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BRITAIN SEES CHINA'S RECONSTRUCTION AHEAD

BRITAIN'S pledge¹ to fight the common battle until the defeat of Japan was reaffirmed² by Mr. Winston Churchill to President Chiang Kai-shek in a "Double Seventh" message³ broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation.⁴ The Prime Minister said:

"At the beginning of the ninth year of China's war of resistance⁵ I should like to convey⁶ to Your Excellency,⁷ to the Chinese Government, and to the Chinese people a message of cordial greeting.

"Hostilities⁸ in Europe have been brought to a successful conclusion. But the world-wide war against aggressors has still to be completed. This country will now concentrate its efforts upon the achievement, in cooperation with its Allies, of final victory over our common enemy in the Far East.

"It is my earnest belief that the day is not far distant when the invader will have been driven from Chinese Territory, and when, after its long years of sacrifice and suffering, the Chinese nation will be free to engage⁹ with other peace-loving peoples¹⁰ in the tasks of world reconstruction,¹¹ on the basis of our common ideals of democratic international harmony and goodwill.¹²"

In a talk recorded by S.E.A.C.¹³ for the B.B.C.'s¹⁴ "Tribute to China"¹⁵ programme,¹⁶ Admiral Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, said:

1. 誓。 2. 再度確認。 3. 七七紀念致詞。 4. 由英國廣播公司擴送。
5. 中國的抗戰。 6. 傳達。 7. 閣下。 8. 敵對行爲。 9. 從事。 10. 其他愛好和平的民族。 11. 重建。 12. 民主國間的和諧與'意。 13. —South East Asia Command 東南亞司令部。 14. —British Broadcasting Corporation 英國廣播公司。 15. 稱讚中國。 16. 節目。

"Since I formed the South-East Asia Command at the end of 1943, it has been my privilege¹ to have Five Chinese Divisions in the Command.² Three were already in India under General Stilwell. Two more were generously provided by the Generalissimo and flown across the Hump³ into Burma during the hard fighting of 1944. These divisions were formed into two armies, under Generals Sun and Liao⁴ respectively, and formed part of the Northern Combat Area Command, where they distinguished themselves greatly, first under General Stilwell and later under General Sultan.

"It has also been my good fortune to pay two visits to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking, as well as spending a week at Cairo with him during the 1943 Conference at Cairo. I have thus had the great privilege of working "in close co-operation"⁵ with the Generalissimo for the ultimate defeat of Japan.

"The 7th July—the double 7th—is, therefore, of particular significance to me, and I am glad to have this chance of paying a tribute to our great Ally, China, and to her heroic deeds during those hard-fought years of resistance through which she has so courageously sustained the battle against Japan.

"The "Lu-Kou Chiao incident"⁶ in the summer of 1937 will be one of the memorable dates of history. It is now eight long years ago and I hope we shall soon reach a new historic date—the date which will mark the "final triumph"⁷ of China and the Allies over Japan.

"Today our American Allies are established on their island bases on the very doorstep⁸ of Japan. "Great fleets of bombers"⁹

1. 特權。 2. 指揮五師中國軍隊。 3. 喜馬拉雅山的駝峯。 4. 孫將軍與廖將軍。 5. 密切地合作。 6. 盧溝橋事變。 7. 最後勝利。 8. 大門口。 9. 大隊的轟炸機。

daily carry destruction to the enemy's homeland, and the might of the Allied Air, Land and Sea forces increases every day.

"We, too, in South-East Asia have decisively defeated the enemy in Burma and are preparing for further strikes at the enemy. British Fleets are in action both in the Pacific and in South-East Asia and British reinforcements of all three services are on their way out.

"In a recent 'fare well address' to the Chinese divisions who have been fighting in Burma, I asked them to carry back to China a message from all the troops of the British Commonwealth with whom they had been comrades-in-arms in this Theatre.³

"The message was that the British are now, and always will be, their good friends, and in speaking of those soldiers of China I want to pay a tribute to them for their toughness, resolution, determination and gallantry.

"My friend Lieutenant-General Wedemeyer, who was my 'Deputy Chief of Staff' in South-East Asia, is now Chief of Staff to the Generalissimo, thus forging one more link between our Theatres. Under the great leadership of the Generalissimo victory in China is 'in sight.' Let us all look forward to an early triumph."

1. 三軍. 2. 離別致詞. 3. 戰場. 4. 副參謀長. 5. 在望.

British Students Present Radios to Chinese Students

The International Student Service Committee in Chungking has been informed by the London Committee that a number of radio sets are on their way to Chungking as a contribution from British students to the students of China. The radios which have already arrived in Calcutta will be sent to Chungking for distribution among the various Chinese universities as soon as their transportation can be arranged.

THE BORGIA VILLA

By W. J. Passingham

波茄別墅

錢歌川譯註

(Continued from the Previous Issue)

"But what puzzles me," the Colonel continued, "is that name Manser mentioned. The Vine of Valentinois."

"Valentinois?" Pilling repeated softly.

"Any ideas?" Colonel Drury frowned in his perplexity.

"Plenty. Know anything about the Duke of Valentinois?"

"No. Why?"

"Well, he was none other than Cesare Borgia, son of the Borgia Pope Alexander VI, and the most blackguardly adventurer of the whole Italian Renaissance. He was a poisoner at least three centuries ahead of this time, and was only twenty-one when he poisoned his own brother—the Duke of Gandia. His knowledge of poisons would be elementary to a modern toxicologist, of course, but ancient reputa-

「但是使我們悽惑的就是，」上校繼續說，「曼塞所提到的那個名字，發楞蒂諾的葡萄。」

「發楞蒂諾？」匹林細聲地反問了一句。

「你有點懂得這個內容嗎？」德洛里上校困惑得蹙着眉頭。

「懂得不少。關於發楞蒂諾公爵的事你有點曉得吧？」

「一點也不曉得，怎麼？」

「那末，我告訴你吧。他就是捷利勒·波茄，波茄法王亞歷山大第六的兒子，在整個意大利文藝復興中的冒險的壞蛋。至少三百年以前，他就是一個毒殺劊子手，當他毒死他的親兄弟甘第亞公爵時，他還只有二十一歲。他對於毒藥的知識，比起現在的毒物學者來，當然淺薄得很，不過古老的

1. 毒物學者。

tions 'die hard'¹—especially in an 'out-of-the-way spot'² like this. If this place turns out to be one of the Borgia's slaughter-houses it would be very interesting. You might make a few inquiries for me—"

"I'll find out," Colonel Drury said. "Our Intelligence³ crowd out here are pretty thorough. About the poison, though. It's known for a fact that others have eaten the grape here, and enjoyed 'em. No bad effects at all."

"I've just spoken to two men who had a regular feed of grapes here only this morning." Pilling warned. "What impressed me more than anything else was the fact that they were both tall men—taller even than the Sergeant Major."

"You're quite sure about the poison?"

"Certain of it," the chemist declared. "There are two poisons to fit all the symptoms.⁴ I've observed. One is Scheele's Solution of 'Prussic Acid,⁵ and the other is pure nicotine. I favour nicotine because the prussic

聲名是難得消逝的——尤其是在像這樣一個不當衝要的地方。如果這個屋子竟得證明是波茹的屠殺場之一，那就很有興趣了。你有什麼要問的，請儘管問好了……」

「我——我得出來的，」上校說。「我們集合在這裏的情報都很澈底。不過是關於那毒藥的。另外我們知道一種事實，就是別的人吃了這葡萄，並未出事。一點壞的反應也沒有。」

「我曾經和兩個就在今天早上，跑到此地來吃了葡萄的人說過話。」匹林打着呵欠。「這次特別感覺到，不同的就是他們兩個都是高個子——甚至比我們被毒死的主上還要高些。」

「你確實認為是中毒嗎？」

「很確定的，」那化驗師斷言了。「適合我所觀察的徵候的，有兩種毒藥。一種是席爾的靛酸溶液，另一種是純粹的尼可丁。我相信是用

1. 難得消失。 2. 偏僻的地點。 3. 情報。 4. 徵候。 5. 靛酸。

acid would produce a strong smell of almonds. Now I reckon we ought to be getting busy. I'd like all these people cleared out while I take look round."

Colonel Drury looked at him speculatively before he gave the order. "Look here, Pilling," he said in lowered tones. "I happen to know a good deal about your career since National Chemicals first put you to the police some years ago. The death of a British Serjeant-Major may not seem so great a crime 'in a war of this magnitude,' but a *murdered* one is quite another matter. There's prestige involved here now.

"We simply must find the guilty party. You—you wouldn't hold out on us now? I mean, there's that secret drug of yours—I've heard about it—which I'm told gives 'microscopic sight.'¹ You have the outfit here?"

Pilling regarded him stonily. "That drug's quite harmless," he said, "save for² a compounded headache afterwards. I'll use it if you think it necessary, but there's no gua-

的尼可丁，因為被燒要發出一股很強烈的杏仁氣味。現在我們應該開始忙起來了。在我到處去視察一遍的時候，我想要別人都出去。』

德洛堪上校在發出那命令之前，呆滯地望着他。『匹林，聽我說，』他說，聲調很低地。『我碰巧知道你的生平不少，自從幾年前全國藥品公司第一次把你借給警察局用的時候起。一個英國上士之死，在這樣一個大規模的戰爭中，也許不了一回大的罪惡，不過謀殺案却完全是另外一回事。這兒竟涉及我們的威望問題呢？』

『我們必得把犯人找出來。你——你不會要我們等得很長久的吧？我的意思是說你的那種秘密的藥劑——我早聽見說過了一一聽說是可以擴大視力的，有頭你部帶來了嗎？』

匹林像石頭一般地冷靜地望着他。『那藥劑是完全無害的，』他說，『除了以後有點頭痛之外。如果你認為是必要的話，我可以，不

1. 在這種大規模的戰爭中。 2. 顯微的視力。 3. 除開。

rantee of success. There's still the matter of motive to be discovered."

Colonel Drury looked about him almost furtively. "Perhaps I can help you a bit there," he ventured. "There are reports compiled by 'British agents' who have been 'working under cover' here for months before we arrived. Perhaps, too, we can talk while you take a look round."

Not even Captain Manser was left there to overhear the conversation which took place in the winery some minutes later.

"I'm advised," the Colonel began, "that somewhere in this building is a clever secret hiding-place, and that it's probably a storehouse for loot³—for antiques, and works of art so rare as to be 'beyond price.' That accounts for wanting to keep people away from this place.

"Everything in the way of big loot has been travelling more or less in this direction from Rome and Naples for months. You see, we're too close for the Germans to risk getting valuable loot out of Italy,

過並不能保證成功。我們還有那動機的問題要待查呀。』

德洛早上秘密地環顧了他的周圍，『也許我可以在那上面稍為幫助你一下。』他說。『在我們未到以前，就有英國的特務隊暗中在這里做調查工作，而做了一些報告給我們了。也許，在我們去觀察周圍情形時，我們可以談一下。』

幾分鐘之後在那葡萄架下所發生的談話，甚至就是曼塞上尉都未及留在那屋旁聽。

『有人告訴我，』上校開始說，『在這個別墅的什麼地方，有一個秘密的藏東西的房子，那大概是收藏戰時品的儲藏庫——藏珍奇無價的古物、藝術品。就是因為那個關係，所以他們不想給人接近這個地方。

『那凡拉拿來的一切東西，幾個月來從羅馬、那不勒斯、少許從那裏這個方向運過來的。你知道，我們是緊跟着德軍人的後面，所以他們不敢冒險運出意大利去，

1. 英國特務員。 2. 在掩護下工作。 3. 搶奪物。 4. 無價寶物。

so they're storing the stuff in secret places all over the country. British Intelligence knows for a fact what is happening. The churches and monasteries cleared of all their treasures tell the story. But so far we're without a clue to where they've gone."

Pilling listened attentively while he went on with his search of the vineyard. He looked like a gaunt and ancient bird as he perched high on a long ladder to reach grapes overhead, and he made use of a powerful magnifying lens among the vine's numberless branches.

"I can tell you what's happened here," he said at last. "The poisoned grapes are left on branches a man of medium height can reach, and they're marked with little shreds of red wool tied at the crotch² where the main stems begin. That accounts for³ very tall men getting away with it.

"The problem we have to face is one in which a man, or man uses a tiny syringe⁴ loaded with poison to inoculate⁵ grapes. Now

他們只好在意大利全國各地一些秘密機關暫時藏起來。英國的情報人員知道有這種事實發生，教堂寺院中的寶藏，都被掠奪一空，已證明那情報是不錯的。但是到現在為止，我們還沒有得到一點線索，不曉得那些東西到底藏到那里去了。』

匹林很注意地聽着，當他在繼續搜查那葡萄架的時候。當他爬在那長梯子的上頭，以便及到頭上的葡萄架時，他看去好像一個消瘦的老鳥，他利用了一個倍數很大的放大鏡，在看那無數的葡萄枝幹。

『我可以告訴你這兒的情形，』最後他終於這樣說了。『那些放了毒藥的葡萄都留在一個中級身材的人所能達到的枝上，而在那主幹分枝的丫叉上都繫得有紅毛線作為標記，很高的人自然就不會吃到的。』

『我們現在必得應付的問題，就是看誰那樣巧妙地用一個極小的注射器在那葡萄上注射了毒藥的。』

1. when; as. 2. 木的榫頭. 3. 說明. 4. 注射器. 5. 注射.

it's a 'ticklish kind of job,'¹ because there's the danger of killing the vine itself. The bunches inoculated with poison have to be cut away quickly after the job is done, or else..."

Pilling's voice died away to silence as he considered the possibilities. Then he came clattering down the tall ladder almost on top of the astonished Colonel.

"Let that Italian caretaker—Paolo do you call him.—out of the guard-room at once. Tell him he's free to go now. Then get out of sight yourself, and we'll see what keeps him busy."

While he waited in hiding, Henry Pilling studied a short message that had just been handed in. It came from a certain Chief Inspector James Garland, of New Scotland Yard, London, and it began by assuring Pilling that photographs of the subject were on their way "by Air Mail"² to Italy. The subject's name was Paolini, a man with several convictions for espionage³—a man born of Italian parents in London,

一種棘手的事，因為那弄得不好，就會把整個的葡萄樹都毒死的。那注射了毒的一束束的葡萄，達到目的之後必得很快的割下，否則……」

匹林在想著那種可能性，所以他的聲音漸微，終至聽不見了。隨後他就從高樓梯上走下來，使得上校為之驚訝不堪。

「馬上釋放那個照料房屋的意大利人吧——你們叫他做包萊的。告訴他說他現在可以自由了。然後你自己也不要辭工，我們就可以來看他忙些什麼？」

當匹林靜靜地在等待的時候，他便在研究著一個剛接到的消息。那是從倫敦警察局一個名叫加蘭德的觀察長送來的，那消息一開頭就保證匹林說有關的照片已經由航空信寄出到意大利來了。那主牌的名字叫作包里尼，一個很有嫌疑的偵探——他父母雖是意大利人，而他却

1. 難辦的事. 2. 用航空郵件. 3. 偵探.

and otherwise¹ in keeping with² the man for whom Henry Pilling now waited.

Paolo's first move on leaving the guardroom was to get out of sight as quickly as possible, and no one attempted to stop him. The contempt Paolo felt for his captors³ was plain enough on his dark features when Pilling saw his man enter the vinery. As Paolo raised a pair of pliers⁴ to trim the vine of Valentino's a "loaded baton"⁵ in Colonel Drury's hand brought the caretaker down like a slaughtered ox.

"He's our man right enough," Pilling declared, as he noted the red wool on the bunch of grapes Paolo wanted to cut away. "Put the swine back in the guardroom, and let's get on with the job."

Pilling already had a shrewd suspicion of the Borgia secret as he examined the pattern of the "crested tiles"⁶ which formed the floor of the vinery. He sent for a small leather attache case which always

是生在倫敦的，匹林現在等待着來和他鬥法的，就是這人個。

包樂被釋後第一個舉動就是儘快地消聲匿跡，而他那種舉動並沒有一個人想要阻止他。包樂對於擄獲他的人感到一種輕蔑，很明顯地表現在他的深色的面孔上，當匹林看見他走進葡萄架的時候。當包樂拿着鉗子去剪下那裝滿蒂諾的葡萄時，德洛里上校手上的一個加重的警棍，便把那房屋照料人像一頭屠殺了的牛一樣打倒在地上。

「他正是我們所尋的人，」匹林宣佈了，「他注意到包樂所要剪下的那一束葡萄，枝幹上正是纏得有紅毛線的。」把那傢伙再去翻起來，我們繼續進行我們的事。」

當匹林在細看那些敷在葡萄架的地上的石磚上的紋章圖案時，他早就敏感地懷疑波蘭監獄中有什麼秘密了。他馬上派人去取了德羅小手提箱來，那是他派員到

1. 此外。 2. 與相應；與一致。 3. 包樂對他的掠奪者所感到的輕蔑。
4. 把剪鐵絲的鉗子。 5. 當頭一棒。 6. 有紋章。

formed ~~part~~ of his luggage.

Both Colonel Drury and Captain Manner looked on apprehensively as Pilling made swift preparations and explained what had to be done. He filled a "hypodermic syringe" with a colorless liquid—the drug which gave him microscopic sight over a period of time varying between twelve and fifteen minutes.

As the drug began its remarkable effect upon the chemist they led him to the centre of the vineyard and lowered him to his knees. Almost immediately Pilling, now in a strange world of tiny things moving and living far beyond the range of normal vision, saw the crevices so cunningly hidden by overlapping tiles.

The secret of the Borgia villa lay wide open: ten minutes later, a hole about six feet square in the floor of the vineyard.

And down in the cellar the searchers stood in wonderment at marvelous sculptures, paintings, exquisite carvings in gold, ivory and hardwood, priceless embroideries and tapestries—all draped and folded against the walls of what had once been Cesare Borgia's torture-chamber.

1. 皮下注射。 2. 鑰孔。

那裏都要帶着走的。

當匹林快快地在準備着並說明一些必要的手續時，德洛里上校和曼塞上尉都很了解地在旁邊望着。他把一種無色透明的液體裝滿了一支皮下注射器中，那種注射藥打入皮下使他在十二分至十五分鐘之間，可以把視官放大。

當那藥開始在這位化驗師身上發生顯著的效果時，他們便把他帶到葡萄架的中央，讓他跪下了。匹林馬上到了一個奇異的世界中，在那裏一切的東西都極其微細，而非我們普通視力所能見的。匹林看見了那些磚上的鑲嵌，精巧地鑲置着一點也看不出來。

在十分鐘之後，波茄別墅中的秘密便完全打開了，在葡萄架地上的石磚下，有一個六呎平方的地窖。

搜查者站在那地窖裏，望着那些珍奇的雕刻，綉畫，象牙和硬木，無價的鋪貨和絨帷，不禁為之驚奇不置。那些珍寶都靠着那曾經是塞薩雷，波茄施刑的房間的門壁上，或搭着或用布裹着。

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

JOHN GALSWORTHY

1867-1933

There is 'no doubt' that, of all modern English writers, John Galsworthy has been the most influential in 'forming the foreign reader's view² of the English scene and character.³ Millions of interested people in all parts of the world have a 'vivid conception⁴ of the social habits, the 'moral code,⁵ the domestic tradition, and the actualities⁶ of town and countryside of Great Britain. And that conception is 'based upon⁷ the novels of John Galsworthy.

It is one which has a 'limited authenticity.⁸ Some critics will say that it is already 'out of date.' More extreme critics will say that it was always partial,¹⁰ over-static,¹¹ and 'hedged in¹² by the limited social experience and natural timidity of the author of *The Forsyte Saga*. Such criticism is valid;¹³ but 'after all¹⁴ the 'necessary discount¹⁵ has been made, there remains a solid quality in Galsworthy's work which must be accepted as a microcosm¹⁶ of a very definite, and very powerful section of the British community. It might be called the 'Upper Middle Class;¹⁷ that which includes the 'polite professions¹⁸ such as Medicine, the Law, the Church, the Services,¹⁹ together with the leaders of the industrial and commercial world of the nineteenth century. inter-married²⁰ with all of these was that class

1. 無疑。2. 構成外國讀者的見解。3. 性格。4. 活生生的觀念。5. 道德信條。6. 實況。7. 基於。8. 有限的確實；不完全真實。9. 過時。10. 部分的。11. 太靜止了。12. 限於。13. 正當的。14. 畢竟。15. 必要的折扣。16. 小宇宙。17. 上中流階級。18. 文雅的職業。19. 公務。20. 混合。

from which Galsworthy himself sprang; the "smaller gentry,"¹ or "landed proprietors."²

Throughout the nineteenth century these people, their various activities firmly dovetailed³ into each other by prosperity, flourished exceedingly. Their fortunes floated on the tide of the "machine age,"⁴ and they as a class represented that aspect of the British vitality⁵ and character upon which the Empire was based. Like all "acquisitive societies,"⁶ that class had its limitations.⁷ John Galsworthy did not hesitate to portray⁸ them. He showed the hard-faced suspicion which these "purse-proud folk"⁹ could turn upon outsiders.¹⁰ He showed their false interpretation of the "Stoic philosophy,"¹¹ their "clannishness and sentimentalism,"¹² their crude indifference¹³ to the arts, science and culture, their contempt for the gentle, the meek and the poor.

For Galsworthy, though born into that class, shared neither its opinions nor its lack of sensibilities. He was a man of extreme compassion.¹⁴ This faculty¹⁵ ordered his life so consistently that while still a young man he broke away from the tradition in which he had been trained. He never escaped the effects of that training, and remained throughout his life a "gentleman" in the social sense of the word; in his manners a product of the English public school training, reserved, dignified, with a marked distaste¹⁶ for self-advertisement.¹⁷ Beneath this veneer,¹⁸ however, was a man very different from the Soames Forsyte, whose spokesman he had elected to be "Joseph Conrad,"¹⁹ in a letter to him, called him "a humanitarian moralist,"²⁰ and further added

1. 小鄉紳. 2. 地主. 3. 配合. 4. 機械時代. 5. 活力. 6. 貪得的社会.
7. 止境. 8. 描寫. 9. 有錢的人. 10. 外人. 11. 淡泊哲學; Zeno學派的哲學.
12. 宗族觀念和感情主義. 13. 忽視. 14. 同情. 15. 天稟; 才能. 16. 厭惡.
17. 自己標榜. 18. 虛飾. 19. 波蘭種的英國作家. 20. 人道主義的道德家.

"a moralist must present us with a gospel; he must give counsel,² not to our reason or sentiment, but to our very soul. Do you feel in yourself the stature³ for that task?"

Galsworthy's life-work⁴ is the answer to that shrewd question⁵ from a fellow writer.⁶ He *did* feel in himself the necessary stature, and in spite of⁷ his timid personality, his shrinking from controversy,⁸ his hatred of publicity,⁹ he disciplined himself to the stern task of instilling into¹⁰ society (at least that section of British society which he knew) the starting doctrine of Christ, "Love thy neighbour as thyself."¹¹

His temperament¹² was well equipped for the mission.¹³ To his natural compassion and tenderness of spirit, he added by self-training an artist's susceptibility.¹⁴ He put himself to school¹⁵ with the Russian novelists, and especially Turgenev, another critic of a society as a whole. His intense love of dumb animals, of flowers, of tangible things¹⁶ which delight or mortify¹⁷ the senses, clothed his moral pre-occupations¹⁸ with a warm flesh of romantic realism. The deep, velvet-like texture of his work drapes¹⁹ all the passions and joys and sorrows at the same time as it presents them. From romances such as *The Dark Flower*, to the final and somewhat weary later stages of *The Forsyte Saga*, wherein Galsworthy is moving about in a post-war world that is foreign to²⁰ him, this quality²¹ of rich sensuous apprehension²² never deserts²³ his prose. It is not a poetic qua-

1. 福音. 2. 給以忠告. 3. 身材. 4. 畢生的工作. 5. 懸點的問題. 6. 同時的另一作家. 7. 不顧. 8. 畏縮爭論. 9. 恨惡宣傳. 10. 灌輸; 注入. 11. 愛你的鄰人像愛你自己一樣. 12. 氣質. 13. 使命. 14. 感受性. 15. 使受教. 16. 可觸覺的東西. 17. 抑制. 18. 先入爲主; 成見. 19. 遮蓋. 20. 與之不調和, 不一致的. 21. 特質. 22. 敏感的理會. 23. 委棄.

by so much as a moral one. For in verse Galsworthy never achieved anything of much value. In moral judgment he achieved much. He set the English "governing class" to contemplate itself, and the English materialists to question their old standards of values. What has resulted is a significant change. The British Empire has "given place to" something that has incorporated a little of the teaching of John Galsworthy. It has become the "British Commonwealth of Nations."

1. 統治階級. 2. 讓出地位給. 3. 結合. 4. 不列顛聯邦.

(Continued from page 20)

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify the bearer, Prof. L. L. Liu of this university, who is now on leave and is going to Europe for higher studies. He has taught in the College of Arts here for more than five years and has done much for the university.

Any courtesy shown to him will be fully appreciated by us.

Yours very truly,

H. K. Wang

President

(14) Letter of Introduction

1st May, 1942

Dear Mr. Wainwright,

This will introduce to you Mr. H. Nelson, a young man whom I can recommend to you highly. He is well connected socially; he has an excellent business record; he is a leader in the political activities of his community.

Mr. Nelson is interested in the work that you have been doing in the Montreal section, especially in that phase of the work that has to be with plant installation.

Any assistance and information that you can give him for use in his own enterprises (which he will, of course, explain to you) will be greatly appreciated not only by him, but by

Yours very truly,

Harvey M. Alderman

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

By B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

IN A CHEMIST'S SHOP

(在藥房中)

Chang. Mrs. Rogers asked me to get this prescription² made up for her.

羅太太要我來替她配這個處方的藥。

Chemist. Yes, sir; but I'm afraid I can't promise it before this evening; I've been single-handed³ all this week. I'll send the boy round with it as soon as I can.

是，先生；不過我恐怕不能答應你今天配好；這個禮拜就只留下我一個人來配藥。等我一配好，我馬上就叫學徒送上。

Chang. ...I'm feeling rather 'out of sorts'⁴ this morning; I've got a 'sick headache.'⁵ D'you think a saline draught⁶ would do me good?

我今日覺得有點身體不舒服；頭痛作嘔。你覺得吃一點藥劑會好嗎？

Chemist. Yes; and you might take one of these liver pills at night.

可以的；到晚上你不妨吃一些這種肝臟丸子。

Chang. It says on the box, "one or two."

盒子上說，「一片或兩片。」

Chemist. Yes, exactly; there's no harm in taking a couple.

正是；就吃兩片也是沒有妨礙的。

Chang. How much are those washing gloves?--I'll have that

1. 藥房在英國叫 Chemist, 美國叫 drug store, 至於 pharmacist 和 druggist 都是專門名詞, 非通俗說話所用。 2. 醫生的處方。 3. 獨力；單獨一個人。(形容詞和副詞同形)。 4. 身體不適。 5. 欲作嘔的痼疾。 6. 藥劑。

pair, and I want some shaving soap as well; some that lathers¹ well. That's the kind I like, in the show-case. 你們那種洗濯用的手套好多錢？——我想買一雙，我還要買點修面用的肥皂；那種泡沫多的。我想要的就是你放在標子盒裏的那一種。

Chemist. Ah! those are only samples. We're quite out of that brand² just now, but we're expecting a fresh lot in every day; in fact, it was to have been in yesterday. This is every bit as good; it's one of the best makes.³ It doesn't need any rubbing in. It's put up in two sizes. 呀！那只是些樣品。我們現在那種全賣完了，不過隨時就有新貨到的；事實上，昨天就應該到的。這種肥皂什麼都好；是做得最好的一種肥皂。用不着去擦就會起泡子的。這牌子共有大小兩種。

Chang.Will you let me have sixpence [six penny] worth of 'methylated spirits'⁴ as well. 同時還請你替我裝六便士的木精。

Chemist. [I'm] sorry, sir; we're 'sold out'⁵ of it at present; there's been a great run on it lately, for some reason or other.....Anything besides? 先生，對不起，我們現在木精賣光了；近來不曉得為什麼，銷行很旺.....另外還要別的什麼嗎？

Chang. Nothing else, thanks. How much does that come to altogether? 謝謝，另外不要別的了。那一共多少錢？

Chemist. That'll be exactly four shillings, including the mixture⁶ ---Would you like to take these with you now? 那一共剛好四個先令，連那水藥在內。.....你現在就把這些帶走嗎？

1. 起泡（指肥皂）。 2. 牌子。 3. 製造（在此係名詞）。 4. 變性酒精；木精。 5. 賣完了。 6. 賣行。 7. 混合劑。

QUIZ

1. What animals get up hind legs first?
2. Do snakes digest hen eggs without breaking the shells?
3. Does radio affect the weather?
4. What is the average area of the states in the U. S. A.?
5. What United States minister to China became Chinese minister to the United States?
6. Where do earthworms grow ten feet long?
7. What is the largest fresh-water lake?
8. Where is Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwilllantysiliogogoch?
9. How is Sino used in Sino-Japanese?
10. What is the Quai d'Orsay?

(Answers will be found on page 24)

Chang. No, I'll get you to put them up all together.....Could you let me have change for a (one-) pound note?
不，我想請你都把他放在一塊……你可以替我換散一張一鎊的票子嗎？

Chemist. Certainly, if you don't mind all small silver.....The rain still holds off.
當然可以，如果你不嫌全是小銀幣的話……雨還是在下個不停。

Chang. Yes, it's been quite a decent day up to now; better than we've been having lately.
是呀，今天一直天氣都很好，比我們近來所有的天氣都好些。

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

THE CAUSE OF WAR

When you read history, what a lot you have to learn about wars! Invasions¹ and conquests² and sieges³ and battles seem to cover more pages than anything else. I think there is hardly a country in Europe that we have not "fought against"⁴ at one time or another, and not only in Europe, but in Asia, Africa, and America. And although nations are supposed to be getting more civilized, it does not seem to make any difference—they go on fighting one another just the same. If you took the wars in which we were engaged from the Roman invasion of Britain "down to"⁵ 1914, it would be a very long list. You might if you could always say what was the cause⁶ of the war. I am sure you could not; and it will not be because you have not learned your history thoroughly, but because the cause of war are generally most difficult to discover, and historians become rather "confused and obscure"⁷ when they "deal with"⁸ that part of the subject. The truth is that causes are very difficult to disentangle.⁹ Generally there is an occasion¹⁰ as well as a cause. The cause is the general state of feeling that exists between two countries, which again has to be "traced back"¹¹ to a number of different "incidents and accidents."¹² The occasion may be some quite "trifling event"¹³ which is just enough to "set the fire blazing."¹⁴ Without the occasion the state of feeling might "in time improve."¹⁵ and the same trifling, or a more serious event which concerned two countries who were "on friendly terms,"¹⁶ might never "lead to war"¹⁷ at all.

—Lord Ponsonby

-
1. 侵入. 2. 征服. 3. 圍攻. 4. 打仗. 5. 直到. 6. 原因. 7. 混亂與不明.
 8. 處理. 9. 清理; 解釋. 10. 特別事件. 11. 追溯. 12. 事件及不測之事.
 13. 小事. 14. 使火燃燒起來. 15. 及時改進. 16. 友善; 和睦.
 17. 惹起戰爭.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Business Letters

(12) Letter of General Recommendation

2nd May, 1943

To whom it may concern:

Mr. Harold Nelson, the bearer of this note, has been in my employment for the past three years in the capacity of general office assistant.

I am very happy to say that he has at all times during this period proved himself to be a thoroughly honest and trustworthy young man, and one of unusual industry and worthy ambition. It is because of the latter quality that he now seeks opportunity of advancement with some other house, inasmuch as my own business could not for some time to come offer him the promotion and the salary that his merits as an employee so eminently deserve at present.

I am reluctant to allow him to leave me, but I am eager to see him grow and *become* to the full of his abundant qualifications. The house that is fortunate enough to avail itself of his expansive services in the years to come will make a distinct addition to the efficiency and personnel of its force. I shall be glad to make this recommendation of the young man individual and personal whenever and to whomever I may be called upon to do so.

Harvey M. Aiderman

(13) Letter of Certification

National Wuhan University.

Kiating, Szechuan, China.

1st May, 1942.

(Continued on page 15)

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

靜心裏一軟，還帶些酸，眼眶兒有些紅了。也許是同情於慧，然而抱素這幾句話對於靜極有影響，却是不能諱言的。她的「憐憫哲學」已在抱素心裏起了應和，她該是如何的欣慰，如何的感動呵！從前抱素說的同學們對於他倆的議論，此時候又闖進她的記憶；她不禁心跳了，臉也紅了。她不敢看抱素，恐怕碰着他的眼鋒。她心的深處似乎有一個聲音說道：「走上前，對他說，你真是我的知心。」但是她忸忸的只是坐着不動。

然而抱素像已經看到她的心，他現在立起來，走到她身邊。靜心跳的更利害，迷惘地想道：他這不是就要來擁抱的姿勢麼？她驚奇，她

Ching felt sorry and was sympathetically moved. Her eyes were moist. She might feel sympathy with Hui, but it went without saying that Pao's few words influenced her greatly. Her philosophy of pity was resonant in Pao's heart; what solace! what joy to her! what Pao said long ago about the gossip about them among their fellow students came back to her mind once again; her heart beat and her face reddened. She dared not look at Pao, fearing she would meet his gaze. There seemed a voice deep in her heart saying: "Go on and tell him that he is really your mate," but she was too shy to do so.

Pao, however, seemed to have perceived her heart, so he stood up and came to her. Her heart beat higher, and she thought dimly: Isn't it the gesture of his embracing me? She was surprised and afraid but

又害怕；但簡直不曾想到「逃避。」她好像從容就義的志士，閉了眼，等待那最後的一秒鐘。

但是抱素不動手，他只輕輕溫柔地說：「我也替你常常擔憂呢！」靜一怔，不懂他的意思。這人兒又接着說：「你好端端的常常生氣，悲觀，很傷身的。你是個聰明人，境遇也不壞，在你前途的，是溫暖和光明，你何必常常悲觀，把自己弄成了神經病。」

這些話，抱素說過不止一次，但今天鑽到靜的耳朵來，格外的懇切，熱刺刺的，引起一種說不出的奇异的震動，自己也不知怎麼的，靜霍然立起，抓住了抱素的手，說：「許多人中間，就只你知道我的心！」她意外的滴了幾點眼淚。

從靜的手心裏傳來一道電流，頃刻間走過了抱素全身：他麻木了，他迷惘了，他不能想什麼了，他本能地攙住了靜的腰支，擁抱她在

did not think of flight. She closed her eyes waiting for the last moment as if she were a patriot going to her death with an easy mind.

But Pao took no action; he only said softly: "I am always anxious for you too!" Ching failed to understand him, but he continued: "You mustn't be always cross or feel pessimistic; that will spoil your health. You're a clever person in easy circumstances and there are hope and light before you, so you must not be pessimistic and make yourself neurotic."

These words had been said many times by Pao, but to-day they sounded specially kind and warm in Ching's ears. Without knowing how, she stood up decisively, holding Pao's hand and said: "Only you among so many people know my heart!" She dropped a few tears unexpectedly.

From the palm of Ching's hand, a current of electricity spread instantly through Pao's whole body. A tide of passion swept him away; he could not think of anything, but instinctively clasped her waist

懷裏。閉閉着眼，身體軟軟的，沒有抗拒，也沒有動作；昏迷中她感覺得男性的灼熱的撫摩在她胸部停留了片刻，便向下移，未曾經驗過的麻癢，支配了她的全身，她彷彿覺得自己的肢體骨節都鬆開了，解散了，知覺一點一點的被奪去。最後，完全失卻了她自己。

當她回復知覺的時候，她看見自己躺在牀上，抱索的臉貼着自己的。

「你暈暈去了！」他低低說。

沒有回答，靜靜轉身，把臉埋在枕頭裏；抱索在她的後頸上印了無數的吻。

夕陽的紅光在窗上映射了些時，又慢慢的偷偷的走了。室中漸漸黑起來。

and draw her to him. She closed her eyes and became powerless without resistance or action. In stupefaction she felt a warm male hand on her breast; which after stopping there for a moment, moved downwards; then a strange ecstasy thrilled her whole body; she felt as if all the bones of her body were out of joint and loosened, and her consciousness stripped away bit by bit. At last she was altogether lost.

When she recovered consciousness she found herself lying on her bed with Pao's face on hers.

"You fainted!" he said in a low voice.

There was no answer; she turned round burying her face in the pillow. Pao kissed her neck innumerable times.

The red light of a setting sun shone on the window for some time and stole away. The room was gradually darkening.

刊誤：本刊Vol. III, No. 12, 第一頁脚註 18. 外壁橋，爲白雷橋 (Dr. Bailey 所發明之梯形橋，用時各段互套而架立，不用時可收起用卡車運走，實爲一種可攜帶之活動橋梁) 之誤。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 18

1. Cattle, camels, sheep, goats, antelopes, deer, giraffes and all other members of the ruminant or cud-chewing family invariably rise hind part first. Other large four-footed animals get up front legs first.
2. Many species of snake eat hen eggs by swallowing them whole; in fact that is the only way the snakes could eat the eggs. Generally the eggs are broken by constriction soon after they are swallowed, although they would undoubtedly be digested in time by the powerful juices of the snake's stomach even if the shells were not crushed.
3. Meteorologists and weather experts are unanimous in the opinion that the belief that drouths are produced by broadcasting is without scientific foundation and that radio has no effect whatever on the weather.
4. The average area of the forty-eight States of the Union is 63,057 square miles. Georgia, with an area of 59,265, most nearly approaches the average.
5. Anson Burlingame, who was born in New Berlin, New York, in 1820, and who represented a Massachusetts district in the House of Representatives for three terms, was appointed United States minister to China in 1861 by President Lincoln. He remained in China until November 21, 1867, when he resigned his post and announced his intention of returning to America, whereupon Prince Kung, the regent of China, immediately appointed him minister plenipotentiary to the United States and the principal powers of Europe. Burlingame arrived in the United States in 1868 at the head of a delegation of Chinese and concluded at Washington a series of articles supplementing the Reed Treaty, later

known as the Burlingame Treaty. He then proceeded to negotiate similar agreements on behalf of China with several European governments. After proceeding to St. Petersburg to negotiate with Russia early in 1870, he suddenly died of pneumonia.

6. An earthworm native to southeastern Australia attains extreme lengths of ten or twelve feet and diameters of three-fourths of an inch, although the average specimen is only three or four feet long. Their eggs resemble large olives.
7. Lake Superior, with an area of about 32,000 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world.
8. This word of fifty-eight letters and nineteen syllables is the name of a village and popular vacation resort on the island of Anglesey in northern Wales. The name is generally written Llanfairpwllgwyngyll or Llanfair P. G. for convenience. The name means "Mary Church of the Pool of white Hazels Rather Near the Swift Whirlpool of the Church of Tysilio of the Red Cave." A native of Wales can pronounce the fifty-eight-letter word without hesitation or tongue-tripping.
9. *Sino* instead of *Chinese* is used in such combinations as *Sino-Japanese* and *Sino-Soviet* because it is more euphonious. It is derived from *Sinai*, the Greek and Latin name for an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, who lived in the second century A. D. and supposed to have seen the Chinese. In Arabic China is called *Sin*, and it is possible that Ptolemy merely adapted that word to his own vocabulary. Sinology is the branch of knowledge which deals with the Chinese language, literature, history and national

(Continued on page 32)

WORLD AFFAIRS

First Atomic Bomb Falls On Japan

Acclaimed by scientists as¹ "the greatest scientific discovery in history", the first "atomic bomb"² has been dropped on Japan. President Truman announced that it fell on the arms town of Hiroshima,³ in south Honshu.⁴ The atomic bomb is more powerful than a discharge⁵ of 20,000 tons of T.N.T.⁶ The bomb left so great a cloud of dust and smoke over Hiroshima that pilots are not yet able to assess⁷ the damage.

Atomic Bomb Smothers Hiroshima In

"Mountain Of Smoke" 40,000 Feet High

First "eye-witness accounts"⁸ of the shattering effect of the atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima have "come to hand."⁹ They are dramatic stories—told by men who flew in the Super-Fortress bomb was dropped.

Captain William Parsons of the U.S. "Ordnance Department,"¹⁰ who went on the raid as an observer, told correspondents: "The whole thing was tremendous and awe-inspiring,"¹¹ Although we were at least ten miles away when the bomb fell, the shock was like a close burst of "anti-aircraft fire,"¹² soon after there was a mountain of smoke over Hiroshima. One

1. 科學家認爲 2. 原子彈. 3. 廣島. 4. 本州. 5. 爆發. 6. 梯恩梯；劇烈的炸藥，即 trinitrotoluene 的省寫. 7. 估計. 8. 目擊者的記載. 9. 收到. 10. 軍需部. 11. 令人起畏懼之感. 12. 高射炮.

thousand feet up, it was a great mass of swirling dust and smoke. Soon afterwards, fires broke out. In two or three minutes the smoke had risen to 40,000 feet."

Russia Declares War On Japan

Soviet Russia has *declared war on Japan.¹ The declaration of war by Russia came at 2.45 a.m. (Chungking time). The announcer over *Moscow Radio² gave all the news items and at the end broadcast Generalissimo Stalin's decision. He said that the Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, had *received the Japanese Ambassador³, had given him the declaration and had informed him that from August 9 the Soviet Union would be at war with Japan.

The announcement said that this declaration war was made at the request of Russia's two great Allies, Britain and the United States. It added that the Japanese Government had been *making peace moves⁴ through Moscow. Japan, having refused to surrender unconditionally, had asked Russia to mediate⁵.

In Moscow, M. Molotov informed the British, United States and Chinese Ambassadors of the Soviet Union's decision.

60 Per Cent Of Hiroshima Off The Map

The first official results—analysed⁶ from photographs by experts on Guam⁷—of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima have been announced.

1. 對日宣戰。 2. 莫斯科無線電。 3. 接見日本大使。 4. 和平運動。
5. 居間斡旋。 6. 分析。 7. 關島。

Five square miles of the city, representing 60 per cent of its total area, have been completely wiped out. *Five major industrial targets were demolished¹.

Russians Advance Into Manchuria On Three Major Fronts

Russian troops have broken through Japanese defences in Manchuria² at several points—in the east and the northwest. They have made important gains³, including the capture of three towns and the crossing of two rivers. Japanese resistance is strong on most sectors⁴, but not strong enough to hold the powerful *Red Army⁵.

Second Atomic Bomb Falls On Nagasaki

The second atomic bomb has fallen on Japan. It was dropped three days after 60 per cent of Hiroshima was wiped out. Details of the second attack are awaited. The shipbuilding town of Nagasaki⁶, on Kyushu⁷, was the target⁸.

American aircraft have dropped 3,000,000 leaflets on Japan, warning the people to give up the struggle before the full fury of the atomic bomb is unleashed against them.

Japan Sues For Peace

Japan is ready to surrender, provided⁹ the Allies make no demands which prejudice¹⁰ the Emperor's *position as sovereign ruler.¹¹ This was broadcast on the evening of August

1. 五大工業目標都毀滅了。 2. 滿洲。 3. 前進。 4. 扇形陣地。
5. 紅軍。 6. 長崎。 7. 九州。 8. 目標。 9. 如果。 10. 損害。
11. 作為統治者的地位。

10 by Tokyo Radio. The broadcast said it had been authoritatively learnt that the Japanese Government had decided to accept the "British-American-Chinese ultimatum" from Potsdam of July 26.

It added that the Japanese Government had sent a communication "to this effect" to two neutral Powers—"Switzerland and Sweden"—to be passed on to London, Washington, Chungking and Moscow.

Tokyo said the decision to accept the Potsdam terms was due to the wish of the Emperor, who was "willing to forward" world peace and the "welfare of his subjects."⁵

Red Army And Navy Attack Korea

Russian forces have begun operations against the Japanese in Korea.⁶ Soviet warships and "landing craft" are operating off Rashin⁷ and another North Korean port 100 miles from Vladivostok.⁸

Around the Korean coast and in the Sea of Japan, Russian aircraft and warships have sunk 14 more Japanese "supply ships"⁹ and two destroyers.

British Honour For Chinese General

On August 10, in Chungking, Lieutenant-General Cheng Kai-min¹¹ was presented with the insignia¹² of the C.B.E.¹³ Military Division¹⁴ by the British Ambassador, Sir Horace Seymour,¹⁵ at his house.

The award was made by "King George VI"¹⁶ to General Cheng Kai-min "in recognition of his meritorious services

1. 中美英的最後通牒。 2. 如上述之意的。 3. 瑞典與瑞士。 4. 促進。
5. 其臣民的福利。 6. 高麗。 7. 登陸船。 8. 高麗地名。 9. 海參威。
10. 供應船。 11. 鄧介民少將。 12. 勳章。 13. —Commander of the British
Empire, 英帝國司令。 14. 師。 15. 薛穆爵士 (英駐華大使)。 16. 英
王喬治第六。

to the cause which unites "our two peoples" and of the very ready and willing co-operation which he has always shown to the "British Military representatives in China."²

After the presentation Sir Horace and Lady Seymour held an "informal luncheon party"³ for General Cheng. Among those invited were General Chen Cheng,⁴ Minister of War; Lt.-General A. C. Wedmeyer,⁵ Commanding General U. S. Forces, "China Theatre;⁶ Dr. K. C. Wu,⁷ Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Hsu Yung-chang,⁸ Chief of the Board of Operations; General Ho Hao-jo,⁹ Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the National Military Council; and some others.

Japan accepts Our Terms

Japan has surrendered. This announcement was made simultaneously on August 15 in Chungking, London, Washington and Moscow. The Allied Commander who has been appointed to "receive the Japanese surrender in person"¹⁰ is General MacArthur.¹¹

The United States, China, Great Britain and Russia will be represented at the signing¹² by "high-ranking officers."¹³ Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend¹⁴ hereafter attacks on the enemy.

The text of the Japanese reply to the Allied note, setting out the terms of surrender, said:

"With reference to the announcement on August 10 regarding the "acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam

1. 中英兩國的國民。 2. 英國駐華的軍事代表。 3. 便餐會。 4. 陳誠。
5. 魏德邁。 6. 中國戰場。 7. 吳國楨。 8. 徐永昌。 9. 何浩若。 10. 親自接受日本投降。
11. 麥克阿瑟。 12. 簽字。 13. 高級軍官。 14. 停止。

Declaration¹ and the reply of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent by "Secretary of State Byrnes"² on the date August 11, the Japanese Government has the honour to communicate to the Governments of the four Powers as follows:

"(1) "His Majesty the Emperor"³ has issued an "imperial rescript"⁴ regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration.

"(2) His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize⁵ and ensure the signature by his Government and the "Imperial Headquarters" of the necessary terms for carrying out the said provisions.

"(3) His Majesty the Emperor is also prepared to send his commands to all military, naval and air force authorities of Japan and all forces under their control, "wherever located,"⁷ to "cease active operations,"⁸ to "surrender arms" and to "issue such other orders as might be required by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces"⁹ for the execution¹¹ of the above mentioned terms."

1. 接收波茨坦宣言的條款。 2. 國務卿貝爾納斯。 3. 皇帝陛下。 4. 聖諭；勅諭。 5. 許可。 6. 日本大本營。 7. 不問駐紮在何處的。 8. 停止作戰。 9. 放棄武器。 10. 頒發盟軍最高統帥所請求的別的命令。 11. 實行。

The class was going through a lesson in French history. The teacher pointed to a ten-year-old lad.

"Stand up, Jones," he said, "and tell the class the name of Napoleon's wife."

"Waterloo," replied the boy swiftly.

"No, no, Jones," scolded the teacher, "That's where Napoleon was defeated."

"Served him right," snapped the boy. "He should've remained single."

(Continued from page 25)

characteristics, and one versed in that subject is known as a sinologist or sinologue. In these compounds *Sino* is pronounced with the *i* short as in *sinner*, but in combinations like *Sino-American* it is pronounced with the *i* long as in *sign*. Some writers prefer *Chino* to *Sino* and write *Chino-Japanese* after the analogy of *Russo-Japanese*, *Franco-Prussian*, etc.

10. The Quai d'Orsay is a famous street in Paris on which the foreign office and other public buildings are situated. By extension *Quai d'Orsay* is applied to the French foreign office, which contains the foreign minister's official residence as well as the offices of the ministry, and figuratively the French government is referred to as the Quai d'Orsay, particularly in relation to foreign affairs.

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