tokio and the eastern manufacturing districts and the western ports and Korea. The Japs have boasted that to defeat Allied submarines they can build an all-rail route from southern Korea to Singapore. That route would be useless under aerial bombardment. But Kobe is also important industrially. Here enter imported supplies for the *furnace and mills²⁷ of Osaka, twenty miles to the east. Indeed the Kobe-Osaka groups of industries are almost continuous and include such *plum targets²⁸ as the *Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Company's²⁹ works which turn out explosives,³⁰ the huge *Kawasaki dockyard;³¹ the *Japan Steel Tube Company,³² the largest maker of tubes and pipes in Asia; the *Kobe Steel Works,³³ the *Osaka Iron Works,³⁴ and many of the larger establishments of the Mitsubishi³⁵ and Sumitomo³⁶ combines—*armskings extraordinary.³⁷ In this area also are many of Japanese aircraft factories and electrical industries.

Q: Surely there are more targets than those you have just mentioned?

A: Yes of course, but remember that one-fifth of the Jap population lives in six cities—Tokio, Osaka, Nagoya,³⁸ Kyoto,³⁹ Kobe and Yokohama. The electric power, which runs so many of their railways, and industrial plants, is *generated by hydro-electric stations⁴⁰ concentrated in three districts—Kei-Hin,⁴¹ around Tokio, Yokohama, Chi-kyo⁴² near Nagoya, and Kei-Hin⁴³ near Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. For example, a successful heavy raid on the compact group of power stations

south-west of Nikko⁴⁴ would alone gravely handicap⁴⁵ the Jap *war machine.⁴⁶

Q: Why have you made no mention of Tokio? Surely the value of bombing the capital of Japan would be very great? e

A: You will notice that the places I have so far dealt with are to the south and west of Tokio—the centres which can be most easily reached by planes flying from, say, China. Of course raiders might also come down from the north in which case Tokio might well be *between two fires.⁴⁷ Of course Tokio is a vitally important target. Her population of 6,780,000 makes her the third greatest city in the world, after London and New York. United Nations' bombers in the west will never have a target of such size. Moreover, *apart from⁴⁸ the fact that the headquarters⁴⁹ of the Japanese Government are *legitimate military targets,⁵⁰ Tokio and Yokohama form a vast manufacturing area including shipyards, engineering works, railway shops, and chemical works, to name only a few.

Q: What about the *paper houses⁵¹ in Japanese cities?

A: The poorer quarters of all Japanese cities are most flimsily⁵² built and wood and paper are important housing materials. What is worse, however, is the way in which most Japanese factories are situated right in the heart of this *inflammable squalor⁵³ and the *combustible nature⁵⁴ of many of the workshops themselves. That is another special form of headache for the Japanese.

Notes

1. 超級空中堡壘。 2. 疏散。 3. 把日本的城市及其他軍事中心化為灰燼（邱吉爾語）。 4. 滿洲；東北四省。 5. 本州。 6. 四國。 7. 九州。 8. 八幡。 9. 香檳區。 10. 對於德國。 11. 海外作戰。 12. 神戶，大坂，神奈川，長崎，橫濱，岡山，及東京。 13. 橫濱。 14. 佐世保。 15. 吳。 16. 兵工廠。 17. 海軍機械廠。 18. 空軍。 19. 舞臺。 20. 大港。 21. 旅館。 22. 台灣的高公港。 23. 高麗的鎮海港。 24. 破壞。 25. 分割；裂開。 26. 鐵路交叉點。 27. 鋼鐵和工廠。 28. 上好的目標地。 29. 日本染料製造公司。 30. 炸藥。 31. 川崎造船廠。 32. 日本鋼鐵公司。 33. 神戶鎮由廠。 34. 大坂鋼鐵廠。 35. 三菱。 36. 住友。 37. 少有的軍火大王。 38. 名古屋。 39. 京都。 40. 由水力發電廠所產生的。 41. 東橫線。 42. 中央站。 43. 京阪站。 44. 日光。 45. 妨礙；予以不利。 46. 戰爭機器。 47. 腹背受敵。 48. 除開。 49. 大本營。 50. 合法的軍事目標。 51. 紙糊的屋子。 52. 虛弱的。 53. 易燃的污穢。 54. 可燃性。

CHILD'S PLAY

兒戲 (續)

By Will Jenkins

錢歌川譯註

The *presidente* said apologetically that he had never seen Kibi before. The officer's eyes grew hard. He called another villager—José Cabrales, Kibi's own brother-in-law. José said mildly that Kibi was a stranger to him.

The officer called another villager, and another, and another. Each one said very politely but very definitely that no person in the village had ever set eyes on Kibi before—though all of them really knew that he had spent all his childhood and youth and most of his adult years in the fourth but beyond the village school.

Hermano Tamaiis, the quarter-breed, foamed at the mouth with rage. He stormed at the villagers. His spyhood

那村長很抱歉地回答說，他以前從來沒有看見過吉備。那軍官的眼睛變得嚴厲了。他又叫了另外一個村人哥塞·卡布拉爾斯，吉備自己的內弟。哥塞溫和地——他完全不認識吉備。

那軍官又叫了另外一個村人，接連又叫另外兩三個。每個人都很客氣但肯定地說，在這村裏沒有誰曾經見到過吉備——雖則他們大家都確實知道，吉備曾在鄉村小學前那第四所小屋中，度過了他的兒童時代和少年時代，以及他成人後大部份的時光。

那四分之一的混血兒赫馬諾·塔米斯，忿怒得口吐白沫。他對那些村人大發雷霆。他的

was insulted. He raged, truthfully—in heavily accented Spanish—that José Cabrales was Kibi's brother-in-law, and that old Miguel Saliz was his father-in-law, and that every man here knew Kibi as he knew his own brother.

The spectacled officer smiled blandly as the villagers repeated their denials.²¹

"We shall see," he said in his book-learned Spanish. "We shall see! If you have lied to serve a spy, you shall know the penalty!²² Stand back yonder. My soldiers will go to the school and bring the schoolchildren here. We shall ask the little ones. They will be too young to lie²³—or if they attempt it we will know at once. And so we shall learn whether you"—he beamed at the villagers and at Kibi—"whether you are to be shot or not."

Kibi was humbly still. But he saw the village *presidente* saying something very quiet-

密報工作受到侮辱了。他大怒了——認真地——帶着很重的西班牙的口腔——說緝拿。卡布拉爾斯就是吉備的內弟，那老米格爾·薩里茲，就是他的岳父，而這兒的每個人都認識吉備，正同他認識他的親兄弟一樣。

那戴眼鏡的軍官和藹地微笑了，聽到那些村人都否認說不認識吉備的時候。

「我們會明白的，」他用他從本上學來的西班牙話說。「我們會明白的！如果你們編了謊，來包庇一個奸細，你們將來會要受到處罰的！站退些吧。我的兵士會要到學校裏去把那些小學生叫來。我們要問那些小孩子，因為他們年紀小不會撒謊的——如果萬一他們想要撒謊，我們也馬上可以看得出來。那末給我們就可以知道你們到底是不是——」他向那些村人和吉備微笑了，到底是不是要給罰錢。」

吉備還是一樣地謙恭。但是他看見那村長細聲地說了點什麼，顯然地不是對任何人說的

ly, apparently to no one at all. And Kibi saw young Pablo Cervero twist his face into an insane grin.

Young Pablo was fifteen, and at the age when youth desires frantically to distinguish itself. It was young Pablo's distinction that he could imitate the village half-wit²⁴ to such perfection that all other imitators had retired from competition. The real idiot had been killed just before the Japanese entered the village, but young Pablo now went hopping about excitedly, making gibbering²⁵ sounds. The spectacled officer regarded him and murmured a name to himself. He had obviously learned even the name of the village half-wit in the studies preparing him for this command.

The children from the tiny school came down the dusty calle.²⁶ They marched two by two under-guard of the soldiers, while their school-teacher agitatedly brought

。吉備又看見那年輕的巴布羅
。塞佛洛歪着他的面孔，做出
一種怪笑。

年輕的巴布羅還只十五歲，正在青春熱狂地要求與眾不同的年齡。那就是巴布羅的出衆，使他能夠模仿村上的呆子到那般完美的程度，令其餘的模仿者都甘拜下風。那真正的白癡，是在日本人正要進據村莊來以前被炮彈打死了，但是年輕的巴布羅現在便興奮地到處慢慢地跑着，口中喃喃自語。那戴眼鏡的軍官望着他，自己含糊地說出一個名字來。他顯明地在他預備來此指揮而學習當地的一切時，甚至連村上這個呆子的名字都記到了。

那小學校的兒童走下這塵埃的路上來了。他們一對對地由兵士護衛着前進，而他們的老師便很激動地在後面作隊軍

up the rear.²⁷ Young Pablo ran excitedly about, dragging one foot as the half-wit²⁸ had used to do. He babbled hoarsely:

"Tupino tupisa tupibes tupiquien tuples tupiki tupibi²⁹.... Tupino tupisa tupibes tupiquien....tupino tupisa...."

The officer heard the sounds. But they were not Spanish and not Tagalog—and no language, anyhow, would consist merely of the same syllables endlessly repeated. The officer was an authority on Spanish. He had been first in his army class in the study of Spanish in preparation for this invasion. So he ignored young Pablo's "brutish outcry."³⁰

•年輕的巴布羅興奮地四面跑着像那傻子慣常做的一樣，拖曳着一隻腳跑。他嘎聲地喃喃不絕：

『搭比裝，搭比做，搭比你，搭比們，搭比完，搭比全，搭比不，搭比認，搭比識，搭比吉，搭比備。』

那軍官聽到了那聲音。但那並不是西班牙話。也不是本地的土話——總之，沒有一種什麼語言，是這樣老是說着幾個同樣的音的。那軍官是西班牙話的權威。他在軍事班裏學西班牙話，作這次的侵入準備時，曾考第一。所以他沒有理睬年輕的巴布羅所說的那種禽言獸語。 (待續)

Notes

21. 否認。 22. 處罰。 23. 太年輕不能扯謊。 24. 果子；白癡。 25. 嘎聲的；喃喃的。 26. (西班牙文)小路。 27. 跛後。 28. 裝做你們完全不認識吉備。(每字前面加了一包讀音)。 29. 動物的叫聲。

Answers to Are You A Quick Thinker? on page 29

1, More; 2, Minor; 3, Minimum; 4, Marry, mate; 5, Midnight; 6, Mental; 7, Modest, meek; 8, Muttony. 9, Multiply; 10, Mourn; 11, Mount; 12, Mistaken; 13, Minus; 14, Mad, maniacal; 15, Modern, moderne, modernistic, etc.; 16, Moron; 17, Monotony; 18, Mute, mum; 19, Mercy, mildness; 20, Moderation; 21, Miss; 22, Moneyed; 23, Moving, mobile, movable, motile, etc.; 24, Masculine, male, manly, etc.; 25, Marge, mingle, mix, mesh, etc.;

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

The 'reasonable person', which was the nickname all his fellow students gave him, was used to say that everything in the world was a fiction, but when he spoke of Pao's confession he suspected it was not merely a fiction but a plain lie. The other students, however, believed that the relations between Pao and Ching were surely more than ordinary friendship, and thought the attitude of Li due to jealousy. It was proved that Pao and Ching had been seen together in a cinema. As a result of careful investigation, it was ascertained that Ching had never gone to a cinema with other male fellow students.

It was on the commemoration day of May the 30th that Pao and Ching were again discovered in the Palace Theatre with another young girl who had crescent brows, bright eyes and dimples in her cheeks.

這個「理性人」——同學們公送他的綽號——本來常說世界萬事皆小說，但他說抱素的自述是小說，則頗有懷疑的意味。可是其餘的同學，都相信抱素和靜的關係確已超過了尋常的友誼，反以李的態度為妒忌，特別是有人看見抱素和靜女士同看影戲以後，更加證實了；因為靜女士從前和男同學看過影戲，據精密調查的結果。

現在這五卅紀念日，抱素和靜女士又被發見在 P 影戲院裏。還有個青年女子——彎彎的秀眉，清澈的小眼睛，並且頰上有笑渦的，也在一起。

The girl was Hui, who had come and lived with Ching for nearly a week. She still could not get a job. It was the second day after she moved to Ching's place that she met Pao, who came with information as usual. On that day Pao wore a European suit which was none too new, with a blood-red necktie—he liked scarlet ties and it was said he had his reasons for doing so—contrasting with his pale face, long unkempt hair and sword-like eyebrows, this composition made him look more or less elegant and chivalrous, at least he had given Hui such an impression. She thought him quite nice. As to Pao, the girl was of course attractive. After being introduced, Pao broke the news, with vivid description, of the arrest of their fellow students who had given public speeches in favour of abolishing unjust treaties, on the pavements during the last two days. He ended with the criticism: "I myself object to these

這女子就是我們熟識的慧女士，住在靜那裏快一星期了。她的職業還沒把握。她搬到靜處的第二天就遇見了抱素，又是來「報告消息」的。這一天，抱素穿了身半舊的洋服；血紅的領結——他喜歡用紅領帶，據說他是有理由的喜歡用紅領帶——襯着他那張蒼白的臉兒，亂蓬蓬的長頭髮，和兩道劍眉，就頗有些英俊氣概，至少確已給慧女士一個印象——這男子似乎尚不討厭。在抱素方面呢，自然也覺得這位女性是惹人注意的，當靜女士給兩人介紹過以後，抱素忙把這兩天內有不少同學因為在馬路上演請廢除不平等條約而被捕的消息，用極動聽的口吻，報告了兩位女士，末了還附帶批評道：「這些運動，我們是反

campaigns. What's the use of talking? It only increases the number of criminals in the foreign prison! Besides, people say, the arrested patriots even dared not confess they were making speeches. What cowardice! It only causes the foreigners to make light of us!" He gave a strong blow with his fist to the table to show his indignation.

Ching as usual did not express any opinion but Hui agreed with all her heart. These two new acquaintances began to talk vigorously as if they were friends of many years' standing.

After that the attractive red necktie was often seen by Ching's landlady, especially during the last week, when he came twice a day. Ching, moreover, broke her ordinary rules and began to visit cinemas, because Hui loved the pictures and never grew tired of them. When they went to a cinema, Paq always insisted upon Ching's going with them.

對的；空口說白話，有什麼意思，徒然使西牢裏多幾個犯人！況且，聽說被捕的「志士」們的口供，竟都不敢承認是來講演的，實在太怯懦，反教外國人看不起我們！」說到最後一句，他猛把桌子拍了一下，露出不勝憤慨的神氣。

靜是照例的不參加意見，慧卻極表同情；這一對初相識的人兒便開始熱鬧的談起來，像是多年的老朋友。

自此以後，靜的二房東便常見這惹眼的紅領帶，在最近四五天內幾乎是一天兩次。並且章女士竟也破例出去看影戲；因為慧女士樂此不疲，而抱索一定要拉靜同去。

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

A WALK ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH

(山野散步)(續)

By B. T. Knight Smith

- Chang* Hullo! There goes an aeroplane.¹
喂！天上來了一架飛機。
- Freem.* Two, aren't there? Yes. They must be landing at the aerodrome.
兩架，不是嗎？不錯的。它們一定是要降落到飛機場去。
- Chang* I suppose in ten years' time or so we shall all be travelling by air everywhere.....What's that piece of water, looking towards Harrow?.....It's a good way off.
我想再過十年光景，我們便可以乘飛機到處旅行了……朝哈羅羅去，那一片水是什麼地方？……離此地很遠。
- Freem.* Yes, [it's] a good distance, but we're within easy reach of it by bus: it's only about twenty minutes' ride.
是呀，有相當距離，不過我們要乘公共汽車倒很容易到那裏去：僅需坐二十分鐘的車子就到了。
- Chang* I must go there the first chance I get.....What a sell!² *I say,³ what d'you think? This wretched map only takes in part of the Heath. Pity, isn't it? 我一有機會我一定要儘先到那裏去……真是上當了。你覺得是不是？這張拆爛污的地圖，只把哈孟斯特山野的一部分畫進去了。真是憾事呀。
- Freem.* Does it really? Are you quite sure?
是真的嗎？你確是看清楚了嗎？

Chung Positive.
絕對的。

Freem. Then it won't be much help, will it?.....Shall we *make an afternoon of it,⁴ and walk round the Heath by Highgate and back again here?
那末，還沒有什麼大用，是不是？我們要不要把整個的下午消磨在這山野上，而經高門繞山野一週，再回到這裏來。

Chang Yes, that wouldn't be half a bad plan, would it?
好呀，那辦法很不壞。

Freem. If we do, we ought to be moving on. You're sure you *feel equal to⁵ it?
如果我們要這樣辦，我們就得起勁了。你確實覺得你可以勝任嗎？

Chang *I should rather think so!⁶
我想可以的。

Freem. Our best plan would be to go by the Spaniards.
我們最好的辦法是由西班牙人路走去。

Chang Is that our quickest way?
那是我們最快的一條路嗎？

Freem. Much.....The people about here must *be pretty comfortably off.⁷
最快的……這一帶的人一定很富裕。

Chang Yes, indeed; it must take some money to *keep up a place⁸ like that, for instance.....Is this the Spaniards Road we're in?

是呀，不錯；要保持這樣一個地方是要很花點錢的，譬如說。我們現在走的是不是西班牙人路呢？

Freem. Yes; the Spaniards is at the bend in the road.
是的；西班牙人路就在那路的轉彎的地方。

Chang How did it come by that name?
這路的名字是怎樣來的？

Freem. That's more than I can tell you..... Ken Wood House is a good way on; it stands right back from the road. I saw all over it once, a long while ago, when you couldn't get in without an order.

那個我却沒有辦法告訴你... .. 檉林小築還在前面；那正建在大路的後面，很久以前，我曾進去到處游覽了一番，那時沒有許可證是不能進去的。

Chang You mean [that] it's open to the public now?

你的意思是說現在完全公開了嗎？

Freem. Oh, yes! Anybody can go in nowadays.

啊，是呀！現今誰都可以進去。

ChangI "shouldn't mind" some tea, would you? It's a good long time since I had [my] lunch.

我很想吃點茶，你怎樣？我吃過午飯到現在已經很久了。

Freem. Yes, it seems ages ago since I had mine. What d'you make the time? My watch has a knack¹⁰ of gaining lately; in fact, it's been doing that for a long time past. I have to put it back thirteen minutes every day. It should be five past four, shouldn't it?

是呀，我吃過早飯到現在也好像很久很久了。你的錶什麼時候了？我的錶近來有點毛病，總是要快；事實上，很久以來就是這樣的了。我每天得開回十三分鐘，現在應該是四點過五分了，不是嗎？

Chang No; I only make it a quarter to.....Hang it all, mine's stopped! That's too bad!

不對；我的四點還差一刻... ..糟糕，我的錶停了；那真糟。

Freem. It's run down, I shouldn't wonder. Perhaps you forgot to wind it up last night.

這沒有什麼奇怪，那一定是走完了。也許你昨夜忘

記開了。

Chang No, I didn't. There, you see it's fully wound, but the seconds-hands standing still.

不會，我沒有忘記的。看吧，現在還是開得滿滿的，但那秒針卻不動。

Freem. Oh, so it is! Then I can't help thinking you must've overwound it.... We'd better *see about^{1 1} some tea: I think we deserve some.

啊，對囉！那末，我想你一定開過頭了……我們頂好去找點茶喝；我們真該喝點茶了。

Chang Yes, that's the next thing to think about; it'll be nearly dinner time by the time we're back.

是呀，那正是我們現在要麼做的事；等我們回來時，也就快到吃晚飯的時候了。

Freem. There's a first-rate tea-shop somewhere near here. I *hit on^{1 2} it quite by accident last year. *The chances are^{1 3} I shan't be able to find it again, though—I haven't the *bump of locality.^{1 4}

在附近有一個頭等的吃茶店。我在去年偶然發見的。不過很可能我現在再也找不到它了——我沒有那種記地方的本領。

Chang Mind! your coat's dragging on the ground,

當心！你的上衣要掉到地下去了。

Freem. Thanks. Let's see—ah now I begin to know where I am; there it is, just across the road. I was afraid I should *have a job to find^{1 5} it.

謝謝，讓我看看——呀！現在我才弄清楚我到的地方；不錯的，只錯過過大路。我曾擔心我會要很費力地才能找到方向的。

Notes

1. 讀三音節的音，如 airplane 部(*aeroplane). 2. 驚訝。 3. 我說；囉(口頭語)。 4. =to spend the whole afternoon on it. 5. =capable of doing it. 6. =without any doubt. 即 yes 的無條件的覆決。 7. 有錢。 8. to maintain. 9. = would like. 10. =habit. 11. 找。 12. =found. 13. =It's very probable. 14. =sense of place and direction. 15. =have difficulty in finding.

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND HIS SCHOOLFELLOW

THERE was a boy in my class at school who always *stood at the top;¹ nor could I *with all my efforts² supplant³ him. Day came after day, and still he kept his place, *do what I would;⁴ till *at length⁵ I observed that, when a question was asked him, he always fumbled⁶ with his fingers at a particular button in the lower part of his waistcoat.⁷ To *remove it,⁸ therefore, became expedient⁹ in my eyes; and in an evil moment it was removed with a knife. Great was my anxiety¹⁰ to know the success of my measure;¹¹ and it succeeded too well. When the boy was again questioned his fingers sought again for the button, but it was not to be found. In his distress¹² he looked down for it; it was to be seen no more than to be felt. He stood confounded,¹³ and I *took possession of his place;¹⁴ nor did he ever recover¹⁵ it, or ever, I believe, suspect who was the author¹⁶ of his wrong.

J. G. Lockhart : The Life of Scott

Notes

1. 取第一。 2. 盡我的努力。 3. 取而代之。 4. 無論我怎樣做。 5. 最後。 6. 瞎摸。 7. 背心。 8. 去掉那鈕扣。 9. 得策的。 10. 憂慮 (anxiety)。 11. 手酸。 12. 苦惱。 13. 困惑。 14. 取得他的地位。 15. 恢復。 16. 作者; 作成者。

QUIZ

1. What was the date of the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbour?
2. On what date did France collapse?
3. Why is "foolscap" paper so called?
4. On what river is Rome?
5. Who solved the riddle of the sphinx?
6. Who invented the safety razor?
7. Where was the Bridge of San Luis Rey?
8. Why is an ampersand so called?
9. How old is the Braille system of printing for the blind?
10. When is the "Indian Summer"?

(Answers will be found on page 26)

≡ PLAIN ENGLISH SECTION ≡

OBSERVATION

A dervish¹ was journeying alone in the desert,² when two merchants³ suddenly met him.

“You have lost a camel⁴,” said he to the merchants.

“Indeed we have,” they replied.

“Was he not *blind in his right eye,⁵ and *lame in his left leg⁶?” said the dervish.

“He was,” replied the merchants.

“And was he not loaded⁷ with honey on one side, and wheat on the other?”

“Most certainly he was,” they replied; “and as you have seen him so lately, and remarked him so particularly, you can probably *conduct us⁸ to him.”

“My friends,” said the dervish, “I have never seen your camel, nor ever heard of him but from you.”

“A pretty⁹ story, truly,” said the merchants, “but where are the jewels¹⁰ which formed part of his burden¹¹?”

“I have seen neither your camel nor your jewels,” repeated the dervish.

On this they seized his person, and forthwith hurried him before the Cadi,¹² but on the *strictest search¹³ nothing could be found upon him, nor could any evidence¹⁴ whatever be brought to *convict him¹⁵ either of falsehood¹⁶ or of theft.¹⁷

They were about to *proceed against him¹⁸ as a sorcerer,¹⁹ when the dervish with great calmness thus addressed the court: “I have been much amused with your surprise, and own²⁰ there has been some ground²¹ for your suspicions,²² but I have lived long and alone, and I can find *ample scope²³ for observation²⁴ even in a desert. I knew

that I had crossed the track²⁵ of a camel that had *strayed away²⁶ from its owner, because I saw no mark of any human footstep²⁷ on the same route. I knew that the animal was blind in one eye because it had cropped²⁸ the herbage²⁹ only on one side of its path, and that it was lame in one leg, from the *faint impression³⁰ which that particular foot had produced upon the sand. As to that which formed the burden of the beast, the busy ant informed me that it was corn on the one side, and the *clustering flies³¹ that it was honey on the other."

Notes

1. 四散地走動。 2. 沙漠 (desert)。 3. 商人。 4. 駱駝。 5. 瞎了右眼。 6. 除了這。 7. 我。 8. 引導我們。 9. 奇妙的 (會講話之意)。 10. 沙質。 11. 頭。 12. =kadi (kadi) (土耳其的) 裁判官。 13. 駱駝的人身駱駝。 14. 腿。 15. 剪草。 16. 草。 17. 草。 18. 搖動他。 19. 商賈 (business)。 20. 已。 21. 自由。 22. 強壯 (strong)。 23. 突人的通商。 24. 駱駝。 25. 路。 26. 離羣; 走失。 27. 足跡。 28. 嚼食。 29. 草。 30. 模糊的印象。 31. 聚集的蟻。

KEY TO EXERCISE XV

(上期習題答案)

1. He started business with a capital of only £100, but he is now one of the leading merchants of this city.
2. People think that money is almighty in this world of ours, but there are many things which cannot be bought with money.
3. The authentic believe that many of the goods imported from abroad can be supplanted by home-made goods.
4. It is far more comfortable and cheaper to travel by air than by bus at present.
5. The book I ordered from England is to be here by parcel post by the end of this month at the latest.
6. It takes less than four days to go to the states from China by the fastest American aircraft.
7. Our watch dog was accidentally beaten to death by a policeman yesterday.
8. I am afraid your wine is mixed with water.
9. ~~The window looks out on the tops of Western mountains covered with evergreen trees.~~
10. She was dying with hunger when she came back from the trip.

TU FU

by Chien Gochuen

IN the *Tang Dynasty¹ there were two great and magnificent poets: one was *Li Po² and the other *Tu Fu.³ Li Po was the *magic poet⁴ and Tu Fu the *divine poet.⁵ These two, who both led a life *without fixed abode,⁶ *did not realize their ambitions⁷ at all during their lives.

At seven years of age, Tu Fu was able to write poems, and at nine he wrote *big Chinese characters⁸ very well. As early as fifteen he appeared in the *literary field⁹ of that time and made friends through his poetry.

His *roaming life¹⁰ began at sixteen which took him all through the southeast and north-east parts of China. He went up to the capital, Chang-an,¹¹ to *take the royal examination,¹² but unfortunately failed. This caused him mu h chagrin¹³ and he *set out¹⁴ for another aimless journey. It was at this time that he met Li Po, the magic poet; they interchanged¹⁵ many friendly poems.

In the sixth year of *Tien Pao¹⁶ of the *Emperor Shen Tsung's reign,¹⁷ an *imperial mandate¹⁸ was proclaimed to select those who had special knowledge through an examination in the capital. Tu Fu, who was then thirty-six years old, thought it might be an opportunity for him to *display his talent;¹⁹ but to his great regret he was plucked.²⁰ He felt very sorry for himself and *made up his mind²¹ to gain promotion by grasping at any possible opportunity. Four years later, he dedicated *three essays on rites²² to the Emperor when the latter was going to *worship at his ancestors' temple.²³ In his essays he ~~expressed his eagerness to do something for his country and his regret that no chance had so far been allowed~~

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CHINA

him to do so. The Emperor was a little moved by this, and told his premier²⁴ to examine Tu Fu's writings. As a result the poet received the appointment as a state counsellor.²⁵ But shortly after he joined the government, the great rebellion of An Lo San²⁶ broke out. The Emperor went to Szuchuan²⁷ and Tu Fu also avoided the disturbances of war by going with his wife and children to the district about Szuchuan and Hunan²⁸ in very difficult circumstances.²⁹ He had witnessed a great deal of the wretchedness and baneful effects³⁰ of war himself, so he wrote many poems on the theme of 'conflicts and tumults' which were so vivid as to make every one grieve deeply and curse the war when they read them.

He was afterwards made an official in the new era³¹ of the Emperor Shu Tsung,³² the son of Shen Tsung. But he had thwarted the Emperor's wishes³³ by attempting to rescue³⁴ his friend Fang Kwan,³⁵ the prime minister,³⁶ from a dangerous charge, and there was no alternative but³⁷ to ask leave to go home. As the war was not yet over, and famine was rampant everywhere, he fell into the depths of misery, having found some of his own children starved to death. He went into the mountains himself, cutting wood for fires, and picking up chestnuts³⁸ for food. It is only after having moved to Chengtu,³⁹ Szuchuan, building a straw hut⁴⁰ on the banks of Kanhwa Stream⁴¹ that he for the first time attained a peaceful life.

At that time Yen Wu,⁴² the governor of Szuchuan, between whose family and that of Tu Fu friendship had existed for many generations,⁴³ presented an address to the Emperor recommending him for a secretaryship in the Ministry of Industry⁴⁴ which was afterwards granted.

Yen Wu was very kind to Tu Fu from the beginning, but Tu Fu abused his friend's goodness, and allowed himself

outrageous licence⁴⁵ in behaviour. He went to extremes, even for a poet and once when drunk, stepped on Yen Wu's bed and shouted to him:

"It is 'beyond expectation'⁴⁶ that 'Yen Ting-tzu'⁴⁷ should have had such a son!"

Yen Wu was so angry at this that he intended to 'do away with'⁴⁸ him.

One day a lower officer was sentenced to death, and Yen Wu determined to kill Tu Fu at the same time. He had prepared everything, the executioner⁴⁹ was waiting at the door, and Tu Fu would have been beheaded⁵⁰ as soon as Yen Wu came out to 'give the order.'⁵¹ But at the moment when Yen was going out, his hat caught on the bamboo-blind,⁵² and this delayed him for some minutes in which people went to tell Yen's mother and Tu Fu's life was saved 'at the last second.'⁵³

After Yen Wu's death, he left Szuehuan also and did not 'hold office'⁵⁴ again. He travelled about and finally came to Hunan, and made a home at Leiyang.⁵⁵

Once when he had climbed the famous mountain 'Hien Yu,'⁵⁶ one of the five sacred mountains, a sudden flood⁵⁷ caught him rendering his descent impossible. He stayed there without food for a fortnight till the magistrate⁵⁸ of Leiyang heard and sent a boat to bring him back. Not long after that, the magistrate offered him some pounds of beef and bottles of good wine. He was so pleased that he ate and drank them all at a single meal and died the same night.

Notes

1. 唐朝. 2. 李白. 3. 杜甫, 字子美, 號少陵, 河南人, 生於公元 712 年, 死於 770 年. 4. 詩仙. 5. 詩聖. 6. 漂泊而無定居. 7. 未曾預其止也. 8. 大字. 9. 文壇. 10. 漂泊生活. 11. 長安. 12. 應試. 13. 懷遠遊 (æ'grin).
14. 出外. 15. 交換. 16. 天資. 17. 唐玄宗朝代. 18. 御膳. 19. 顯示他的才能. 20. 落第. 21. 決心. 22. 大有賦三篇. 23. 廟樂. 24. 宰相. 25. 在縣學府育有參軍. 26. 安祿山造成. 27. 四川. 28. 湖南. 29. 境遇海島凶險.
30. 有害的影射. 31. 絕元 (iere). 32. 顯宗. 33. 有佛皇帝聖意. 34. 放功. 35. 房瑄. 36. 首相. 37. 除開... 沒有別法. 38. 梁子. 39. 成都. 40. 草堂. 41. 浣花溪. 42. 歸元. 43. 唐代. 44. 工部員外郎. 45. 放蕩. 46. 望小. 47. 屢獲之. 48. 除掉; 殺. 49. 鑄子手. 50. 斬首. 51. 下令. 52. 竹窗. 53. 最後一秒鐘. 54. 擔任官職. 55. 樂陽. 56. 衡嶽. 57. 大水. 58. 聚會.

Common Errors Corrected

英文作文正誤詳解

V. 表示原因的前置詞。

1. From 是表示直接的原因的。

「最近幾天我非常受着頭痛，也許是因為過勞的結果。」

I am suffering bad headache, perhaps because I overworked myself for the last few days. (誤)

I am suffering from a bad headache, perhaps because I have overworked myself for the last few days. (正)

「我因患病後身體還很弱，所以醫生勸我到溫暖的地方去轉地療養一下。」

I am weak yet for my late illness, so the doctor recommends to go a warm place somewhere for a change of air. (誤)

I am still weak from my late illness, so the doctor recommends me to go to some warm place for a change of air. (正)

2. Of 是用以表示死因的，即 die of, 但如果用 cause 一字時則仍得用 from.

「他在本月五日以流行性感冒死去，如果平素注意衛生的話，也許可以得救的。」

He died with the influenza on the 5th of this month. If he had always been careful about his health, he might be saved. (誤)

He died of influenza on the 5th of this month. If he had always been more careful about his health, he might have been saved. (正)

「他的死因不明。」

He died of some unknown cause. (誤)

He died from some unknown cause. (正)

3. Through 表介在的原因，主用於疏忽不注意的原因。
「他在幾年前由董事的關係而入公司作事，但這次却因
疏忽職務而被革職。」

He obtained a position of that firm some years ago by
the influence of the director, but he was dismissed
through neglect of his duty. (誤)

He obtained a position in that firm some years ago
through the influence of the director, but he has been
dismissed through neglect of his duties. (正)

4. At 用於見聞悲喜驚訝等等的時候。

「漢口的市民看見我們的飛機去炸日本的軍事目標為之
狂喜。」

The citizens in Hankow greatly rejoiced at the sight of
our planes to go there to bomb Japanese military
targets. (誤)

The citizens in Hankow were greatly rejoiced at the
sight of our planes going there to bomb Japanese
military targets. (正)

5. With 表示由外器而及於我們肉體的原因。

「日本的暴虐非筆墨所能盡，逃出的無數難民皆因寒
而瀕於死亡。」

The cruelty of the Japanese soldiers cannot be described,
and those refugees who fled from them are on the
point of death by the cold and hunger. (誤)

The cruelty of the Japanese soldiers is utterly beyond
description, and those refugees who fled from them
are on the point of death with cold and hunger. (正)

EXERCISE XVI

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 這句裏面關於辭職我一點也不感覺驚異。
2. 他因為生病而退到。
3. 母親對兒子的成功而喜。
4. 我因為不神志衛生而常得傳染病。
5. 由於一部份的悲傷，世界各國都受其苦。
6. 我因為自己不當心，致在電車上讓皮包被人奪去，而被父母大罵。
7. 王先生自去冬患樹入肺病，昨夜以心臟病死去，行年四十。
8. 華北居民遭受飢寒之苦實非筆墨所能形容。
9. 他比別人關係更得現在這個位置。
10. 冷風中他凍得發抖。

AMERICAN MILITARY SLANG

美國軍用俚語

張其春編譯

(1) Aviators' slang 空軍俚語

Ace 空中勇士: 擊落敵機五架以上之飛行員。	Chummy flyabout 私人小飛機
Acriator 飛機駕駛員。	Conk 摩托汽笛。
Aerobat 表演飛行技術者。	Count the insulators 地面低飛。
Aerobus 客機。	Crab the wind 斜飛。
Aery 空運。	Crate 飛機。
Airmat 飛行員; 飛機師。	Crock up 衝破飛機。
Air pills 炸彈。	Cut the gun 關閉馬達。
Airtorial 航空評論	Dead stick landing 拋錨降落。
Aviate 投入空軍; 駕駛飛機。	Dog ship 模型機。
Aviatorial 航空評論。	Dope 渣子油。
Barrel 汽缸。	Drag 空氣抵抗力。
Big Bertha Fighter 大老機。	Duck 水陸兩用飛機。
Birdman 飛行員。	Egg 新飛行員。
Birdman's-eye view 空中鳥瞰。	Elippers 上升舵。
Birdwoman 女飛行員。	Geloppy 十二座的客機。
Bump 空中騷擾。	Gimper 優秀飛行員。
Bus 客機。	Give her the gun 開快車; 開給水機。
Can 飛機; 汽缸。	Goopher 一等飛行員。
Cat walk 跑道。	

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 18

1. December 7, 1941.
2. June 25, 1917.
3. It originally bore the water-mark of a fool's cap and balls.
4. On the Tiber.
5. The Theban hero Oedipus.
6. Michael Hunter in 1875.
7. Near Lima, Peru.
8. The word, meaning the printer's character "&", is a corruption of "and per se" (per se is Latin for "by itself").
9. M. Louis Braille (1809-1852), himself blind, used it in a Paris school from 1829.
1. It corresponds to St. Luke's Summer (mid-October).

A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

新 辭 彙 解

Q

- Q-boat = anti-U-boat.
 Quatum theory 量子說。
 Quack 醫生。
 Queen Bee 英國空軍婦女輔助隊的上級軍官分隊長。
 Queer 廢幣。
 Quick squirt 或 Quickie 機關鎗彈火的尖銳的爆發。
 Quisling 傀儡 (由德佔挪威後出任首長的吉斯林 V.A.L. Quisling 市長一名而來)。
 Quota system 輸入定額制度。

R

- R-boat 武裝的掃雷艦。
 Racemen 民族人 (即德國 Volkische Mensch 之翻譯，原為納粹黨代理人 Kirch 所謂人要為民族而犧牲個人，所謂 racism 即出此)。
 Radar 雷達，無線電偵察器。
 Radio ocation 以(軍艦上的)無線電偵察器測定敵人的艦艇等。
 Radius of action 飛機一直線所能飛行的最大距離 (在正常的天氣來回)。
 Rank beer 冷烈的啤酒。
 Ration 定量分配，計口授糧。
 Ration strength 發放給養的人數。
 Rat-trap 防空球網。
 Recca 或 recky = reconnaissance plane 偵察機。
 Rais 紅軍。
 Red Square 紅場 (列寧墓)。
 Reelame 推銷方法；自己廣告。
 Refilling point 配件處。
 Refresher raid 擊已大炸過之目標，繼續作小規模之轟炸，目的在阻止敵人修復。

Reno 美國的離婚市 (在別處不許離婚，欲離婚者皆來此自由之市)。

Reichsbank 德國的中央銀行。

Reichsmark 馬克 (德幣)。

Reichsrat 德國國民參政會。

Reichstag 德國的中央議會。

Reichswehr 德國的國防軍隊。

Ribboning 沿大路上所建的廉價住宅之排列。

Rings 軍官袖口上的階級的表示。

Ring the bell 得到好結果。

Rip cord 裂開繩 (空軍氣球的)。

Rip-panel 裂開瓣 (空軍氣球的)。

Robot pilot 不要活人駕駛的飛機上的機器駕駛員。

Rocket 火箭；起飛。

Roller-skates 坦克車。

Roof-spotter 屋頂張望者 (對敵機之來即發警報)。

Roof-watcher 屋頂張望者 (有立即撲滅燃燒彈之義務)。

Rookie 新兵 (空軍的)。

Ropey 不好的，壞的，惡劣的，無成就的。

Roughneck 令人討厭的人。

Round the clock bombing 美國英國日夜輪流去炸德國及其佔領區。

Routeing 定下路程以經海船或護航艦通航。

Rum 不好的事物 (海軍用語)。

Rumpety 英國飛機之一種。

Run a blockade 衝破封鎖。

Notes on "Superfortress Attack on Japan."

1. 奇襲的；壯觀的。 2. 專注。 3. 阻止。 4. 最高統帥部。 5. 局面。 6. 戰略。 7. 後備隊。 8. B 29 號空中堡壘。 9. 開始公開實用。 10. 美國陸軍大員。 11. 工業資源。 12. 數目上被超過。 13. 出產上被超過。 14. 出品。 15. 工業機構。 16. 受威脅。 17. 惡敵。 18. 絕對的語言；深信不疑的說定。 19. 解去皮帶；離開。 20. 日本工業機構的骨幹。 21. 無間斷的。 22. 不減少的。 23. 難知難降。 24. 聯軍。 25. 運輸之便利。 26. 以增加的程度；大量。 27. 得勢。 28. 不可抵抗的。 29. 可能性。 30. 密合的；過熱的。 31. 分散。 32. 原料。 33. 極光。 34. 國內的。 35. 可能物。 36. 唯一沒有限的固志。 37. 日本本土。 38. 長距離飛機。 39. 技術上的優越。 40. 軍事的天才。 41. 實在明白的證據。 42. 轉運。 43. 履行。 44. 衰弱。 45. 使他們遭受。 46. 互相作用。 47. 戰役。 48. 指揮。

Are You A Quick Thinker?

If you have ever struggled to recall a word that was buried somewhere in your subconscious—if you pride yourself on being a quick thinker generally—this quiz should appeal to you.

For this is not just a measurement of your vocabulary, but a test of your responsiveness, based on how rapidly you can bring simple words to mind when confronted with certain stimuli.

Time yourself—or, preferably have someone to time you—as you attempt to fill in words beginning with the letter M which are opposite in meaning to the key words provided.

Allow exactly two minutes—no more.

Do not linger over any word. If you are stumped, keep going and come back later if time permits. This test is not kid stuff. Your thinking must be rapid fire if you are to make a creditable score.

Twelve correct answers show average speed of thinking; fifteen is good; twenty or more right is evidence that you can think like the wind.

Each word to be supplied should be the same part of speech as the key word. Look for the answers on page 1

- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1. Less | —M..... |
| 2. Major | —M..... |
| 3. Maximum | —M..... |
| 4. To diverge | —M..... |
| 5. Noon | —M..... |
| 6. Physical | —M..... |
| 7. Freud | —M..... |
| 8. Obedience | —M..... |
| 9. Divide | —M..... |
| 10. Rejoice | —M..... |
| 11. Descend | —M..... |
| 12. Correct (adj.) | —M..... |
| 13. Plus | —M..... |
| 14. Sane | —M..... |
| 15. Old-fashioned | —M..... |
| 16. Genius | —M..... |
| 17. Variety | —M..... |
| 18. Talkative | —M..... |
| 19. Cruelty | —M..... |
| 20. Excess | —M..... |
| 21. Hit | —M..... |
| 22. Poor | —M..... |
| 23. Stationary | —M..... |
| 24. Feminine | —M..... |
| 25. Separate (verb) | —M..... |

WORLD AFFAIRS

Americans Win Battle Of Saipan

SAIWAN Island,¹ in the Marianas,² is now under complete American occupation.³ A communique issued by Admiral Nimitz's Headquarters says that "all organised Japanese resistance⁴ ended on July 9 and scattered enemy remnants⁵ are being rapidly "mopped up."⁶

It is just under four weeks since the Americans landed on Saipan Island. In the fighting over this period, the Japanese have suffered more than 10,000 killed. Fighting in the closing stages⁷ of the battle for the island was said to be the bitterest of the war in the Pacific. The Japanese lost 1,500 troops in their last desperate counter-attack three days ago.

Admiral Nimitz's communique also reports more U. S. carrier-based⁸ air attacks on Guam⁹ and Rota¹⁰ islands. Nine enemy fighters,¹¹ which took off from Guam to intercept,¹² were shot down.

Other American targets were Japanese positions in the Truk atoll¹³ and atolls in the Marshalls¹⁴ still in Japanese hands.

Tojo Admits Loss Of Saipan

The Japanese have at last admitted the fall¹⁵ of Saipan, with the death of two admirals,¹⁶ a lieutenant-general¹⁷ and the "loss of the entire garrison."¹⁸ Saipan was conquered by the Americans on July 8th.

The Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo,¹⁹ making this admission on July 18, spoke of the war situation. Japan, he said, "faced the most critical situation in

history.²⁰ The fate of the Empire was *at stake.²¹ He called upon the people for a total effort *without the slightest illusions and without the slightest thought about life and death."²² The real war, he said, is yet to be fought.

China—Allied Springboard For Attacks On Japan

*The Manchester Guardian²³ carries a long article entitled *"China's Ordeal"²⁴ which concludes thus: "The spirit of the Chinese, whether expressed in the outstanding personality²⁵ of *President Chiang²⁶ or in the countless thousands of unknown men and women who contribute their mite²⁷ in occupied and unoccupied areas, continues to fight *in spite of²⁸ everything.

"China remains in the war; her ill-equipped²⁹ and underfed³⁰ armies still hold down large numbers of Japanese troops; her guerrillas³¹ still harass the enemy and dislocate his communications. She provides the springboard³² without which, as things are, the present attacks on the Japanese homeland³³ cannot be launched.

"She gives the lie³⁴ to Japan's claim³⁵ to be the *champion of Asia and the Asiatic races³⁶—a political factor of great importance in the occupied southern regions and India. There is every sign³⁷ that she wants to put her house in order and to co-operate with the other *three great Allied Powers³⁸ after the war. Her contribution to the cause of the *United Nations,³⁹ therefore, has been, and is, immense and today the well-fed, well-armed nations of the West would do well to remember it with admiration and gratitude."

*Japanese Cabinet *Resigns En Bloc⁴⁰*

The entire Japanese Cabinet has resigned, Tokyo Radi.

announced on the morning of July 20. The reason given for the resignation was that "as constituted as present,"⁴¹ the Cabinet could not achieve its objectives."⁴² The fall of Saipan and the gigantic Allied forces operating around the Marianas and *Bonin Islands⁴³ with an attack on the Japanese homeland as their ultimate objective has expedited⁴⁴ the resignation of *Tojo's Cabinet.⁴⁵

Notes

1. 塞班島. 2. 馬里安納羣島. 3. 佔領. 4. 一切有組織的日本的抵抗. 5. 殘餘. 6. 祖國. 7. 陸軍. 8. 以航空母艦為基地的. 9. 島. 10. 洛亞島. 11. 戰艦. 12. 中途截擊. 13. 土魯克島. 14. 馬紹羅羣島. 15. 失陷. 16. 海軍大將, 并授為海軍中將及海軍司令官少將. 17. 陸軍中將, 海軍司令官中將. 18. 全軍覆沒. 19. 保證. 20. 遠達自古未有之重大局面. 21. 危險. 22. 心中無妄想, 且中無死生. 23. 蓋歐斯特特導報. 24. 中國的大地. 25. 人情. 26. 悲痛. 27. 從末. 28. 不願. 29. 裝備不齊. 30. 飲水不足. 31. 格魯(gevrilo). 32. 跳板. 33. 本土. 34. 艦隊. 35. 宜. 36. 亞洲及西洲的選手. 37. 殺死. 38. 英美艦隊. 39. 同盟軍. 40. 艦隊. 41. 照天在的組織. 42. 目的. 43. 小笠原羣島. 44. 促進. 45. 東條內閣.

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