

Chung Hwa

English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

VOL. III

NO 3.

CONTENTS

	Page
Allies Will Stand Together	
Not Only For War But Peace	1
Be Kind To Japs by . . . Joseph Driscoll	4
The Black Thin Line by Stacy Aumonier	8
Practical English . . . Letter-writing	14
Quiz	16
Idiomatic English of The Present Day	
. by B. T. Knight Smith	17
A Dithyramb On A Dog	21
Disillusion rendered into English	
by Chien Gochua	23
A Basket Of Flowers	28
World Affairs	29

中華書局敬贈



中華書局發行



實用中美會話

錢歌川譯 定價五角

這本書是專對於美國的生活詳加例解，與中國生活不同。內容以最新的美國字彙，談最新聞與國情。內容尤遠慮廣生，可作語學的教本看，可作美國風土記讀。先由此體會美國話的特殊表現法，再進而讀美國的文學作品，更可得到許多便利，研究英美語言者固屬必備，行將赴美的人士尤宜人手一冊。

高級英文軍語會話

田世英編 定價 第一冊 二元
第二冊 三元

第一冊：(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」「常用軍事略語」

第二冊：(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」「美國核准軍用語略語」。

英漢對照軍語會話

田世英編 定價八角

本書供英文程度比較低之士兵學習初步會話之用，與「高級英文軍語會話」程度相銜接。共十課，分列兵與官長對話、訪馮、旅行、編制、講堂授課、操場教練、陣軍禮節、野外演習、戰場等，凡軍中普通用語，大致已備。英漢對照，易於瞭解。不特為從軍學生所必備，抑亦為有志遠征壯士所宜精通。

◁ 中華書局出版 ▷

(上列各書均經教育部備案，並有正式出版證)

ALLIES WILL STAND TOGETHER NOT ONLY FOR WAR, BUT PEACE

"In the field of¹ foreign policy we propose to stand together with the United Nations, not for war alone, but for victory for which the war is fought. Ours is an association not of governments, but of peoples — and the people's hope is peace," declared President Roosevelt in his latest message to Congress.²

"This war must be waged³ — it is being waged — with the greatest and most 'persistent intensity.'⁴ Everything we are and have is 'at stake'⁵. Everything we have will be given. There is no question of cost⁶. Our losses will be heavy.

"We and our allies will go on fighting together to the ultimate total victory. We have seen a year marked, on the whole, by substantial progress toward victory, even though the year ended with a setback⁷ for our arms.

"Our German enemies have sustained considerable losses while failing to obtain their objectives. The speed with which we recovered from this savage attack was largely possible because we have one 'Supreme Commander' in complete control of all Allied armies in France. General Eisenhower faced this period of trial with admirable 'calm and resolution,'⁸ and with steadily increasing success. He has my complete confidence.

"Further desperate attempts may well be made to break our lines and to slow our progress. We must never make the mistake of assuming⁹ that the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered."

President Roosevelt disclosed that the invasion of Leyte¹¹ was the result of a change in plans completed within 24 hours. He said that when the 'naval task forces'¹² sailed to 'the Philippines waters'¹³ in September the plan was to take three

other islands first. Admiral Halsey reported that a direct attack on Leyte, by-passing¹⁴ the three islands, was possible. General MacArthur agreed and Admiral Nimitz offered divisions intended for other objectives. The Chiefs of Staff approved the plan the same day.

*Referring to¹⁵ Allied gains in the Pacific President Roosevelt said: "During the past year we have conducted the fastest moving offensive¹⁶ in the history of modern warfare. We have driven the enemy back more than 3,000 miles across the *Central Pacific.¹⁷ A year ago our conquest of Tarawa¹⁸ was a little more than a month old. A year ago we were preparing for our invasion of Kwajalein,¹⁹ the second of our great strides across the Central Pacific to the Philippines. A year ago General MacArthur was still fighting in *New Guinea,²⁰ almost 1,500 miles from his present position in the Philippine Islands.

"We have now firmly established bases on *Saipan Island,²¹ from which our Super-Fortresses bomb Tokyo²² itself—and will continue to blast Japan in ever-increasing numbers.

"Our Navy looks forward to any opportunity which the lords²³ of the Japanese Navy will give us to fight them again."

Turning to China, President Roosevelt said: "In spite of almost insuperable difficulties we have increased aid to China in 1944. By the end of the year the Air Transport Command was carrying a supply tonnage three times as great as a year ago, and such more than the monthly tonnage that the Burma Road had ever delivered, the Burma campaigns have involved incredible hardships and demanded *exceptional fortitude and determination."²⁴

In a declaration on foreign policy the President said: The nearer we come to vanquishing²⁵ our enemies, the more we

inevitably become conscious of differences among the victors. We must not let those differences divide us and blind us to our more important common interest in winning the war and building the peace . . .

"The United Nations must now join together to make secure the freedom and independence of all peace-loving nations so that never again shall tyranny²⁶ be able to divide and conquer. We and other United Nations are going forward with vigour and resolution in our efforts to create such a system by providing for it strong and flexible institutions of joint and co-operative action. The aroused conscience of humanity will not permit failure "in this supreme endeavour²⁷."

Notes.

1. 的方面。 2. 美國國會。 3. 進行；從事。 4. 堅持的剽烈。 5. 在危險中。 6. 代價。 7. 挫折。 8. 最高統帥（指艾森豪威爾將軍）。 9. 鏖戰與決心。 10. 騰斷。 11. 雷伊泰島（菲律賓羣島之一）。 12. 海軍物資部隊。 13. 菲律賓羣島的海上。 14. 繞過。 15. 說到。 16. 攻勢。 17. 中太平洋。 18. 塔拉瓦（南洋地名）。 19. 瓜加林島。 20. 新幾內亞。 21. 塞班島（馬里安拉羣島之一）。 22. 東京。 23. 軍閥。 24. 異常的堅忍與決心。 25. 戰勝。 26. 暴虐。 27. 在這最高的努力之中。

At two o'clock in the morning a woman telephoned the manager of a large department store. After much ringing, the manager answered with a sleepy and gruff "Hello!"

"This is Mrs Sloane," said the woman. "I just couldn't help calling you personally to tell you that the hat I bought at your store last week is simply marvellous. I don't know when I've liked anything so much."

"That's all very nice," yawned the manager, "but would you mind telling me why you call me at this hour of the night about a hat you bought last week?"

"Because," she replied, sweetly, "your van has just delivered it!"

BE KIND TO JAPS

by Joseph Driscoll

FOR the life of me¹ I can't think of one good reason why we should not employ² gas, ³ poison gas,³ against the Japs. There are ⁴ no sound reasons against⁴ the use of gas by our side to be found in ⁵ international law,⁵ in ⁶ common ethics⁶ or in ⁷ wartime charity⁷—if there is such a thing as wartime charity. On the other hand, gas would save⁸ thousands of American lives and, if this be a ⁹ further consideration,⁹ would be merciful to the enemy.

When one speaks of ¹⁰ gas warfare,¹⁰ somebody is sure to ¹¹ pop up¹¹ and say: "Well, how about the ¹² Geneva convention?¹²" That's a fair¹³ question, though the conventions ¹⁴ were hardly observed¹⁴ when ¹⁵ Pearl Harbor¹⁵ was blitzed.¹⁶ Anyway, the answer is that while Britain and Germany are bound by the Geneva treaty to ¹⁷ refrain from¹⁷ the use of gas as a means of killing each other, Japan and the United States are not so bound, and we can be sure the Japs will use gas or any other refinements¹⁸ of murder that suit their barbaric purposes.

In common ethics or common sense, there is no barrier¹⁹ to our use of gas. Since the time when General Saerman defined war as hell, all nations have been improving the technique of ²⁰ bumping off²⁰ the enemy with the greatest of ease. As each new "secret" weapon is born, the only question is: Will it work?²¹ War makes pragmatists²² of us all. If we must kill, let's do it efficiently, as becomes Americans—in war as in peace, one hundred per cent efficient, or so we like to think.

As for Christian charity, which has precious little to do with²³ war ²⁴ in any case,²⁴ if one cannot honestly love one's neighbor and forgive one's enemy, then, for God's sake, let's ²⁵ pass him on to the great beyond²⁵ as painlessly as possible. For painless operations gas is indicated—even dentists use it.

Since we as Americans are engaged in a ²⁶ life-and-death struggle²⁶ to save America, our thought about any particular

weapon should be:

"Will this save American lives and help to win the war?"

Gas will do all that. (Incidentally, to be "filed under the Don't-Give-It-A-Thought Department,"²⁷ gas will be kind to the Japs.)

If there are any Americans squeamish²⁸ about "spraying gas"²⁹ on the Nias³⁰ as you would use Flit³¹ on noxious insects, let them read the detailed reports on the torture and slaughter of fifty thousand American and Filipino³² prisoners taken at Bataan³³ and Corregidor.³⁴ Better still, let them go "again and again"³⁵ to the cinema³⁶ to see the awful story of Tarawa³⁷ as filmed by "marine combat cameramen,"³⁸ two of whom were killed "on the spot."³⁹ They will see how our marines, "stranded on the coral shelf,"⁴⁰ with the tide going the wrong way had to wade⁴¹ in for hundreds of yards against the murderous machine gun and "mortar fire"⁴² from the Japs hiding in their pillboxes⁴³ and blockhouses.⁴⁴ They will see hundreds of bodies--fine young American bodies--floating in the crimson lagoon.⁴⁵

The story of Tarawa had to be censored and cut "for public presentation,"⁴⁶ because it was too long and too horrible. But enough remains to make any American "see red."⁴⁷

If we had lost Tarawa, we would have failed in our first attempt to break through the eastern defense perimeter⁴⁸ prepared by the enemy. Without "the Gilberts"⁴⁹ we would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to achieve successes since scored in "the Marshalls, the Carolines and the Marianas."⁵⁰

We won Tarawa because our marines refused to "give up"⁵¹--and because they were equipped with a few "flame-throwers."⁵² If you have ever burned a finger on a gas stove, you can appreciate the deadliness of a flame-thrower. A flamethrower (*flammenwerfer*, to the Germans who "pioneered them in the previous war"⁵³) is a contraption⁵⁴ resembling a combination of bagpipe⁵⁵ and "filling station hose"⁵⁶ or bazooka.⁵⁷ The bag, or tank, carried on the soldier's back, holds the gas. Attached to it is a long pipe which sends the gas out toward the enemy as a "sizzling life-consuming flame."⁵⁸

When the Japs burrow⁵⁹ like rats in their dugouts,⁶⁰ we

can charge them with *bayonet, grenade, pistol, rifle and machine gun⁶¹--and get *mowed down⁶² like wheat before the reaper. Or, we can use flame-throwers to pour liquid fire in through the slits⁶³ and *cook the enemy into the emperor's eternity.⁶⁴

Yes, flame-throwers are effective. And they aren't restricted by treaty any more than high-explosive shells which tear a man's body into such tiny threads that funeral services aren't necessary. Or shrapnel,⁶⁵ or torpedoes,⁶⁶ or a hundred other weapons--each quite deadly *in its own sinister fashion.⁶⁷

Our flame-throwers took the enemy by surprise at Tarawa, but the Japs are *excellent copycats⁶⁸ and you can be sure they will have a reasonable facsimile⁶⁹ by the time we get to Honshu.⁷⁰ Likewise, they will have poison gas and will use it--if the percentage is *in their favor.⁷¹

Anyone who has seen a Jap well done by a flame-thrower will tell you that gas treatment is kindly⁷² *by comparison.⁷³ Gas was used in the first World War with considerable effect on both sides, but many gas victims *live to a ripe old age.⁷⁴ No Jap who ran up against a flame-thrower ever lived to tell of it.

So we come to the conclusion that gas is more merciful than flame-throwing, which is equivalent to *hell on earth.⁷⁵ What point is there, then, to *advocacy of gas,⁷⁶ since we are not primarily concerned with a Be-Kind-To-Japs movement? We have a splendid flame-thrower--why not make millions of them?

The point seems to be that you have to storm⁷⁷ a beach to use a flame-thrower, and quite often you get mowed down going beachwards. Also, the maximum range of a flame-thrower is something like one hundred eighty feet, whereas gas shells can be *lobbed in⁷⁸ from battleships in perfect eighteen miles from the beach. Or if you please, gas bombs can be dropped by planes coming from a carrier⁷⁹ one hundred miles away or from land bases two hundred to one thousand miles away.

One further point: The United States is now indisputably the greatest industrial and chemical nation in the world. It is an *open secret⁸⁰ that we have been experimenting with gases since the last war--just in case, you know. President

Roosevelt has threatened to use gas against the enemy if the enemy 'resorts to'⁸¹ that method of warfare. The Japs have already used gas against the Chinese, because the Japs have the advantage over the enemy there. They would use it against us, if it were to their advantage. It isn't, so they don't. But it is to our advantage, so why don't we?

Let's 'cook 'em with gas'⁸²--and soon!

Notes

- 1.實在；真是。
- 2.用。
- 3.毒氣。
- 4.無充分的理由來反對。
- 5.國際公法。
- 6.普通的道德。
- 7.戰時的慈悲。
- 8.救。
- 9.進一步的想法。
- 10.毒氣戰爭。
- 11.跳出來。
- 12.日內瓦的條約。
- 13.公平的。
- 14.沒有遵守。
- 15.珍珠港。
- 16.被閃電偷襲。
- 17.禁止。
- 18.精巧的方法。
- 19.妨礙。
- 20.猛擊。
- 21.有效。
- 22.實用主義者。
- 23.幾無關係。
- 24.在任何情形下。
- 25.使他上西天。
- 26.生活爭鬥。
- 27.列入不加思索的部門。
- 28.難於取悅的。
- 29.噴射毒瓦斯。
- 30.日本人。
- 31.殺蟲藥水。
- 32.菲律賓人。
- 33.巴丹(菲律賓地名)。
- 34.哥萊吉多(南洋地名)。
- 35.一再。
- 36.電影院。
- 37.塔拉瓦(南洋地名)。
- 38.海軍戰聞攝影師。
- 39.當場。
- 40.擱淺在珊瑚洲上。
- 41.涉水。
- 42.白砲的砲火。
- 43.地下堡壘。
- 44.碉堡。
- 45.礁湖。
- 46.為公眾的觀覽。
- 47.見血。
- 48.周圍。
- 49.吉爾伯羣島。
- 50.馬紹爾羣島，卡羅林羣島和馬里安納羣島。
- 51.投降。
- 52.火焰投擲器。
- 53.上次戰爭中首先用了。
- 54.新奇的機械。
- 55.風笛。
- 56.救火用的管子。
- 57.火箭炮。
- 58.發噓噓聲的殺人火焰。
- 59.穴居。
- 60.壘壘。
- 61.刺刀，手榴彈，手鎗，來復鎗和機關鎗。
- 62.剷平。
- 63.裂口。
- 64.把敵人燒烤到他們永世的皇道樂土去。
- 65.碎片。
- 66.魚雷。
- 67.以其兇惡的方式。
- 68.最善于模倣者。
- 69.仿製品。
- 70.本州(日本三島之一)。
- 71.於他們有利。
- 72.仁慈的。
- 73.比較上。
- 74.仍然活到得終天年。
- 75.人間地獄。
- 76.主張用毒瓦斯。
- 77.衝鋒。
- 78.高高地擲去。
- 79.航空母艦。
- 80.公開的祕密。
- 81.採取；借助於。
- 82.用瓦斯來烹調他們。

THE BLACK THIN LINE

by Stacy Aumonier

一 線 之 別

葉 瓊 譯 註

Do you know those days when every one seems to like you? You walk along the street and strangers smile at you kindly; pretty women exude¹ an aura of accessibility;² policemen touch their hats; errand-boys ask you for cigarette-pictures, which you happen to have; a jolly old gentleman asks you the way somewhere, and you happen to know. You meet just the right people: friends who ask you to dinner, acquaintances who tell you a really good story, tradesmen who give the impression that your interests are their interests, a barber who takes a kind of feline delight in cutting your hair, children who are confiding and gay.

And then one day you experience just the reverse. Every one appears to hate the sight of you. They scowl³ at

你可記得那些日子——個個人都像很喜歡你似的那些日子嗎？你在街上散步，陌生的人望着你和氣地笑；漂亮的女人們顯出可親近的姿兒；警察向你摸摸帽子；小地攤的問你要香煙盒裏的畫片，你碰巧就有；興致勃勃的老頭兒問你的路，你碰巧就知道；你所遇到的正都是你心坎中的人，請你吃飯的朋友們對你講真正好故事的相識者，使你覺得你的利益是與他休戚相連的高人，認爲利你的頭是一個業通曉理髮匠，又親熱又快活的小孩。

忽然有那一天，你體驗到了恰恰相反的情形：人人都是惡眼覷到

you and pass by. Women appear distant. You meet all the wrong people: rude boys and tradespeople; friends who remind you that you have not yet returned that loan; bores⁴ with tedious stories you have heard before; policemen who regard you suspiciously; ⁵gruff old ladies who ask you the way somewhere, and show annoyance at your not knowing; bus conductors who convince you that you have merely boarded a bus in order to make yourself a public nuisance.⁶ You meet no one you know, and no one who seems to want to know you.

I experienced such a day yesterday. I went for my usual walk along the Finchley Road.⁷ I had not gone two hundred yards before I realized that it was going to be a bad day. Everybody I passed had that unmistakable look of hostility.⁸ I tried to regard them genially,⁹ but there was no response. A man to whom I had recently been introduced

你，他們向你皺皺眉走了過去，女人們現出疏遠的態度，你所遇到的人都是不順眼的：魯莽的小孩和生意人，不是提醒你債還沒有還就是拿些你已聽膩了的故事來煩擾你的這類朋友，向你投以懷疑眼光的警察，問路的乖張的老太婆，因為你不知道而擺出不耐煩的臉嘴，公共汽車上的售票員覺得你來乘汽車是專為來搗亂的，你碰不到一個認識的人，也沒有一個人彷彿想認識你。

我昨天就嘗了一天這種滋味，我照樣沿着分其萊路散步，還沒走上兩百碼遠，就察覺出這天是個倒霉的日子，我所遇著的每個人，都表現出一副毫無疑問要和我作對的神氣，儘管我怎樣以和藹的眼光看他們，他們却一點反應也沒有，一個最近認識的人也不睬我一下，一個

cut¹⁰ me. A tobacconist was peculiarly surly.¹¹ I had to call at two shops, and in neither was there so much as a "Sir" or "Thank you". I boarded a bus, and there the sense of animosity¹² was even more pronounced. Every one glanced at me as though they resent my presence. The conductor almost pushed me off at Finchley Road Station, where I had to dismount¹³ as I was going to the bank. I had about a five minutes' walk from there. It was the busy hour when the streets were crowded with pretty women shopping.¹⁴ Now, come! There is surely no harm in looking at a pretty woman as you pass by. There was no need for that almost outraged sense of propriety¹⁵ when I glanced at them. I felt desolate and depressed. No one asked me the way anywhere, or demanded cigarette-pictures. It was unfair. It was cruel.

I went into the bank, and

賣煙的特別顯出不高興的樣子。走進兩家舖子，都是連「先生」，「謝謝你啦」都沒有，我坐上公共汽車，那裏的人們對我仇視的態度尤其顯著，個個人都瞞我一眼，彷彿厭惡我在那兒似的。車子到了芬其萊路站口的時候，售票員幾乎把我推了出去，因為我要在這裏下車到銀行裏去，從車站那兒約摸走上五分鐘的地方，正是最擁擠的時候，街上滿是漂亮的女人在買東西，喲，來呀！照說在你路過的時候，朝一個標緻的女人望一兩眼應該沒有什麼了不起的，在我瞧瞧她們時，她們該用不着擺出那種好像人家對她失禮的模樣兒，我心裏覺得怪淒涼，怪悶悶不樂，再沒有人問我的路也沒有人向我要煙香畫片，這簡直是不公平，簡直是殘酷！

我走進銀行，在這裏我的沮喪情

there my despondence reached a climax.¹⁶ The cashier¹⁷ looked up at me suspiciously. Then he took my cheque away with him, and I knew he was doing some furtive¹⁸ comparisons in the corner with a ledger.¹⁹ After a time he returned and reluctantly²⁰ handed me the few meagre²¹ Treasure notes I had applied for. I noticed that, contrary to usual practice, they were old ones. As I went out of the bank, I thought:

"This is a dark day for you, my lad."

I wandered back disconsolately²² down the Finchley Road, still encountering glances of stern disapproval²³ and dislike. I looked into unfriendly shops. Once I glanced at a chemist's.²⁴ I'm not sure that poison was not at the back of my mind. Behind a lot of²⁵ bottles was a mirror. I looked at myself. And then, suddenly the stark horror was upon me. I hadn't got a tie on! I looked awful, I gasped, pant-

結達到了最高點，管出納的疑懼地
駭着我，然後把我的支票拿過去，
我知道他在角落裏偷偷地把原簿對
過了一會他轉來了不願意地就把我
所要的少數鈔票遞給我，我發覺，
違反往常的慣例，那些鈔票全是些
舊的，我一面走出銀行的門，一面
心裏暗想：

「孩子，今天是你不吉利的日子！」

我快快不樂地離開分其菜路，沿途仍然碰着一些大大不以爲然和憎惡的眼色，我朝一些對我沒有好感的鋪子裏面看，有一次我朝一個藥房裏看，我不敢說在我心裏沒有買毒藥的念頭，在許多藥瓶背後有一面鏡子，我向鏡子照照。我馬上大吃一驚，原來我沒有繫領結！我簡

ed, blushed, clutched at my overcoat. Like lightning I turned up the collar and buttoned it tightly round my neck, and regarded the result. Thank God! I breathed again. Glancing guiltily round I resumed my journey. Then lol! I experienced the striking metamorphosis²⁶ of the human unit. Every one became immediately friendly once more. Two ladies asked me the way to get to the zoo.²⁷ The darlings! Partial acquaintances nodded and smiled—a friend of mine who goes about cleaning the street-lamps, the man and his wife who run the flower-stall.²⁸ The pretty woman shoppers no longer turned away in disgust. Complete strangers gave me friendly glances. Near my turning²⁹ I ran into³⁰ Jimmy. Jimmy is an actor. He was on his way to the Haymarket to get his hair cut. Wonderful! No one but an actor would go all the way from the Finchley Road to the Haymarket to get

直不成個樣子，我喘息，心跳，臉紅，一把抓住我的外衣，風馳電掣似的趕忙把領子拉起來，扣上鈕子緊緊包住我的頸子，並且注意結果如何，謝天謝地，我的呼吸恢復了常態，帶着內疚的頂色向四圍進了一陣，我繼續走我的路，於是乎，我經驗到了人心顯著的變化，馬上人家已都對我有好感了，兩位女子問我到動物園去怎麼走，舊相識，半熟的人向我點頭微笑——一個是我擦路盤的朋友，一對擺鮮花籃的夫婦，上街買東西的漂亮女人們不再厭惡地轉過臉去，全不相識的人也好意地望望我，在我差不多要轉彎的時候撞着了金米，金米是個戲子，他是到赫瑪克街理髮去的，真了不起！我看除了戲子，恐怕沒有人會從分其萊路趕到赫瑪克街去

his hair cut. He was in great spirits,³¹ enormously old-boyish, and told me several of the latest. And as I glanced at him I thought:

"Oh, yes, my friend. Would you be so friendly if you knew the secret which my coat collar conceals?"

He waved a boisterous³² farewell, and left me to reflect upon the grim irony of life. For I came to the conclusion that which divides savagery from civilization is not a vast bulwark³³ of culture and spiritual enlightenment, but a thin black line of crepe³⁴ or silk.

理髮，他精神飽滿，天真得利害，講了些最近的新聞給我聽，我一面隨着他，一面心裏想：

「啊！是的不錯，我的朋友，如果你曉得了我衣領裏所隱藏的祕密，你還會不會這麼親熱呢？」

他已經起勁兒地向我揮手告別，留下我一個人來回想人生可怕的矛盾。因為我得到了一個結論：野蠻和文明的區分不是一座文化和精神啓蒙的巨大壁壘，而是一條很薄的黑紗或黑絲做的纖細領帶。

Notes

1. 流露出。
2. 和藹可親的態度。
3. 厭惡。
4. 討厭的人們。
5. 懷疑地。
6. 大家討厭的人。
7. 倫敦街名。
8. 敵視。
9. 和藹地。
10. 伴作不認識。
11. 不高興。
12. 憎恨。
13. 下車。
14. 購物。
15. 禮儀。
16. 溫度達於極點。
17. 出納員。
18. 祕密地。
19. 原壓簿。
20. 勉強地。
21. 少數的。
22. 鬱鬱不樂地。
23. 不贊成。
24. 藥店。
25. 許多。
26. 變態。
27. 動物園。
28. 賣花攤。
29. 轉變態。
30. 撞見。
31. 興致勃勃。
32. 熱烈的。
33. 堡壘。
34. 縐紗。

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Letter-writing

The Body—The body, or main section, of the letter should begin on the line below the salutation, and should be indented like the usual paragraph in a theme. It should follow, broadly speaking, the structure of any piece of prose composition, having the customary margin on the left and the regular indentation for the opening lines of paragraphs. As for its contents, when you have finished your message, stop writing. Nothing is gained by such ending as 'Hoping that you are all well,' 'Trusting that I shall receive an immediate answer'; few care to read such expressions, and no attention is paid to their contents; so be sure to avoid this idle waste of words.

Do not omit pronouns, or write a "telegraphic style", such as: "Just received yours of the 21st, and in reply say your order has been filled and shipped." It is much better to write: I have your letter of March twenty-first. Your order was promptly filled and shipped."

The idea that it is immodest to use *I* is a superstition. Undue repetition of *I* is of course awkward; but entire avoidance of it is silly. This is sometimes really difficult to avoid (as, for instance, in letters of application for employment.) The eye and mind of the reader are, however, irritated by a succession of 'I's at the beginnings of sentences, and a little judicious twisting, sandwiching and elimination is necessary to provide a way out of the trouble. Let me give an example:

"*I shall* be pleased to send you any further particulars required, and *I am* sure that *I am* suitable for the vacancy

"*I am*, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,"

Here is the amendment:

"Any further particulars required will be gladly sent, and you will, I hope, consider me suitable to fill the vacancy."

Use simple language. Say 'your letter'; not 'your kind favour', or 'yours duly received', or 'yours of the 21st is at hand'. The word 'favour' is used as a synonym for 'letter', presumably through abbreviation from 'your favoured letter.' But a 'favour' is a ribbon which a man wears in his buttonhole at a banquet, wedding or election. It is also 'a kind deed.' So it is more intelligent to write: "We thank you for your kind letter"--or, if this really is too simple and straightforward, the word 'communication' is quite permissible.

Avoid 'begging' expressions which you obviously do not mean, especially the hackneyed 'beg to advise'. Avoid the formula 'please find enclosed'. The reader will find what is enclosed; if you use 'please', let it refer to what the reader shall do with what is enclosed. Do not write: "Enclosed please find 50 cents, for which send me Bulletin 58." Write: "I enclose 50 cents, for which please send me Bulletin 58." Avoid unnecessary commercial slang: *On the job, A-1 service, O. K., your ad, popular-priced line, this party, as per schedule.*

Get to the important idea quickly. In applying for a position, do not beat about the bush, or say you 'wish to apply' or 'would apply' Begin, 'I ask application for...', 'Kindly consider my application for ...', or 'I apply ...'

The handwriting should be clear; cross your *t*'s and dot your *i*'s. Illegibility causes annoyance and waste of time to your correspondent. Be careful of your spelling; misspelt words give an impression of carelessness or of bad education. Do not regard the punctuation of a letter as unimportant. Wrong

punctuation annoys the cultured reader, and may obscure the sense. It is better to avoid dividing words into syllables; but, if necessary, do it correctly. Shun the habit of trying to be emphatic by much underlining of words; the position of a word should usually be sufficient to show that stress is to be laid upon it. Except in letters to tradesmen, do not use abbreviations, such as *Yrs* for *Yours* or *Sin'y* for *Sincerely*. Avoid postscripts, especially in formal correspondence; they indicate forgetfulness or bad arrangement of the writer's thoughts.

QUIZ

1. How much did the discoverer of Penicillin (the British Doctor, Sir Alexander Fleming) get for his work?
2. The great naval battle off the Philippines may rank in importance with these great naval battles in history: Nile, Lepanto, Tsushima, Trafalgar and Salamis. Arrange them in chronological order.
3. Would a Filipino be more likely to be familiar with Tagalog or Tagalog? Why?
4. Recently Superfortresses raided "The Liverpool of the East." What city was it?
5. Both countries are bound by neutrality pact "to strengthen peaceful and friendly relations." Recently one called the other an "aggressor nation." The latter was "astounded and offended." Identify them.
6. Where does one encounter these weather phenomena: (a) Walliwew; (b) Sirocco; (c) Khamsin; (d) Bagnic, and (e) Mistral?
7. The great German battleship Tirpitz has been sunk. How did the man for whom it was named help get America into the last war?
8. A P-40 is a fighter plane. What is a 240?
9. Tirana, capital of Albania, was freed recently. Which of these national capitals have not yet been liberated: Brussels, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw, Athens, Belgrade, The Hague?
10. Is it true that more than half of the world's telephones are in the United States?

(Answers will be found on Page 22).

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

by B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

NEXT MORNING

(第二天早上)

- Chang.* (To Mr Woolley.) Good morning! ... You're up (or down) early. Have you been down (or up²) long?
早呀！——你起得早呀。你下樓來很久了嗎？
- Mr W.* Yes, I woke at six and got out of bed at once; I was down by half-past. I'm a fairly *early bird;³ as a rule.
是的，我六點鐘一醒，馬上就起牀了；六點半我就下樓來了。
•我照常都是起得很早的。
- Chang.* I was awake at six, too, but I dropped off to sleep again.
我也是六點鐘就醒來了，不過我又睡着了一下。
- Mr W.* How did you sleep last night? The fog signals⁴ didn't disturb you? ... You're looking much better this morning.
昨晚上你還睡得好嗎？那大霧中的信號聲沒有吵得你不能睡嗎？——你今早上看去精神很好。
- Chang.* Oh, heaps.⁵ I feel a new man. I was fagged⁵ (or tired) out last night.
啊！好多了！我覺得精神一爽。我晚上真是疲倦不堪。
- Mr W.* You looked rather *done up,⁶ I thought ... I believe in sleeping with your window (wide) open, don't you?
我想你看去是太累了——你是打開窗子睡的吗？
- Chang.* Yes, I quite agree with you there. I'm afraid I don't always practise what I preach, though. ... Was it you left the bathroom tap running this morning?
是呀，那一點我很同意你的說法。雖則我並不能照我說的實行——今天早上把澡堂裏的水管子打開沒有關好的是你吧！
- Mr W.* I don't know; did I?
我不曉得；那是我嗎？

Chang. I thought somebody must have been having a bath before me. D'you always have a cold bath?

…我想一定有人在我以前去洗澡了。你常常洗冷水澡嗎？

Mr W. Yes, it freshens [or livens⁷] you up the first thing in the morning.

是的。那是早上第一件事情使你感着爽快的。

Chang. of course, it's a matter of opinion, but I think some people overdo it.

不消說這只是一種意見而已，不過我想有人把它說得過火一點。

Mr W. Ah! that's another thing. I have it with the chill off in the winter, myself

呀！那又是另外一回事。我在冬天是以此驅寒的，我自己……

Chang. It's a nice, fresh morning.

……今天早上很是清和清朗。

Mr W. Yes, the weather does look a little more hopeful, I must say What's the matter with your finger? Let's have a look How did you come to do that?

是呀，天氣看去是很有暗起來的希望，我得說……你的手指頭怎樣了？讓我看一看……你怎麼會弄得那樣的？

Chang. I cut it when I was stropping my razor; I put on some courtplaster⁸ to stop it bleeding I beg pardon?

我在磨剃刀的時候割了的；我敷了一點膏藥來阻止它出血……你說什麼？

Mr W. I didn't say anything.

我並沒有說什麼。

Chang. I thought you spoke.

我以爲你說了。

Mr W. Oh, only to the cat! I said, "Go on out, pass." I thought I felt something rubbing against my legs and it was the cat, just walked in He's a great pet of Mrs Rogers's, but he's no good for mice (or as a mouser⁹) You found it rather strange, didn't you, the first few days in England? Still, you speak the language, and that's the real thing, of course.

啊，我只是對貓說！我說，「小貓，到外面去玩。」我覺得有什麼東西抓着我的脚，一看原來是那貓剛走了進來……它是羅太太最喜歡的，不過它卻不會捉老鼠，……你剛到英國來的頭幾天，一定覺得奇怪吧？雖則如此，你可以說英語，那當然 最好的。

Chang. Yes, but I can't ever hope to speak it like a native.
是呀，不過我決莫想說得和本地人一樣。

Mr W. Oh! I don't know; I don't see why not, after a while. Besides, when you come to think of it, English's a lot easier than foreign languages.

啊！我不曉得；經過相當的時候，未始不可以說得和英國人一樣的好。而且，當你想到這個的時候，你就覺得英語比其他的語言容易多了。

Chang. It's all very fine (or well) for you, you know; you're English. I should say it was just 'the other way about.'¹ You've no idea how difficult English is. I used to think I had a pretty good grounding, but now I feel as if I should have to learn it all over again.

你要曉得，這對於你固然是很好：你是英國人呀。至於我就曉得完全相反。你簡直不曉得英語難到什麼程度。以前還自認有相當根底，但我現在却覺得我非從頭來學過不可。

Mr W. It's quite a business for me to understand English people myself, sometimes.

有時候——就是我自己要了解英國人說的意思也很難呀。

Chang. Go on, you're joking?

還有呢！你是說笑話……吧？

Mr W. Oh, yes! especially if they speak broad¹ Scotch, or perhaps have a touch of Irish brogue² ... I was rather thinking of setting to work to 'rab up'³ my French, but the worst of it is it's such awful drudgery. You really want to live in the country itself.

啊，是真的！尤其是如果他們說的純粹蘇格蘭話，或帶上一點愛爾蘭的土腔……我又想重新來開始弄弄我的法國話，不過那工作太苦了。要學好一國的語言，非住到那一國去不可。

Cyang. I suppose what bothers English people most's the pronunciation?

我想最使英國人學法國話感到麻煩的就是發音吧？

Mr W. Yes, that's a *tough job.¹⁴ But it isn't so much that as the irregular verbs; they're a bit beyond me ... of course, you know Spanish?

是呀 那很難。但是還沒有那些不規則的動詞的變法來得困難。我簡直記不清楚……當然你是懂得西班牙文的。

Chang. Only a little. I took it up about this time last year. 也只懂得一點。我是去年這個時候才開始學的。

Mr W. I should like to go to Spain, just for the sake of saying I've (or I'd) been there ... Spanish is almost the same as French, so, as you know French, that *gives you a big pull.¹⁵

我很想到西班牙去一下，只是爲着可以說我到過那裏……西班牙文是差不多和法文一樣，你懂得法文，那給了你很大的方便。

Chang. Oh, no! it's a great mistake to think that. I wonder how you got (hold of) that idea. They're not a bit alike really.

啊，不對！那種想法是大錯特錯的。我却不曉得你怎樣會那樣想的。那兩種語言一點也不相像。

Mr W. And, are you still going on with Spanish?

你還繼續在學西班牙文嗎？

Chang. Yes, I'm still *plodding away(at it)¹⁶ in my spare time, but I'm not very quick at picking up languages.

是的，有空的時候，我還繼續地在學着，不過我對於學習語言很是遲鈍。

Notes

1. 下樓。
2. 起牀。
3. 開玩笑地引用那 The early bird catches the worm 一個成語。
4. 倫敦常有霧，那時車行必不靠拉汽，以免相撞。
5. 使疲憊（與 out 連用）。
6. 使疲乏。
7. 使有生氣（與 up 連用）。
8. 橡皮膏藥（原爲英國宮女用以貼在面上作裝飾者故名）。
9. 捕鼠貓。
10. 相反。
11. 粗鄙的。
12. 方言；土音。
13. 磨煉。
14. 艱難的事。
15. 給你很大的利益。
16. 步履艱難地前進；進步很慢地在苦學。

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

A DITHYRAMB¹ ON A DOG

He does not know what "a narrow shave"² he has had. He does not know that for weeks past he has been under "sentence of death"³ as an encumbrance,⁴ a "luxury that this savage world of men could no longer afford;"⁵ that having taken away his bones we were about to take away his biscuits and "leave his cheerful companionship a memory"⁶ of the dream-world⁷ we lived in before "the Great Killing"⁸ began. All this he does not know. That is one of the "numerous advantages of being a dog."⁹ He knows nothing of the "infamies of men"¹⁰ or of the "incertitudes of life."¹¹ He does not "look before and after"¹² and "pine for"¹³ what is not. He has no yesterday and no tomorrow—only the happy or unhappy present. He does not, as Whitman¹⁴ says, "lie awake at night thinking of his soul," or lamenting his past or worrying about his future. His bereavements¹⁵ do not disturb him, and he "doesn't care twopence"¹⁶ about his career.¹⁷ He has no debts and "hungers for no honours."¹⁸ He would "rather have a bone than a baronetcy."¹⁹ He does not "turn over"²⁰ old albums, with their "pictured records"²¹ of forgotten holidays and happy scenes, and "yearn for"²² the "tender grace of a day that is dead,"²³ or wonder whether he will keep his job and what will become of²⁴ his "poor old family," as Stevenson²⁵ used to say, if he doesn't, or speculate²⁶ whether the war will end "this year, next year, some time, or never."²⁷ He doesn't even know there is a war. Think of it! He doesn't know there is a war. O happy dog! Give him a bone, a biscuit, a good word, and a scamper²⁸ in the woods, and "his cap of joy is full."²⁹ Would that my needs were as few and as easily satisfied.³⁰

—"Alpha of the plough"

Notes

1. 頌歌 ('dithyramb)。2. 僅以身免。3. 判處死刑。4. 障礙物。5. 在
人間這個野蠻殘殺的世界早已無力支持的奢侈。6. 它以前和我們愉快的
作伴（西洋人年愛和狗做朋友的）那回事，空餘記憶。7. 指戰前的和平

世界。8. 大屠殺(指大戰)。9. 做狗的許多有利的地方。10. 人的醜惡。11. 人生的虛渺。12. 瞻前顧後。13. 渴望。14. 美國詩人。15. 死別：失明之痛。16. 毫不介意。17. 前途。18. 不切望什麼榮譽。19. 生不聊封萬戶侯，寧肯要個光骨頭。baronetcy 從男爵的品位。注意 bone 和 baronetcy 二字，同用着 b 的首韻。20. 翻閱。21. 相片的紀錄。22. 渴望。23. 溫柔優美的往日。24. 如何。25. 英國文人。26. 思索。27. 借用通俗女孩計算佳期的俗語。28. 疾馳。29. 它快樂運了。30. 但願我的需要和狗一樣的少，又和它一樣的容易滿足。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ ON PAGE 16

1. Not one single penny. Scientists are rarely rewarded.
2. Salamis, 480 B. C.; Lepanto, 1571; Nile, 1798; Trafalgar, 1805; Manilla, 1898; Tsushima, 1905.
3. Tagalog, because it is a language spoken in the Philippine Islands. Taganrog is a Russian city.
4. Singapore.
5. Russia and Japan. The five-year neutrality pact negotiated on April 13, 1941, said, "In case neither of the contracting parties denounces the pact one year before expiration (less than five months away), it will be considered automatically prolonged for the next five years.
6. (a) Williwaw, polar winds in the Aleutians; (b) Sirocco, hot dust-laden winds from Libyan deserts found in Italy; (c) Khamsin, sand storm in Egypt coming from Sahara; (d) Bagui, typhoon in the Philippines; (e) Mistral, violent cold and dry northerly wind of the Mediterranean provinces in France.
7. Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, in command of the Kaiser's Imperial Fleet, was responsible for the development of German submarine warfare and for its predatory nature, which was one of the most important reasons for America's entry into World War I.
8. 240 mm. howitzer, heaviest field gun in the United States Army.
9. The Hague. Warsaw and Budapest have not yet been liberated.
10. Yes. United States phones number approximately 26,500,000. Phones in the rest of the world have been estimated at 21,000,000.

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

"You know, Hui, people are apt to make love in our school, and only a little time ago, they got themselves publicly jeered at for it, but I have nothing to do with the co-eds; I don't want to abuse my love," he hesitated and then added, "I'll wait until I meet one who deserves it."

There was no answer. In the gloom, Pao seemed to see Hui with her eyes half open and breast trembling. He also seemed to hear a voice at his ear saying "She is already impassioned." Without knowing how he suddenly embraced Hui's bared neck and said in a murmur: "I cannot find words to express how I love you alone! I love you."

Hui still made no answer, but her unoccupied hand slid

「慧！你知道，我們學校內是常鬧戀愛的，前些時，還出了一樁笑話。但我和那些女同學都沒關係，我是不肯濫用情……」他頓了一頓又接着說：「除非是從今以後，我不會戀愛過誰。」

沒有回答。在灰色的微光中抱素彷彿看見慧兩眼半閉，胸部微顫。他彷彿聽得耳邊有個聲音低低說：「她已經動情！」自己也不知怎麼着，他突然把一手挽住了慧的袒露的頸項，喃喃的說道：「我只愛你！我是說不出的愛着你！」

慧不作聲。但是她的空着的一手自然而然的勾住了抱素的肩膊。他

round Pao's shoulders. He kissed her red lips.

A long silence followed. The music of the insects seemed to have stopped long ago. A frog near the pond gave a few full-throated croaks but soon grew silent. Everything was calm and still. The cool breeze brought some pretty tune from a piano by fits and starts; the piece being played could not be identified.

It was eleven o'clock when Hui returned to her lodging. She was still half-tipsy. Ching had gone to bed and fallen fast asleep.

Hui's bed was under the western window, opposite the writing table. It was a small portable bed to fit the narrow space, with a mosquito net over it. The scene in the park was still showing before her eyes, and she lay down on the little bed turning this way and that, awake. Remembrance of the past ran into her throbbing head from all directions. The vivid gaiety of Paris, her own

在她血紅的嘴唇上親了一個嘴。

長時間的靜默。草蟲似乎早已停止奏樂。近在池邊的一頭蛙，忽然使勁地開開叫了幾聲，此後一切都是靜寂。漸漸的，涼風送來了悠揚的鋼琴聲，斷斷續續，聽不清奏什麼曲。

慧回到住所時，已經十一點鐘，

酒還只半醒，章女士早已睡熟了。

慧的鋪位在西窗下，正對書桌，是一架行軍牀，因為地方窄，所以特買的，也掛着蚊帳。公園中的一幕還在她的眼前打旋，我們這慧小姐躺在狹小的行軍牀上轉輾翻身，一時竟睡不着。一切舊事都奔湊到發脹的腦殼裏來了：巴黎的繁華，自己的風流逸宕，幾個朋友的豪情勝概哥哥的頑固，嫂嫂的嘲笑。

unconventional and characteristic life, the dauntless chivalry of a few "friends, the stubbornness of her brother, the mockery of her sister-in-law, the wrong way of love of her mother and all that, turned over page by page before her eyes. She also thought of her unemployment. There were a number of men pursuing her, but was there a single one who loved her truly? If she were not so fastidious in choosing a husband, she would have had a lover long ago, and would have been married long ago! But she rather chose to be alone than to be married to a strong-willed man, beyond her control, who wanted to yoke her and be her master. Twenty four years had passed and there was no more youth left to her; she should make up her mind and settle down soon. But things were not so easy to settle. She felt sorry for herself as she found there was a void of grey beyond her. She could not help dropping a few

母親的愛非其道，都一頁一頁地錯亂不連貫地移過。她又想起：自己的職業還沒把握，自己的終身還沒歸宿；黏着她的人有這多，真心愛她的有一個麼？如果不事苛求，該早已有了戀人，該早已結了婚罷？然而不受指揮的倔強的男人，要行使夫權拘束她的男人，還是沒有的好！現在已經二十四歲了。青春剩下的不多，該早打定了主意罷？但是有這般容易麼？她覺前途是一片灰色。她忍不住要滴下眼淚來。她想：若在家裏，一定要（僕）在母親懷裏痛哭一場了。「二十四歲了！」

tears. If she had been at home, she thought, she would have flung herself on her mother's breast and had a good cry. "Twenty four years old!" she repeated to herself, "Twenty four years old already! I've gone as far as the half-way of my life. Twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, those years went by as quickly as if they flew, I don't know whether it was happiness or sorrow!" She made every effort to catch the happy fragments of the past, but as soon as she thought of the happiness, it turned into a black shadow of sorrow. She cursed this life, cursed all her experiences, cursed herself. If only she were allowed, she thought, to return to her teens or even her early twenties, she would cherish her beautiful and abundant youth with greatest care. She would carefully plan how to use that shining youth, and would by no means let it slip away foolishly and dreamingly.

」她心裏反覆說：「已經二十四歲了麼？我已經走到生命的半路了麼？二十一，二十二，二十三，像飛一般地過去，是快樂，還是傷心呀？」她努力想捉住過去的快樂的片段，但是剛想起是快樂時立即又變爲傷心的黑影了。她發狂似的咬着被角，咀咒這人生，咀咒她的一切經驗，咀咒她自己。她想：如果再讓她回到十七八——就是二十也好罷，她一定要十二分謹慎的使用這美滿的青春，她要周詳計畫如何使用這美滿的青春，她決不能再讓她草草的如癡如夢的就過去了。但

But now all was over; she seemed to be one who picked up a great amount of gold in a dream and wasted it all recklessly in the same dream and left a lot of regret when she awoke. "Twenty-four years old already!", she thought this over and over again without reason in her excited brain. It was true, the very figures "twenty-four" stabbed like a sharp needle into her head and hurt it as if it was going to burst; "twenty-four!"-it revolved in her head like a quick wheel, making her dizzy. Sweat broke from her forehead, dried and came again. Her breast heaved as if she were being suffocated. She lay helplessly on her back, enduring all the unbearable ravage. She gasped and panted without being able to think any more.

現在完了，她好比做夢拾得黃金的人，沒等到夢醒就已胡亂化光，徒然留得醒後的懊恨。「已是二十四了！」她的興奮的腦筋無理由地頑強地只管這麼想着。真的，「二十四」像一支尖針刺入她的頭殼，直到頭蓋骨痛的像要炸裂；「二十四」又像一個飛輪，在她頭裏旋，直到她發昏。冷汗從她額上透出來，自己乾了，又從新透出來。胸口脹悶的像有人壓着。她無助地仰躺着，忍受最難堪的蹂躪；她張着嘴喘氣，她不能再想了！

SOLUTIONS OF "A BASKET OF FLOWERS" on page 23

1. Broom, 2. hollyhock, 2. crocus, 4. dandelion, 5. buttercup,
6. snapdragon, 7. candytuft, 8. foxglove, 9. cowslip, 10. jonquil,
11. carnation, 12. stonecrop, 13. bluebell, 14. thrift, 15. furze,
16. sunflower, 17. snowdrop, 18. groundsel.

A BASKET OF FLOWERS

Every solution is the name of a well-known flower.

1. A household implement
2. A tree, and part of a pig
3. A bird, and a bad word
4. A well-dressed wild beast
5. An article of food, and a vessel
6. A game, and a fabulous animal
7. Crystallised sugar, and a bunch of grass
8. An animal, and an article of wearing apparel
9. An animal, and a petticoat
10. A man's name, and an old-fashioned piece of office equipment
11. A vehicle, and the people of England
12. A pebble, and part of a whip
13. A colour, and a musical instrument
14. Frugality
15. Worn in winter
16. Male member of a family, and part of a plant
17. Something white, and a globe of moisture
18. Earth, and to give in exchange for money

(Solutions on page 27)

錢歌川主編

風 雨

月 刊

四月一日出版

介紹最新學術思潮
解剖歐美人文社會
利用輕鬆的小品文
反映嚴重的大時代

優待英語半月刊讀者

每戶匯款伍百元至「重慶
大同路廿四號風雨雜誌社
發行課」當即寄奉自由訂
戶定單並每期以九折優待
按址掛號寄奉不誤

重磅熟料紙 老五號字精印
字字清楚 篇篇可讀
每冊定價六十元

WORLD AFFAIRS

American Forces Land on Luzon

American troops landed in strength on the west coast of *Luzon Island,¹ in the Philippines² on Jan, 9. The landings were made at four points of the *Lingayen Gulf³ coast, says a communique issued from General MacArthur's headquarters, and deep penetrations⁴ have been made at some points. General MacArthur went ashore with his troops.

Further reports of the *opening phases of the landings⁵ say that the town and airfield of Lingayen were captured within 50 minutes of the landing and several small towns fell soon afterwards. The perimeter⁶ established by the American forces in the first 24 hours was the biggest yet seen in the Pacific in so short a period.

Battle For Budapest is Ending

The battle for the *Hungarian capital of Budapest⁷ is *drawing to a close.⁸ *Red Army signallers⁹ intercepted¹⁰ a *code message¹¹ from the German commander of the Budapest garrison¹² which stated that the situation was desperate for the defenders. A code message from the commander of the Hungarian part of the garrison to the *quisling Hungarian premier¹³ admitted he could no longer hold out against the Russian attacks.

Super-Fortresses hit Singapore

*American Super-Fortresses based on India¹⁴ flew 3, 500 miles on Jan 12 to bomb the Japanese-held naval base at Singapore¹⁵ and targets on *Penang Island,¹⁶ off the coast of Malaya.

This is the second Super-Fortresses raid on Singapore.

"Good results" were accomplished by visual bombing, states

an official communique. Shipping installations¹⁷ in the naval base and the airfield at Salatar¹⁸ were attacked. Enemy fighter opposition was weak. Anti-aircraft fire was meagre and inaccurate. None of the Super-Fortresses was lost but four Japanese aircraft are claimed as destroyed, one probably destroyed and twelve damaged.

Correspondents identify the targets on Ponang Island as being the harbour at Georgetown¹⁹ used by the Japanese as a submarine base.

The enemy has already admitted "some damage".

Super-Fortresses Hit Japanese Industrial Targets

American Super-Fortresses from Saipan²⁰ have again attacked the Japanese mainland, in the first large-scale assault of the New Year.

The U. S. War Department announces that in daylight on Jan. 2, Super-Fortresses attacked industrial targets on Honshu Island²¹--identified by Tokyo radio as at Osaka and Nagoya.²²

In the Philippines, additional American forces have been landed on the east and west coasts of Mindoro²³ without enemy opposition. While the landings were going on, American aircraft carried out more attacks on Japanese shipping and airfields in the Philippines, and sank or set on fire 25 enemy ships west of Luzon, including a 7,000-ton transport and a 6,000-ton freighter. Clark Airfield at Manila,²⁴ railways, barracks and port installations on Luzon mainland were also bombed.

A Pearl Harbour²⁵ communique reports that American carrier-based aircraft raided targets on Formosa²⁶ Island.

Americans in Complete Control of Mindoro

American forces are now in complete control of Mindoro Island, in the Philippines, both on the ground and in the air,

says a communique from General MacArthur's Headquarters.

The communique adds that no Japanese landings have been reported on the island. The attempts of a Japanese naval task force proved a complete failure when, on "Boxing Day,"²⁷ American aircraft and motor torpedo-boats sank three destroyers and damaged a cruiser and a battleship during enemy attacks on American positions on the island.

To the south-east, American troops are continuing the destruction of isolated Japanese units on Leyte Island.

A statement issued by the "American Office of War Information"²⁸ reports that American submarines operating in Far Eastern and Pacific waters have so far sunk 14 Japanese cruisers, 44 destroyers and 41 other warships.

American submarines have also sunk 835 non-combat vessels, of which 575 were cargo or supply ships and 133 were transports.

Altogether, three-and-a-half million tons of Japanese shipping have been sunk to date by U. S. submarines.

Japanese Espionage System in Middle East Broken Up

The rupture of diplomatic relations between "Turkey and Japan,"³⁰ which became effective at midnight on Jan 6, leaves the Axis without a reliable, well-organised "espionage system"³¹ in the "Middle East,"³² says the "London Star."³³ The newspaper adds: -- "Japanese agents in Turkey will be "deprived of"³⁴ the chance of surveying future movements of Allied ships carrying war supplies to Russia through the Turkish straits.

"Japanese nationals"³⁵ in Ankara³⁶ can go home only through Russia and considerable doubt exists whether the Russians will give them permission to pass through their country."

Nimitz Predicts Unhappy Year For Japan

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, said "at a Press Conference"⁴⁷ on Jan. 3 that the present year would be an unhappy one for Japan.

Allied naval and air forces in the Pacific would intensify the war against Japan, he declared, and added that the Allies would have to occupy Japan in order to win and enforce the peace.

He foresaw large shipping losses for the Japanese and said there was "no cause for optimism"³⁸ from the standpoint³⁹ of the Japanese "High Command."⁴⁰

Notes

1. 呂宋島。 2. 菲律賓羣島。 3. 仁牙因灣。 4. 突破。 5. 登陸的強首場面。 6. 周圍。 7. 匈牙利的首都布達佩斯特。 8. 將要結束了。 9. 紅軍的通訊員。 10. 截取(電話電報等)。 11. 密碼消息。 12. 守軍。 13. 匈牙利的總備首相。 14. 以印度為基地的美國空軍堡壘。 15. 新加坡(馬來亞的海港)。 16. 檳榔嶼(馬來亞的海港)。 17. 設備。 18. 薩拉赫。 19. 喬治城(檳榔嶼的地名)。 20. 塞班島。 21. 本州島(日本三島之一)。 22. 阪和名古屋。 23. 明多羅島(在菲律賓)。 24. 馬尼刺(菲律賓首都)。 25. 珍珠港。 26. 台灣。 27. 聖誕節後第一星期日。 28. 美國情報部。 29. 斷絕。 30. 土耳其與日本。 31. 偵察組織。 32. 中東。 33. 倫敦星報。 34. 剝奪。 35. 國民。 36. 安哥拉(土耳其京城)。 37. 在新聞記者會上。 38. 不足樂觀。 39. 立場。 40. 最高統帥部。

Chung Hwa English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

第三卷 第三期

不 許 轉 載

編輯者：中華英語半月刊社
 代表人 錢歌川
 發行者：中華書局有限公司
 代表人 姚毅相
 印刷者：中華書局印刷廠
 重慶 李子壩
 定閱處：各地中華書局
 通訊處：重慶民權路中華書局三樓
 定價：零售 每冊二十元 預定半年
 十二冊 二百四十元
 郵費：平寄免收 掛號每冊三元

中華民國三十四年二月一日出版

新 中 華

發揚民族精神
提倡學術風氣

灌輸現代知識
注重戰後建設

零售 每冊 六十元 定預 ^{半年}六冊 三百六十元

中華書局發行

文 史 雜 誌

提倡專科研究
整理固有文化

表彰創作文藝
策進民族自信

零售 每冊 五十元 預定 ^{半年}六冊 三百元

中 華 英 語 半 月 刊

高
級

以語學為基幹
以趣味為中心
寓文學於語學
寓宣傳於時論

零售 每冊 二十元

預定 ^{半年}十二冊 二百四十元

初
級

材料新穎
內容充實
語學津梁
文學門徑

零售 每冊 十元

預定 ^{半年}十二冊 一百二十元

每期特設答讀者
問一欄由專家解
答讀者在学习英
文上之各國疑難
皆可來函詢問

五
大
雜
誌

中 華 少 年

闡發宇宙神秘
介紹最新發明

灌輸科學知識
培養基礎常識

零售 每冊 三十五元 預定 ^{半年}六冊 二百十元

上列各種雜誌預定平寄郵費免收掛號寄遞每冊收掛號費三元

總號 0002(全)

中華書局最近出版

新書及重版書

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 生活的體驗..... | 鍾綱著.....一元四角 | 兒童保育..... | 張雲門編著.....一元六角 |
| 新生論..... | 謝東平著.....二元三角 | 公共衛生概要..... | 顧斗岩編.....三元八角 |
| 三十三年中國教育學會年報..... | 中國教育學會編.....三元五角 | 精神病之社會因素與防治..... | 宋恩明著.....一元三角 |
| 國民教育師資訓練綱要..... | 教育部頒行.....八角 | 傳染病小集..... | 祝紹燾編.....一元二角 |
| 先秦政治思想史..... | 梁啟超著.....三元七角 | 邊疆社會工作..... | 李安宅著.....一元四角 |
| 社會主義與資本主義..... | 高平叔合譯.....一元一角 | 性格類型學概觀..... | 阮鏡清著.....一元六角 |
| 蘇聯勞動政策..... | 余長河著.....一元八角 | 戰時邊疆的故事..... | 徐盈著.....一元八角 |
| 土地經濟學導論..... | 張丕介著.....二元七角 | 實用國文修辭學..... | 金兆祥著.....二元 |
| 戰後經濟和平論..... | 紀乘之譯.....二元一角 | 應用文..... | 金寒英編.....一元 |
| 中國紡織業概論..... | 蔣乃鐸著.....二元五角 | 唐宋十大家尺牘..... | 全四冊.....九元 |
| 外人在華投資之過去與現在..... | 高平叔著.....一元二角 | 英文書信例釋..... | 戴冕倫編著.....一元 |
| 裝甲部隊及其他兵種之協同..... | 吳光傑譯.....一元四角 | 英文新辭彙..... | 錢歌川編著.....一元 |
| 工業管理漫談..... | 伊頓教授講 金之傑譯記.....七角 | 實用中美會話..... | 錢歌川譯著.....四元五角 |
| 特種稱作學..... | 汪昱因著.....二元五角 | 大學實用英文作文法..... | 金尤史著.....七元 |
| | | 中國歷史研究法..... | 正編 梁啟超著.....二元八角 |
| | | 第二次歐洲大戰史略..... | 續編 奧先傑編譯.....一元五角 |

(費運加另埠外售發渝在倍十七價定照書各列上)