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# FAR EAST BATTLE OF COMMUNICATIONS

In the land and sea struggle in the Far East, both Japan and the Allies have given high priority to the task of denying to each other essential communications<sup>1</sup> between the major theatres of war<sup>2</sup> and the principal industrial bases<sup>3</sup> feeding them.<sup>4</sup> This strategy has made necessary for the Japanese maintenance of the China blockade and the consequent exclusion of men and material of China's principal Western Allies<sup>5</sup> from the most important continental theatres of the Far Eastern war. Equally important to the enemy is the occupation of main lines of communication within China and the division by this and other means of the Chinese forces into isolated groups.

Similarly, it has been a principle of Allied strategy to deny to Japan the essential facilities<sup>6</sup> for maintaining communications between Japan's home islands and her distant conquests,<sup>7</sup> while at the same time breaking through the outer defences of the Japanese empire. The result is that the Allies have made extremely precarious<sup>8</sup> communications between Japan and Malaya,<sup>9</sup> to China and the islands of the East Indies.<sup>10</sup>

With the battle of Okinawa<sup>11</sup> successfully concluded, it should be possible for Allied surface units freely to operate in the waters<sup>12</sup> of the East China Sea, seriously hampering<sup>13</sup> the communications of Japan with Shanghai, with the South China coast and even with Korea<sup>14</sup> and Tientsin.

The progress of the Burma campaign<sup>15</sup> in 1944 and this

1. 把破壞對方的重要交通運輸工作放在首要。 2. 主要的戰場。 3. 供給作戰的。 4. 支持對中國的封鎖。 5. 主要西方的盟友。 6. 便利。 7. 克服地。 8. 不安的。 9. 馬來亞。 10. 荷屬東印度。 11. 沖繩島。 12. 海洋。 13. 打擊。 14. 高麗。 15. 天津。 16. 緬甸戰役。

year has radically altered Allied communications with China. For one thing, it has stepped up the strength of the transport communications between India and China and has led to the opening of land communications of equal importance. When the necessary technical operations have been completed Rangoon will become once again, as she was before the outbreak of the Japanese war, a major port for the supply of South-west China.

Meanwhile, the Allies have been developing their attacks against the islands covering the East China coast and in this connection the complete occupation of Luzon<sup>2</sup> and Okinawa and the British and American Fleet operations against the Ryukyus<sup>3</sup> are of major importance.

While aircraft from the Philippines are regularly operating against Formosa,<sup>4</sup> medium bombers are able to reach all the more important harbours on the south-east coast of China, from Canton to Shanghai, and shipping along these coasts is almost daily being attacked.

Communications with the East Indies also have been seriously interrupted by Allied attacks upon shipping moving along the China coast. It is possible for the enemy to move men and material along land communications across China to Canton previous to embarkation<sup>5</sup> on the final stage across the China Sea, but the South China Sea is no longer safe water for Japanese shipping. It has long harboured submarines of the Allies and recently it has seen naval operations by surface vessels of the American Fleet which now have the use of "Manila Bay."<sup>6</sup> Still more important is the operation of Allied aircraft over these waters. During the first three months of 1945, nearly one-quarter of a million tons of Japanese shipping were sunk in

1. 仰光。 2. 呂宋。 3. 琉球羣島。 4. 菲律賓。 5. 上海。 6. 菲律賓的馬尼刺海灣

## QUIZ

1. What is timber?
2. Who are the "G" men?
3. What is it "To know the ropes"?
4. What is a Cheshire cat?
5. How many ways can "Circumference" be spelt?
6. Who said "Lucullus sups with Lucullus"?
7. Is a steeple a spire?
8. How did the word "Bank" arise?
9. Is every town with a cathedral a city?
10. What is the tonsure?

(Answers will be found on page 25)

### Answers To "Join up the words."

1. Herein.
2. Earthy.
3. Stoppage.
4. Backward.
5. Knowledge.
6. Heathen.
7. Pantry.
8. Sector.
9. Candid.
10. Combat.

(Continued from Page 2)

#### the South China Sea.

The American return to the Philippines, the Australian campaigns and "Borneo and New Guinea" and the campaign in South East Asia threaten the Japanese hold on the East Indies. However, the resources of the islands are considerable, especially those west of the "Makassar Straits." But the fact that these forces are almost cut off from their homeland should ease the Allies' task in liberating these territories.

1. 婆羅洲與新幾內亞。
2. 威脅。
3. 馬加薩海峽。
4. 解放這些土地。

# THE BORGIA VILLA

by W. J. Passingham

## 波茄別墅

錢歌川譯註

Before consciousness had fully claimed him Captain Trevor Manser, "D.S.O.",<sup>1</sup> was aware of<sup>2</sup> the struggling dawnlight, and had begun to experience that sensation of uneasiness which so often precedes a dark foreboding.<sup>3</sup> Dimly he remembered the last events of the previous night, events which are more or less routine precautions to a British Army in the field.

It was altogether an amazing place to have found—so suddenly, so unexpectedly—along the road to death and Naples.

The villa itself had appeared to him as a background for a film story,<sup>5</sup> a crazy place with an uncertain outline against a sky clouded by fast approaching twilight. In reality it was a little gem of architecture, built of white stone, from

在曼塞上尉還沒有充分地感覺到的時候，他便已經注意到那熾微的晨光，而開始經驗着常在黑暗的預兆以前發生的那種不安的感。模糊地他記得前夜最後發生的那些事情，而那些事情對於一個在戰場上的英國軍隊多少成爲日常的事成了。

那完全是到死亡和勃布爾斯的路，那被突然地出乎意外地所遇到的一個奇異的方。

那別墅本身就好像一個電影故事的背景一般，就像那模糊地襯在天上，爲迅速襲來的朝雲所遮蓋的，一個狂妄的地方一般，呈現在他的眼前。實際上那是一個精

1. = Distinguished Service Order 之略，英國的一級獎章。 2. 注意。  
3. 預兆。 4. 多少。 5. 電影故事。

an Appennine quarry<sup>1</sup> and probably four centuries old.

Save for a few fresh pock-marks<sup>2</sup> on the smooth stone walls, the building appeared to be undamaged—which was in itself something of a miracle along the road to Naples.

Exhausted nerves were responsible for queer mental pictures then. Dazed by lack of sleep, every muscle calling for<sup>3</sup> relief and rest, the British party in advance of its main Army had settled in and around the villa for the night. Tired as he had been, something in Captain Manser tried to sound a warning. But sleep had come almost instantly to bring forgetfulness.

And now...

From beneath the pile of blankets and service overcoats<sup>5</sup> that warmed him he heard the bedroom door opened carefully by Paolo, the Italian caretaker.

Captain Manser did not like Paolo any more than the white stone villa, and this merely because of the man's hands and the fact that he

巧的小建築，用阿平寧山的白石所建築，差不多有四百年了。

除了那光滑的石壁上幾處新的痘疤之外，那建築是完整如初，其本身就是沿勒布爾斯的路上的——一個奇蹟。

疲憊的神經那時使得人心上發生一些奇怪的景象。因為缺乏睡眠使人昏頭昏腦，每一根神經都在要求休息，那大軍先頭的一支英國部隊，便在這別墅的內外停留下來過夜了。曼塞上尉已經疲倦不堪，而心上仍在想要發出一聲警告。可是他很快地墜入睡鄉，竟使他忘記了。

而現在——

從那一堆使他溫暖的軍毯和軍裝大衣之下，他聽見了那房屋照料者意大利人包業，輕輕地將臥室的門打開了。

曼塞上尉並不比那白石別墅更喜歡包業些，而還只是因為那人的手和他說得一口好的英語的緣故。包業的手

1. 阿平寧山的石礦，(意大利的名山)。 2. 痘疤。 3. 要求。 4. 基本。 5. 軍用外套。

spoke perfect English. Large, snappy, very expressive and very dirty hands Paolo had, with fingers which were constantly writhing. They were writhing now, with the thumbs bowed outward, and moving like claws as Paolo walked unconcernedly about the room—adjusting curtains, chairs, the Captain's mud-covered, high-legged boots.

Suddenly, as though he sensed the Englishman watching him, the caretaker spoke in loud, level tones:

"You'll find him dead and cold, Captain," Paolo said. "In the usual place, too. I'd get up and look now if I were you, before the boys look him over and destroy all chances of a clue."

There followed a few moments of "hushed silence".

"What the hell are you talking about?" Manser said jerkily, and, throwing off the pile of coats and blankets, he sat stiffly upright on the bare mattress.

"You saw the old vinery in the shadows last night," Paolo sneered. "You know, the Vine of Valentinoffs. Remember? Well, that's where he

很大，很有筋力，富於表露而又很髒，那手指不停地扭曲着。現在他正走來走去的；兩個大姆指向外彎着，就像爪子一般地動着；當包樂毫不關心地在室內走來走去的時候，他拉伸一下肩帕，扶正一下椅子及擺好一下上尉的滿被泥士的高統皮鞋。

突然間，好像他察覺了那英國人在注意着他，那房屋照料人以穩健的聲調高聲地說：

「上尉，你會找到他已經死去殞硬了，」包樂說。「仍然是在那照例的地方。如果我是你的話，我現在就要起來看看，在那些兵士們去細看他，而把一切找尋線索的機會都毀了以前。」

跟着便是一陣沈默。

「你到那裏去的什麼？」曼塞急燥地反，他把身上堆着的大衣軍毯拋在一旁，在那光無一物的墊褥上硬邦邦地坐起來。

「昨天晚上在黑暗中你看見那古老的葡萄藤的，」包樂冷言冷語地說。「你知道的，那是曼勞蒂諾的葡萄，記得嗎？好吧，他就在那

1. 感到。 2. 寂靜的沈默。



is on the stone floor. It is cold. Your big Sergeant-Major, Captain Manser was off the bed now, moving swiftly on stockinged feet. He halted within inches of the Italian caretaker.

"Listen, you," he growled, stiffening like a mastiff. "If anything has happened to my Sergeant-Major the next headache's going to be all yours. Wait here till I'm ready to go downstairs with you."

Paolo waited, watching sulkily the officer's preparations. When Manser was ready the caretaker led the way down winding stairs guarded by an exquisitely "carved balustrade" of ancient wood. Through a small, lofty hall—in itself a museum piece—Paolo strode, and out to a spacious vineyard built against the main wall at the rear of the villa for protection from wind.

Manser noted the warmer temperature as he entered the place, saw also the old vine's thick, gnarled stem where it branched away to "spread fanwise" in all directions over the walls and the glass

蓋。在那石板地上，預感冰冷了。你的那位大上士。

曼塞上尉現在已將離開他的鋪位了，他那穿著長統襪的腳，很快地移動，他走到那看守房裡的意大利人面前站住了。

「你聽我說，」他像一匹獒犬一般猛烈地咆哮了。「如果我的上士發生了什麼事，其次就要輪到你遭殃了。在此不要走，等我收拾好一同下樓去。」

包萊頗為惱怒地一面望著那軍官在整裝，一面在等待着。當曼塞收拾好，那房屋照料者便領着走下那古木雕欄的曲折的樓梯。包萊大步踏過一個高的小廳——其本身就是博物館中的一件陳列品，一走出到一個廣大的葡萄架那邊去了。那葡萄架是為防禦風的惡毒而於前院的後院建築的。

曼塞一走進那地方，便注意到空氣溫暖了些；又看見那枝節繁茂的葡萄老幹，如扇形地向四圍伸張，蔓延滿溢和溫室的玻璃屋頂。

1. 敷地的石板. 2. 冰冷. 3. 穿著長統襪的腳. 4. = headache is. 5. 藤架. 6. 像摺扇一般地展開.

roof. Luscious black grapes, ripe for the plucking,<sup>1</sup> were everywhere about him. Never had he seen such prolific growth, or the evidence of such care exercised to promote it.

An ancient spot, this vinery. Even the stone tiles embedded in the floor bore the carved crest of a noble family. But Manser was not interested in heraldry<sup>2</sup> at that moment, for sprawled at full length on the floor was six feet of British manhood, and one glance was sufficient for him to know it would never more stand upright in democracy's defence. A swift but expert examination revealed two startling facts which brought Manser to his feet filled with grave suspicion. He had been careful not to move the body, but saw sufficient of the grey, distorted features beneath to reach his conclusions.

For long moments he stared sternly at the arrogant, sneering features of Paolo, the Italian caretaker, then took a step toward him—promptly checked the movement.

"Guard!" he bawled, in a voice that could be heard in the villa and

美味的黑葡萄，業已成熟，只待摘取，在他周圍到處都是。他從來沒有看見過長得這樣繁茂的，在栽培改進上的那種苦心孤詣，也是見所未見。

是一個古老的地點，這個葡萄架。甚至敷在地上的石磚，都彫刻得有貴族的紋章。但是曼塞那時對於紋章，並不感覺興趣，因為伸長匍在地上的，是那英國人六尺之軀，他一眼望去已知那人再也不能立起為民主國戰鬥了。他很快而老練地檢查了一下，便得到兩件驚人的事實，使曼塞滿腹狐疑地站起來。他很小心地沒有把那屍體移動，但是他把那下面的灰色而扭曲的面貌看得十分清楚，足夠達到他的結論了。

他嚴厲地凝視着房屋照料者包樂那傲慢而嘲弄的面孔有好一會，才向之前邁一步——隨即又停下來。

「衛兵！」他咆哮了，其聲頗大，響徹別墅，而傳到更遠的前面去了。隨即使聽

1. 摘取. 2. 紋章.

beyond it. Heavy boots, scurrying over the stone-cobbled yard, could be heard approaching.

"When did you last see Sergeant-Major Bolton?" The Captain's long forefinger pointed down at the body on the floor of the vinery.

For a brief moment the sentry goggled, then "stood to" attention mechanically. "About--about an hour ago, sir," he faltered. "Blimey!<sup>2</sup> He--he ain't<sup>3</sup>... Is he?"

"Get a message through to headquarters immediately. I want Colonel Drury, Field Security Police. Hurry that."

Once again Captain Manser turned his full attention upon Paolo. "What's your story?" he growled.

Paolo shrugged his shoulders. "But they will do it, Captain," he complained, "and then they die."

"Do what?"

"Eat the grapes, sir. I warned you: men only last night not to touch those grapes. They laughed at me, and I knew then they'd..."

"Colonel Drury on the 'phone, sir."

見有重重的腳步，在那石板的庭院中走過來。

「你最後是什麼時間見到波爾頓上士的？」那上尉長長的食指，指着葡萄架地上的那屍體。

那哨兵睜大眼睛略略望了一會，便機械地採取立正的姿勢。「在大約一個鐘頭以前，上尉。」他吞吐着。「天啦！他沒有——他是死了嗎？」

「馬上送個消息到司令部去。去請德洛里上校來，那戰地保安隊的。趕快。」

曼瑟上尉重又把他的注意力集中在包樂身上。「你怎樣說法的？」他吼着。

包樂聳了一下他的肩膀。「上尉，他們一定要那樣，」他抱怨說，「所以他們死了。」

「一定要怎樣？」

「吃那些葡萄，上尉。我就在昨夜還警告過你們的人，要他們不要去吃那些葡萄。他們笑我，所以我知道他們會要——」

「得洛里上校有電話來，上尉。」

3. 天啦！ = God blind me! ( 驚訝等的發聲 ) 3. ain't 應作

Manser turned to the entry. "Don't leave this place until I return, or you are relieved. Nothing is to be touched. Understand?"

Over the telephone Colonel Drury's voice sounded stern and clear. "What's all this about, Manser. I'm very busy at the moment."

Captain Manser made a detailed report, and had the satisfaction of hearing the Colonel catch his breath. There followed a considerable silence.

"Are you there, sir?" Manser said urgently.

"Of course. Listen." The Colonel spoke as one who has come to a momentous decision. "This is damned serious. That villa has a queer reputation for sudden death. But the British Army is in possession now, and every Italian in this district and beyond it will be waiting to see what we can do about it.

Now there's a man here at the moment who could help us—a man who is frequently called in to help "Scotland Yard" at home. You've probably heard of him. It's Henry Pilling, chief analytical chemist to

曼塞轉向兵。『不要離開這兒，等我回來，或是等別人來接替你。什麼東西都不許動。懂不懂？』

在電話上德洛里上校的聲音，聽去十分堅定而清晰。『曼塞，這到底是怎樣一回事。我目下極其忙碌。』

曼塞上尉詳細地報告了，而那上校把他的話都聽清楚了，使他很感滿意。接着是一陣相當長的沉默。

『上校，你聽見我嗎？』曼塞急急地問。

『當然。我在聽着。』那上校說話就像一個有重大決心的人似的。『這事極為嚴重。那個別墅頗有鬼氣，常令人突然死去。但是現在是在英國軍隊的掌握中，在這個區域附近的每個意大利人，都將要等着來看我們有所處置。有現在這兒一個人，他是可以幫助我們的——一個常常被請到倫敦去幫忙的人。你大概聽過的。他就是亨利·匹林，全國藥品有限公司的化學分析主任。

1. 英國警察局。 2. 在英國國內。

National Chemicals Limited, lent us for experiments with Army food. Pilling is supposed to leave for London to-day, but I'll see what can be done to hold him here. In any case, hang on at this vinery yourself until I arrive, and see that nothing — absolutely nothing — is disturbed."

An hour later, Colonel Charles Drury himself stood just inside the ancient vinery. Behind him, tall, lean and lugubrious was a certain chemist whose name conjured up lively recollections at the Home Office, and at Scotland Yard, London.

Henry Pilling stood there, moody, cynical, inclined to be restless. A large head made larger by a shock of untidy hair appeared almost likely to overbalance him. Several people standing inside the vinery knew him by reputation, and among these the doctor now kneeling beside the body. The latter looked up at last.

"What d'you 'make of' it, Mr. Pilling."

現在我們借不化驗軍人食物  
的。匹林是打算今天要到倫敦  
去，但是我還想辦法把他  
留在此地。總而言之，你守  
住那葡萄架，直到我來爲  
止。注意絕對不要弄亂一點  
什麼東西。

一點鐘之後，德洛里上校  
本人便站在那古老的葡萄架  
裏面了。在他後面站着的，  
是那個身材很高，消瘦而愁  
苦的化驗師，他的名字在內  
政部和倫敦警察廳，就像魔  
術一般，要引起人們活生生  
的回憶的。

匹林站在那裏，愁容不  
歡，憤世嫉俗，而且要傾向  
於不安了。他的頭原來很  
大，因爲那鬚髮的頭髮，使  
之看去更大，而有點與身體  
不稱的樣子。站在葡萄架裏  
面的，有好幾個人，都聽過  
過他的大名。在那些人中，  
有一個醫生，正跪下在死屍  
旁邊檢驗。醫生終於抬起頭  
來。

「匹林先生，你覺得是怎  
樣的？」

1. 有限公司。 2. 理解；推斷。

"Poison," Pilling said shortly, "Not a doubt of it." At a guess, and judging by the distorted facial muscles, I'd say pure nicotine."

"Pure nicotine? Yes. Could be."

"It's not unusual to find preparations of 'nicotine insecticides' in a place like this," Pilling pointed out. "By the way, where's that Italian caretaker?"

"Under arrest," Manser replied, "Want him?"

"You can have him." Pilling shook his untidy mop of hair. "That's a man worth watching, Captain. He's not all Italian. Paolo's 'command of English' is 'too good to be true.' He knows a lot more than he's told us so far. Did you get that detailed description sent on to London for me?"

"Yea. We'll get a reply this morning—if we're lucky."

As Manser left the vinery, Colonel Drury turned anxiously to Pilling.

"There's something missing, Henry," he said slowly, "something that makes the works go round."

「中毒，」匹林直截地說。「毫無疑義。我猜想，而從那面孔的扭曲上看來，我想是純粹中的尼可丁的毒。」

「純粹是尼可丁？是呀。可能的。」

在這樣的一個地方，發見預備得有尼可丁殺蟲劑，並不是很稀奇的，」匹林指出來說。「啊，那個照料房屋的意大利人那里去了？」

「已經把他拘捕了，」曼塞回答。「你要他嗎？」

「你可以把他關着。」匹林把他那鬚鬚的頭擺動了一下。「上尉，那是一個值得注意的人。他並不是全完的意大利人。包樂的英語實在說得太好，而不足信。他知道的比他至今所告訴我們的，還多得很呢。你已經把那詳情，替我送到倫敦去了沒有？」

「送了。如果我們運氣好的話，我們今天上午就可以得到答復。」

當曼塞離開葡萄架，德洛里上校便很不安地轉向匹林。

「亨利，有一件事情遺落了，」他慢慢地說，「使這工作進行的那件事情。」

1. 尼可丁殺蟲劑。 2. 隨便問一句。 3. 精道的英語。 4. 太好而使人不信。

"Motive, eh?" Pilling shook his untidy hair again. "That's where we can build a bit, Colonel. This killing was done through a faulty knowledge of British character on the part of the Italians. They think that by killing off a few of our men, we'll avoid this villa—get superstitious about it. There's nothing else to it."

"There's nothing more than murder that would make us stick to it all the closer—the murder of our own people," Drury said.

Pilling regarded him closely. "On the way here you told me that this house had a bad reputation. What, exactly, do you mean by that?"

"Well, you can't laugh off three murders all done in the same circumstances. There was one just before Italy entered the war. Then there are stories, legends more or less. One of our own agents warned me about this place before we left Sicily. He told me the place was avoided like the plague in earlier times, and the fear still persists."

「你怎麼說這鬼話？」匹林重又把他那蓬鬆的頭髮捋動了。下。「上校，我們從這裏就可以慢慢找出來的。這一次的殺案，是由於意大利人誤解英國人的性格所致。他們以為殺死我們幾個人，我們就會離開這個別墅的——相信這是一個凶宅。再沒有別的什麼用意了。」

「再沒有什麼比謀殺更要使我們不放過這兒了一謀殺我們家裏的人。」德洛里說。

匹林密切地注視着他。「在我們到這兒來的路上，你告訴我這個房子是有一個壞的名譽的。你說那話，果何所指？」

「那就是在同樣的情形下發生過三次命案，這不是可以一笑置之的。就在意大利參戰以前，這裏發生過一次命案。於是多少產生了一些故事和傳說出來。我們自己的一個特務，在我們離開西西甲的時候，曾警告過我們當心這個地方。他告訴我從前大家都視爲瘟疫一般避開這個地方，而這種恐怖至今還爲人們保持着。」

(To be concluded)

1. 在……一方面。 2. 一笑之輕。

## 20th CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

### THOMAS HARDY (1840-1928)

Of the many "regional" <sup>1</sup> writers in English literature, Thomas Hardy may be considered the greatest. The *scena* <sup>2</sup> of his work is his native district of Wessex, which comprises the several counties <sup>3</sup> in the southwest of England, with London at one end and "Land's End" at the other, with Oxford at the top and Southampton at the base. Within this area of such varied beauty, his "rustic characters" <sup>4</sup> play their part during the "early decades of the nineteenth century." <sup>5</sup> Hardy's simple genius makes their actions and emotions universal. The reader who follows his work through the novels, short stories and voluminous poetry, will see how this writer fashions <sup>6</sup> the architecture of his work, and especially his novels, on the bold and austere lines of the drama of Aeschylus. It is significant that in almost every one of Hardy's fourteen novels, and in a great many of his short stories, as well as in his vast epic-drama *The Dynasts*, the opening scene discloses a road, with human figures progressing along it. Further, a characteristic opening device is for Hardy to prelude this raising of the curtain by a certain comic commentary, <sup>7</sup> with astronomic references in which the earth is seen as a speck of dust in the heavens. Thus begin two of his noblest pieces of work, *The Dynasts* and *The Return of the Native*.

This device is a direct consequence of his attitude towards life. One can hardly call it a philosophy, nor would he have done so himself. Indeed, his whole concern <sup>8</sup> was to have no label

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1. 有地方性的。 2. 場面。 3. 郡。 4. 該地的盡頭。 5. 鄉土的人物。  
6. 十九世紀的末初幾十年。 7. 使適應。 8. 厄斯啓拉(希臘的悲劇詩人)  
9. 敘事詩劇。 10. 喜劇的發明。 11. 憂慮。



attached to him. He refused to join the Rationalist Press Association, saying that "though I am interested in the Society I feel it to be one which would naturally compose itself rather of writers on philosophy, science and history, than of writers of imaginative works, whose effects depend largely on detachment. By belonging to a philosophic association imaginative writers place themselves in this difficulty, that they are misread as propagandists when they mean to be simply artistic and delineative."<sup>2</sup>

Such, however, was the moral stiffness of English society in the "Victorian nineties,"<sup>3</sup> that Hardy's novels, in spite of their exquisite gentleness of spirit, their rich poetic fullness, and their profound moral outlook,<sup>4</sup> roused a storm of protest<sup>5</sup> which alarmed and disgusted him. He vowed to write no more novels, and in his later years he expressed his genius "through the medium of verse."<sup>6</sup>

But that controversy<sup>7</sup> is now dead. What remains is the vindication<sup>8</sup> by time, the arch-critic,<sup>9</sup> of Hardy's purity of purpose. So deep was his emotional nature that, in order to preserve himself from being crushed in the contract of life, he forced upon himself an attitude of detachment, of almost morbid privacy,<sup>10</sup> from which he looked out on the world like a snail from its shell. This process, a deliberate one, determined the main characteristics of his work, and of his pre-occupations.<sup>11</sup> It is best summed up in words used by Hazlitt in describing the typically English habit of *living to one's self*. "What I mean by living to one's-self is living in the world, as in it, not of it, it is as if no one knew there was such a person, and you wished no one knew it; it is to be a silent spectator<sup>12</sup> of the mighty scene

1. 脫離。 2. 描寫的。 3. 女王維多麗亞的九十年代。 4. 康寧。 5. 抗議。  
6. 經過國文的媒介。 7. 爭論。 8. 證明，辯護。 9. 大批評家（指哈澤爾）  
10. 病態的隱退。 11. 成見。 12. 旁觀者。 譯者：林默。 0.

of things, not an object of attention or curiosity in it; to take a thoughtful, anxious interest in what is passing in the world, but not to feel the slightest inclination to make or meddle with it. It is such a life as a pure spirit might be supposed to lead, and such an interest as it might take in the affairs of men, calm, contemplative, passive, distant, touched with pity for their sorrows, smiling at their follies without bitterness, sharing their affections."

That article<sup>1</sup> describes Hardy's work as a whole. But in detail how much closer, how affectionate, faithful and idiosyncratic<sup>2</sup> his work is. Its texture,<sup>3</sup> of a rich, formal and almost medieval<sup>4</sup> diction,<sup>5</sup> carries the collection of a wide knowledge of nature and of human nature.

His prose and verse are like those old English parish<sup>6</sup> churches which he knew and loved so intimately: formal, often archaic in structure, but with their stone, brick and oak beams weathered by our unique climate, "stained and mossy," with here a gargoyle,<sup>7</sup> and there an "odd quirk of handiwork."<sup>8</sup> Hardy's literary style is soaked in his personality. That personality, too, pervades his characters, both men and women whose tragedies and "country junketings"<sup>9</sup> are now a part of our national tradition.

Thomas Hardy, who was born at Dorchester in 1840, was trained as an architect, but soon gave up this practice for that of writing. He published his first book, *Desperate Remedies*, in 1871. His last book (of poems) appeared in 1928, the year of his death.

(Continued on page 21)

1. 盛行. 2. 適當地. 3. 怪癖的; 特性的. 4. 構造. 5. 中古時代的字眼.  
6. 教區的. 7. 污損而又生苔的. 8. 承露口. 9. 手工做出來的怪溝.  
:0.. 鄉村的遊歷.

# DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

## 幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢駱川英譯

靜女士低着頭，沒有說話；回憶將她佔領了。慧果真是這樣一個人麼？然而錯誤亦不在她。記得半月前慧初來時，不是已經流露過一句話麼？「我就用他們對待我的法子回敬他們！」這句話現在很清晰的還在靜的耳邊響呢。從這句話，可以想見慧過去的境遇，想見慧現在的居心。猶如受了傷的野獸，慧現在是狂怒地反噬，無理由無選擇地施行她的報

Ching said nothing, bending her head. Remembrance occupied her. Was Hui really such a woman? Even so, it was not her own fault. She recalled the time about two weeks ago when Hui first came and had already expressed her ideas in the words: "I treat men as they have treated me!" Those words were still ringing in her ears. From this it was easy to imagine the past circumstances of Hui as well as her present attitude to men. Just like a wounded wild beast, Hui was biting frenziedly in return, and having her revenge without choice or reason. The first man who ravished her had gone to unknown places with a grin, leaving those innocents who came to her afterwards to be the victims of her vengeance. Life had been from the beginning upside down and mistaken like this. Ching thought indistinctly; she did not know whe-

復，最初損害她的人，早已掛着笑臉走得不知去向了，後來的許多無辜者卻做了血祭的替身！人生本就是這麼顛倒錯誤的！靜迷惘地想着，她分不清對誰是愛是憎，她覺得是可憐，但憐憫與憎恨也在她的情緒中混為一片，不能分清。她問：現在的仇人是可憐的，但愛或憎更可憐些；第一次蹂躪了慧，使慧成為現在的慧的那個男子，自然這該恨了，但是安知這報復者不也是被損害者的不擇人而報復，正像現在慧之對於抱素呢？依這麼推論，可恨的人都是可憐的，他們都是命運的犧牲者！靜這麼分析人類的行爲，心頭爽然舒暢起來，她認定憐憫是最真貴的情感，而愛就是憐憫的轉變。

「你大概恨着慧罷？」靜打破了沉寂，微笑，凝視着抱素。

「不恨。爲什麼恨呢？」抱素搖着他的長頭髮，「但是愛的意味也沒有了。我是怕她。哦，我過細一想，連怕的意味也沒有了，我只是可憐她。」

「可惜她到底是糟蹋了自己身體。」靜仍舊微笑着，

ther she loved Hui or hated her, but she was certain that she had pity for her, though there was hate mingled with the pity. She thought that Pao at present must be pitiable, but Hui might be more pitiable. The man who ravished Hui at first and made her become a woman such as she was now, of course deserved to be hated, but how could she know the victor had not been a person who had been cheated and was having his revenge without choice, just as Hui had done with Pao? Reasoning like this, every hateful person was pitiable. They were all the victims of fate. Ching thus analysed human behaviour and felt relieved. She concluded that pity was the noblest feeling and love was a form of pity.

"Do you hate Hui?" Ching broke the silence with a smile, staring at Pao.

"No, why should I hate her?" Pao shook his long hair, but I feel no love either. I only fear her. Oh, after thinking carefully, I don't feel any fear either. I simply pity her." ●

"It's a pity that she ruined herself at last," said Ching, still smiling, and light flooded from her eyes

眼睛裏射出光來，你可以說這就是熱情的流露。

「也不是。我可惜她那聰明，有決斷，聰明的人兒，竟自暴自棄，送完了她的一生。」他說着又微啞。

「你認定這便是她的自暴自棄麼？」

抱素愕然半晌，他猜不透靜的意思，他覺得靜的泰然很可怪，他原先料不及此。

「他大概知道她是不得已，或是……」他搜尋地反問。

「慧並沒對我直接談過她自己的事，」靜攔住了說，「但是我從她無意中流露的對於男子的憎恨，知道她現在的行為全是反感，也可以說是變態心理。」

抱素低了頭，不響；半晌，他擡起頭，注視靜的臉，說道：「我真是太粗心了！我很後悔，前天我爲什麼那樣怒氣沖沖，我一定重傷了她的心！」他的聲音發顫，最後的一句幾乎帶着悲調了。

showing the overflowing of her passion.

"No, I don't mean that. I pitied her for abandoning herself to passing her life fruitlessly, though she is such a clever person of strong will and decision," said he, sighing.

"Do you admit that she is abandoning herself?"

Fao was dumb-founded; he could not ascertain what she really meant. He had his doubts about Ching's calmness, which was unexpected.

"Perhaps you know she was compelled to, or---?" he answered her question with another question.

"Hui has not told me anything about herself," Ching put in, "but I realized by her hatred for men that her behaviour now was altogether a reaction, a sort of abnormal mentality."

Fao did not speak for some time, and raised his head at last, looking into her face, saying: "I was too rough. I feel very sorry for having been so cross with her. I must have hurt her feelings so greatly!" his voice quivered and was almost choked with his last words.

## PRACTICAL ENGLISH

### Business Letters

#### (9) Letter of Collection

Newlyn,  
Stafford Lane, N.W.  
May 30, 1930.

Mrs. Ashfield.

Dear Madam,

I am wondering if you have realized that the enclosed account for Dr. Wilson's professional services (first rendered six months ago) is still outstanding.

If you would very kindly enable me to bring the doctor's accounts right up to date by sending a cheque in settlement, it would be a great help.

Yours faithfully,  
Gertrude Morris,  
Secretary.

#### (10) Letter of Appeal

The Nightingale General Hospital,  
Blankton.

Mrs. Richardson.

March 17, 1940.

Dear Madam,

You will often have passed our Hospital and probably have known some who have come here for treatment. A considerable number of our patients pay a substantial contribution towards the cost of such treatment, but a great proportion are quite unable to do so.

Enclosed is a little illustrated book which will tell you something of our work amongst the poor. When you have read it,

~~Will you~~ consider becoming one of our Annual Helpers? We have already over 3,000 of those, all of them contributors of at least 5s. a year, and this year we want to increase the number to at least 4,000. We shall very gratefully welcome you as one of the new Helpers, and your subscription may be sent to us with the enclosed form recording your name and address.

Yours faithfully,

Mary Mackintosh,

Secretary.

(11) Letter of Gratitude

The Nightingale General Hospital,  
Blankton.

March 27, 1919.

Miss Taylor.

Dear Madam,

We are indeed grateful for your kind subscription: it is always cheering to know that the interest of our friends is maintained. The needs of the Hospital are ever increasing, and we depend very greatly upon the continued support of those who are already interested.

The help you sent is sincerely valued.

Yours faithfully,

Mary Mackintosh.

Secretary.

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(Continued from page 16)

Which are his best books? The choice is a personal one, according to the taste of the reader. His own favourite is *The Woodlanders*. The most popular, and the one which instantly brought him wide fame, is *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. *Jude the Obscure* is the novel which created so much scandal in Victorian England. His most ambitious work is *The Dynasts*, an epic-drama with the whole of Europe for its setting, and the drama of the 'Napoleonic wars' for its action.

1. 拿破崙戰爭.

## IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

*By B. T. KNIGHT SMITH*

### IN A TRUNK SHOP

(在皮箱店中)

*Chang.* Can you show me some suit-cases?

你可以拿幾口小衣箱給我看麼？

*Shopman.* About how much did you think of paying, sir?... This one's listed at five guineas,<sup>1</sup> but it's been marked down to seventy-five shillings. It's as good as new; just a little shop-soiled,<sup>2</sup> that's all (or but 'nothing to notice').<sup>3</sup>

先生，你打算出多少錢？……這口皮箱原定價五個幾尼，不過現在却減為七十五個先令了。這和新的一樣；不過陳列太久發舊了一些而已。

*Chang.* Is it English-made?

這是英國貨嗎？

*Shopman.* Oh, certainly! It's our own make.

啊，絕對是的！這是我們本廠貨。

*Chang.* ...I'll have this instead. It's rather a light brown, but I dare say it'll soon tone down. What would you charge for putting my initials<sup>4</sup> on?

……我就買這口好了。這母寧有點棕色，不過我想不久就會褪點色的……請你們替我漆上一個名字要多少錢？

*Shopman.* Oh! we don't make any charge at all for that.....Are you in any special hurry for it?

---

1. 值二十一先令，英廢幣名，但有時仍用以標價。 2. 意為新貨品放在店內出售，日久而現得有點舊了。 3. 看不出來。 4. 姓名的略字。



啊！那個我們不取費的……你是急於等着要用嗎？

*Chang.* ~~Yes, I'm off to the seaside on Friday, so I shall want you to see to it at once.~~

是的，我禮拜五就動身到海濱去，所以我想請你馬上就替我辦一下。

*Shopman.* Yes, sir, I'll see (that) it's sent off in good time; I'll 'send it on' the minute it's done... The weather looks a little more promising?

好呀，先生，我會注意把它馬上送出去的；等到弄好了我立刻就送給你……天氣又好像要晴的樣子，是嗎？

*Chang.* It does, doesn't it?

可不是嗎？

## AT HAMPSTEAD AGAIN

(再到漢孟斯德)

*Mr. Worley. (In the street, to Chang.)* Good morning!

(在街上，對張) 早呀！

*Chang.* A ha! good morning. Where are you off to?

呵哈！早。你到那兒去？

*Mr. W.* I'm going along to the library to change these books. I ought to have returned them days ago.

我到圖書館去換這些書，我早幾天就應該還去的。

*Chang.* They look rather dry; I'm afraid they'd be a bit 'beyond me.'<sup>2</sup>

那幾本書看來很乾燥無味的樣子；我恐怕你讀有點不合口味。

*Mr. W.* Well, they're pretty heavy reading; I had to skip<sup>3</sup> a good deal. The small print's hard to read, too, it tries<sup>4</sup> one's eyes.

是呀，這些書是很難讀；我不得不把大部分都丟了不讀。字印得這樣小也很難讀，看的眼睛痛。

1. 把它轉送。 2. 不適合你。 3. 或說 skip over, 中間丟掉一部分不讀。  
4. 使苦；難受

## PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

### SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY

It rained in the morning, but the afternoon was clear and glorious and shining, with all the distances revealed: far into the heart of Wales<sup>2</sup> and to the high ridges<sup>3</sup> of the Welsh mountains. The cottages of that valley are not gathered into villages, but two or three together or lonely \*among their fruit-trees on the hillside;<sup>4</sup> and the cottagers, who are always \*courteous and friendly,<sup>5</sup> said a word or two \*as one went by,<sup>6</sup> but just what they would have said on any other day and \*without any question<sup>7</sup> about the war. Indeed, they seemed to know, or to wish to know, as little about that as the earth itself, which, beautiful there at any time, seemed that afternoon to \*wear an extreme and pathetic beauty.<sup>8</sup> The country, more than any other in England, has the secret of peace. It is not wild, though it \*looks into<sup>9</sup> the wildness of Wales; but all its cultivation,<sup>10</sup> its orchards<sup>11</sup> and hopyards<sup>12</sup> and fields of golden wheat, seem to have the beauty of time upon them, as if men there had long lived happily upon the earth with \*no desire for change nor fear of decay.<sup>13</sup> It is not the sad beauty of a past \*cut off<sup>14</sup> from the present, but a mellowness<sup>15</sup> that the present \*inherits from the past;<sup>16</sup> and in the mellowness all the hillside seems a \*garden to the spacious farmhouses and the little cottages; each led up to by its own narrow, flowery lane. There the meadows<sup>17</sup> are all lawns with the \*lustrous green<sup>18</sup> of spring even in August, and often over-shadowed by old fruit-trees—cherry, or apple, or pear; and on Sunday after the rain there was an \*April glory<sup>20</sup> and freshness added to the quiet of the later summer.

—A. Clutton-Brock

1. 顯示。
2. 英國地名。
3. 脊。
4. 山邊的果木樹中。
5. 有禮貌而又友善。
6. 當我們走過時。
7. 無礙地。
8. 帶有一種動人的極端的美。
9. 望斷。
10. 耕種。
11. 果木園。
12. 苞布園。
13. 不望變遷, 不怕衰落。
14. 斷絕。
15. 圓熟。
16. 從過去傳下來的。
17. 廣大農家的花園。
18. 牧場。
19. 有光澤的綠色。
20. 春天的光榮。

## ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 3

1. Most people would say that the word was synonymous with wood, but this is not the case. Though in a loose way any wood and growing trees are spoken of as timber, the word actually means wood cut up and prepared for building purposes. The timber originally meant a dwelling, and is allied to the Latin word domus, which means a house. Only trees which are suitable and ripe to form building material can rightly be called timber, and the word is misused when applied to conifers.
2. This is the name given to the officers of the F.B.I., or Federal Board of Investigation of the United States, whose headquarters are at Washington. The F.B.I. is the Scotland Yard of the United States, and since its institution a few years ago it has done more to track down and secure the punishment of desperate criminals in America than all other agencies put together. It has a central bureau for finger-prints, and the prints filed there now number eight and a half millions. If a finger-print is received, within five minutes the officials can know whether a similar print exists among the files. The name "G" men was given to the officers by a desperate criminal nicknamed "Machine-Gun Kelly." This desperado by a marvelous system was tracked to a lonely hide-out in the mountains, and when the officers broke into the room where he was concealed, instead of shooting, as he had always boasted that he would do, he was cringing in a corner with his hands up, whimpering imploringly, "Don't shoot. 'G' men!" The "G" stood for Government. The success of the "G" men has been due to the fact that when a criminal commits a Federal crime he can be pursued anywhere and everywhere. If his crime is only

a state crime, he cannot be followed when he crosses from one state to another. ~~In recent years more and more crimes have~~ been made Federal crimes. The "G" men are recruited from well-educated, virile young men. The majority are college graduates and all of them have been educated for some such profession as the law or accountancy. From the point of view of courage they are absolutely fearless.

8. Dr. Brewer says that it is a sporting phrase, and originated with horse-racing. The ropes are reins, and to know the ropes means to be up to all the dodges and tricks of the horse-racing world.
4. In Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" the Cheshire cat is a cat which makes its appearance to give Alice advice and disappears, the first time suddenly and afterwards more gradually, the grin vanishing last of all. But the expression "to grin like a Cheshire cat" is much older and, Dr. Brewer says, is probably due to the fact that Cheshire cheese was formerly moulded like a cat.
5. If one spells it phonetically there are all sorts of ways in which the word can be spelt. Dr. Ernest Horn, of the University of Iowa, has declared that the word can be spelt in 396,000,000 different ways. The reason for this is, of course, that the English alphabet does not represent the sounds in the language. There are far more sounds in English than there are letters. Take, for instance, the "ir" in the first syllable of "circumference." This, according to Dr. Horn, is represented in 21 different ways in other words, some of the combinations being "er," "err," "eur," "re," "yr," "yrra," "irr," "urr," and "orr." The same applies to other syllables of the word and the number of possible combinations of all these different spellings of all the different syl-

tables is said to be about 396,000,000.

6. This saying is often used of a glutton who eats alone. It is a reference to Lucullus, a Wealthy Roman noted for his magnificence and greed. Sometimes he spent over £1,700 on a single meal, and once, when a superb meal had been prepared and he was asked who were to be his guests, he replied, "Lucullus will sup tonight with Lucullus."
7. No, the steeple is the tower of a church, and includes any superstructure, such as a spire or lantern, erected upon it. A spire, on the other hand, is the pointed termination given to a tower or turret, and is usually carried up to a great height. Spires were only built after the introduction of the Norman style of architecture. At first they were not very acute, but later some very graceful spires were built. One of the finest in England is to be seen at Salisbury Cathedral.
8. The old German word bank means a bench or table, and the Italians borrowed it, changed the spelling to banca, and used it as the term for the table of a money-changer, on which he kept his coins. Then the French borrowed the word, changing the spelling to banque, and used it not only for the money-changer's table but also for the office in which he worked. Finally the English borrowed the word, spelling it bank and using it in the modern sense.
9. Almost invariably a town which has a cathedral and is the seat of a bishop is called a "city." There is, however, a notable exception in England. The Metropolitan Borough of Southwark, which has its bishop and cathedral, has not attained the dignity of a city.
10. The tonsure is the shaven crown of the head of a Roman Catholic priest, and it is the preparatory rite upon receiving holy orders. It is said to have been adopted in imitation of

## JOIN UP THE WORDS

Here are some words which have been split up, and what we want to know is, can you join them together again?

The small words in the column marked A are, in every case, the first parts of longer words. Those in column B are the second parts. But they've been shifted about so that no "A" word is next its opposite number in "B" column.

To give you an example: the word "*denounce*" can be divided into the two words "*den*" and "*ounce*." If it had been used you would have found "*den*" in column A and "*ounce*" in column B.

Get it? Well, now see if you can do a bit of word-soldering with the examples given here.

<u>A.</u>	<u>B.</u>
1. He	Ward
2. Far	Page
3. Stop	Rein
4. Back	At
5. Know	Hen
6. Hat	Or
7. Fan	Ledge
8. Sect	Did
9. Can	Try
10. Comb	Tay

(Answers on page 3)

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St. Peter, who is usually depicted as bald on top of his head, but another theory is that it represents the crown of thorns placed on the head of Jesus. It appears to have become an essential part of the ordination rites about the end of the 5th century.

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Potsdam Conference Opens*

President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and M. Winston Churchill are due to meet on July 16 in Potsdam, near Berlin, for their historic conference.

\*For the best part of<sup>1</sup> the afternoon of July 15, \*transport aircraft<sup>2</sup> were arriving one after another at the heavily-guarded<sup>3</sup> Berlin airfield. Extra precautions had been taken, with motorised police guarding the approaches to the airfield. A daylight curfew<sup>4</sup> was \*imposed on<sup>5</sup> all Germans in the Potsdam area, and a strong ring of Soviet Security police was posted around the conference area.

On the airfield itself, British and American \*Guards of Honour were drawn up in readiness for the arrival of the delegates.<sup>6</sup>

At the head of the British Guard of Honour was the Band<sup>8</sup> of the Royal Marines, their white uniforms and instruments glittering in the bright sunshine. The Guard included men from the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

The American Guard of Honour was drawn from the Second Armoured Division, with full band and bugles.

### *Anglo-American Fleets Shell Entrance To Tokyo Bay*

Combined British and American fleets renewed their assault on Japan, with carrier-based aircraft attacks and naval bombardment<sup>9</sup> of the \*Tokyo Bay area<sup>10</sup> and north-east Honshu<sup>11</sup>.

The attacks were made despite<sup>12</sup> bad weather, but Admiral Nimitz announces that carrier aircraft discovered remnants<sup>13</sup> of the Japanese Navy hiding near the naval base of Yokosuka<sup>14</sup>, in Tokyo Bay, and attacked them in the face of \*accurate anti-aircraft fire<sup>15</sup>.

### *Greatest Ever Air Assault On Japan*

More than 600 Super-Fortresses—the biggest force ever

1. 大部分. 2. 運輸機. 3. 嚴密戒嚴的. 4. 晚鐘. 5. 使感動. 6. 儀仗兵. 7. 代表. 8. 樂隊. 9. 砲轟. 10. 東京灣區域. 11. 本州. 12. 不顧. 13. 殘餘. 14. 橫須賀. 15. 正確的高射砲火.

sent against Japan—<sup>1</sup>followed up<sup>1</sup> the great Anglo-American sea and air bombardment of Japan by dropping ~~close on~~<sup>2</sup> 4,000 tons of bombs on targets in central Honshu. It was the greatest striking force ever sent against the Japanese homeland.

Flying <sup>3</sup>in five waves<sup>3</sup>, these giant bombers dropped the main weight of their bombs on four cities, including Hitachi<sup>4</sup>, a mining centre north-east of Tokyo, which was shelled<sup>5</sup> by British and American warships. Other targets were the port of Choshi<sup>5</sup> and industrial towns elsewhere on the coast. The bombers also hit <sup>6</sup>off targets north of Osaka<sup>7</sup>.

Admiral Nimitz's latest communique is silent on the whereabouts<sup>8</sup> of the Anglo-American <sup>9</sup>task force<sup>9</sup> which has been bombarding Japan, but the Japanese report that the warships are still cruising off Honshu.

### *Shanghai Airfields Hit Twice In Two Days*

For the second day <sup>10</sup>in succession<sup>10</sup> more than 200 bombers from bases in <sup>11</sup>kinawa<sup>11</sup> have struck hard at five airfields in the <sup>12</sup>Shanghai area<sup>12</sup>. General MacArthur's communique reports that <sup>13</sup>one of the airfields was Tanghai<sup>13</sup>. The dock area and shipping along the coast were also hit.

### *Britain, U.S. And China Send Ultimatum To Japan*

A proclamation<sup>14</sup> calling upon Japan to <sup>15</sup>surrender unconditionally<sup>15</sup> now or be destroyed has been issued by Britain, the United States and China. Emanating<sup>16</sup> from Potsdam, it bears the names of President Truman, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Winston Churchill as Prime Minister of Britain.

The Potsdam ultimatum<sup>17</sup> states that the three leaders are agreed that Japan should be given a chance to end the war while the forces of the three Powers are <sup>18</sup>poised to<sup>18</sup> strike the <sup>19</sup>final blow<sup>19</sup>. It <sup>20</sup>reminds Japan of<sup>20</sup> the futile

1. 跟隨着。 2. 將近。 3. 分作五隊繼續像海波一樣前進。 4. 日立。 5. 砲擊。 6. 銑子。 7. 大阪。 8. 行蹤。 9. 特遣部隊。 10. 繼續。 11. 沖繩島。 12. 上海區域。 13. 定海。 14. 公告。 15. 無條件投降。 16. 發出。 17. 對美英宣言。 18. 準備好。 19. 最後的打擊。 20. 提醒。



~~her resistance which led to the destruction of Germany.~~  
~~Japan is warned that the Allies might arrayed<sup>1</sup> against her~~  
 is even greater than that with which Germany was faced.

"These are our terms," the Proclamation states, "and we shall not deviate from them"; Japan's military forces must be disarmed, her sovereignty<sup>3</sup> limited to her home islands, certain parts of Japan to be occupied by the Allies, all Japanese "war criminals"<sup>4</sup> to be punished; a Government formed to revive democratic tendencies in Japan.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's agreement was sent by radio from Chungking.

### *Labour Wins British General Election*

With A Clear Majority<sup>5</sup> over all other parties, Labour has won Britain's "General Election". Mr. Clement Attlee becomes the new Prime Minister, replacing Mr. Winston Churchill.

The position of the parties as broadcast by the "British Broadcasting Corporation" was:-

Labour 290; Conservatives 195; Liberal National 14; Liberals 11; Independent 10; Independent Labour 3; Communists 2; Common Wealth 1. The results are yet to be declared.

The Labour Party, with a clear majority of 154, has won 214 seats from all other parties; The Conservatives have gained no seats from Labour but a few from the Liberals.

There were big Labour gains in the "traditional Conservative centres" of "Birmingham and Liverpool."<sup>9</sup>

### *First Appointments To Labour Cabinet*

Mr. C. R. Attlee, Britain's new Prime Minister, has made the first "key appointments"<sup>10</sup> to his Cabinet. The list, issued from Number 10 Downing Street, is as follows:

MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE.....Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence.

1. 列陣. 2. 離開. 3. 主權. 4. 戰爭罪犯. 5. 大多數. 6. 普選.  
 7. 英國廣播公司(省寫作 B.B.C.). 8. 傳統的保守黨的中心. 9. 白明漢及利物浦. 10. 重要的任命.

MR. ERNEST BEVIN..... Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.  
 MR. HERBERT MORRISON.... Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons  
 MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD... Lord Privy Seal  
 MR. HUGH DALTON..... Chancellor of the Exchequer  
 SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS..... President of the Board of Trade  
 SIR WILLIAM JOWITT..... Lord Chancellor

*Chinese Recapture Kweilin*

A war communique issued in Chungking<sup>1</sup> on July 28 said: "Kweilin<sup>2</sup> was recaptured<sup>3</sup> at 10 p.m. by troops under General Tang En-po.<sup>4</sup> Enemy remnants fled north-west outside the city, with our troops hot in pursuit.<sup>5</sup> These enemy remnants are facing annihilation,<sup>6</sup> as their escape route has been sealed off<sup>7</sup> by our troops."

1. 重慶發出的軍事公報。 2. 桂林。 3. 克復。 4. 湯恩伯。 5. 緊追着。 6. 全滅。 7. 封鎖。

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「魯濱孫飄流記」與「伊索寓言」附書原本，在英文文學上久已膾炙人口，趣味尤其豐富，然其文字決非初學英文者所能讀，故楊關兩先生特選取是兩書之易讀本，而於艱難之字，又加以簡當之華釋，使初學英文者亦得以欣賞文學上之名著，而引起其學習英文之興味。因此種易讀本，係取文學原著之故事與想像而以極淺易之文字重寫者也。讀者能以之為課外略讀書，實足以促英文程度之進步；其實即取以為課本，尤足以免除普通讀本腐淺枯燥之弊也。

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### 中國近三百年學術史

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梁任公先生為文，尤氣磅礴，饒思馳驟。民國前後，學者不受其影響者殆寡。綜其一生，可分為四時期，其第四時期，即為歐遊歸後，謝絕政治，專以著書譯學為主之時期也。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陽明學派，程朱學派，顧李實踐之學，及經史音韻小學等隨處衍變，對於我國之影響等，尤闡述無遺。

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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。學者任研治其一節，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，著為本書，慨然以金匱度人，以惠後學，本書洵為首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，階級制度與科賦狀況，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，喪兵、教育、生計、鄉治、民權等問題。

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