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主席玉照

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本局在戰前印製之總理遺像，雕刻之精，堪稱獨步。事變以後，本局兩大印刷廠南遷於滬港，倉卒內遷，設備簡陋。年來各機關團體，時有向本局購買總理遺像及主席玉照者，愧無以應。去年本局內地印刷廠購印機，增加設備，並設法由港擴入總理遺像照片，爰與蔣主席就飛大典玉照，一併攝製銅版，用重磅道林紙精印，紙張油墨均選上等，故光彩奪目，與坊間普通遺像迥然不同，故光輝奪目，與坊間普通遺像迥然不同，均宜購備，懸諸壁間，藉資景仰。定價低廉，以期普及。

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中華書局彩色精印

BREITAIN AND CHINA

by Viscount Cecil

“WE celebrate the birth of the Chinese Republic, one of the *great dynamic events of modern history.¹ The force generated² by the Revolution³ which overthrew the *Manchu Empire⁴ *lives on⁵ and, like the *American Declaration of Independence⁶ and the *French and Russian Revolutions,⁷ has its repercussions⁸ throughout the world.

Never has a nation gone through such an ordeal⁹ by fire as has the people of China during the short life of the Republic. In its 33 years' existence, there have been few years of uninterrupted peace and over the whole period has hung the *shadow of aggression and strife.¹⁰ But, despite all these difficulties, the way in which China has endeavoured to solve her *internal problems¹¹ on the basis of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's *Three People's Principles,¹² has excited the admiration and sympathy of the whole world. And in the field¹³ of international relations, China has been an example to all nations of steadfastness¹⁴ and dignity *in distress¹⁵ and a good augury¹⁶ for the future, ever-willing to accept the co-operation of others in *tackling her own special problems.¹⁷

Since that time in 1937, when Japan, recognising the growing strength and unity of her great neighbour, launched her vicious attack, the patience and fortitude¹⁸ of the Chinese people have been beyond all praise. We in Britain can appreciate something of what that struggle has meant, for we, too, have had our share of hardship and weariness and have felt the full ~~weight~~ ^{weight}¹⁹ from the air. *Above all,²⁰ our two peoples have had the common experience of *standing alone against a ruthless enemy²¹.

China against Japan, and the *British Commonwealth²² against Germany. At no time have either of our peoples ever wavered, but now, while we begin to *reap the harvest of our effort,²³ we do not forget that China's ordeal has been longer and, in many ways, more grievous than ours has ever been.

No one can foresee²⁴ how and when the end will come. But the issue²⁵ is no longer in doubt and Great Britain and China know not only that the end is in sight for the aggressor in Europe, but that, as soon as that is accomplished then, with no pause of hesitation, the full weight of the *United Nations²⁶ will concentrate on Japan. When that time comes, China, in common with other United Nations and having the special responsibilities which rest upon the Great Powers, will be faced with two major tasks. First, to proceed with her plans for the reconstruction of her own commonwealth and secondly, to play her full part in the banishment²⁷ of aggression and the establishment of world security. Both these problems will *tax the strength²⁸ and character of all of us to the utmost and it would be criminal to underestimate²⁹ the difficulties ahead. But, toughened by the strain of war, China will face the future with plans already made for *translation into action³⁰ of the principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

It would have been easy for any country in their concentration on war to forget the cause for which the struggle was waged and even to violate some of the principles which inspire us. China never was guilty *in this respect,³¹ for, even during the *most trying periods³² of war, she concerned herself with practical measures of development and reconstruction and the working out of plans for the future. In China, therefore, the end of the war will not

simply be a reversion³³ to the pre-war period but there will be a going forward to new tasks and new accomplishments.

In the field of international relations too, the war has marked an important stage in China's life. The old treaties³⁴ have gone and new treaties based on equality³⁵ and *new friendships³⁶ between our peoples have taken their place.

We for our part are determined that the *spirit of comradeship³⁷ which animates these new treaties will be the spirit in which the relations between our two countries will be conducted in the future. The people of Great Britain and of the British Commonwealth of Nations look forward with hope and confidence to the development of ever closer ties between our peoples.

Separated by distance though we are, we are close to one another in our outlook³⁸ and loyalties.³⁹ We know that the way of democracy in our national affairs and the rule of law as the basis of our international relations, are principles *dear to the hearts of the Chinese people.⁴⁰ In many ways, we can learn from one another and on our side you will find no lack of sympathy.

As I look back over 80 years of my life, years in which the world has suffered perhaps as never before, my faith in the capacity of the human race to learn and progress remains undimmed.⁴¹ And, perhaps one of the best illustrations⁴² of this capacity is to be found in the history of the Chinese people during this period.

How many people 80 years ago could have foreboded China's resurrection⁴³ from the position of a nation dominated by an *alien dynasty⁴⁴ at home and unable to stand against the pressure of the outside world to that of a

Great Power which has resisted the aggressor for a longer period than any other United Nation and which looks forward to playing her rightful part in the councils⁴⁶ of the world.

How very much is owed by the Chinese people and by the world at large⁴⁸ to Dr. Sun Yat Sen only history will show. It is certainly true that he sowed the right seed and, as I watch the flowering of his work, it is no small pleasure to me to recall how nearly 50 years ago, when Dr. Sun was kidnaped by the Chinese Legation in London,⁴⁷ my own father was able to play a part in securing his release⁴⁸ and preserving his life for the people of China.

Notes

1. 現代歷史上最有勢力的大事情。 2. 發生。 3. 革命。 4. 滿清帝國。 5. 印度。
6. 英國獨立宣言。 7. 法國和俄國的革命。 8. 反響。 9. 苦澀。 10. 侵略與被侵略的蹤影。
11. 內部的問題。 12. 三民主義。 13. 方面。 14. 堅定。 15. 在苦難中。
16. 預兆。 17. 解決其本國之特殊問題。 18. 堅忍。 19. 進攻。 20. 暴發。
21. 竭力抵抗。 22. 不列顛聯邦。 23. 我們以努力得到收穫。 24. 預見。
25. 消息。 26. 聯合國；同盟國。 27. 隱匿出境。 28. 費力。 29. 估計太低。
30. 實行。 31. 在這點上。 32. 最困難的時期。 33. 回復。 34. 條約。 35. 平等。
36. 新的大盟。 37. 志同道合的精神。 38. 前途的希望。 39. 忠實。 40. 中國人應心愛的。
41. 光明不暗。 42. 說明；例子。 43. 從前。 44. 外族統治的時代。
45. 會議。 46. 全世界。 47. 被大清帝國駐英公使館擄帶拘留。 48. 參加援助。

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EXERCISE XXII

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 健康為生活之基礎，比什麼還可貴。
2. 我想研究一下人種問題，市立圖書館有什麼好的參考書嗎？
3. 商賈的成功不在於資本之多少而在經營的得法。
4. 上海為東方一大都市，道路及公共衛生設備均遠不如歐美的都市。
5. 一個的進步發展主要是靠其國民的努力，這是不待言的。
6. 由其所交的罰款可以看出一個人來。
7. 國家存亡在此一舉，願國人努力。
8. 我們以時間計算，直轄，叔父自己來划。
9. 花已移到綠島方園，然天氣還是比較熱。
10. 航海中我們的船隻變運到暴風，目前正在搶修中。

THE COWARD'S MOTTO

by Thomas Burke

懦弱者的座右銘

葉 瓊 譯

ONE of the saddest in a city of many sad sights is *London Bridge¹ at nine o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening. The *procession of the ants.² By early experience and later observation I have come to see it with horror. It is a *pageant of lost hopes³, *of creatures that once were men and now are ants.⁴ It may be that once they had ambitions. Perhaps once they dreamed of breaking from the treadmill⁵ of their fathers, but the fear of going down and losing a place among their neighbours has restrained⁶ them and so they have played the coward's game of *Safety First.⁷ Well, they have their reward, London Bridge.

I use London Bridge as a symbol. Every city has its London Bridge and its morn-

在一個充滿了許多悲慘景象的城巿之中，最悲慘的一件事就是早上九點鐘和下午六點鐘時候的倫敦橋。橋上那些烏漆一般的隊伍，由於早年的經驗和新近的觀察，我看看這景象，就膽戰心驚。那是失去了希望，以前是「人」現在是辦事畏縮的生命的行列，也許他們曾經有過雄心，也許他們曾一度夢想擺脫他們祖先們所走的那條「老道」，可是爲了怕家道中落，而失去了他們在社會中的地位，他們不敢如此做，因此他們一向玩着懦弱者的把戲：「安全第一」。於是，他們得到了他們的果報——倫敦橋。

我不過是用倫敦橋來作一個象徵，其實每個城巿都有它的

ing and evening procession of the middle-aged who might have flown and have been content to plod.⁸ These are the man who have spent thirty years *in the service of one firm⁹; the men who might to-day be masters of their own business, but who *preferred a dull certainty to a shining chance.¹⁰ They have spent their lives doing routine work that any boy or girl could do; they have closed ears and eyes to the invitation to *break ranks;¹¹ and now they are fixed in shop or office or the *Civil Service¹² as *pieces of office furniture.¹³ Many of the crowd have never even dreamed of breaking away; they were born to serve a master, and are grossly content in their work. I am thinking rather of the other —the *pathetic spirits¹⁴ who wanted to break away, but who waited upon Safety First until the time came when they were incapable of enterprise and could only

倫敦橋，都有它在早晚兩個時候中年人的隊伍。他們本來可以遠走高飛，可以心滿意足地辛苦勤勞的，這就是那些在一家商號做上三十年之久的人，就是那些本來今天可以成爲自己事業的主人翁，却自願放棄極有希望的機會去選擇死板板的安定生活。他們將一生的寶貴光陰花在任何男女孩都會做的例行公事上，他們對於那要他們改行的引誘不聞不問。到如今他們就固定在舖店，公事房，辦公廳裏，像公事房的傢俱似的。在這羣人之中，有許多連夢想擺脫的念頭都沒有過，生成就是來侍奉一個主子的，而且對於他們這種工作還十二分的滿意。我所想的倒是另外一種人——那怪可憐的志士們，他們想要擺脫，可是他們又老守住「安全第一」，直到他

realize by retrospect¹⁵ all that they had *missed of fun and struggle and exaltation and distress.¹⁶

Nothing now can move them; but in that doleful pageant are many young men, and for them there is hope if they will grasp at it and take whatever it gives them, *whether substance or shadow.¹⁷ *From time to time¹⁸ I receive letters from young men of this sort. They tell me that they are in regular (and distasteful) employment, which assures them three or four pounds a week, and that they feel that their work *lies in other directions.¹⁹ Do I advise them to throw up the certainty on the chance of succeeding in the work they want to do? I suppose if I were sensible, I should say "No; stay where you are until you can see your way clear to making a success of the new project." But I am not sensible, and don't say that. I say, "Yes, throw up your

們不可能有事業的成就，而只能在回顧中去找尋他所錯過了的樂趣，奮鬥，歡欣和不幸。

他們如今是對什麼也無動於衷了，可是那悲哀的行列之中這有許多年青的人，他們是有希望的，只要他們抓住希望，拿到希望所給他們的東西，不管是實質還是影子。我時常接到這類青年的來信，他們告訴我說他們正在就着正式的（但是頂惡心的）職業，每星期可以有三四鎊的收入，可是他們覺得他們的工作興趣在另外一方面。我是不是該勸他們放棄靠得住的職業去換有機會可能成功他們願作的工作呢？我想，如果我世故一點的話，我應該說：「不，在原來的地方留着，等到你能看得出怎樣完成你的新計劃時再換工作。」可是我不太世故，我不這麼講。

*grindstone job,²⁰ and get out into the street on your own feet. At present you find life empty, your days monotonous, your four pounds a week a mockery.²¹ Throw it up, and things will begin to happen. You will probably go a long way down before you begin to move up. You will probably be hungry. You may get shabby.²² You may not be able to find the rent for one room. But you will be living, *my son.²³ You'll be walking on the edge of a precipice,²⁴ and that sort of exercise will keep you alert and keen. 'Throw yourself into the street or, if you wait until your prospects²⁵ are good, you will be fit for nothing but walking with that London Bridge crowd and *doing what you're told.²⁶'

Some may call this dangerous teaching, but danger is youths' proper air.²⁷ Life is not a matter of walking backward over London

我說：要得，拋開你磨刀石式的工作，到馬路上去自力更生吧。目前你覺得人生是空虛的，日子是呆板的，每週四鎊的收入簡直是笑話。拋開它吧，事情就會發生的。在你往上爬之前，也許要朝下走一大段路，也許你會挨餓，也許穿得衣衫襤褸，也許連得一間房間的錢都沒有，可是你還是會活下去的，我的孩子，你是在懸崖的邊沿上走着，可是這危險的練習可以使你靈敏，使你機警，把你自己投到海里裏來吧，否則，如果你要等到有了好前途時再跳，你將成爲不堪造就之才，只記和倫敦橋上的人羣一道走着，做着人家吩咐你做的事。」

有人也許會說這是個危險的說法，可是要知道，危險是青年人最適合的環境。人生不是

Bridge. Life is risk; life is a continual breaking away, snapping of chains, moving forward to that goal that always recedes.²⁸ The man who never boards²⁹ a moving bus, and always steps off with the left foot first, may be a good citizen: He is certain to develop into a useless slave. Life's buses do not stop to take up passengers. They give you no time to stand and examine their fare-list³⁰ so that you may discover if they are going your way. You must jump on and go with them, and jump off when you see an interesting corner.

The joy of life is not in achievement but in the struggle to achieve, and those are happiest whose lives are one long uncertainty. Compare the second-rate actor of about sixty with the city clerk of forty. The old actor is young, full of zest and hope, whatever his private distress may be; the city man's occasions are certain,

在倫敦橋上向後走，人生是冒險，人生是繼續不斷的擺脫，新碎枷鎖，朝着自己那個老追不著的目標前進。從沒有搭上過在開行着的汽車，和下車時總是左腳先落地的人，也許是一個好公民；可是他一定會變成一個無用的奴隸。人生的汽車是不停下來搭客的，牠們沒有時間讓你站去翻閱票價表，好讓你知悉它們是不是朝你要走的方向走。你必須跳上車去和它一道走，在你看到了一個有趣的角地時，你就得自己跳下車來。

人生的樂趣不是在成就上，而是在爭取成就的奮鬥中，只有那些生活在長期不安定中的人才是世界上最快樂的人。拿一個將近六十的二流戲子和一個年僅四十的都市裏辦事員比比看：老戲子總是年青的，總是充滿了熱情和希望，不管他

and he is an old man, already half dead. He has got what they call "a job for life," which is more truthfully a job for death. The second-rate actor can see no farther than next week, and life for him is "always April."¹ Every day is a new day, different from all others. It may be a day of storms or of sunshine, but it will be an intense day. His life is an adventure. Adventurers never make money, and seldom look for safety; they do not insure themselves for a sum of money at a ripe old age, because adventurers never reach it. But they do live. The little shop-assistant who "takes a plunge"² and opens a shop of his own may be bankrupt³ in two years, but he will have had two years of fighting.

Go to the ants on London Bridge, thou hesitant youth, and take warning from what you see there. Imagine that in ten years' time you will be like them, and I think you

私人方面怎樣不幸；城裏辦事員的工作是安定的，可是他的心境却是衰老的，差不多死了一半。他已經得到了他們所謂的「終身職業」，其實名之曰「送終職業」還要恰切些。二流戲子看不到下星期的事，人生對於他總是四月天，每天所過的都是新鮮日子，和其他的日子全然不同，也許是暴風雨的日子，也許是充滿陽光的一天，可是總是很緊張的。他的生活是一個冒險，冒險家從來不找錢，更少顧及安全，他們不去保相當數目的養老保險，因為他們從沒有到過這種高壽，可是他們還是活着。決定冒險自己開個舖子的商店裏的夥計，也許兩年之內就會倒台，可是，他會有了兩年的奮鬥。去到倫敦橋的螞蟻羣裏吧，

猶疑的青年，把你在那裏所觀察的景象作為自己一個警惕，只要想想不過十年光景你也會

will agree that it is better to be sorry than safe. If you do break away into the life that you want to live it is quite likely that you will fail; but it is better to be a happy failure, to have extracted the essence of life, even if you miss the substance, than to be one of those ants of London Bridge.

There are, I knew, numbers of young men who are forbidden³⁴ by every social and moral law to break away: young men who are the sole support of aged parents, and dare not take risks which may bring disaster upon others. I am not thinking of them, but of the thousands of young men who are free of responsibilities and have only themselves to consider.³⁵

But from the letters I receive I judge that the modern young man is fearful of facing life without a background.³⁶ For a thousand young men who will join up for a war, or jump over the bridge to rescue a drowning child, or plunge

變得像他們一樣，我想你就會同意「不安」比「安」要勝一着的。如果你真的擺脫一切來過你想過的生活，很可能你會失敗，可是快樂的失敗，拔出了人生的精華，即使失去了人生的實質，也比做一隻倫敦橋上的螞蟻要好些。

我知道有許多年青人，他們受着社會和道德的限制，不能擺脫這種生活：他們是老父老母的唯一靠山，不敢冒也許會給別人帶來不幸的險。我所想的不是他們，而是那些成千上萬沒有什麼負擔，只是自己顧自己的青年人。

可是從我所收到的許多信之中，我知道現代的青年怕遭遇一種沒有靠山的生活。對於願意從軍殺敵，或者從橋上跳下去搶救落水的孩子，或者衝進

into a burning house, or tackle³⁷ a mad dog, there is but one who will break his bondage and *tackle life anew everyday.³⁸ "Safety First," "Security"³⁹ *"Settling down"⁴⁰—These are *immoral watchwords;⁴¹ they belong to the old. The young should wipe them out of their life, and take the long chance on whatever course of life most attract them.

When a young man accepts "a job for life" he commits the sin of selling his birthright.⁴² The history of lawes is the history of robbers.⁴³ Those only truly live whose hearts are young, and to keep young one must be always beginning again. So break away, young men, before it is too late, or, when the golden opportunity does come, you will find that it passes London Bridge without stopping.

失火的房子裏，或者捉瘋狗，的一千個青年人中，只有一個是會打破束縛，每天過新鮮日子的。「安全第一」，「生活保障」，「安身立業」——這些都是不道德的口號，是屬於老年人的東西，青年人應當把這些東西一掃而空，以便設法地尋找機會去接受他所喜歡的一種生活。

當青年接受了「終身職業」時，就無異於簽上了自己的賣身契，英國的歷史是一部「能」的歷史。懂得怎樣與生活搏鬥的人，他的心才是年青的。要永遠保有這種青年心，就應該總是從頭幹起。青年們，趁現在還來得及的時候，趕快擺脫吧，否則，當寶貴的機會真到了時，你就會發覺：它將毫無停留地從倫敦橋上溜走？

Notes

1. 倫敦橋。 2. 如蠟的行列。 3. 失望者的遊行。 4. 一度是普通人而今已成爲辦學員的生物(的遊行)。 5. 被繼。 6. 束縛。 7. 安全第一。 8. 重步而行。 9. 在一家公司服務。 10. 寧腳踏穩步去做無味的事，而不願冒險去求機會。 11. 突破階級。 12. 文官，政府機關做事。 13. 辦事處的傢具。 14. 可憐的人。 15. 回頭。 16. 錯過了人生的哀樂，趣爭與競爭。 17. 或成或敗。 18. 時常。 19. 在別的方向。 20. 磨人的工作。 21. 可笑，嘲弄。 22. 衣，禮儀。 23. 孩子。 24. 懸崖絕壁。 25. 前途。 26. 照別人吩咐的做。 27. 半度。 28. 退却。 29. 上車。 30. 車票。 31. 常常是春天。 32. 一試，突進。 33. 破產。 34. 被禁止。 35. 只顧重到自己。 36. 背景。 37. 醫住。 38. 每天着手進行新的生活。 39. 安全。 40. 安定下來。 41. 不道德的標語。 42. 生得權。 43. 叛徒。

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

GOSSAMER

ON September the 21st, 1741, being then on a visit,¹ and *intent on² field-diversions,³ I rose before daybreak. When I came into the enclosures,⁴ I found the stubbles⁵ and clover-grounds⁶ matted⁷ all over with a thick coat of cobwebs,⁸ in the meshes⁹ of which a copious and heavy dew hung so plentifully that the whole face of the country seemed, as it were,¹⁰ covered with two or three settings,¹¹ drawn one over another. When the dogs attempted to hunt,¹² their eyes were so blinded and hoodwinked¹³ that they could not proceed, but were obliged to lie down and scrape the incumbrances¹⁴ from their faces with their fore-feet,¹⁵ so that, finding my sport¹⁶ interrupted, I returned home musing¹⁷ in my mind on *the oddness of the occurrence.¹⁸

As the morning advanced, the sun became bright and warm, and the day turned out one of those most lovely ones which is the season but the autumn produces, cloudless, calm, serene, and worthy of the south of France itself.

About nine an appearance very unusual began to demand our attention, a shower of cobwebs falling from *very elevated regions,¹⁹ and continuing, without any interruption, till the close of the day. These webs were *not single fine threads,²⁰ floating in the air in all directions, but perfect flakes²¹ or rags,²² some near an inch broad and five or six long, which fell with a degree of velocity²³ which showed they were considerably heavier than the atmosphere.²⁴

On every side, as the observer turned his eyes, might he

behold a continual succession of fresh flakes falling into his sight, and twinkling like stars as they turned their sides towards the sun.

Every day in fine weather, in autumn chiefly, do I see these spiders *shooting out their webs²⁵ and *mounting aloft.²⁶ But what I most wondered at was that it went off with considerable velocity in a place where no air was stirring, and I am sure that I did not assist it with my breath. So that these little crawlers²⁷ seem to have, while mounting, some *locomotive power²⁸ without the use of wings, and to move in the air faster than the air itself.

—Gilbert White

Notes

1. 遊歷。 2. 專心於。 3. 田野的消遣。 4. 籠內。 5. 割存之稻麥根。 6. 三葉草之土地。 7. 數。 8. 蛛網。 9. 網。 10. 可謂。 11. 鑲嵌露珠的網。 12. 狩獵。 13. 遮住了眼睛。 14. 障礙。 15. 前足。 16. 娛樂。 17. 默想。 18. 那事情的奇怪。 19. 高處。 20. 不單是網膜的織。 21. 片。 22. 裂片。 23. 迅速。 24. 大氣。 25. 吐出他們的絲。 26. 攀得很高。 27. 爬蟲, 指蜘蛛。 28. 運動力。

QUIZ

1. Who discovered vaccination?
 2. What is (a) a cicatrice, (b) a cockatrice?
 3. Asbestos cloth is animal, vegetable, or mineral?
 4. Who is Commander-in-Chief of the W. A. A. F.?
 5. What do you understand by "Unjacketed S. A. A.?"
 6. What are the differences between (a) a metre, (b) a meter, (c) a meteor?
 7. For what did Esau sell his birthright?
 8. Which of the following is an intruder, and why: 26, 34, 42, 52, 64, 74, 86?
 9. Who said: "He that wants money, means, and content, is without three good friends?"
 10. Whom do you misquote when you say "A plain unvarnished tale"?
- (Answers will be found on page 32.)

THE LIFE OF MAN¹

by Y. Ficer Rhys Prichard²

Man's life, like any *weaver's shuttle,³ flies,
Or, like *the morning rose,⁴ withers and dies,
Or, like a ministry,⁵ it quickly finishes,
Or, like a bubble, merely vanishes.⁶

Or, like a candle, it each minute wastes,
Or, like a long ship under sail, now hastes,
Or, like a post-boy, gallops horribly,
Or, like the shadow of a cloud, goes by.

Weak are our houses,⁷ and strong the foe,
Short is our time, for sure the end is woe;
But as the hour of death's uncertain still,
Let us be ready, come he, when he will.

人 生 錢 歌 川 譯

人生像織工的梭一般飛逝，
又像早晨的薔薇枯死，
又像匆匆的五日京兆，
又像現出即消失的水泡。

又像刻刻溶化的蠟燭，
又像汗馬奔馳的郵卒，
又像乘風破浪的快艇，
又像天空飛過的電影。

防禦弱而敵人強，
人生短，定是悲哀的下場；
不過當死期尚未確定之際，
何妨讓我們事先準備着最後一息。

(註)1. 譯自作者 The Welshman's Candle. 2. 作者生於 1579 年死於 1644 年。
3. 出自 Job. vii, 6. 4. 出自 Psalm xc, 5, 6 及 ciii, 15. 5. 出自 2 Tim. iv, 7.
6. 出自 James iv, 14. 7. 出自 Job iv, 19.

AMERICAN MILITARY SLANG

美國軍用俚語

張其春編譯

(2) Soldiers' slang 陸軍俚語

- Compree 明白。你懂嗎？
(一作 Compray) [法語 Comprendre]
- Concertina 楚爾鐵絲網
- Cosp (1) 駁車前廂 [法語 coupé] (2) 打擊 [法語 coup]
- Cootie explorer 捉蟲的
- Cooties 蝨
- Conain 同志
- Corn bill 豬牛肉
- Corn willie 豬牛肉；醃牛肉絲
(一作 corned willie)
- Corpse 軍閥
- Corpse ticket 認屍標
- Crump 大炸彈
- Curtain fire 掩護炮火
- Cushy 舒服的；容易幹
- Dee donk 法國人 [法語 dis done]
- Dekko 一看，一望
- Deloused 洗過藥水浴
- Demob 復員
- Der uffs 兩個蛋 [法語 deux œufs]
- Detruck 下卡車
- Devil Dogs 海軍陸戰隊
- Dial 臉面
- Dicky leave 空誤
- Didonk 法國兵 [法語 dis done]
- Digger 澳洲兵
- Dirty neck 小姐
- Dishy billy 便衣；服裝不整齊
[法語 Déshabillé]
- Dixie 軍鴿
- Dock 醫院
- Dodge the column 躲懶
- Dog robber 得令(兵)；公差兵
- Donk 馱驢
- Do one's bit 從軍；死
- Doss 睡眠
- Doughboy 旅法的美國人
- Dovetail 准尉(?)
- Draftee 徵兵
- Driver's pint 加倫
- Dry canteen 軍用商店(不賣酒)
- Dud 不發彈
- Dupan 麵包 [法語 du pain]
- Egg 德國手榴彈
- Eelight 頂好；括括叫 [法語 Élite]
- Elephant dugout 大防空洞

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gehmen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

“Every crime is committed through force of circumstances,” said Hui to Pao, sighing.

“That’s why I’m always sympathetic with criminals,” replied Pao readily, leaning over Ching. “And those everybody wants to kill are not necessarily so wicked or malignant! One who has slipped and done something wrong and degenerated is much more pitiable than hateful.” He sighed after saying this.

“If it is so, where is the central meaning of *punishment*?” put in Ching, bending forward a little and turning round. Probably the warm breath of those who talked behind her neck was unbearable to her.

「一切罪惡，都是環境逼成的，」慧透了一口氣，迴轉對抱素說。

「所以我對於犯罪者常有同情心。」抱素從靜女士的頸後伸過頭來，像預有準備似的回答。「所以國人皆曰可殺的惡人未必真是窮凶極惡！所以一個人失足做了錯事，墮落，總是可憐，不是可恨。」接着也歎息似的吐了一口氣。

「據這麼說，「罰」的意義在那裏呢？」章女士微向前俯，斜轉了頭，插進這一句話；大概頸後的咻咻然的熱氣也使她頗覺不耐了。

Pao and Hui were both at a loss.

"If Dostoievsky was of the same opinion as you, why should he describe the young Raskolnikoff as admitting after careful consideration that it was reasonable to help a person by killing another, and then as murdering the old woman? Why did the young man feel conscience-stricken after the murder?" said Ching, expressing her own inner debate.

"Well.....but, but that was the unthoroughness of Dostoievsky's ideas, so that he was only a literary man, not a revolutionary!" after a long hesitation, Pao suddenly hit on this witty remark.

"That's only a quibble." Ching smiled.

抱和慧都怔住了。

「如果陀斯妥以夫斯基也是你們的意見，他為什麼寫少年頓斯柯尼考夫是慎重考慮，認為殺人而救人是合理的，然後下手殺那個老嫗呢？為什麼那少年暗殺人後又受良心的責備呢？」靜說明她的意見。

「哦……但，但這便是陀氏思想的未澈底處，所以他只是一個文學家，不是革命家！」抱素在支吾半晌之後，突然觸至心靈，發見了這一句警句！

「那又未免是遁辭了。」靜微微一笑。

An American Wartime Motto

Use it up, wear it out,
Make it do, or do without.

A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

Second Series

新辭彙解續篇

D

DDT 德國人在1944年研究出來的殺蟲藥粉。

Dunkerque 由海上逃走(照字面解為「沙丘中之教堂」)。

E

Earthquake bomb 一萬二千磅之深入炸彈(可炸穿十餘尺之水堤或山洞)。

Elmer 自動駕駛員，可駕駛飛機至目標上固定投彈。

Evzones 希臘軍。

F

Falangists 西班牙的法西斯黨。

Fascism 意大利法西斯主義。

Fifth Front 第五戰線(德國謀殺希特勒以建立新政府運動)。

Flatnatters (美海軍俚語)不當心的駕駛員。

Flight stops 飛機着陸地(以便私人小機在普通公路上着陸)。

Floating hedgehog 裝在廢艦上的高射砲。

Flying bomb 飛彈，即德國的無人飛機。

Flying freight cars 美國空中運輸車。

Forts = Flying Fortresses 空中堡壘。

Francists 法國的法西斯黨。

Fruit salad (美軍俚語) 獎章。

G

Ghurkas 印度尼帕爾的土著軍。

GI 美國兵之通稱，因其一切用物皆為政府所發 (government issue)，故云。

Golden pheasant 在蘇聯之德國佔領區任職的納粹經濟專家。

Goon gun 發射烟幕彈之化學白砲。

Goumiers 法屬北非的土著軍。

PLAIN ENGLISH SECTION

WHY WILD DUCKS FLY IN V FORMATION?

WHEN travelling far, *wild ducks,¹ geese and nearly all waterfowl² which are gregarious³ fly in the form of a V.⁴ When we notice that only those which fly high take this formation,⁵ and only when they *have a journey before them,⁶ the reason for the habit is plain.

The prow⁷ of a boat cuts the water easily because it is thin; the sharp point of an arrow cuts the air. Just so the leader,⁸ always the strongest, makes flying a little easier for the rest; it is an established fact that the weakest birds are in the rear.⁹

There is another reason for that V. Wild ducks and geese migrate¹⁰ *by stages,¹¹ *pausing to feed,¹² may be, for a few hours; for days where the feeding is good and they are *not disturbed.¹³ From the *lofty altitude¹⁴ they favour¹⁵ on a long journey, the leader sees several lakes¹⁶ and makes his choice, very warily.¹⁷ He may be a very old bird and he knows the *signs of danger,¹⁸ so he takes the lead.

Not a bird leaves the line till the boss¹⁹ has flown round several times, lower and lower at each circle. If there is nothing to alarm him, he alights²⁰ on the water and the others follow.²¹

Notes

1. 雁。 2. 水禽。 3. 集羣的。 4. 成人字形。 5. 隊形。 6. 要有遠行。 7. 船首。 8. 領隊者。 9. 隊後。 10. 移住。 11. 一步步地。 12. 停下來吃食。 13. 不受驚擾。 14. 高空。 15. 愛好的。 16. 湖。 17. 謹慎的。 18. 危險的徵兆。 19. 頭目。 20. 下來。 21. 跟隨。

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.

—Henry David Thoreau

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

By B. T. Knight Smith

CHANG VISITS A HOSIER'S SHOP

(張往襪店購物)

- Chang.* I want to see some grey four-and-sixpenny gloves like the ones you've got in the window¹.
我想看看那四先令六便士的灰色手套，像你們擺在櫥窗裏的那種。
- Hosier.* Yes, sir; one moment.....
是，先生；我馬上就拿來……
- An Assistant.* [Are] you being served, sir?
先生，有人在招呼你嗎？
- Chang.* Yes, thanks, I'm being attended to.
是的，謝謝，已經有人給我拿東西去了。
- Hosier.* (Returning.) Yes, sir; what size d'you take?.....
Does this one fit you?
(轉來。)是呀，先生；用什麼大小的？……這一雙合你的手嗎？
- Chang.* Oh, it's not half big enough!
啊，這太小了！
- Hosier.* What about this one?
這一雙怎麼樣？
- Chang.* I could do with it a bit bigger still, I think: I like them to fit easily.
我想你還可以用再大一點的：我喜歡用容易戴的。
- Hosier.* I'm sorry, we've only got the next largest size in this other quality. They're a trifle more,² but they're very strongly made; you'd find them [or

find they'd] *last out* two of the others. We've a big sale for them.

對不起，在另外那種等級的，我們只有二號大的。它們少許貴一點，不過那做得很堅實；你用用就曉得可以抵得別的兩隻。我們這種貨物賣出很多。

Chang.And I want some shirts like the one I've got on, only something more of a blue.

我還要買幾件襯衫，像我身上穿的這種，只要從顏色再深一點點。

Hosier. These are all-wool; they'll stand any amount of wear.....You'll find they fit you nicely.....You've got to allow for a little shrinkage [or shrinking] after they've been washed once or twice.....Ties? Yes, these poplin⁴ ties *wear for ever⁵: we've got quite a name for them.....Here are some check⁶ patterns that're a little out of the ordinary.

這些是純毛的；隨你穿多久都可以……你穿了就曉得那很合式……下一兩次水當然有一點兒縮。領帶嗎？這種毛葛的領帶是用不壞的；我們這種領帶很出了一點名氣……這裏是一些方格花樣的，比普通的少許不同一點。

Chang. I don't care much for *these kind⁷ of patterns; they're rather too loud. I wanted something a shade⁸ darker, with small spots.

我倒並不大喜歡這種花樣；看去太奪目了。我要顏色可許深一點的，上面有小點的。

Hosier. This is a nice quiet colour; a very neat pattern, too. How does this strike you, sir?

這條是很好的冷靜顏色；花樣也清爽。先生，你覺得怎麼樣？

Chang. Ah, that's just the thing I was looking for!.....Let me see, what else do I want? Oh, I wanted some

thin knee-pants and some dress-ties.

呀，這正是我想要買的！……讓我看看我還要買點別的什麼東西？啊，我要買薄的短褲和腰帶。

Host Yes, sir; to tie yourself?.....The made-up ones are every bit as good, as far as the material goes..... Will that be all, sir?

是，先生；用來繫腰的嗎？……這些現成的帶子做得極好，用的材料很不錯……先生，那個合不合您的用？

Chang. Yes, that's all, thanks. Oh, no! I remember now, I want a collar stud for the back of the neck, as well.

好的，那很好，謝謝。啊，還有！我記起來了，我還要買一個裝在後面的領扣。

Assistant. (At desk.)... ..I'm afraid I have to give you all silver, sir,⁹ unless you like to wait a few minutes while I send out for some notes.

(在櫃台上。)... ..我恐怕我得完全找你銀幣，先生，除非先生願等一下，我才可以去要一點鈔票來。

Chang. [I'm] sorry, I haven't any small change¹⁰ [or anything smaller]. (After a pause.) Oh, it's all right, though; you needn't trouble. Here's the odd eighteen-pence; I find I can just do it.

對不起，我也沒有零錢。(歇一會。)啊，沒有問題；你用不着着急。我這兒有十八個便士零的；我剛可以找你的尾數。

Notes

1. =show window. 櫃子窗。 2. =more expensive. 3. 耐用。 4. 毛葛。
5. 又當有人說 are everlasting wear, 不過是商界術語。 6. 方格的,如係條子則說 stripe. 7. 說話等宜避用合乎文法的 this kind 或 these kinds.
8. 略;稍微。 9. 銀幣(至大為二先令半之 half Crown.) 10. 我的零錢。

The man who can govern a woman can govern a nation
—Balzac

Common Errors Corrected

英文作文正誤詳解

以上已將各種前置詞說完，現在要講的，是應注意的前置詞的用法。

1. Above 之上；更優；勝於。

「健康勝過富貴；富貴不能如健康一般給與我們真正的幸福。」

Health is better than wealth; wealth cannot give us true happiness as health. (誤)

Health is above wealth; the latter cannot give us true happiness as the former. (正)

此外 above 又有「超越」之意，即「不屑為」。

「他雖窮苦，但很正直，絕不做盜竊的事。」

Though he is poor man, he is man of honest, and so he is not committing theft. (誤)

Though he is a poor man, he is a man of honesty, and so he is above committing theft. (正)

2. After 模倣；相似。

「那兩位姑娘與其說像他們的父親，不如說更像他們的母親。」

The two daughters like her mother more than her father. (誤)

The two daughters take after their mother more than their father. (正)

3. Against 於

「他靠在牆上看那如雪片飛落的梅花。」

He was leaning at the wall and gazing the plumblossoms falling like snowflakes. (誤)

He was leaning against the wall and gazing at the plumblossoms falling like snowflakes. (正)

Leaning against the wall, he was gazing at the plum-blossoms falling like snowflakes. (正)

Against 又有「對照」之意，即與前述之 compare with 略同。

「不顧是在戰時，今年報名投考這學校的人比去年大增。」

In spite of the war, the number of the applicants for admission of this school have shown a considerable increase this year as those of last year. (誤)

In spite of the war, the number of the applicants for admission to this school has shown a considerable increase this year against that of last year. (正)

Against 又有「以備萬一」之意。

「這房子保了十萬元的火險。」

The building is insured \$ 100,000 for fire. (誤)

The building is insured against fire for \$ 100,000. (正)

4. At 從事於；在。如 at play (遊戲中)，at church (佈道中)，at school (在學中，上課中) 等。

「你在上課時眼睛不看書，這種惡習非改不可。」

You have a habit to look off your book while you are at school. You had better to break yourself such a bad habit. (誤)

You have a habit of looking off your book while you are at school. You had better break yourself of such a bad habit. (正)

其次 at 又可表示狀態。如 at war (戰爭中)，at peace (平時)，at rest (休息時)，at leisure (閒假時) 等。

「日前接到了你的信，後天我沒有事，我打算來奉看。」

Thank you very much to your letter you have sent on the other day. As I am at leisure the day after tomorrow, I shall be most happy to call on your house. (誤)

Thank you very much for your letter you sent me the other day. As I am at leisure the day after tomorrow, I shall be most happy to call at your house. (正)

(註)「謝謝你的信」還有如下幾種說法：—Many thanks for your letter; I am much obliged to you for your letter; It was a great pleasure to receive your letter; I had the pleasure of receiving your letter. 「奉訪」則又可說 I shall call on you; I shall call at your house; I shall be glad to pay you a visit; I shall be most happy to call at your house; I shall do myself the pleasure of visiting you. 等等。

5. Behind 遲

「因昨天早晨以來的豪雨，使午后三時十分鐘開上海的特別快車遲到一個鐘頭以上，乘客大感困難。」

Owing to the heavy rain from yesterday morning, the 3.10 p.m. express train to Shanghai was more than an hour behind time, and the passengers experienced serious inconvenient. (誤)

Owing to the heavy rain since yesterday morning, the 3.10 p.m. express train for Shanghai was more than an hour behind time, and the passengers experienced serious inconvenience. (正)

6. Beneath 卑下

「那樣的人頂好不要去親近，要使你失去身份的。」

You had better not to be intimate with such a person as him; it is beneath you. (誤)

You had better not be intimate with such a person as he; it is beneath you. (正)

You had better keep such a person at arm's length; it is beneath you to associate with him. (正)

7. By 表「標準」。

「英美住房子以週計，中國以月計。」

In England and America, they board by a week, but in China we board by a month. (誤)

In England and America, they board by the week, but

in China we board by the month. (正)

(註)日常用「論斤」「以時間計算」都可用by. 如 by the hour, by the day, by the pound. 等等.

其次, by 又可以表示「相差」。

「他比我年輕兩歲, 而理解力我不如他。」

He is younger than me for two years, but he is above me in the understanding. (誤)

He is younger than I by two years, but he is above me in understanding. (正)

8. For 表「比較」。

「我叔父八十歲了, 但從他的年齡看來他還是很年輕的。他現在還是身強力健。」

My uncle is eighty years old, but he looks young by his age. He is vigorous health even now. (誤)

My uncle is eighty years old, but he looks young for his age. He is in vigorous health even now. (正)

9. From 表示「區別」。

「你分辨得出英國人和美國人來嗎？」

Do you know an English man by an American? (誤)

Do you know an English man from an American? (正)

10. In 在那一點上。

「在忠於職守這一點上, 我確信我是不弱於任何人的。」

In point of faithful to duties, I believe that I am second to none. (誤)

In point of faithfulness in duties, I believe I am second to none. (正)

In 又有「穿」的意思。

「那個穿大禮服的高個子, 就是新任的外交部長。」

The tall gentleman with full dress is the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. (誤)

The tall gentleman in full dress is the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. (正)

(註)大禮服又可說 court-dress.

11. On 表「題目」即「關於……」。

「高教授今晚播講勞動問題。」

A lecture on the labour problem of Professor Kao is to broadcast this evening. (誤)

A lecture on the labour problem by Professor Kao is to be broadcast this evening. (正)

其次 on 又有「依賴」之意。

「他能否成功就看他的健康如何。」

Whether he succeeds or not depend on his health. (誤)

Whether he will succeed or not depends on his health. (正)

12. Under 就，從。

「他就一德名醫學習醫學。」

He studied medicine from a famous German physician.

(誤)

He studied medicine under a famous German physician.

(正)

其次，under 又有「……中」之意。

「這橋梁現正在建築中，還要三四個月才能造成。」

The bridge is now under construction, and it is expected that it will be completed in three or four months.

Under 又常用於下列諸語中：The new gun is now under examination (新砲在試驗中)；The house is under repair (s) (那家屬於修理中)；The question is under consideration (那問題在考慮中)等等。

KEY TO EXERCISE XXI

(上期習題答案)

1. We Chinese are very patriotic, so we are always ready to lay down our lives for the sake of our country.
2. It was by dint of his diligence and perseverance that he was able to accomplish such a great undertaking.
3. Thank you very much for your kindness in seeing me off in spite of your being so busy at the time.
4. According to the radio broadcast, the Americans have landed on the Philippines.
5. Mr. Smith gave a reception in honour of Dr. George Yeh, the representative of the Chinese Ministry of Publicity in Britain, the other day.
6. ~~Of all summer sports; swimming is surpassed by none in point of giving us health and interest.~~
7. The authorities are encouraging the use of home-made articles with a view to improving our trade balance.
8. I shall have to attend Mr. Mai's wedding ceremony tomorrow on my father's behalf.
9. He goes out all day long instead of staying at home to read quietly.
10. He is not working for the sake of money or fame, but in the cause of justice.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Americans Land On Two More Palau Islands

American Marines¹ have landed against only slight opposition² on two more islands in the *Palau group³—60 miles east of the Philippines.⁴ One of the islands has been completely *cleared of⁵ the enemy, while on the other *mopping-up operations⁶ are progressing apace.

Allied aircraft struck again at Japanese shipping off the southern Philippines, sank a 10,000-ton transport⁷. Other targets were aerodromes⁸ and oil installations⁹ on *Ceram Island.¹⁰

Canadians Free Calais

The last group of Germans in the great bastion¹¹ of Calais¹² surrendered to Canadian forces on Oct. 1st and the town has now been completely occupied. With the fall of Calais, the Germans have been cleared out of all their positions along the Channel¹³ coast of France, except at Dunkirk,¹⁴ where a force estimated at about 15,000 is still holding out.

German resistance at Calais was finally broken by a two-hour *artillery barrage¹⁵ and strong attacks by rocket-firing Typhoons.¹⁶ By sunset on Oct. 1st the whole port was a mass of smoke and flames.

U. S. Navy Plans Big Pacific Blows Against Japan

An indication of the extent to which American naval operations against Japan have expanded, has come from the U. S. Navy Department. The Department states that owing to the increasing burden of responsibilities on Admiral Ernest King, U. S. Naval Commander-in-Chief,

it has been decided to delegate¹⁷ some of these duties to Admiral R. F. Edwards, who will be Deputy Commander-in-Chief and Deputy Chief of Staff of naval operations.

New blows against the Japanese in the Pacific have been planned by the U. S. Navy Secretary, Mr. James F. Forrestal, and Admiral King in a meeting with other high-ranking naval officers, at San Francisco recently.

*U. S. A. A. F. 14th Air Force Destroys
110,000 Tons Of Japanese Shipping*

A communique issued by General Stilwell's Headquarters in China shows that more than 110,000 tons of Japanese shipping have been sunk by the Fourteenth Army Air Force in September, bringing the total of enemy ships sunk since January to 233 ships, totalling nearly half a million tons.

*Statement On Dumbarton Oaks Talks
To Be Issued Shortly*

Following the second phase¹⁸ of the "Dumbarton Oaks"¹⁹ conversations on a "World Security World Organisation,"²⁰ the chairman of the Chinese, American and British delegations²¹ issued this joint statement.

"The conversations between the United States, the United Kingdom and the Chinese delegations in Washington regarding the establishment of a World Security World Organisation, have now reached a satisfactory conclusion.

"The rapid progress has been made possible because of the work accomplished at the first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks discussions and because the three delegations had earlier exchanged a written memoranda²² on the subject.

"These conversations have afforded the delegations an

opportunity of a full and frank *exchange of views²³ and have resulted in an agreed set of proposals²⁴ for a general framework²⁵ of an international organisation and machinery required to maintain peace and security which the three delegations are now reporting to their respective governments. The three governments will issue a statement on the subject in the near future.”

Wendell Wilkie Dies In New York

Mr. Wendell Wilkie²⁶ died in New York early on the morning of Oct. 9. He was the *Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1940.²⁷ He had been ill for some days and was reported to be rallying.²⁸ In 1943 Mr. Wilkie undertook several missions to foreign countries on behalf of President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt paid this tribute²⁹ to the late Mr. Wendell Wilkie: “The nation will long remember Wendell Wilkie as a forthright American, earnest, honest and full of tremendous courage. The country loses a great citizen through his *untimely death.”³⁰

U. S. Naval Force Attacks Ryukyu Islands

A U. S. *carrier task force³¹ has made their deepest penetration yet into the islands guarding Japan. A communique issued on Oct. 11 says that a task force of Admiral Nimitz' Command raided *Ryukyu islands,³² which run from a point 80 miles north-east of Formosa³³ northwards to within 25 miles of Japan itself.

Twelve Japanese ships were destroyed, 14 probably sunk and 12 others damaged. Twenty lighters³⁴ and other small craft³⁵ were also sunk. More than 75 Japanese aircraft³⁶ were destroyed on the ground and 14 more were shot down *in combat.³⁷ Heavy damage was done to military installations.

The communique says that there was no damage to Allied "surface ships" and Allied aircraft losses were light.

Notes

1. 海軍總司令部. 2. 抵抗. 3. 烏拉圭島. 4. 菲律賓. 5. 爾清. 6. 郵遞工作.
7. 亞細亞. 8. 飛船. 9. 聖保. 10. 塞爾島. 11. 稜堡. 12. 加萊.
13. 勝利. 14. 勝利. 15. 大破的轟炸. 16. 第一式火雷. 17. 亞細亞. 18. 局面. 19. 亞細亞. 20. 世界安全會議. 21. 代表.
22. 代表. 23. 代表. 24. 提案. 25. 機務. 26. 威爾斯. 27. 一.
28. 復元. 29. 統計. 30. 早死. 31. 城.
32. 琉球島. 33. 台灣. 34. 艦艇. 35. 船隻. 36. 飛機.
37. 海軍中. 38. 海軍中.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 14

1. Dr. Edward Jenner.
2. (a) A scar, (b) a fabulous monster.
3. Mineral.
4. H. M. the Queen of Great Britain.
5. Lead small arms ammunition.
6. (a) Unit of length, (b) measuring instrument, (c) a shooting star.
7. A mess of potage.
8. 42 is divisible by both 6 and 7; others aren't.
9. Coin. As You Like It, Act 3, Sc. 2.
10. Shakespeare wrote, "A round unvarnish'd tale."

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「魯濱孫飄流記」與「伊索寓言」兩書原本，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，而於較難之字，又加以簡當之華譯，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。讀者能以之爲課外略讀書，實最足以促英文程度之進步；其實即取以爲課本，尤足以免除普通讀本膚淺枯燥之弊也。

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