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高級英文軍語會話

田世英編

出征異域之遠征軍不可或缺之讀本！
投筆從戎之通譯員急切需要的手冊！

近年來我軍之出征異域者，盟軍之涉洋遠來者，為數日衆，為交日親，傳情達意，通譯之訓練，益感需要。本書即為應此需要而編。

第一冊分五編，三十課：(1)總論 團體生活軍紀軍人禮節編制管理訓練，(2)戰爭原則，(3)空軍(4)海軍(5)陸軍。末附「英國海陸空軍階級比較表」「英漢軍用語對照表」及常用軍事略語。

第二冊分四編，三十五課：(1)美國國防政策——軍備，後盾，戰史教訓，公民義務，政策沿革，國防法等(2)美國陸軍(3)美國海軍(4)美國與第一次世界大戰。末附「美國陸海軍階級比較表」「英漢軍用語對照表」「美國核准軍用略語」。

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BIRTH OF A 'BLOCK-BUSTER'

By Connery Chappe II.

The men who designed it have a simple name for the R. A. F.'s 12,000-pound bomb. They call it a cocoa tin. The men who make it sometimes call it a paper bag. In the R. A. F.'s Bomber Command the Lancaster men who drop it call it a cookie,² while the public calls it a block-buster. The Germans probably have a word for it, too, but it is unlikely to be quite as casual.³

For the 12,000-pound bomb is the most destructive lethal weapon⁴ ever made by man; in its great cylindrical length⁵ it packs a punch⁶ heavier than that of six flying bombs; a naval broadside flings only a fraction of its explosive⁷ (though, of course, a much greater weight of metal).

Great sea battles have made history on less than the explosive which mushrooms up⁸ as a block-buster goes off;⁹ nations have changed hands on far less than hit the Gnome-Rhone works¹⁰ at Limoges, in France the occasion on which the five-and-a-half-ton "cocoa tins" made their official debut in the communiqués.

The special bomb for the special occasion, the big block-buster is in a class of its own, a thing of immense and sudden devastation, an obliterating bomb which causes whole blocks of buildings to disintegrate.¹¹

It has been produced by an evolutionary chain¹² which started with the 250 and 500 pounders¹³ with which the R. A. F. made the first air raids of the war on the shipyards of Kiel, back in September, 1939. So far it is the last link in that chain, but experts at the Ministry of Aircraft pro-

duction, in London, say that there is no reason why bomb sizes should not increase indefinitely as the power and size of bombers gets greater.

The first step towards the block-buster was the 1,000-pound bomb, which now looks like a midget¹³ alongside the modern giants in the "Royal Ordnance filling stations."¹⁴ There was one important difference between these early 1,000 pounders, which came in soon after the war began, and the smaller bombs which preceded them; their proportion of actual explosive was higher. They were built on the principle that a large bomb could be made much more destructive with a "thin casing" and a heavy weight of explosives, "relying on the effect of blast rather than that of actual fragmentation."¹⁵

So, with the first 1,000 pounder, the "explosive content"¹⁷ rose to something like 30 per cent. of the total weight—which was considered high. The 1,000 pounder was followed by the 2,000 pounder—the one ton bomb. Then came the 4,000 and the 8,000 pounders. And by that time the R. A. F. was dropping a bomb whose weight consisted of roughly three-quarters explosive, and only a quarter casing.

The biggest bomb of them all has been built on that principle. Its cover is a mere shell; its weight is in its contents, "Hence the name by which the workers know it."¹⁸

The 4,000 pounder, the two ton bomb, was the first really big one by modern standards and it can now be said that its early specimens were not as successful as had been hoped. The problem was to get the whole charge to go off at once so that there would be one big explosion, and not two or three smaller ones which would possibly "act against each other."¹⁹ Experiments and trials went on all through 1940, while the Battle of Britain was being fought and won, and eventually the forerunner of the present-day block-buster was perfected.

Early the following year a team of experts led by Air Commodore Patrick Hutchinson, who was blinded by bomb fragments during one of the raids on London, started experiments for the next stage—the 8,000 pounder.

It was to be built "in sections,"²⁰ since it was thought impracticable to equip airfields with apparatus for handling

complete four-ton bombs, and their transport, too, would be immensely difficult.

So the bomb was eventually produced in two parts. For more than 12 months the 8,000 pounder²¹ held top place,²¹ but it was still not enough. Bomb men in London went back to their drawing boards and started to design a new section, to make 8,000 pounds into 12,000.

The experiments which eventually produced it took eight months. Taking the "four-tonner"²² as a starting point, the ballistics specialists proceeded to insert a centre piece, lengthening the bomb and adding two more tons to its total weight. "Blown up"²³ in a static test it worked perfectly; built and dropped at an experimental station it behaved badly.

Further the rising had to be done and, as a result, a new tail piece was designed for the "super-bomb,"²⁴ wind tunnel trials were held and proved satisfactory; scale models behaved faultlessly. "Trial drops"²⁵ were made at a secret experimental station.

Finally, in October of last year, a group of Air Ministry and Ministry of Aircraft Production officials watched a "live drop"²⁶ and pronounced it perfect. Just a month later the first 12,000 pounders went thumping down on the Limoges factory where the Germans were then making tanks. Since then the R. A. F. have used the giant bomb for any special target that needed obliteration.

Notes

1. 巨型彈。 2. 重磅炸彈。 3. 如此之不一致。 4. 致命的武器。 5. 彈身縱向。
6. 撞擊器。 7. 雖軍艦同側諸砲同時發放亦。相當其爆炸力之一部份而已。
8. 蓬勃產生。 9. 成功。 10. (工廠名稱) 11. 過程。 12. —500 pound bomb
13. 侏儒。 14. 皇家物資儲備補給站。 15. 薄的彈殼。 16. 靠其噴射之效應而不靠其彈片的效應。
17. 爆炸藥物。 18. 是乃有工人所用之名稱 (自cocoa tin, paper bag等名稱也)。
19. 互相抵消。 20. 分組。
21. 居於首位。 22. —four ton bomb。 23. 爆炸。 24. 超級炸彈。 25. 試驗投彈。 26. 實地投彈。

CELEBRATION

A Short Story

by Robert Greenwood

慶 祝

You could tell by the congested veins¹ in Barty's weathered face and the beery glint² in his doop old eyes that he was oftener in the tavern³ than in the church. The only time he went to church was to funerals. Then he sat in the hindmost seat, gazing mournfully at the coffin of some drinking friend and thinking how the merry crowd he had known so long was thinning fast away. One by one he had seen his ancient cronies⁴ carried into the village graveyard and laid to rest amidst the rolling grass and cornland that stretched away to the horizon. As the bell tolled and the procession went slowly by him, he felt the sting⁵ of age and loneliness. How old Barty was no one knew, and he professed to be

你一看巴諦那滿經風霜的臉上充血的靜脈，和他那深深凹進去的眼眸中，那種濕潤的光輝，你就知道他到酒店裏去的次數，比上教堂要更多。他只有在參加葬儀的時候，才上教堂去的。那時候他坐在最後一排的坐位上，很憂傷地望着他那酒友的棺材，而想到他相識多年的那快樂的一夥，竟這樣快地相繼凋謝了。一個又一個地他看見他那些老朋友被抬到村上的墓場裏去，讓他們長眠在那些起伏的青草，和直展開到天邊的田地中。當那葬鐘響了，行列慢慢地從他旁邊走過去，他便感覺到老年和孤獨的刺痛。

巴諦到底什麼年齡了，沒有人知道，而他自己也說記不清楚。當

uncertain - himself. When he claimed his pension the officials enquired closely into this question of Barty's age, for he was known as a drunkard and not above stretching the truth to his own advantage. But they decided he was old enough to have the pension, and it was all he had to live on - and drink on, too. So he chiefly drank the pension and lived on his married daughter's charity, sleeping in her tiniest bedroom, or snoring by the fire in her husband's easy chair.

Drink had been Barty's ruin, drink and what he called his "ideas". As a young man he took the idea of travelling and went to sea for seven years and saw the world "from China to Peru." Then, just as suddenly, he took the idea of coming home again and settling down out of sight and sound of the grey waters.

He learned to cobble shoes and opened his own shop in the village. He was a skilful

他去請求養老金的時候，官家把巴諦的年齡問題：很仔細地調查了一番，因為他是被通稱為酒徒，只要於他自己有利，是不會以言過其實為恥的。但是他們決定他是够年齡領養老金的了，他便全靠這點錢來生活下去，也是用來繼續喝下去。那當然不够，所以他把養老金主要用來喝酒，而生活則靠著他一個已經出了嫁的女兒，睡在他女兒家裏那極小的臥房裏，或是坐在他女婿的爐畔安樂椅上打盹。

喝酒毀了巴諦的一生，他只愛喝酒，那就是他的所謂「理想」。在年輕的時候，他也曾有過江海之志，實際也到海外去混過七年，而到處看了一番世界。後來，突然間，他又起了鄉思，便在那看不見海色，聽不見濤聲的本鄉本土，住定下來。

他學會了修理皮鞋，在那鎮上自己開了一間店子。他是一個熟練

and industrious worker, but too independent to prosper in trade. If he disliked anybody, he would refuse to mend their shoes. He would give no reason for these illogical antipathies.⁷ He was a free man, he said, not to be hired 'at will' by anyone who could 'toss a coin on the counter.'⁸ He would choose his own customers.

Often he regretted giving up the roving life of the sea; after weeks of heavy labour he sometimes straightened his back and looked round his dusty work-shop as though he suddenly realised he had put himself 'in chains.'⁹ Then he would fling down his tools, fill his pockets from the till¹⁰ and set off towards his favourite inn. His wife, the neighbours and all the village knew when they saw Barty going down the High Street jingling his silver and swinging his stick that it would be days before they saw him reeling back again.

而勤快的工作者，但是太不顧別人，所以不能使他的業務發達。如果他不喜歡那個人的話，他就不給他修理皮鞋。他這種不合理的嫌惡，他也不肯說出一個所以然來。他說他是一個自由人，不能隨便由任何人丟一個錢在他的櫃台上就把他僱用了。他要選擇他的顧主。

他時常對於他放棄海上漂泊的生活，感到遺憾。在一連做了幾個禮拜的苦工以後，他有時伸直了他的背，環顧一下他那塵埃滿佈的店子，宛如他突然覺悟到他曾把他自己陷於桎梏之中了。那時，他便要弄了他的工具，從錢箱裏把錢塞滿他的口袋，起身向他愛好的酒家去。他的老婆，鄰家，以及全村的人，看到巴諦走下大街去，銀金在他口袋裏叮噠地響，手杖在他手上前後揮舞的時候，都知道他此去一定要好幾天，才可以看見他蹣跚地再轉來。

During these spells¹² of liberty he sat in the tavern all day drinking and singing his seafaring songs, and at night slept in barns or under haystacks till every penny had been spent and there was a debt 'chalked up'¹³ against him by the landlord.

"A man must stretch his wings," he would remark philosophically when he returned to bond like a prisoner to this task again.

That was years ago. Now he was old and deaf and slow of understanding. When his daughter reminded him that he had come to a penniless old age through his wild and reckless habits, Bart⁷ grinned at her. If age had enfeebled his limbs, it had not quenched his spirit; he was as fiery and stubborn as of old.

"I've had a better life than you, my girl. Out a husband of yours, either. I've lived free and hearty, able to come and go as I fancied. I've been my own master¹⁴ and I still am,

在這樣的自由自在的時期中，他便要終日坐在酒店裏，一面喝酒，一面唱着他那些航海的歌，晚上就睡在倉廩裏，或是草堆下面，直到他把身上所有的錢都用光了，而且老巴已經在壁上把他所欠的帳，用粉筆記了下來爲止。

「一個人一定要展翼高飛」，當他回家來，鬚髮像一個犯人似的，再做著他的工作的時候，他便要很曠達地這樣說。

那已經是多年前的事了。現今他已經老了，聾了，理解也遲鈍了。當他的女兒提醒他，說他由於那些狂亂而無牽的習慣，以至弄到老來這般一文不名的境地時，巴請望着她笑了。即令老年把他的肢體弄得虛弱了，但沒有損壞他的精神；他還是和從前一樣地熱烈，頑固。

「我曾經有過比你好的生活，我的女兒。比你那丈夫的也好些。我過得很自由而又肯幹，可以隨心所欲地來去。我曾有一個自由之身，而現在還是，却則依靠你律

and be danged to ye.¹⁵"

Though Barty didn't always understand what was happening round him in the village he understood there was a war on—a war against the Germans. "Dang me, it was the Germans last time," he remarked, puzzled, "I thought we beat'em."

He felt lonelier since the war. The young men had marched away, the older ones had gone to city factories. His mid'de-aged daughter and all his grand-daughters were "on the land,"¹⁶ his grandsons were in aircraft or in submarines or tanks. Barty, sitting in the empty public house, drinking alone, the last of his generation, felt a sting sharper than age or loneliness, the bitterness of knowing he was useless and unwanted.

Posters everywhere called upon him to do impossible things—to buy "war bonds,"¹⁷ or be economical with petrol, and to "dig for victory."¹⁸ Barty had no money to invest

着」。

巴諦並不時常懂得在村子裏他周圍所發生的事，不過他却懂得現在有一個戰爭——一個對德裏的戰爭在進行着。「媽的，上次不也就是德國人嗎，」他說，有點困惑地「我記得是我們把他們打敗了。」

自從開仗以來，他感到更寂寞了。年輕人都已上前綫了，老一點的也就到城裏的工廠裏去了。他的中年的女兒，以及他所有的外孫女兒，都到田地上去作工去了；他的外孫兒也都在飛機上，潛艇中，或是坦克車上了。巴諦獨坐在那空蕩的酒店中，自斟自酌，（因為他的朋輩只剩下他一個人了），不禁感到一種比想起老年和孤獨更要劇烈的刺痛，那就是知道他已經沒有用了，沒有人要了的那種悲苦。

到處都貼着招紙，要他去做他所不能辦到的事——買戰爭公債，或是節省汽油，或是為勝利而耕種。巴諦既沒有錢投資購買公債，

in bonds, no car to drive and no muscles fit for digging.

"Stop worritting" your old head," his daughter shouted at him. "What can you do anyway?"

"An old sailor," replied Barty, with spirit, for he always thus described himself, "can turn his hand to anything."

He would often be seen leaning over a farm gate, a dew-drop²⁰ hanging from his toper's nose, trying to argue himself into even so small a job as scaring crows off the corn.

"Get home to your arm-chair," the farmer would call out. "It's too far out here from the pub²¹ for you, Barty," they would say, and laugh as he hobbled away in a passion, brandishing his stick.

Barty, who had been a coastguard in the last war and served on a troopship as far as Durban in the one before that, muttered angrily, "Dang me, I can't get into

也沒有汽車來節省汽油，更沒有精力來舉鐵耕種。

「不要煩惱你老年的心，」他的女兒大聲地對他說。「你現在有什麼好做的呢。」

「一個老水手，」巴諦很有勇氣地回答，因為他常是這樣來描寫他自己的，「是可以改行做任何事情的。」

人們時常看見他靠在一個農家的門上，在他那大酒家的鼻子下，掛着一滴清鼻涕，大發議論，把他自己說得甚至在田裏嚇退吃穀的鳥雀那一類的小事他都可以做。

「回家坐到你那安樂椅子上去吧，」那農夫常要那樣叫出來。「巴諦，這兒離你的酒店太隔遠了，」他們常要這樣說笑，當他揮着他的手杖，跛行而去時候。

在上次大戰中，曾担任了一名海岸防衛團員，在那以前又曾在一個巡輪艦上服役，遠至南非的德班班的巴諦，很憤慨地說，「媽的，這次的戰爭，我一點也插足不進

this war no-how.²²

It was with the hope of finding someone as frustrated as himself that he looked in at his old cobbler's shop. Mr. Parly had it now; the severely virtuous and eternally upright Mr. Parly. But whose shoes could he be repairing with half the village at the war?

"I have plenty of work, let me tell you. Look! I work for the big factory now. Crates and crates of boots to sole and all for the soldiers. I work all the day and sometimes half the night."

"I can still drive a nail in," said Harry, but more humbly than on his previous application.

"Yes, old fellow, you can work. But what happens? You get a foreigner's wages and away you run after the beer. What's the good of that to a man in the contracting line of business?" And Mr. Parly hit a nail in very hard, as though he disapproved of it—as he did of so many things

去。」

他只希望找一個和他自己一樣的衰老無用的人，順便進來看看他那修理皮鞋的老店，而有位白堤先生來了；那位德高望重的白堤先生。但是現在村上的人一半去打仗了，他還要來修理誰的皮鞋呢？

「我有的工作做，讓我告訴你吧。你看！我現在接受一個大工廠的貨。大罐大籃的皮鞋來上底，而那是爲前線的兵士用的。我一天做到晚，有時還要做到半夜。」

「我現在還能夠釘皮鞋的釘子，」巴諾說，但比以前的申請更要謙虛一點。

「是的，老人家，你能做工作。不過發生的情形是怎樣的呢？你拿到了兩星期工資，你跑去喝啤酒了。對於一個與人定約的生意場中的人，那有什麼好呢？」白堤先生重重地敲了一口釘子進去，這打擊了巴諾的自信，儼然他並不贊成那樣的——他對於許多事的他不贊成的事，也都是這樣，因

for he was a teetotaler²⁴ and a non-smoker, and had never sufficiently approved of any woman to get married.

It was true enough, Barty admitted. One drink, then another, then several. After that the old enticing elation and forgetfulness. Still it seemed there was only one way to get into the war. He sucked his toothless gums thoughtfully.

"Give me sixpence a day and save the rest. Save the rest for me till after the war, Mr. Purdy."

"And no drink, Barty?"

"No drink," said Barty reluctantly, and with an inward sigh.

"It's a bargain,"²⁵ said Mr. Purdy. "Yes. I'll try you."

So Barty started working for the war, making boots for soldiers. All he could do was nail on the soles and arrange the boots in pairs on the floor around him. Often he speculated where the boots

白堤先生是一個酒不嘗，也不抽煙的人，也從來不肯充分地贊成任何女子結婚。

他說的一點不錯，巴謬也承認了。喝一盃，再喝一盃，繼續就喝上好幾盃。到那以後，便照例是引誘的得意，把什麼都忘了。雖則如此，那兒好像有一種唯一的辦法，可以加入戰爭的。他吸着他那脫了牙齒的牙齦在想。

「每天給我六便士，把其餘的錢留我留下來。著我留下其餘的錢，到戰爭結束以後再用，白堤先生。」

「不喝酒嗎，巴謬？」

「不喝酒了，」巴謬很不願地說，內心歎息了一聲。

「就是這樣說完了，」白堤先生說。「好的，我要來試驗一下。」

如是巴謬開始為戰爭而工作，替兵士們做皮鞋。他所能做的，就是在鞋底上敲釘子，並把皮片一隻隻地排出來，放在他周圍地板上。他常常要推測這些皮鞋會到什麼地方去——到非洲的沙漠上，或是

might go—to desert sands or northern snows or the shingly beaches of France, and whether a bit of his handiwork might not, perhaps, one day march down the main avenues of Berlin. If, for the present, there could be no drinking, he told himself there was no one left in the village fit to drink with, nor would there be until the boys came home.

He remembered the last glass of beer he took with one of his soldier grand-sons before he left for France and got taken prisoner at Dunkirk. Young Bert, a cheeky young devil, Barty remembered, yet he got himself taken prisoner! They wouldn't have taken Barty prisoner so easily; he'd broken loose somehow. More than once he'd broken jail in a foreign port when they'd locked him up for being disorderly. There was always a way; a man must "risk his skin"²⁶ to get his liberty.

For weeks Barty remained sober. His wages, all but

到北國的冰雪上，或是到法國礫石的海岸上，也許他親手做的東西，有一天還可以踏到柏林的大街上去呢。如果可以不喝酒也好，他心下想，因為在日下的情形，村上早已沒有留得一個人堪與共飲的，除非是那些孩子們回來，是沒有人堪與共飲的了。

他還記得那最後一盞啤酒，那是和他那當兵的外孫一塊兒喝的，在他動身到法國去，而後來在鄧爾克被俘以前。巴諦還記得那個少年白特，一個厚顏的小鬼，可是他卻依自己身陷囹圄了！他們要想囚禁巴諦，卻沒有那樣容易呀；他是要逃走的。他曾在外國的海港上，因為不守規則被他們關起來，他却好幾次都越獄跑了。總有辦法的；一個人為求自由，必得冒一盞生命的危險。

一連好幾個禮拜，巴諦都沒有喝酒。除了每天六個便士以外，他

sixpence a day, Mr. Purdy put into a tin box which was stored in the living room behind the shop. But when Mr. Purdy expressed a hope that he had forsworn drink for ever, Barty jeered at him for a milksop.²⁷ Deep in his old brain was growing a picture of the Bacchanalian orgy he would be able to afford by the time the war was over. It would be Barty's celebration, an affair of barrels and cases of whisky and wine, everybody would be welcome to drink deep and free when Barty celebrated victory at the tavern.

Mr. Purdy shook his head disapprovingly over this picture. "Let me bank the money for you," he said. "One of these days, when I'm crammed and jammed with work, you'll fall into temptation and run off. I know you Barty."

But Barty trusted the righteous Mr. Purdy more than any bank. Any time he wanted his savings, even to drink

的工錢的全部，都由白堤先生把它放到一個錫盒子裏面去，那就儲存在店子後面的起居室裏。但是當白堤表示一種希望，要他永遠戒酒的時候，巴諦却嘲笑他是一個懦夫。在他內心的祕奧中，正展開一幅，劉伶痛酒圖，在戰爭結束時他有錢沽酒的時候。那便如巴諦的慶祝，將成爲一回盛舉，一桶桶的啤酒，一箱箱的葡萄酒和威士忌，當巴諦在他的酒店裏慶祝勝利的時候，無論是誰他都迎進去自由痛飲。

白堤先生對巴諦的這幅痛飲劉伶的想像圖，搖頭表示不大贊可。「讓我替你將錢存到銀行裏去罷，」他說。「在我工作繁忙，無暇時時來看顧你的時候；有一天你總會受不住誘惑而跑了的。我深知道你，巴諦。」

但是巴諦相信那正直的白堤先生，他隨時可以取錢。任何時候，他需要他的存款時，甚至是拿

with, Mr. Purdy would straightway hand him the tin box. But what would a bank do? All they gave you for your money was a bit of paper or a book with figures written in it. Whereas at Mr. Purdy's he could have the tin box opened any time he fancied and could feast his dimming eyes on the sparkling silver coins heaped inches deep.

News and rumours of the war penetrated but slowly through Barty's blanket of deafness and failing understanding. Murders and torturing abroad, the chaining of prisoners; he grasped these things slowly, and his slow, fierce anger rose in response. "They be butchers, not soldiers," he declared. Sometimes, after deep thought as he hammered the boot soles, he would burst out vehemently: "Why, they be no better than pigs or vermin."

"Yes, indeed," and Mr. Purdy would shake his head sadly as though at his failure

去喝酒，白堤先生都會隨即把那錫盒子遞給他的。而又要銀行做什麼呢？他們對於你的存款，只給你一張小紙條兒，或是一本存摺，上面寫着幾個數字而已。而交給白堤先生的時候，只要他高興，他隨時可以要求把那錫盒子打開來，盡護他的昏花的老眼，飽看那堆積盈寸雪亮的銀幣。

戰爭的消息和流言都透過來了，巴謬因為耳朵聾，難得理解，所以聽得慢一點，但他終於聽到了。海外的殺戮和酷刑，俘虜的鎖鏈，這些事情，他都慢慢地知道了。激起了他一種遲緩而兇暴的憤怒。

「他們都是屠夫，不是兵士，」他公開地說。有時當他他敲着皮鞋底時沈思了一陣之後，他便常要熱烈地罵出來：「他們簡直是豬羶，是害蟲。」

「是，一點不錯，」白堤先生也要愁苦地搖着他的頭。好像這一

er once to disagree.

Barty, who had "joined the war" only to get rid of a feeling of being old and helpless, was beginning to hate the Germans with all the passion of his untameable soul.

One day he brought Mr. Pardy a letter from a prison camp in Germany. It was addressed to old Barty himself. "Read it," he said. "I've had it read at home, but read it slow. It's from my grandson Bert."

"... so no more at present as it is seven o'clock and they're just coming in to put the chains on..." the letter ended

Barty sat silent. Manacled! Manacled like a convict.²⁷ Barty, whose life had been wild and free, looked at his own gnarled hands lying together in his lap. To be bound and tethered²⁸ like a beast. No, he couldn't bear to think of it, anything but that.

So that was why the cheeky young shaver

「差米

次他是不得不同意了。

巴路，他加入戰爭只是想消除的老而無用的感覺，已經用他那靈敏的牙性熱烈的熱情，開始怨恨起德國人來了。

有一天他拿了一封從德國監禁營寄來的信給白髮先生去看，那是寫給巴路本人的。「該讀這個吧，」他說。「我在家裏，都叫人唸給我聽了，你現在慢慢地讀吧。這是我外孫兒伯特寫來的。」

「……現在不多寫了，因為時間已到七點鐘，他們就要來麻上我們，鎖鎖的……」那信是這樣結束了。

巴路坐着一聲不響。上了手鐐

！像一個罪人一般地上了手鐐。那生活很自由放浪的巴路，望着鏡裏膝下的，他自己那一雙木筋一般的手。當作野獸一般被人用繩繫住。

是可忍孰不可忍

是德不厚德的少年社是國為德

escape. They had bound and tethered him like a beast.

For a long time after the reading of the letter he sat stone still, his work neglected; then he moved restlessly, as though he too felt his chains. Mr. Purdy, who knew these symptoms well, watched him doubtfully.

"My wages, Mr. Purdy," said Barty, rising at last and reaching for his stick. Without a word the box was handed over. From his shop door Mr. Purdy watched Barty hobbling down his old familiar route along the High Street, his money jingling in the box, his stick tapping on the stones.

But Barty marched manfully past the inn, pushed his way into the Post Office and spilled a cascade³⁰ of silver coins upon the counter.

"For the war," he said.

He couldn't make them understand. Crooking his hand behind his ear, he repeated dazedly: "War Bonds? Certificates? It's for the war. I tell you. It's for bombs and tanks. Send it to the Government."

Mr. Purdy looked up startled as Barty re-entered the shop and without a word, began hobbling with feeble energies.

樣，所以不能逃走。他們把他當作野獸一般，用繩繫住了。

讀過那封信之後，他很久都呆坐着，一動也沒有動，他把工作也疏忽了；後來才不安地起來，儼然他也感到身受綑紮之苦了。白堤先生很明白這些徵兆，所以帶着懷疑的眼光望着他。

「把我所儲蓄的工錢都給我吧，白堤先生，」巴諾說，終於立了起來，伸手去拿他的手杖。一言不發地白堤先生就把那箱子遞給他了。從他那店子門口，白堤先生，望着巴諾跛行地走下大街他那走慣了的熟路，錢幣在箱子裏叮噠作響，他的手杖一下一下地叩着石墩的道路。

但是巴諾英勇地走過那酒店，直朝郵政局而去，到了那裏，便把他的一箱銀幣像瀑布一般地倒在那櫃台上。

「爲抗戰。」他說。

他不能夠使他們了解其意思。把手彎在他的耳朵後面，他昏迷地繼續說：「戰爭公債？證券？我對你說，這是爲抗戰的。這是拿去造炸彈和坦克車的。你們替我送給政府吧。」

當巴諾重回到他的店裏，一聲不響，又無力地舉起釘錘開始釘鞋的鐵釘。白堤先生很吃驚地站起來了。

"Your celebration, Barty? I thought you were going to start your celebration."

"I've had it," answered Barty, picking up another leather sole. "Berlin," he thought, and looked at the long line of boots ranged in pairs around him. More than ever they looked like the feet of marching soldiers.

「巴蒂，你的慶祝呢？我還以為你是去開始你的慶祝了。」

「我已經慶祝過了，」巴蒂回答說。又拾起另外一隻鞋底。望着一雙雙排在他周圍的，一長列的皮鞋，他想到了「柏林。」那些皮鞋看上去比以前更要像是前進的兵士的脚呢。

Notes

1. 由那充盈的靜脈。 2. 溫潤的光輝。 3. 酒店。 4. 老朋友。 5. 刺。 6. 天南地北。 7. 反感。 8. 隨心所欲地。 9. 把一個錢向櫃台上一擲。 10. 綵綵中。 11. 錢箱。 12. 時期。 13. 用粉筆寫在牆上。 14. 自由之身不受人家的管制。 15. =you. 16. 在作田。 17. 戰時儲蓄券。 18. 為勝利而耕種。 19. =Worrying. 20. 清鼻涕。 21. 酒店。 22. 決不；斷然不。 23. 大驚。 24. 絕對不吃酒者。 25. 一言為定。 26. 冒生命之險。 27. 懦夫。 28. 手錶。 29. 罪犯。 30. 繫住。 31. 厚顏。 33. 瀑布。

QUIZ

1. What is the difference between a prawn and a shrimp?
2. What is the difference between rates and taxes?
3. Why are three balls hung out in front of a pawnshop?
4. What countries composed the Italian Empire in Africa in June 1940 when Italy entered the war?
5. How many women are holding war jobs in Britain?
6. Which is the largest volunteer army in the world?
7. Are British women conscripted into the armed forces?
8. Which of the following clouds often brings rain: (a) nimbostratus, (b) cirrus, (c) cumulus?
9. To what do the following nicknames apply? (1) Faith, Hope and Charity (2) The Old Lady of Jutland (3) Waltzing Matildas?
10. Why is Big Ben in London so called?

(Answers will be found on page 52)

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

I have seen various places in Europe, which have been rendered interesting by great men and their works; and I never found myself the worse for seeing them, but the better. I seem to have made friends with them in their own houses; to have walked, and talked, and suffered, and enjoyed with them; and if their books have made the places better, *“the books themselves were there which made them so, and which grew out of them.”* The poet's hand was on the place, blessing it. — I can no more separate *“this idea”* from the spot, than I can take away from it any other beauty. Even in London, I find the principle *“hold good in me,”* though I have lived there many years, and of course associated it with *“every common-place the most unpoetical.”* The greater still includes the less;³ and I can no more pass through Westminster, without thinking of Milton; or the Borough, without thinking of Chaucer and Shakespeare; or Gray's Inn, *“without calling Bacon to mind; or Bloomsbury Square, without Steele and Aenside—* than I can prefer brick and mortar to wit and poetry, *“or not see a beauty upon it beyond architecture, in the splendour of the recollection.”* I once had duties to perform, which *“kept me out late at night,”* and severely *“taxed my health and spirits.”*¹⁰ My path lay through a neighbourhood in which Dryden lived; and though nothing could be more common-place, and I used to *“be tired to the heart and soul of me.”* I never hesitated to *“go a little out of the way,”*¹² purely that I might pass through Gerard Street, and so give myself *“the shadow of a pleasant thought.”*

—Leigh Hunt

Notes

1. 在那地方的書籍本身使得該地如此，而那些書籍即從該地產生。2. 詩人的手在那地方使之神聖。3. 詩人。2句 d a. 4. 仍然於我為真。5. 最無詩意的一切普通地方。6. 比較偉大的事物仍然是比較少的。7. 而不憶起倍慢。9. 使我深夜在外。8. 或者，從此憶起中，看到它上面的美。有一種不是絕倫的。10. 耗盡我的健康和精神。11. 身心俱疲，厭倦之極。12. 離開那路直截而走。13. 一個愉快的感覺。

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

By B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

AT THE POST OFFICE

(在郵政局)

Chang (To a clerk.) Can you tell me when the Indian mail goes?

(對郵務員) 請問寄印度的郵件什麼時候走 ?

First Clerk. Next desk, please.

請去開臨時的台子。

Chang (To another clerk.) What's the latest time for posting a letter to India, please?

(對另一郵務員) 請問寄印度的信最後什麼時候要寄出。

Second Clerk. There's a mail just gone; the next one goes 'this day week' at six o'clock from the G. P. O. [*or* General Post Office, *or* General].

剛有一班郵件走了；下一班要到下個星期的今天六點鐘從郵政總局發出去。

Chang. D'you mean six in the evening?

你是指晚上六點鐘嗎？

Clerk. No, a. m., so you'll [*or* you'd] have to post here the night before.

不是，是上午，所以你得在頭一天晚上在此投郵。

Chang. And how long does a letter take to get to Calcutta?

由此寄信到加爾各答要多久？

Clerk. Well, you ought to allow three weeks at least.

你至少要預備三個星期。

Chang. Thank you. Can I send a wire from here?

謝謝你。我在這裏可以打無線電報嗎？

Clerk. You'll find (telegram) forms at the desk at the other end of the counter... You said "wire"; this is a cable (gram), so you want a different form..... You oughtn't to have written it in pencil.

你在這櫃台那一頭的台子上可以找到打電報的單子.....你原說打無線電報；這却是有線電報用的，所以你要去另外拿過一種格式來.....你不應用鉛筆寫呀。

Chang. I can easily *ink it over.³ I shall know better another time. Will it be sent off at once?..... And I want a fifteen-shilling order as well, please.

我很容易填上墨水。下回我就知道更清楚了。這馬上就可以拍出去嗎？.....請你再給我一張十五先令的匯票？

Clerk. (A) postal- or (a) money- (order)? - It comes to much the same thing. If you want a money-order you must fill up this form. If it's a postal-order, you only need fill in the name of the person it's payable to (or of the payee).

你要郵政小匯票還是普通郵政匯票？.....那結局是一樣的。如果你要普通郵局匯票，你就要填這種單子，如果是小匯票的話，你只需填上收款人的姓名就行了。

Chang. Must I put the name of the office as well?

郵政局的名字要不要也填上？

Clerk. Oh, no! you needn't, unless you like.

哦，不要！你用不着，除非你願意那樣。

Chang. How can I send these papers to Belgium?

.....這些報紙要怎樣才可以寄到比利時去？

Clerk. If they're printed matter only, you can do them up in one of these (stamped) wrappers.

如果只是印刷品，你用這種印好郵票的包皮包上就得了。

Chang. (To a stranger.) I say, *hold on!⁴ that's my umbrella you've got.

(對一陌生人) 哦，慢一點！你拿了我的傘呀，

Stranger. Oh, I beg pardon! I quite thought it was mine. [I'm] extremely [or awfully] sorry, I'm sure.

哦，對不起！我以爲這是我的一把，我真覺得非常難受。

Chang. Don't mention it. [It's] very odd, isn't it? you can hardly tell them apart, except for the size. *(To telephone clerk.)* Will you give me Tyburn, double two, double o,^s please?...*(Returning from telephone box.)* I'm sorry, [but] I can't get through.

不要客氣。這真奇怪是不是，這兩把傘你簡直分別不出來，只有大小不同一點。（對打電話的事務員）請給我接泰本二二〇〇……（從電話室轉來）真對不起我打不通。

Clerk. I'll try again...That'll be all right now.

讓我再去試一試……現在可以打通了。

Chang. *(At telephone.)* Hallo! [are] you Trimby's?...Is Mr. Freeman in?...Can you put through to him? Hullo, Freeman! [is] that you? [Are] you all right?

（電話上）喂！你是春家嗎？……胡理曼先生在家嗎？請你要他來聽電話……喂，老胡，是你嗎？你好嗎？

Freem. Oh, middling, thanks. And you?

喂，還過得去，謝謝，你好嗎？

Chang. Well, I've got 'a touch of' toothache. Could you put me on to [or give me the name of] a dentist?

可是我有一點牙齒痛，你可以替我介紹一個牙科醫生嗎？

Freeman. My regular man's [or dentist's] gone for [or away on] his holiday. I should think the best thing you can do's to try Burr. He lives close to your place; only two or three doors away.

我的熟牙科醫生出去旅行去了。我想你最好是去找白爾。他就住在你附近，隔你不過兩三家。

Chang. What kind of a man is he?

他是一個怎樣的人？

Freem. He's a clever, up-to-date [sort of] chap...oh, yeah he's

a qualified man, of course.

他是一個聰明而又入時的人……啊，當然他是很合格的。

Chang. I say! I wasn't quite clear about your getting a day off, so I thought I'd better ring you up. It was Wednesday you said, wasn't it?

我說，我還不明白你為什麼要延宕一天，所以我還是打個電話給你。你是說的星期三，是不是。

Freem. Quite right; but d'you mind letting it stand over for a couple of days?...Supposing we say Friday, will that do for you?(Are you) sure it won't make any difference [to you]?

對的，一點不錯；不過如果你可以的話，最好再等兩天。我們就說是星期五吧，你可不可以，你真的沒有關係嗎？

Chang. Not a bit. Then I shall see you on Friday, eh? [or See you on Friday, then, eh?].

一點係關也沒有。那末，星期五再見，是不是？

Freem. Yes. What time shall I come for you?...We ought to make a fairly early start, so I'll be at your place at ten sharp.....Right!.....Good-bye.

是呀，我何時來找你？……我們應該早點動身，所以我正十點到你那里……好的！……再會！

Notes

1. 不要用 mailing. 2. 下(有時也可說上)禮拜的今天。3. 把墨水填過，如果是故意先用鉛筆起草然後再填墨水則說 ink in. 4. 且待。5. 續英文字母的書。6. 一會兒。7. 在軍中及公務員則用 leave, 軍中有時用 furlough, 8. =fellow, 但說 chap 較為俚俗。9. 電話中說話的告別辭，照常用此。

We shall really get a new and better world if we all think, not "What am I going to get out of life?", but "What am I going to put into it."

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

慧頹然再躺下，第二次回憶剛才
 的惡夢。夢中的事已忘了一大半，
 只保留下最精彩的片段。她禁不住
 自己好笑。頭腦重沈沈的實在不能
 再想。「抱素這個人值得我把全身
 交給他麼？」只是這句話在迴腦中
 亂轉，不，決不，他至多等於她從
 前所遇的男子罷了。剛從吳獨傲，
 又回到慧的身上來了。她自從被一
 個姓呂的騙上了手而又丟下以後，
 早存了於對男性報復的主意；她對

Hui lay down again despon-
 dently and recollected her bad
 dream for the second time, but
 she forgot most of it, only re-
 membered some fragments of
 the best parts. She could not
 but laugh at herself. She was
 unable to think any more as her
 head grew too heavy. "Does
 Pao deserve the devotion of
 my whole body?" The ques-
 tion throbbed in her mind, and
 at last she said "No!" she
 would never marry him, and
 at most she would treat him
 like those men whom she had
 met before. Strength and pride
 came back to her again. Since
 she had been cheated and
 abandoned by a certain Lun,
 she had made up her mind to
 avenge herself on men. Her
 attitude to men was that they

於男性，只是玩弄，從沒想到愛。談論談笑，她是不願的：道德，那是關鄉下姑娘的圈套，她已跳出這圈套了。當她確是她自己的時候，她回想過去，決無悲傷與悔恨，只是忿怒——報復未盡快意的忿怒。如果她也有悲哀的時候，大概想起青春不再，只剩得不多幾年可以實行她的主義。或者就是這一點幽怨，作成了夜來噩夢的背景。

經反覆的自己分析，達到了「過去的策略沒有錯誤」的結論，她心安理得地起身了，當她洗好臉時，她已經決定：抱素再來時照舊和他周旋，空閒裏的事，只當沒有。

were only to be trifled with and she never thought of loving them. she defied both gossip and scoffing. Morality was a trap to catch country girls but she was already beyond it. When she came to herself she called her past to remembrance and felt neither sorrow nor regret; the only thing she felt was a little anger--the anger of unsatisfactory reprisals. If she also had any sorrow, it was probably when she thought that her youth would never come again and that there were not many years left for the practice of her principles. It might be this wistful regret which formed the background of her bad dreams.

She analysed herself repeatedly, and drew the conclusion that there was no mistake in her past stratagems. She felt relieved and got up. While she was washing, she made a decision: she would receive Pao as usual when he came again, and let the scene in the park slip out of her mind.

但在抱素呢，他大概是不肯忘記的；他要把「五卅」夜作為他的生活旅程上的界石，他要用金字寫他秘密在心葉上。他還等機會作進一步的動作，進一步的要求。

下午兩點鐘，章女士回來，見慧仍在房裏。慧把昨晚喫飯的事告訴了靜，只沒提起她決定「當作沒有」的事。靜照例的無表示。抱素照常的每日來，但是每來一次，總增加了他的納悶。並且他竟沒機會實行他的預定計畫。他有時自己寬解道：「女子大概面嫩，並且不肯先表示，原是女子的特性。況且，公園中的一幕，到底太孟浪了些——都是酒作怪！」

But Pao would never forget it; he would make the night of May the 30th a milestone of his life's journey. He would write in golden letters this new secret of his heart. He would wait for an opportunity of advancing another step and making another demand.

Ching came back at two in the afternoon, and found Hui still in her room. Hui told her friend of her dining with Pao last night but concealed her decision to drive the affair out of her mind. Ching gave no opinion as usual. Pao came everyday as before, but every time he came his annoyance increased. He had no chance of carrying out his plans. He sometimes soothed himself by thinking: "Girls generally are very shy and don't like to show their passion first; it is the distinctive character of girls. And moreover, the incident in the park was rather too crude! that's what comes of too much wine!"

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Letter-writing

THE DIRECTION.—Another important thing to determine is the actual form of address. The usual form employed in directing an envelope is the initial letter (or letters) of the addressee's Christian name (or names), followed by the surname with the title Esq. (short for Esquire) added; as *A. W. Smith, Esq.* In England the term *Esq.* is now very generally applied, being used to all except menial servants, artisans, or retail traders; for the latter the proper form is *Mr.* In the U. S. A. they use *Mr.* for everybody except Doctors (*Dr.*), Professors (*Prof.* or *Professor*) Clergyman (*Rev.* or *Reverend*), Bishops (*Rt. Rev.*) and Judges, Members of Congress, and some other officers of the government (all of whom are entitled to the prefix '*Honorable*', and the governor of a State usually addressed as '*His Excellency*' written on a separate line, with the full name on a second line, and the official title on a third line, thus:

His Excellency
William A. Stone,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

For married women (unless titled) of all classes *Mrs.* is the proper form. A title belonging to the husband should not be transferred to the wife; do not write *Mrs. Dr. Jenkins*, *Mrs. Professor Mard*. If a lady inconsiderately does not mention whether she is a *Mrs.* or *Miss*, address her as a married woman. If she signs herself as *Mary Jones* and indicates that she is married, the reply should, strictly speaking, be addressed to *Mrs. Jones* without reference to the

Christian name, but nowadays the initial 'M.' would very often be put in, though it is better to use her husband's initials if you can find them out.

In letters directed to clergymen the title *Rev.* or, better, *The Rev.* (short for *Reverend*), is used before the initial of the Christian name followed by the sur-name: as, *The Rev. T. S. Jones*. If the initials are not known, you may write *The Rev. Mr. Jones* (or *The Rev. — Jones*), but not *The Rev. Jones*.

Messrs. (for French *Messieurs*) is the usual form of direction to firms, as *Messrs. Chas. Baker & Co.*

There are certain other professional titles, which should always be expressed in the direction: *The Hon. The Hon'ble*, or *The Honourable*, applied to members of the Privy Council or to Judges of the High Court in England; *Field-Marshal, General, Colonel, Major, Captain*, to officers in the army; *Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commandere, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant*, to officers in the navy.

The capital letters *B.A. M.D. C.B.*, etc. representing university degrees or titles of honour, should be placed after the name, or, if *Esq.* is used after *Esq.*: as *The Hon. W. D. Jones, C.B.*; *The Rev. F. E. Wilson, M.A.*; *C. R. White Esq., M.D.* The letters *M.D., B.A., M.D., C.B.*, etc. representing university degrees, are often omitted, unless the letter is of a formal character. The letters *M.D.* should not be used along with the title *Dr.*

When the addressee is staying at another person's house, the letters *c/o*, short for *care of*, may be written before the name of the host, as:

John D. Brown, Esq.,
c/o Sir George Murray.

25, Abbey Road,
Bury,
Suffolk.

The name of the post town should be written large and in a line by itself, near the lower right hand edge of the envelope. The English style requires punctuation after every line (a period after the last line, and a comma after the others), but the best American usage does not call for any punctuation, except as periods are needed after initials and other abbreviations, and as commas are needed to separate titles of honour from the name to which they belong.

To insure the speedy return of post in case the addressee cannot be found, you should have your own name and address written or printed in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope: as, *DIESL PUBLICATIONS, inc. 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.; after 5 days, return to THE SCIENCE PRESS, Queen St. and McGovern Ave., LANCASTER, PA.; If not delivered please return to CHIEN GOCHUEN, National Wuhan University, Kiating, Szechuen, China.*

If a letter is intended to be sent by air you should write *BY AIR MAIL* or *PAR AVION* on the envelope. Other words or phrases are sometimes used in accordance with the special case, such as: *Via Hongkong, Per S.S. "Conte Verde", Express, Registered, Personal, Please forward, Poste Restante, By kindness of Mr. T.G. Chang, Introducing Dr. M.H. CHEN.* The postage stamp should always be placed in the upper right-hand corner.

The direction or superscription should provide all the information necessary to bring the letter safely to its proper recipient. It should, therefore, be perfectly legible, especial

attention being paid to the clearness of street numbers. Generally speaking, the fewer abbreviations the better, except in established forms like "St." and "Mr."

If a man signs himself as 'Jonathan J. Smith', it is pretty certain that he prefers to be addressed in that way, i.e. *Jonathan J. Smith, Esq.*, rather than as *J. J. Smith, Esq.* Even when the name is less ordinary, it is better not to abbreviate a man's signature.

If a correspondent has a double-barrelled name—*A. Brownson-Browns, Susan Montague-Green*, etc., it is inviting desperate trouble to address the letter *A.B. Browns, Esq.*, or *Mrs. M. Green*. Observe with extreme care the correct spelling of the signature. To spell Smythe as Smyth or Smith often causes trouble which could easily have been avoided.

It will certainly hurt a gentleman's feelings by address him Mr. So and So on the envelope in England though it is so used in the letter.

Here are some forms of address:

Messrs. J. Walker. Co. Ltd. (To his firm.)

Mrs. J. Walker. (His wife.)

Miss Joan Walker. (His daughter.)

J. Walker, Esq., Jr. (Junior, his son.)

Master John Walker. (A boy.)

The Rev. Robert Walker. (A clergyman.)

Sir John Walker. (A knight.)

Sir John Walker, Bart. (A baronet.)

Prof. J. Walker. (A professor.)

The Hon. J. Walker. (A judge.)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Chinese Take Burma Road Town Of Lashio

From northern Burma¹ comes the news that Chinese troops under General Sultan² have taken the old Burma Road terminus³ of Lashio,⁴ key Japanese communication and supply centre in northern Burma. Lashio has a useful airfield.

The fall of Lashio means that the old Burma Road from this town to the Chinese frontier⁵ and beyond is now open.

British Troops Enter Mandalay

The battle for Mandalay⁶ is on. British Fourteenth Army troops which entered it from the north are now fighting in the streets which the Japanese set fire to three years ago. Mandalay is a key communication centre in Burma, and the second largest city in the country.

Americans Drop 1,000 Tons Of Bombs On Tokyo

Super-Fortresses, based in the Marianas,⁷ carried out a record attack⁸ on Tokyo early on the morning of March 10th. It is announced that the attacking formations⁹ consisted of more than 300 Super-Fortresses—the largest number ever sent out on a single mission.¹⁰ They dropped 1,000 tons of fire bombs on the industrial and administrative area¹¹ of the Japanese capital.

Super-Fortresses Fire Osaka, Japan's Second City

American Super-Fortresses, based in the Marianas, in daylight on March 13 again attacked the Japanese mainland. This time the giant bombers dropped 2,000 tons of incendiaries¹² on Osaka, the second largest city in Japan.

Iwo Jima Won By U.S. Marines

"The battle for *Iwo Jima³ has been won," it was announced at Admiral Nimitz's Headquarters on Guam.¹⁴ The Admiral told the correspondents¹⁵ that in beating the Japanese on Iwo Jima, American Marines¹⁶ have overcome the most skilful and powerful defences devised by *human ingenuity,¹⁷ aided by strong natural defences.

American Battleships Shell Okinawa In Ryuku Islands

The American *air and naval assault¹⁸ against Okinawa Island¹⁹ in the *Ryuku group,²⁰ a chain of islands which stretches south-westwards from Japan to Formosa,²¹ continues.

*Tokyo Radio²² and *German News Agency²³ correspondents in Japan have put out reports that American Marines have made two landings²⁴ in the Ryukus on islands south of Okinawa.

Death of Earl Lloyd George, Veteran British Statesman.

Earl Lloyd George²⁵ of Dwyfor, *veteran British statesman,²⁶ and *Prime Minister²⁷ during the most critical period of the last World War, died at his home in Wales on March 26th. He was 82 and had been ill for some weeks.

Notes

1. 緬甸. 2. 李登頓將軍. 3. 舊緬緬路的終點. 4. 臘戍. 5. 邊境. 6. 瓦城. 7. 馬里安納羣島. 8. 遭記錄的攻擊. 9. 機隊. 10. 在一次的任務上. 11. 工業及行政區域. 12. 燃燒彈. 13. 硫磺島. 14. 瀟島. 15. 通訊員. 16. 海軍陸戰隊. 17. 人類的天才. 18. 空軍海軍合攻. 19. 沖繩島. 20. 琉球羣島. 21. 台灣. 22. 東京無線電. 23. 德國通訊社. 24. 登陸. 25. 勞合喬治. 26. 英國的老政治家. 27. 首相.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 17

1. A prawn has a saw-like horn on its head, and lives in rock-pools, and becomes pinkish-red when boiled. A Shrimp has no such horns, and lives in the open on sandy beaches, and becomes brown when boiled. 2. Rates are charges made by local authorities, such as County Councils, etc., on all houses, shops, factories, land, etc., in a particular area. Taxes are charges made by the Government on certain things, the chief of which is the Income Tax. 3. Because the three balls were a part of the coat of arms of Medici family—the first famous pawnbrokers. 4. Ethiopia, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Libya. 5. Nearly 8 million, full or part time, in the forces, civil defence, essential work (all paid). There are 17,200,000 women in England between the ages of 14 and 65. 6. The Indian Army, with over 2 million volunteers. 7. Yes, Single women between the ages of 19 and 31 are liable to be called up. However, only those between 19 and 25 have been called. 8. (a) 9. (1) The three superannuated Gloster-Gadiator biplanes in defence of Malta at the outbreak of the Italian attack (2) H. M. S. Warspite (3) Heavy Infantry tanks. Used in North Africa. 10. Named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works, when it was hung in 1856.

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