

551

Chung Hwa

English Fortnightly

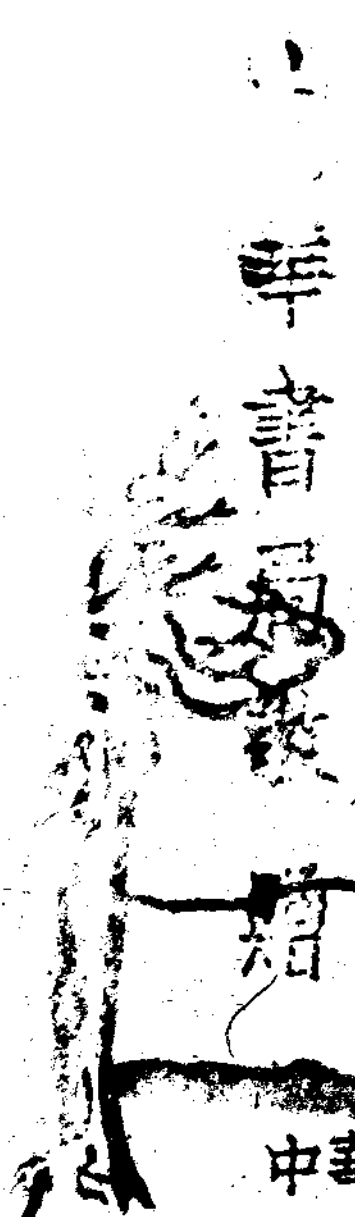
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CONTENTS

	Page
China's Enthusiasm For Reconstruction . . .	
...By Miss Irene Ward, M. P.	1
Quiz	5
Greetings To Chinese Students From British Student Union	6
The Shared Dog...by Z. V. Webb	9
It's A Crime	22
Glossary of New Words and Phrases	24
The Fundamental Secret of Learning English Conversation...By D. F. Senn	27
A City invincible	32
Making Many Words From One	33
Practical English...Letter writing	34
Idiomatic English of the Present Day	
...by B. T. Knight Smith	37
Tsui-Chin, A Woman Revolutionist...By Cheng Yu-Chao	40
American Military Slang	45
Disillusion...Rendered into English by Chen Gochuen	47
About A Woman	55
American Military Ranks	57
World Affairs	58



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初學英文者之階梯

英文研究小叢書

· 錢歌川編著 ·

要學會一國的語言文字，決不是一回輕而易舉的事，尤其英國的語文，似乎更難精通。中國學生在中學六年，大學四年，一共要學十年英文，但學到大學畢業，學過了的人，似乎並不多。這當然應該歸咎於學校中要學的課程太多，無法專心，而讀書時不求精解，只顧大體，忽視小節，實為失敗的主因。倘若不揣鄙陋，就平日個人研究的心得，分題寫出這許多小冊子，各書均自成段落。茲將印成冊，彙編叢書。解釋詳盡，例證豐富，使初學者有無師自通之便，已有門徑者有空堂入室之樂，學習英國語文者，均應購備，以為參考。全部共三十冊，陸續出版，茲將已出者列下：

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CHINA'S ENTHUSIASM FOR RECONSTRUCTION

By MISS IRENE WARD, M. P.

PERHAPS the most important thing that I learnt from my visit to China is an entirely new conception¹ of our relations with foreign countries.

Put in a nutshell² it is this: that while not forgetting the realities of *British interests,³ we must always remember that other countries have their own *ideas and ideals.⁴

Diplomacy,⁵ as I see it, is not merely an affair of wider issues⁶ *on the economic or international plane.⁷ For successful and harmonious relationships between two countries there must be *trust and confidence.⁸ And that implies knowledge of the *smaller details⁹ of each other's life and *genuine understanding¹⁰ of the other's *aims *and aspirations.¹¹

In China, as in Great Britain, it is the desire of the people to provide a *sound social structure¹² *for the benefit of the people.¹³

We can help China to achieve this ambition by *leading technical advisers,¹⁴ by the *training of personnel,¹⁵ by the *supply of necessary materials and financial aid.¹⁶ If we help the people of China to create the *future China which they see in their vision,¹⁷ if by the establishment of greater personal contacts we get to know the Chinese better (and they likewise get to know us better), then I *am convinced¹⁸ that it will be very much easier to work *in harmony¹⁹ *on the diplomatic front.²⁰

It is, of course, difficult for any country to understand

the fundamentals²¹ of another country. Misunderstandings²² can only be prevented by *frank and free discussions of mutual problems.²³ Establish trust and confidence and half the difficulties are removed, and there is no nation *more loyal to that belief²⁴ than are the Chinese.

I had many talks with Chinese intellectuals²⁵ and leaders²⁶ and found that not only were they most sympathetic towards Great Britain but also welcomed any discussions on how we could aid them both now and in the post-war future.

It is, of course, very difficult for people in China (or, for that matter, in America or Russia) where man-power²⁷ is not a problem, to realise the difficulties of a country where the total population²⁸ is under 50,000,000 as is ours. That is a *typical example²⁹ of the kind of information on which *emphasis should be laid³⁰. China does appreciate that Great Britain is *mobilised 100 per cent³¹ for *total war.³² But not all her people realise our man-power difficulties. That is a story which can usefully be told in order to prevent any possible misunderstandings!

I talked with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Chiang, and they unfolded³³ to me something of the vista³⁴ of the China which they want to build. That vista, magnificent in its conception, does not conflict in any way with the views held by all progressive countries and peoples.

General Chiang is *well aware of³⁵ the tremendous task which lies ahead of him and he assured me that his country would welcome all the assistance that the British nation can give.

China's intellectuals have great hopes of their country's future industrialisation.³⁶ We can be of the greatest

assistance in this direction both by affording technical advice and financial aid. We, in Britain, have got to *make up our minds³⁷ to the fact that the lesser developed nations intend to do in a few years what we have achieved over centuries of slow growth, and will take advantage of all *new technological and scientific discoveries³⁸ to achieve their object. By making China an industrial power, her leaders hope to increase her *standard of living.³⁹ This is a development which we should welcome. It means that China will not be a competitor,⁴⁰ but a co-partner,⁴¹ that there will be no *undercutting of markets.⁴² China demands, as every other country demands, merely a *fair share⁴³ of the "place in the sun."

In this connection it is imperative that both the United States and Great Britain should control "speculators"⁴⁴ who may try to exploit China's need. The assistance which we give must be *"on the level."⁴⁵ The policy of a financial aid grant to China by both Britain and America should be *rought into line.⁴⁶

I was frankly amazed at the enthusiasm with which the people of China are planning to seize the great opportunity which the vision of a reconstructed country affords them. The young men in China—and young women, too—are anxious to take advantage of High School⁴⁷ and University *educational facilities.⁴⁸ Even though there is no access⁴⁹ to up-to-date books, and although their country is cut off from all communication with the outside world, save by radio and aeroplane, there is tremendous endeavour to *keep pace with⁵⁰ the very latest educational and scientific developments.

As a woman, I was naturally interested in the part played by the women of China. Since their emancipation⁵¹

they have come into public life more quickly than in any other country I have ever had contact with. They are taking an extremely interested part in *national affairs⁵² and are helping to build up the new social structure. China's women are making a contribution to history which must be encouraging to women all over the world. We can help the young people of China in their work of reconstruction by offering more training facilities both by sending out professors and lecturers and inviting more Chinese students to visit us. China needs nurses, doctors, scientists, *child-welfare workers,⁵³ factory inspectors for her industrial development.

I should like to see the *Foreign Office⁵⁴ formulate⁵⁵ some policy whereby young Chinese men and women could come to *this country⁵⁶ in greater numbers for training. Perhaps the Foreign Office might even *set up⁵⁷ a special Department to deal with this plan.

I also want to encourage the very best of our own young men and women to go out boldly and to seek their life's work in all corners of the earth. There are already vast numbers of able young men and women available and there will be still more when Mr. Butler's new *Education Bill⁵⁸ has *borne fruit.⁵⁹ It is an odd thing, and perhaps a peculiarly British characteristic,⁶⁰ that *little prestige⁶¹ is attached in the scholastic or scientific spheres to work which is done abroad. This is an attitude of mind which must be changed. In China it is far other wise and the young man or woman who has worked in England or America is respected as a person who has obtained worthwhile knowledge.

China offers great scope⁶² for interchange of personnel. Here there are possibilities for development which can

scarcely be paralleled in any other country on earth. Our country might be of the greatest possible help and thus maintain in peace the co-operation which was begun in war.

Notes

1. 概念. 2. 研究之. 3. 國家的利益. 4. 意志與理想. 5. 民主思想. 6. 爭點; 爭論問題. 7. 在經濟和國際上的. 8. 信任和信用. 9. 細極末盡的詳情. 10. 真正的了解. 11. 目的和抱負. 12. 健全的社會關係. 13. 為人民的福利. 14. 借予技術顧問. 15. 訓練人員. 16. 給以必要的物質和財政的援助. 17. 夢想的未來的新中國. 18. 離去. 19. 討論. 20. 在外交上. 21. 基本. 22. 義務. 23. 正直而自由地討論互補的問題. 24. 更忠於那項信仰. 25. 知識份子. 26. 首領們. 27. 人力. 28. 人口. 29. 典型的例子. 30. 應有的. 31. 動員百分之百. 32. 全國戰爭. 33. 證明. 34. 危險. 35. 十分知道. 36. 工業化. 37. 決心. 38. 工業上而科學上的新發見. 39. 成功. 40. 競爭者. 41. 合作者. 42. 給以極低的價格. 43. 公平的一分. 44. 投機家. 45. 在水平線上. 46. 一致. 47. 中學. 48. 教育上的便利. 49. 增加. 50. 運送. 51. 毀滅. 52. 國家大事. 53. 兒童福利工作者. 54. 計畫. 55. 明白來速. 56. 指英國. 57. 組織. 58. 教育方案. 59. 有結果. 60. 特色. 61. 很少的或無. 62. 範圍.

QUIZ

1. How early did the Americans hold out promise of independence to the Philippines-1899, 1918 or 1933?
2. Spanish Republicans invaded Spain from France recently in what may be the beginning of another Spanish revolution. What did the last revolution in Spain begin?
3. Hungary claims it and has had it. Rumania wants it and once had it. Some time ago the Russians did have it. What is it?
4. British troops in Italy have approached Ravenna. What famous Italian died in that city in 1321-Benvenuto Cellini, Giovanni Boccaccio or Dante Alighieri?
5. How much do Britain's latest "earthquake" bombs weigh?
6. What is the name of the only plane in the world that can carry "earthquake" bombs?
7. Americans flung a secret weapon-V-13-into the German lines, near Aachen, recently. What was it?
8. Formosa was hit recently by 1,000 American planes. How many planes would you say the Allied largest carrier can handle?
9. Rynkyu Island, Balik Papan, and Babelthuap are each about the same distance from the Philippines. Would you say they are 500, 1,000 or 1,500 miles away?
10. Is it true to say that the League of Nations is still functioning and some forty nations are active dues-paying members?

(Answers will be found on Page 39)

GREETINGS TO CHINESE STUDENTS FROM BRITISH STUDENT UNION

On the night of November 17, 1939, *armed Nazis¹ attacked Czechoslovak² students in their university buildings and colleges at Prague.³ The manner in which they broke the resistance of the students who were defending themselves *with their bare hands⁴ aroused the whole civilised world. The student leaders were shot, those who were not tortured were, together with their university professors, dragged away to German *concentration camps.⁵

The Germans followed the outrage⁶ of Prague with outrages in other occupied countries of Europe: *Norway, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Greece, the Netherlands, France,⁷ and every place they entered. Their aim was to *wipe out⁸ the young intelligentsia⁹ of the conquered countries.

They did not succeed. November 17, 1939, showed that the spirit of freedom cannot be silenced by executions.¹⁰

In 1940, the first *International Students' Day¹¹ was observed in Britain as a day of remembrance of *fallen comrades¹² and dedication to the tasks of defeating the common enemy and undoing the evil he had done to *light and learning¹³ in the universities of the once free world.

Since that day four years ago the liberation of Europe has come visibly nearer and the students in many parts of the Continent¹⁴ are already engaged in the tasks of reconstruction.

But the students of Britain have not forgotten that in China the end of the struggle is not yet and that much remains to be done to defeat the aggressor.

In this message to student groups all over the world on the occasion of International Students' Day, the National Union of Students of England and Wales proclaims¹⁵ the unity of the world struggle with this assurance to their Chinese comrades: "Their battle is our battle, and we are allies to the end".¹⁶

"Today, on the occasion of International Students' Day, the National Union of Students of England and Wales sends greetings¹⁷ to students throughout the free world. November 7, is for us a day of rejoicing. Last year, hundreds of our fellow students in Europe were engaged in a life and death struggle¹⁸ against German occupation of their lands. Today, they see universities once more free and able to take their rightful place in the cultural life of democratic peoples.

"Last year, in this country, those who worked together in the International Council of Students pledged themselves to work, study, train and fight so that International Students' Day 1943 should be the last with Fascism¹⁹ in power. The result of that pledge is seen by their return to their own homes and universities now liberated from the enemy.

"The armies of the United Nations, the forces of the peoples themselves, in occupied countries, and industrial workers²⁰ far from the battle fronts,²¹ have all contributed to this victory.

"We never looked at this war as one for military supremacy alone. We also aimed to preserve civic integrity and academic truth.²² While these are still not secured, we cannot consider that our victory is fully won. We follow with keen sympathy the efforts of our fellow students in Europe to cleanse their countries of all Quis-

lings.²³

"We are participants²⁴ in a 'global war'²⁵ and remember today with particular feeling the students of China. They fought before we began, and they still endure the most arduous struggle against Japanese aggression. Their battle is our battle, and we are allies to the end.

"Students in the West now turn to the vast task of rebuilding shattered universities, restoring lost books and equipment and reestablishing student life in its fullest sense. For us in Britain, where no enemy occupation has been experienced, it is 'at once'²⁶ a duty and a privilege to our fellow students in Europe to help in this. International Students' Day is for us a special occasion to show in practice our internal solidarity.²⁷

"As we observe this International Students' Day in freedom from terror, we solemnly honour those who, during the years of war, left their studies and gave their lives in the cause of freedom. In full seriousness, we pledge²⁸ ourselves to hold by the ideas for which they sacrificed all that they had.

"As students, we shall see that all 'Fascist ideology,'²⁹ false science and prejudiced history are eliminated³⁰ from our schools and colleges. In our student organisations, we shall permit no 'racial discrimination'³¹ to be practised and no organised violence to break up free discussion. We shall seek to enrich intellectual life and international understanding of all students and in this way help to lay the basis for a world of lasting peace."

Notes

1. 戈培爾演說。 2. 捷克的。 3. 布達佩斯(捷克都城)。 4. 徒手。 5. 集中營。
6. 舉行。 7. 挪威, 比利時, 巨哥斯拉夫, 希臘, 荷蘭, 法國。 8. 演說。 9. 知識份子。
10. 殺死。 11. 國際學生日。 12. 死難的同志。 13. 見解與學問。 14. 歐洲大陸。
15. 宣佈。 16. 他們的職業就是我們的職業, 我們自由始終是朋友。
17. 致意。 18. 死難。 19. 法西斯主義。 20. 工地上和知識界的工作者。 21. 遠離火線。
22. 文明的妥協和學問的真實。 23. 德羅(由挪威流亡者吉斯特林一名而來)。
24. 參加者。 25. 全球戰爭。 26. 同時。 27. 同心協力, 休戚相關。 28. 誓約。
29. 法西斯的意義。 30. 清除。 31. 種族的區別。

THE SHARED DOG

by Z. V. Webb

犬 之 繫
錢 歌 川 譯 註

IT was nearing sunset when I decided that I was still too far from the nearest township¹ to be able to make it in time for the evening meal. Besides, I had walked far that day, and I was beginning to realise that 'city-bred feet'² did not find these cocky³ miles easy.

The last man I had met on the road had assured me that I was only three miles from Bundoon. I was convinced that I had tramped four miles since speaking to the farmer, yet the township appeared to be no nearer. Only a long winding road spread itself ahead, making a grey ribbon⁴ between trees that stretched above until they seemed to meet in the distance.

Just as I was beginning to feel that I had had

當我確定我離最近的一個城還很遠不能夠在晚飯前趕到時，已經是夕陽西下近黃昏了。而且我那天已經走了很多的路，早已開始感覺到這雙城市生長腳，對於這些傲慢的路程，很感難行。

我在路上遇見的最後一個人告訴我說，前往彭騰只有三哩路程。我深信我和那農夫談過以後，已經又走了四哩路了，不過我所要去的城市，好像並未走近多少。只有一條漫長彎曲的路，展開在前面，看去就像一條灰色的帶子，兩旁的樹木枝葉繁茂，向上伸去，直到遠處才似乎互相連接起來。

正在我開始感覺到我已走了

enough of hiking,⁵ I saw along the roadside the welcome sight of curling smoke. Where there's smoke there's fire, I told myself; and where there's fire, there will be warmth and food and company. I had not gone much further when I realised that there were two fires. Soon, I could see them, giving out their cheerful glow in the gathering darkness of the evening.

Why two fires? I wondered, as I drew near. I hoped that I was not coming to some roadside burning off of rubbish,⁶ instead of the camp I had expected. My fears were dispelled when a dog barked at my approach. I deemed it courteous to speak.

'Hullo there! I said. From a figure squatted at the first fire came answer Hullo mate! Then, like an echo came a voice from the vicinity of the fire a "chain distant," 'Hullo mate!'

夠多的路時，我欣然看見了路邊有裊裊的青烟。我自忖有烟的地方必定有火；而有火的地方必定有溫暖，有食物，有人家。我並沒有向前走得很遠，便發見那兒原有兩起火。隨即，我就看見明火，在黑暗的晚上發出愉快的紅光來。

爲什麼有兩起火呢？當我走近時，我爲之詫異了。我一走近便有一條狗子向我吠着，不用再擔心是燒垃圾了。我認爲狗叫是對客人慇懃的表示。

「喂」！我說。蹲在第一起烟火處的人，給我回答了，「喂，朋友！」隨即像反響似的，從附近隔六呎遠的地方，有個聲音傳來，「喂，朋友！」

Puzzled, I stood at the edge of the *metalled road.⁹ I could smell the fragrance of *grilling chops¹⁰ that seemed good to my hungry senses. A black billy¹¹ from which steam issued in a faint cloud¹² *spoke of brewing tea.¹³ As my eyes became accustomed to the gloom, I saw that the squatting figure was that of an old weather-beaten¹⁴ man with a complexion¹⁵ like mahogany,¹⁶ and with a *battered felt hat¹⁷ pulled over a thatch¹⁸ of thick greying hair.

'Is it far to the next township?' I asked. The man sat back on his heels and quietly surveyed me. 'Bundoon? Aw, I reckon it's a matter of three miles from here, mate.' 'Three miles?' I said, 'why, a farmer away back along the road told me it was three miles from there. I must have walked more than three miles since then, and say the township's still three miles away.'

我站那碎石路的邊上，爲之惶惑了。我可以嗅到炸肉排的香味，那對於我的飢腸似乎是很好的。一隻黑的鐵壺，微微地冒出熱氣，表示有茶在煮着。當我的眼睛已慣於那種幽暗時，我便看見那蹲坐在地上的人，原是一個飽經風霜的老者，膚色如古銅，一頂破呢帽罩在他那一叢灰色的頭髮上。

「從這裏到前面的城市還很遠嗎？」我問。那個坐在他腳跟上的人慢慢地在我周身打量了一番。「彭敦嗎？哎，我想從這裏去還有三哩路，朋友。」「三哩嗎？」我說，「那才怪啦，我在那一頭遇見一個農夫，他告訴我從那里去也只有三哩路。從那時起我已經走了不止三哩路了，而你說那城還在三哩的前面。」

The old man *rocked to and fro¹⁹ on his heels. The chops sizzled²⁰ an accompaniment as he spoke, 'Aw, y'²¹ don't want to take any notice of *them cockies,²² mate, they'd tell y' anything. It's all of three miles from here to the township.'

'If you want to get to Bundoon, mate, it's a matter of two and a half miles by the road.' The voice, deep and husky, came from the further camp fire. I stared in perplexity from one squatting figure to the other.

'Don't listen to him, mate,' said the man at the nearest fire, *in a hissing aside,²³ 'he don't know what he's talking about.' He raised his voice, 'three miles, mate; that's what it is.' Like the whisper of a wraith²⁴ came the call from the further fire, 'two and a half.'

那老者坐在他腳跟¹⁹上前後地搖着。锅里炸的肉²⁰，發出噼噼的聲音來，與老者的話語相應和。「呸，你用不着去聽那些鄉下人說的話，朋友，他們亂說的。從這裏到墟市去是還有三哩路。」

「如果你要到彭教去，朋友，沿這條路走去還有兩哩半。」那聲音又深沉又沙啞，從較遠的帳篷火邊傳來。我困惑地從這個蹲坐的人望到那個蹲坐的人。

「不要聽他的，朋友，」在附近火旁的那人說，又降低聲音悄悄地旁白，「他自己說的話，他又莫名其妙。」他又把聲音提高着說，「是三哩，朋友；那是不錯的。」好像鬼話似的，較遠的火旁又有聲音傳來：「兩哩半。」

'Anyhow,' I said, looking from one to the other and speaking so that both could hear, 'I've had enough. I don't reckon my feet could drag me another mile, let alone more; and I don't suppose there's a conveyance²⁵ of any kind hereabouts.'

The old chap at the fire below me turned over the chops *with the wire in his hand.²⁶ The dog squatting beside him licked its mouth from side to side and wriggled²⁷ a little nearer the fire. 'You'd better camp here for the night, mate. Come and have a taste of these chops.

Before I could answer the welcome invitation, the man from the other fire spoke. 'There's some stoo²⁸ here, mate, if you'd like it—just ready to *dish up.'²⁹

「總而言之，」我說，從這個望到那個，從他們兩人都能聽見的聲音說，「我已經走得夠了。我覺得我的腳一哩也再不能拖動了，讓它去吧；我想附近也沒有什麼車子可以代步的。」

我底下火邊的那個老頭兒，用他那瘦筋的手把炸的肉排翻動了。坐在地旁的狗，用舌頭舐着它的嘴，慢慢移向火邊更近的地方走。「你最好今晚就在此搭蓬歇下罷了，朋友。來嘗一嘗我煮的這些肉排。」在我還沒有來得及回答他的邀請時，遠處火邊的那人也說話了。「我這裏也有一點煮好的菜，就預備起鍋了，朋友。你如果喜歡的話。」

I looked from one to the other. Apparently the two old chaps were not in the habit of pooling³⁰ their resources. I had heard of old mates *in the bush³¹ *getting on each other's nerves.³² I did not want to offend either. I turned towards the further camp. 'This chap'—I nodded at the man near me—'asked me to share his chops. Perhaps you'll let me have a mug of your tea later.' 'Just as you like.' Apparently there was no harm in sharing a little hospitality from each.

I walked down the slope³³ to the hollow³⁴ to where the nearer man had his fire. The chops balancing on their *improvised griller³⁵ were just *done to a turn.³⁶ I squatted on one side of the old man while the dog wriggled expectantly on the other side of him.

我從這人望到那人，顯然地那兩個老頭兒，並不習於在一起合吃的。我曾聽說過在未開墾地的老頭兒常要互相感到頭痛的。我雙方都不想得罪。我便轉向遠處的一個帳篷說。「這個人」——我向附近的人點着頭——「請我吃他炸的肉排。也許等下你請我喝一盃你煮的茶吧。」「隨你的意好了。」顯然地從他們每個人那里分享一點禮遇是無害的。

我走下斜坡到附近一個人搭篷升火的窪地了。那在臨時設備的鍋上炙的肉排炸得正好。我也就坐下在那老頭的一邊，那狗便在他另一邊蠕動地等待着。

The chops were good. My host gave me a tin plate and dished up two succulent³⁷ chops with the taste of the fire³⁸ on them. We ate with our fingers, while the dog waited for the bones. And, as we ate, we chatted as if the other man were not there.

The dog—a mongre³⁹ of fox terrier⁴⁰ stamp whom the old man called 'Spot'—trotted from one camp to the other, getting a scrap here, a bone there. When I had eaten to my satisfaction, I went over to the other fire.

'Y' won't beat⁴¹ my billy tea,' the old chap greeted me, as he swept aside some scattered twigs that I might sit beside him. He was a long, lean sandy-haired⁴² man, with bony cheeks that reminded me of the sides of an ancient cow whose ribs threaten to break through the hide.

那些肉排很好。我的主人給了我一個錫盤子，為我裝了兩塊熱烘烘的多汁的肉排。我們用手拿着來吃，狗就在旁邊等着骨頭。我們一面吃一面談，好像另外那個人不存在似的。

那狗——一個有狐狸獵犬花紋的蒙古狗，那老頭兒把它喚作「斑兒」——從這個帳篷跑到那個帳篷，在這裏得到一塊碎肉，在那裏得到一塊骨頭。當我吃得飽飽的時候，我便走到另外那個帳篷裏去。

「你不會嫌棄我的茶吧，」

那老頭兒招呼着我，一面掃開一些樹枝好讓我坐下在他旁邊。他是一個瘦長子，頭髮黃赤，面上顴骨突出，使我想起老牛的兩脅的那些肋骨就像要突破皮膚冒出來似的。

He poured the tea from his battered black billy into an equally shapeless mug, and handed it to me. For himself, he used the lid of the billy, sucking the tea through his gingery⁴³ moustache with a "gurgling noise"⁴⁴ that betokened great satisfaction. As we drank, he talked of many things—from international politics to local food prices. And the man at the other fire might not have existed.

When last I settled down for the night, I took care to make my sleeping quarters⁴⁵ half way between the two camps. Each of the old chaps lent me a blanket, but neither came within half a chain of the other. I wondered what the dog would do. As I watched from under my blankets, it looked from one fire to the other, then settled at the warmer, which happened to be that of the sandy-haired man. But, when I awakened at dawn, I saw

他從那破黑罐把茶倒出一個同樣不成形的茶盃裏，遞給了我。他自己使用那黑罐的蓋子，來代替茶盃，經過他那氣概不凡的上髭中間喝下茶去，發出一種鯨吞的聲音，表示很為滿意。當我們喝茶的時候，他談論了許多事情——從國際政治談到本地食物的價格。儼然坐在另外那個火邊的人不存在似的。

最後我便安排來過夜了，我當心着把我睡的地方佈在他們兩個帳篷的中間。他們兩個老頭兒，每人借我一牀毛毯，但他們兩人都不肯走過他們相隔的一半的距離。我亟想知道那狗要怎樣辦。我在毛毯下面望着它從這起火看到那起火，最後決定在那較暖的地下睡下來了。那較暖的地方原是屬於那位頭髮黃赤的老頭兒的。不過，當我黎明時一醒來，我又看

that Spot was curled up at the dying embers⁴⁶ of the other man's fire. Like myself, the dog evidently desired to show no favouritism.⁴⁷

The grey-haired old man was first astir.⁴⁸ As I rolled out of my blankets he was building up his fire and fanning the embers with his battered felt hat. 'Sleep all right?' he asked. 'Fine,' I answered. 'I hope you didn't miss your blanket.' 'Aw no,' he said, 'I can always keep meself warm' 'I'll just have a swill⁴⁹ at the creek,' I said. 'Righto. The billy won't be long in boiling.'

He was right. By the time I returned from the roadside stream, the tea was being shaken into the billy. A swift swing round in the air and the billy was stirred. 'You can have y' tea as soon as you like,' the old man said.

見那「斑兒」蜷臥在另外一個老頭兒的餘燼旁邊了。顯明地那狗子，也和我一樣，不想表示有何偏愛。

第一個起來活動的，是那灰色頭髮的老者。等我從毛毯裏爬起來時，他正用他那頂破呢帽子在扇着餘燼升火了。「睡得好嗎？」他問。「很好，」我回答說。「我希望你夜裏沒有想到你的毛毯。」「噢，沒有，」他說「我總是可以使我自己保暖的。」「我要到溪邊去盥洗下來，」我說「好呀。我的水也很快就可以煮開了。」

他說得不錯。等我從路旁的溪邊轉來的時候，他的水已快燒開正在放茶葉到罐裏去。一陣扇過之後那罐子就沸騰了。

「你馬上要喝茶馬上就有，」那老頭兒說。

I glanced at the man, who was squatting at his fire. 'Do yer⁵⁰ like your eggs, hard or soft?' he asked, as he dropped eggs, one after another, into his billy. 'Er—medium, thanks.'

As I drank my mug of tea, I suddenly felt sorry for the two obstinate old-timers,⁵¹ ignoring each other so completely, when they might have enjoyed companionship.

'Why can't you two be friends?' I said to the man beside me.

The little old man emptied his bill-lid and wiped the back of his hand across his mouth. 'Sick of each other,' he said. 'Suppose we was together too long.'

'Then, wouldn't it be better to separate—to get right away from each other?'

我望了那坐在火邊的人一下。
• 「你喜歡你的蛋煮得老一點，還是嫩一點？」他問，一個一個地把蛋打向他的罐內。

「呃——中樣子，謝謝。」

當我在喝着我那一盃茶的時候，我突然地為這兩個頑固的老頭兒感到難過，他們完全互相不理，實則他們應該是很可以和好地相處的。

「你們兩個為什麼不能好好地做朋友呢？」我問我旁邊的那人。

那瘦小的老人喝完了他的茶，用他的手背在嘴上揩過了，「已經互相厭倦了，」他說。「我們也許是因為在一起太久了。」

「那末，分開一下不好嗎？——走得遠遠地互相不碰頭。」

The old chap shook his head, then poked another stick on the fire. 'We can't,' he said, 'there's the dog.'

'Oh! Who owns him?'

'We both do. Found him on the road when he was a pup,⁵² we did. Once, we decided to go our own ways, and the one that Spot followed could keep him. But it didn't work.'

'How was that?' I said.

'Well,' said the old man, 'we set off on a long road. Back of June it was; I went north and Bill went south.'

'And whom did Spot follow?'

'He follered me. I was almost sorry for Bill. But, when I got to the top of the hill and turned around, Spot was goin' hell-for-leather⁵⁴ down the hill after Bill. I went on,

那老人搖着他的頭，於是用棒去鬆了一下火。「我們不能夠，」他說，「這兒有一條狗。」

「啊！狗是誰家養的？」

「我們兩家共養的。我們在路上看見一條小狗，便把它抱回來養大的。曾經有一次，我們決定各人走各人的路，看「斑兒」跟誰走，就讓它屬於誰。可是那辦法沒有成功。」

「那怎麼樣的呢？」我說。

「那時，」那老人說，「我們分道揚鑣，向着遠遠的地方去。那還是六月間的事；我向北而畢爾向南。」

「而「斑兒」果是跟了誰呢？」

「它跟了我。我幾乎要為畢爾難過。不過，但我走上山頂轉彎的時候，「斑兒」却拚命地跑上山來追畢爾。我仍繼續前進，那天晚上，當我剛鑽到

and, that night, I was just turning into me blankets, when who should, smell me out but Spot. Fair done up he was. I give him a drink and some tucker⁵⁵ and then he lay down and slept like a log. But when I woke in the morning, he was gone.'

'Back to Bill I suppose?'

The old man nodded, 'I could see the going was too hot for Spot. So I packed up *me swag⁵⁶ and set off back the way I'd come. Close up to where we'd parted, I meets Bill, coming towards me. And, at his heels was Spot, *not half glad⁵⁷ to have us two together again. Bill and me had ter⁵⁸ camp *fer a couple er days⁵⁹ just where we was, until Spot got rested. When we *pulled out,⁶⁰ we went in the same direction. *Tossed a penny to see⁶¹ which way we'd go. We couldn't do nothing else.'

'I suppose not,' I said.

被窩裏去時，「斑兒」却嗅到我的所在，又突然出現了。真苦了它跑上跑下。我給了它一點吃的喝的，於是它躺下來，睡得像一根木頭。但是當我早上醒來的時候，它又不在那裏了。」

「我想又是回到卑爾那兒去了？」

那老人點頭。「我可以看見『斑兒』轉去跑得滿身大汗。所以我包紮起我的行頭，往原路回轉去。在我們分別的那地方附近，我遇見了卑爾，也正向我走來。卑爾和我只得就在那裏又紮下帳篷來休息兩天，等『斑兒』休息一下。當我們再出發的時候，我們便向着同一方向進行了。我們拈圖來決定方向。此外沒有別的方法。」

「我想是沒有，」我說。

I breakfasted with Bill, while Spot patronised both camps. As soon as the meal was over, the old men packed. They were making aiong the way I had come. As I moved off, along the road to Bundoon, I looked backward. Bill, his swag on his shoulder, his billy in his hand, was swinging on his journey. A chain behind, his mate kept the same steady pace. And, running first at one man's heels, then the other's, was the dog that kept the partnership⁶² together!

我和畢爾一同吃了早餐，「斑兒」却周旋於兩個帳篷之間。我們吃完，那兩位老者，便又束裝待發，他們向我來的路上走去。當我沿路向着彭敦前進的時候，我回頭看了。畢爾把包袱揹在肩上，茶罐拿在手裏，搖搖擺擺而去。約莫隔得六呎遠，他的朋友保持着那同樣穩健的步伐。而在這人的腳跟跑到那人的腳跟的，便是那條使他們保持聯絡的狗！

Notes

1. 市區；鎮區。
2. 城市生長的腳。
3. 不講禮貌的；傲慢的。
4. 一條灰色的帶子。
5. 徒步旅行。
6. 揹揸。
7. 附近。
8. 六呎遠的距離。
9. 碎石路。
10. 炸肉排。
11. 露營者的洋鐵罐。
12. 熟氣。
13. 表示裏面煮得有茶。
14. 飽極風霜的。
15. 面色。
16. 紅木。
17. 破呢帽。
18. 茅草的。
19. 一來一去地搖擺。
20. 作滑稽聲。
21. = you.
22. 那些傲慢的人。them=those (俚語)。
23. 作噓聲旁白。
24. 幽靈；鬼怪。
25. 交通工具。
26. 用他那瘦而強壯的手。
27. 蠕動。
28. = stew 煮熟的食料。
29. 用盒子裝起來。
30. 儲存。
31. 叢林中。
32. 互相討厭；互相感覺不快。
33. 坡。
34. 窪地。
35. 臨時的炸肉鍋。
36. 煮得恰好。
37. 多汁的。
38. 熟得滾燙。
39. 蒙古種的犬。
40. 獵犬。
41. 打敗；認爲不如。
42. 頭髮黃赤。
43. 氣概不凡的。
44. 鯨香的聲音。
45. 地方。
46. 餘燼。
47. 獨愛。
48. 活動的；靈動的。
49. 洗。
50. = you.
51. 前輩；守舊者。
52. 禮物。
53. = followed.
54. 拚命地；以全速力地。
55. 食物。
56. = my belongings. 在叢林中旅行團的毛毯等，澳洲方言作 swag.
57. = very glad.
58. = to.
59. = for a couple of days.
60. 出發。
61. 繩線以決定方向，譬如就 head 向南，tail 向北等。
62. 同伴關係。

IT'S A CRIME

IN war-time Britain you can be prosecuted¹ for:-

1. Not washing your empty milk bottles. Dairies² are as *short of³ soap as everyone else, and sanitation⁴ demands that they get the *co-operation of customers⁵ in cleaning bottles.
2. Trying to *cut ahead⁶ a line of people waiting for a bus. Transport is strained to the limit, and there would be chaos⁷ and a breakdown⁸ in war production if workers were not guaranteed⁹ a *fair deal¹⁰ in available transportation.
3. Throwing a *crust of bread¹¹ into the *garbage bin.¹² Food is brought into Britain at the cost of sailors lives,¹³ so there is not any extra to be wasted.
4. Going to the seashore. The South Coast of England and sections of the coast elsewhere are *military areas,¹⁴ which civilians¹⁵ cannot enter without *special permission.¹⁶
5. Buying clothes without giving up coupons¹⁷ even if the merchant tells you he had plenty of stock left over from before the war and does not need your coupons to *cover the sale.¹⁸ Stocks left over from 1939 are practically non-existent, and the rare shopkeeper who tries to sell clothes *off coupons¹⁹ is involved in the *black market.²⁰ Sooner or later he finds himself in court,²¹ along with many of his customers.
7. *Being consistently late²² to work in the morning. A country *fighting for life²³ needs the labour of every citizen, and *cannot afford to ²⁴ be lenient²⁵ to *chronic sleepy-heads.²⁶
7. Changing your job without having the *Ministry of Labour's permission²⁷ to do so. All man-power²⁸ in this country has been conscripted,²⁹ and a civilian cannot *drop one job and take up *another³⁰ any more than a cook in the Army can *desert his kitchen³¹ and take up signalling.³²

8. **Driving to work.** The only civilians (apart from clergymen and doctors) who are allowed to drive cars³³ are those who have absolutely no other means of getting to their jobs and who are physically unable to walk. It is an offence to drive to work along a route served by buses or trains,³⁴ however crowded they may be.
9. Throwing away a piece of string.³⁵ It is needed for salvage.³⁶
10. Selling an American Lend-Leased alarm clock³⁷ to a person who has not obtained a permit through his trade union³⁸ to buy one. Only workers who have to get up between midnight and 5 a.m. are given these permits.
11. Throwing your bus ticket on the street. It is an offence to waste paper in any way; bus tickets, like everything else, are needed for salvage.
12. Icing³⁹ a cake. All cakes sold commercially must be plain.⁴⁰
13. Selling ice-cream—even the kind that is made out of whole wheat flour,⁴¹ gelatine⁴² and saccharine⁴³—is an offence, due to the shortage of milk and the regulation banning⁴⁴ the selling of cream.
14. Closing your saloon before the official closing time. Saloonkeepers who had run out of all stocks started closing up early but were told that since a saloon is a social club to working people who came there to talk, to play darts,⁴⁵ to sing around the piano, as well as to drink a glass of beer, the saloon-keeper could not close up even if he had no beer to sell to his customers.

Notes

1. 檢事; 警員。 2. 牛乳場。 3. 不足。 4. 衛生。 5. 顧客的合作。 6. 搶先。 7. 混亂。
 8. 破壞。 9. 保證。 10. 公平的處置。 11. 麵包頭子。 12. 垃圾箱。 13. 犧牲水手的性命。
 14. 軍事區域。 15. 平民。 16. 替補。 17. 交換券。 18. 村費價。
 19. 不用交換券。 20. 黑市。 21. 法庭。 22. 老是遲到。 23. 爲求生存而戰。
 24. 不堪。 25. 寬大。 26. 不斷的睡早覺的人。 27. 勞工部的允許。 28. 人力。
 29. 徵召。 30. 在此(職)就彼。 31. 離開他的廚房。 32. 做發信號的工作。 33. 驅車; 駕乘自己的汽車。
 34. 隨付坐公共汽車或地下鐵路的路上。 35. 繩索。 36. 廢物利用。
 37. 美國租借法案下所得來的贈物。 38. 同業工會。 39. 冰凍。 40. 普通餅。
 41. 麵粉。 42. 動物膠質。 43. 糖精。 44. 禁止。 45. 投擲。

A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

Second Series

新辭彙解續篇

A

Aircraftless Pilot 用降落傘跳下者。
Ash-cans 深海炸彈。

B

Blow lamp 飛彈。
Brolly 降落傘。

C

Centrosoyus 蘇聯工業合作社總社。
Collect a gong, to 獲得獎章。

D

Definite black-bad show 不好的事物。

F

Flame-thrower-flame-projector- (德) flammenwerfer 火焰投擲器；噴火機。
4-H Club 四健總會（美國農村之兒童組織，意即使 head, hand, heart, health 充分發達，以便增加戰時生產。）

G

Gash 例外的任何事情，如休假之類。
Gate 閒談者。
Get a bottle 懲戒。

H

Hit off 描繪入神；說得復好。

I

In the running 加入競賽；有獲得勝之望。
"Island Forts" 海島砲台。（英國建立在東海岸海上之砲台）

每座有兩大鋼骨水泥塔，各高五十呎。中藏軍火，塔上裝有高射砲，可射擊低飛之敵機)。

J

J-Day 日本偷襲珍珠港紀念日(一九四一年十二月七日)

P

Plew 茶。

S

Schwerpunkt (德) 主要的攻擊。

Screaming Meemies 嗚聲彈。

Seabee (= C. B. = Construction Battalion 之略。) 海軍工兵隊。

Shaef 或 SHAEF 盟軍遠征軍最高司令部，即 Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force 之首字。

Showa Era (日本) 昭和時代。

Sinarquists 墨西哥的法西斯黨。

Sindaco 羅馬傳統的市長。

Six-by-six 兩噸半的大貨車。

Sky doctor 降落傘部隊中之醫生。

Spatzwaffe 陸軍中將 Carl A. Spaatz 指揮下之駐歐美國的作戰空軍。

Spiders 盟軍埋在諾曼第海灘上以阻止德艦靠岸之鋼軌。

Strafe 低飛襲擊。

Stuka 德國俯衝轟炸機。

sturmovik 蘇聯俯衝轟炸機。

Sulfadiazine 磺胺嘧啶，主治肺炎，腦膜炎，淋病，鼠疫等症。

Sulfaguanidine 磺胺脒，主治各種細菌性病疾。

Sulfanilamide 氨基磺脒，主治肺炎，腦膜炎，淋病，鼠疫等症。

Sulfapyridine 磺胺吡啶，主治肺炎，腦膜炎，淋病，鼠疫等症。

Sulfathiazole 磺胺噻唑，主治肺炎，腦膜炎，淋病，鼠疫等症。

Sulfonamide 磺胺類藥劑，以上諸西藥之總稱。
Super-forts = Super-Fortresses 超級空中堡壘。
Superwood 超級木；由軟木壓成之硬木。

T

Tip-and-run 德機裝英，投彈後即逸去之謂。
Togglier 美國空軍給砲手所取之渾名。
Tooeey 爲 Gen. Carl Spaatz 之渾名。
Trainee 受訓者；訓練出來的人。
Triphibious operations 海陸空三方面作戰。
Typhoon 放射火箭之大砲。

U

Uncle Joe 爲 Gen. Joseph Stilwell 之渾名。
UNRRA 即 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration 戰後救濟總署。
Up spooks 一盃糖酒。

V

V-E day = Victory-in-Europe day 戰勝歐洲之日。
Vichy Blackbirds 法國盟軍的渾名。
V-13 美國新發明之電車載吾 88 mm. 子彈及炸藥。
V-J day = Victory-in-Japan day 戰勝日本之日。

W

Water Weasel 一種水陸兩用的貨車，可爬上四十五度的高坡，滑過沼澤地。
Whistling Willies 嗶聲彈。
Whoopees 火箭炮，初期名 U. P. = Unrotated Projectiles.
Wolf's teeth 芬蘭及蘇聯前線豎以持抗坦克的障礙物。

X

X-day 擊敗日本或德國之日。

Y

Yak 蘇聯戰鬪機名。

The Fundamentals of Learning English Conversation

By D. F. Senn (孫厚安)

A few months ago, there appeared in the National Herald (自由西報) an advertisement for an American or Englishman to teach English conversation. So far as I can guess, the advertiser is most probably a Chinese who is anxious to learn, or to improve his, English conversation. I am, in fact, very proud of such an ambitious student, but I can hardly tell why he wants particularly an American or Englishman to give him conversational lessons. Is it because he thinks that, to be taught by a foreigner whose mother tongue is English, he can progress more quickly? Or, is it because, in his opinion, a foreigner teaches better?

Today, there are thousands of Chinese students who have studied English from three to six or eight years and yet can neither write nor speak correctly. Why? Many, many students do not know to make the grammatical rules and definitions, with which they are quite familiar, guide them in their writing and speaking. Why? And some students, who understand what others say and know in their mind what and how to reply, dare not open their mouths to speak. Why? The answers are very simple and clearcut. They have *not* learned to use their mouths and right hands; they have *not* spent enough time and effort in practising writing and speaking.

Like learning to box and to sing, English writing and speaking must be practised daily without interruption because "practice makes perfect." I think that students in schools do not make much or enough use of their mouths and

right hands and that they do not do much or enough exercises or practise speaking either in or outside their classrooms. Some of them are able to read and explain their lessons, while others are unable to do so. Still, some of them *chant* instead of reading. Can students of this type make any improvement under the tutorship of a foreign teacher who may not be able to explain in Chinese when his explanation in English cannot be understood? Maybe, such students can learn *something*. But can they develop by themselves that *something* into *something more*? They should be able to do so if they are intelligent and know how to learn and study. Otherwise, they simply waste time and effort.

Very often, young friends come to me with the question, "What is the best conversation book to study?" As a rule, my answers are substantially as follows. Like readers, grammar books, etc., all conversation books, no matter how good they are, are *dead things*. A *dead student* may perhaps get some benefit out of a *dead book* when he is taught by a *living teacher* who know how to teach a *dead book* by a *living method*. A *living student* will surely be greatly benefitted when he is taught by a *living teacher* who transforms a *dead book* into a *living one*. But, on the other hand, the result is very disastrous when a *dead teacher* teaches a *dead student* a *dead book*. Therefore, the amount of benefit obtainable from any book, no matter how *dead* it is, all depends entirely upon the intelligence of both teachers and students.

Aside from students, there are in Chinese and foreign firms and other organizations numerous clerks who wish to learn English conversation but whose knowledge of grammar is poor and whose foundation of English is weak. Similarly, they overlook the prerequisite of having a sound

knowledge of English grammar and yet are very anxious to learn conversation in some quick, "divine" way. It is not possible. They are advised to practise speaking among colleagues, but they feel shy and don't want to do so. Who can reap without sowing?

Now, what is the fundamental secret of learning English conversation? Let me try to explain and advise as follows.

1. It is very good if you are able to commit to memory grammatical rules and definitions; but it is far much better if you can, by their application, write and speak correctly. Otherwise, they are of no use to you and do not help you at all.

2. After you have learned one good and correct sentence, use it as an example and try to make five or ten or even twenty sentences similar in construction but different in meaning. In this way, your improvement in both writing and speaking will be very rapid and assured.

3. When you prepare your lesson or read a short story, read it carefully, word by word, phrase by phrase, and sentence by sentence. Get the meaning of the words and phrases. Mark out the new words and phrases the first time you read, and try to see how much you can understand. Try to guess the meaning of these new words and phrases the second time you read, and see if the meaning you have guessed fits in with the context. Then, look them up in the dictionary, read again and see whether you can fully understand or not. If not, ask your teacher or friend to help you.

4. Find every chance to use the new words, phrases and idioms which you learn from time to time. It is one thing to have a large vocabulary, but it is quite another

thing to be able to use these words correctly, either in your writings or in your daily conversations.

3. Don't attempt to study one lesson or read one story each day if it is too long. Better break it up for two or three days. Quality is of far more importance than quantity.

6. Whenever you read, read rhythmically—not monotonously. Never chant in a low voice or go off like a string of lighted firecrackers. Read slowly, loudly and clearly so that you can hear your own voice. Read the lesson or story so clearly that when others hear you in the next room will think that you are *telling a story, not reading one.*

7. Read the same lesson or story ten or fifteen or even twenty times slowly, loudly and clearly until you thoroughly understand it and remember the words, phrases and idioms used therein. Then, close your book; put it away; stand where you are; take as your audience the chairs, desks and windows (if you are in a classroom) or the trees, grass and flowers (if you are in the open); and tell them in your own words, still slowly, loudly and clearly, as much of the lesson or story as you remember. Do this a number of times with each lesson or story and, by and by, you will have formed the habit of speaking before a large gathering without fear or stage fright.

8. Then, try to re write the same lesson or story in your own words. After you have done so, hand it to your teacher or friend for correction. I do not think that any intelligent student will make the same mistake thrice.

9. One very common and yet very pitiable habit formed by the majority of students nowadays must be corrected; that is, they like to read or study what is far too advanced for them to digest or understand. They totally

fail to realize that it is impossible, and even very dangerous, for babies to try to learn to walk and jump before they have learned successfully to sit up firmly and to creep well. Such students simply have to re-start from the very beginning if they cannot make use of what they have already learned. There is no royal road or shortcut to success of any kind under the sun.

10. Whoever are truly anxious to learn to speak (and write) English correctly and fluently must imperatively practise hard, must have patience, determination and perseverance, and must sink shyness deep into the bottom of the ocean.

The foregoing suggested methods are not theoretical, but very practical. They were the outgrowth of my teaching experience and strictly enforced by me during these ten years when I conducted evening classes in Hankow before the war. I know that they do work and produce satisfactory results. It is purely for the benefit of those who strongly desire to improve their knowledge of both written and spoken English and yet cannot find the right path leading to the goal they wish to reach, that I have written this article. And I hope that I have not written it in vain.

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PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

A CITY INVINCIBLE

We will hope, and keep on hoping. And every time we find* a spark of hope and vision¹ in anybody we will blow it into a blaze.² They will tell us we can't change *human nature.³ That's one of the oldest *excuses for doing nothing.⁴ And it isn't true. We've been changing human nature for thousands of years. But what you *can't* change in it—no, not with guns or whips or red-hot bars—is man's eternal desire and vision and hope for making the world a better place to live in. And wherever you go now—up and down and across *the seven seas⁵—you can see this desire and vision and hope bigger and stronger than ever, beginning to light up men's faces, giving a lift to their voices. Not every man nor every woman wants to cry out for it but there's one here, one there, a few down this street, some more down that street—until you begin to see there are millions of us yes, armies and armies of us—enough to build ten thousand new cities—where men and women do *not work for machines and money,⁶ but machines and money work for men and women—where *greed and envy and hate⁷ have no place—where want⁸ and disease and fear have vanished forever—where nobody carries a whip and nobody *rattles a chain⁹—where men have at last stopped mumbling¹⁰ and gnawing¹¹ and scratching¹² in dark caves and have come out into the sunlight. And nobody can ever darken it for them again. They're out and free at last.

Years ago old Whitman¹³ said it for us:

"I dreamt. In a dream I saw a city invincible¹⁴ to the attacks of the whole of the rest of the earth. I dreamt that was the new city of friends."¹³ J. P. Priestley

Notes

1. 一點希望 and 幻想. 2. 火球. 3. 人性. 4. 不做一點事的口實. 5. 四海; 天下. 6. 不為機器 and 錢工作. 7. 貪, 忌, 恨. 8. 缺乏. 9. 拿着鞭子. 10. 喃喃. 11. 咬. 12. 抓. 13. 惠特曼(美國詩人). 14. 無敵的.

MAKING MANY WORDS FROM ONE

The object is to make as many words as possible from a chosen word. Two-letter words should be ignored, and only the actual letters in the selected word must be used; that is to say, if *a* appears once in the word, it must not be used more than once in any of the words that are made.

A suitable word would be one like "Comradeship," and it will be a surprise to those who have not tried this game to find what a large number of words can be extracted. After a "trial trip" a system will be evolved, and there will be a hectic rush to write as many words as possible in the given time. Five minutes should be allowed.

The players then total their words. Another method of scoring is for the players to read their lists in turn whilst the others strike out all the duplicates they have. Each player then scores according to the number of words on his list that have been thought of by no one else.

A SWARM OF ANTS

The solutions are all words ending in the syllable *-ant*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A waiting ant | 24. A coming-in ant |
| 2. A floating ant | 25. A meagre ant |
| 3. A plentiful ant | 26. An unceasing ant |
| 4. A hard ant | 27. A residential ant |
| 5. A needy ant | 28. A despotic ant |
| 6. A noisy ant | 29. A ticklish ant |
| 7. A graceful ant | 30. A journeying ant |
| 8. An enormous ant | 31. A joyous ant |
| 9. A shirking ant | 32. A sloping ant |
| 10. A wandering ant | 33. A shining ant |
| 11. A disinfecting ant | 34. A brawling ant |
| 12. A servile ant | 35. A web-footed ant |
| 13. A vacillating ant | 36. A humbugging ant |
| 14. A dunce-like ant | 37. A singing ant |
| 15. An ant on the look-out | 38. A green ant |
| 16. A light-giving ant | 39. A talkative ant |
| 17. A sweet-smelling ant | 40. A measuring ant |
| 18. A helpful ant | 41. A hanging ant |
| 19. An ant of consequence | 42. A fighting ant |
| 20. A domestic ant | 43. An entreating ant |
| 21. A growing ant | 44. A gasping ant |
| 22. A learned and precise ant | 45. A bestowing ant |
| 23. An ambitious ant | 46. A pleasing ant |

(Solutions on page 46)

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Letter-writing

Letter-writing, we are often told, is now a lost art, and this is no doubt true. For conditions are no longer favourable to letter-writing as an art. The golden age of the 'gentle and familiar way of letters' was the eighteenth century, when time moved slowly, and people it would seem, had infinite leisure in which to write long and charmingly gossipy letters to all their friends. But with the coming of the railway and the cheap post that facilitate letters to be sent, the art of letter-writing declined, and in these breathless and hurrying days there is little likelihood of its revival.

None the less, as we all have to write many letters of one kind or another during our lives, it is as well to study how we can make these letters as interesting and attractive as possible. Letter-writing is a kind of personal address, and it is, therefore, less formal and more direct than other forms of written composition. "Much of the merit and the agreeableness of epistolary writing," says Blair, "will depend on its introducing us into some acquaintance with the writer. There, if anywhere, we look for the man, not for the author." The rules for punctuation, grammar, and paragraphing, however, should be observed as in other forms of composition.

Nearly all letters may be classified for convenience in two kinds: Familiar letters and business letters. The business letter is the type used, for the most part, in commercial dealings, and, owing to the legal obligations it may entail, it is more exact in wording and more formal in tone; the familiar letter, on the other hand, is essentially

an expression of individuality, without any ulterior motive. In a personal letter, the writer is really chatting, in a friendly way, on paper, just as he would have done under other circumstances with his friend in an easy chair by the fireside, telling echoes of gossip, exchanging reminiscences and hopes, and feeling under no restraint. We are all sure to be required at some time or other in our lives to write letters of both kinds.

1. The Forms of the Letter

Although letter-writing is the most informal kind of composition, there are certain forms which custom has settled for us, and to which we should invariably conform. The subscription of letters, together with the position of the date and the place from which they are written, have been so long settled by usage, that no departure from fixed rules is allowed.

The Heading — The heading is that portion of the letter to be first written, and contains the full address of the writer and the date of writing. Occupying usually the upper right of the page, it includes either two or three lines, the first one or two being devoted to the address of the writer and the third to the date of writing. If abbreviations are employed, they should be properly punctuated; but no punctuation is needed at the end of each line according to American way; in England punctuation is required.

Most business houses, and not a few private individuals, have the heading printed or engraved at the head of their stationery; under these circumstances, you have only to write the date, below the heading, and well to the right. Generally, however, you will have to write the complete heading. Why is this necessary? Have you ever felt like answering a letter, and found to your consternation no statement of the address of your correspondent? The need of the heading is obvious.

A short form, often used in business letters and on post-cards, such as 1/7/42; 1-7-'42, but this is objectionable as it always causes trouble. The same form may differ by half a year according to the different convention of the U. S. A. and England. In England the '7' stands for July, the seventh month of the year, but in the U. S. A. it stands for the seventh, that is, the seventh day of the month. The English used to write: 1st July, 1942, but they sometimes put the month before the day through American influence. Fortunately no trouble will be made so long as they write it in full, viz, July instead of 7.

In short and informal notes, especially such as are written to some one residing in the neighbourhood of the writer, the heading is often put at the end of the letter underneath and to the left of the signature. This is almost always done in letters which give or answer invitations; and in such letters the name of the day of the week is often inserted (as *Friday, 6th*) and the month and the year are omitted.

When the writer is staying at another person's house, the word *at* may be prefixed to the host's place of residence, without mentioning his name; as, *At 24, Abbey Road*. When the writer is travelling or has no fixed address, he may use a definite one to receive his letters by prefixing *As from* to any place he chooses; as, *As from National Wuhan University, Kiating, Szechwan*.

(English style)
24, Parliament Hill,
London, N. W. 3
15th May, 1936.

The Eims,
4, Carlton Square,
Bromley, Kent,
July 6, 1938.

52, Sheen Rd, Richmond,
Surrey.
16 March, 1941.

(American style)
106 East Race Street,
Red Oak, Iowa,
August 4, 1936.

432 Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
May 20, 1940

Sedgewick, Pennsylvania
Box 4'6
November 22, 1934.

(To be continued)

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

By B. T. Knight Smith

IN THE TUBE

(在地下車中)

Johns. The liftman wasn't *very particular about¹ clipping the tickets, was he?

那電梯夫對於剪票馬馬虎虎，是不是？

Freem. No: and yet they used to *make such a lot of fuss² about them... These trains are frightfully [over] crowded.

是呀；可是他們却常對於車票要大驚小怪的...。這些車子真是擁擠不堪呀。

Chang. We shall have to squeeze [*fam. shove*] in somewhere.

我們非得擠到裏面什麼地方去不可。

The Conductor. Stand away [or back], there!

站退一點呀！

Freem. That fellow had a narrow shave³ [or squeak³]: the train was just on the move. He'll do that *once too often.⁴ He looked like a bricklayer's mate.

那個人真是危險得聞不容髮；那車子正在開動。他頂好不要再是那樣子。他看去像是一個磚匠的助手。

Johns. No, a navvy, I think... (*To a porter, at Baker Street Station.*) Is this right for West Hampstead?

不是，是一個鐵路上的小工，我想...（對一個挑夫，在賓坊街車站上）這是開到西漢姆斯特去的車子嗎？

Porter. No, Sir: first stop Willesden Green, this one. There'll be one in a minute; *the next but one* from the other platform. You can cross by the

subway.

不是，先生；這車子第一站停威爾斯頓格林。馬上就有一輛車子來；從前面那月台再隔一個月台就是。你可以從地下隧道走過去。

Chang. (*To Freeman.*) You're a season-ticket holder, aren't you?

(對胡理曼)你是買的月季票嗎？

Freem. Yes, I've had a season ever since the line was electrified: it saves such a lot of trouble. It only works out at something like sixpence a day.

是的，我自從這條路通電車以來，就一直買了月季票的：這免了我不少的麻煩。這樣子一天只花得六個便士的光景。

Johns. That just reminds me, mine's only [got] another week to run... These electric trains pick up speed quickly.

那使我想起來了，我的票只有一個禮拜好坐了……這些電車速度增加得很快。

Freem. Yes; the old steam trains used to crawl along, didn't they?

是呀；那些舊式的蒸氣車慣常在地！爬，是不是？

Chang. (*To a woman standing.*) Will you take this seat?

(對站着一個婦人)你請坐在這裏吧？

Woman. Oh, please don't! I'd really rather stand.

啊，請你不要客氣！我真的寧肯站着。

Chung. (*Insisting.*) Please! (*To Johnson.*) Do the trains run all night on this line?

(堅持着。)請你坐吧！(對祥生。)這條線上的車子是
不是終夜不停的開行呢？

Johns. Oh, no! They stop at half-past twelve and don't start running again till about five.

啊，不是！它們到十二點半就沒有了，要到第二天

早上五點鐘才再開始。

Chang. ...What station's this? Oh, Marlborough Road! There was a breakdown yesterday and they kept us waiting here, I should think, twenty minutes: it made me late for dinner....Is this the way out?
—這是什麼站？啊，馬爾布羅路！昨天車子在這裏壞了，害得我們在這裏等了，我想，二十分鐘：使我吃飯都遲了...這是出口嗎？

Johns. No, the other way....[It's] still *raining cats and dogs.⁶

不是，那一頭才是出口...還是大雨傾盆。

Chang. I thought it was.
我早就以為是在下大雨。

Notes

1. 極講究。 2. 紛擾；大驚小怪。 3. 僅以鳥兔。 4. 一次已夠多了。 5. 隔一個的。 6. 大雨滂沱。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 5

1. 1916. In the Jones act of 1916, the preamble contained a clause referring to the eventual independence of the Philippines.
2. On June 17, 1936, the revolution against the Republican Government of Spain began.
3. Transylvania.
4. Dante Alighieri, who wrote "The Divine Comedy."
5. 12,000 lbs.
6. The British "Lancaster."
7. A street car loaded with 88 mm. shells and dynamite.
8. Between 80 and 100.
9. They are each 500 miles from the Philippines: Ryukyu, N. E.; Balik Papan, S. W.; Babelthusp, E.
10. True. The League is still in operation.

Tsiu-Chin, A Woman Revolutionist

By Chang Yu-Chao (張月超)

"The Autumn wind and Autumn rain bring me a world of sorrows."¹

This is the "swan song"² of Tsiu-Chin's,³ a woman revolutionist and poet. It was written on the eve of her being executed⁴ on the fifth of July, 1907. Anyone who reads this line with an understanding will be able to form in his or her mind an image of the heroine,⁵ who was going to "pay her last tribute"⁶ to a lost cause and forsaken belief, for which she had fought in all her short span of life.

Tsiu-Chin was born on October 11, 1875. She came of the "blue blood"⁷ and a family with a long literary tradition in Chekiang.⁸ Her father was a noted scholar and her mother a woman of high breeding. Brought up in such an atmosphere, Tsiu-Chin showed a strong "aptitude for literature"⁹ in her childhood. She is precocious,¹⁰ credited with the ability to make good verse when quite young. Besides, she had a passion for history and novels and was very often found weeping by herself over the misfortunes of her chivalrous heroes.

At twenty-two, she went with her father to Hunan.¹¹ Soon afterwards, she was married to a rich young merchant. Her husband, though fabulously rich, was of no standing in the "political world,"¹² and was quite ashamed of himself. Next year he brought his beloved wife to Peking,¹³ "with a view to procuring some official post."¹⁴

Peking was then "at once"¹⁵ the capital and the cockpit¹⁶ of different "political parties."¹⁷ Tsiu-Chin was very glad to find herself installed in this greater world and

put in a position to observe things at a close quarter. The defeat in the wars against the 'Barbarians'¹⁸ hammered a hard lesson home to the whole nation: We could by no chance vie with the so-called 'Barbarians' unless we had our country modernized. The *Manchu government,¹⁹ divided by petty selfish competition and rotten to the core, was found unequal to this gigantic task. People cried for reformation; riots and demonstrations broke out in many cities. They wanted to get free from the despotic grip of the government and to be masters of themselves. 'The Sword,' a long poem written by Tsiu-Chin, gives an utterance to what is in the mind of many. A part of the poem reads roughly as follows:

Since the last emperor of the *Ming Dynasty²⁰ committed
suicide²¹ on the *Coal Hill,²²
The Imperial City has ever been laid in ruin.
Every time that I looked back on the old capital,
My heart melted [with sorrows,
The *Foreign Devils²³ took us by surprise
And rang the knell²⁴ to the old country.
Ah, thanks to them, we are awakened from the slave's dream!
May I collect all the iron in the world,
With which to forge a thousand swords
To clear our country of all the barbarians,
To restore our national prestige of the days *of yore,²⁵
To avenge the humiliation²⁶ we suffered for the last several
hundred years.

Obviously, the poem is the natural overflow of the strong emotions of its author and owes its place in literature to the fact that it embodies the real sentiment of the people of the time.

"Every man and woman has a part in the rise and fall of a nation," said *Koo Yen-Mu,²⁷ a great patriot scholar of the Ming Dynasty. Tsiu-Chin maintained that, if women were given their due and expected to do their part fairly

well, they must first of all be educated. Furthermore, they must be treated as independent citizens, with the same right to 'have a say'²⁸ in everything as men have. In the teeth of oppositions from all sides, she played the devil's advocate for women's right and 'threw down the gauntlet to'²⁹ the time-honoured idea that 'ignorance is the virtue of women,'³⁰ but 'against what great odds!'³¹

Tsiu-Chin is 'more manly than man,' as she said of herself. She is by no manner a daughter-at-home. Her husband is an 'egregious fop.'³² Though devoted to each other, they are intellectually 'poles apart.'³³ 'In the long run,'³⁴ this intellectual antipathy could not but lead to divorce. 'What a happy riddance'³⁵ to her! She was now perfectly left to herself and rushed post-haste³⁶ to Japan, the then favourite haunt of our revolutionists and malcontents.

During her stay in Japan, Tsiu-Chin made the most of what the new environment offered her. She studied the Japanese language with assiduous industry and joined the activities of the revolutionists. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen came to Japan from a European tour in July, 1905, and set to organize 'The Chinese Revolutionary Union.'³⁷ Perhaps with a single exception, Tsiu-Chin was the first one of the natives of Chekiang to join the Union. She worked 'like a Trojan'³⁸ for the party and engaged herself in propagating the revolutionary idea among the 'over-seas Chinese.'³⁹ She presented herself as an eloquent and convincing speaker, very often inundated by applause of her audience, usually a select and sophisticated one.

Since the formation of the Union, the smouldering fire of revolution in the intellectual class burst out like a pure flame. Tsiu-Chin was sent back to Shanghai⁴⁰ to push

further the revolutionary activities. She issued, rather single-handed, a periodical entitled 'The Women's Press' in Shanghai. She wrote for it profusely. In one of the articles published she wrote:

"Alas, a new period dawned among the two hundred millions of men, whereas the other two hundred millions of women are still left in the slough⁴¹ of dark igno. ance. Very strange to say, they didn't make the faintest effort to get out of it. Elaborately decorated like a spray of blossoms, clad in silk, with their powdered face, rouged cheeks, and *golden-lily feet,⁴² they live the life of the *parasitic loafers.⁴³ They are practically slaves or prisoners. My dear sisters, did you ever enjoy the least bit of liberty? Yes, there are plenty of rich ladies with delusive air of gaiety. A hundred servants are waiting upon them. What an honour it seems to be! But, for all that, they suffer a good deal mentally; they are living in a fool's paradise. The flowers, rings, and every piece of ornament are nothing but fetters.⁴⁴ The servants are their jailors,⁴⁵ and, needless to say, their husbands the very judges,⁴⁶ at whose tender mercy they are helplessly left."

The idea expressed here seems rather too much of a platitude⁴⁷ today, yet it was amazingly new-fangled⁴⁸ forty years ago when it first saw light in print. It is no exaggeration to say that it is an *epoch-making document⁴⁹ in the history of *women's liberation movement⁵⁰ in our country.

In the winter of 1906, some party members contemplated a *coup d'etat⁵¹ in Hunan. Many other members of different provinces met in Shanghai and discussed how to pull together for their common end. Tsiu-Chin played an active part. But the contemplated coup d'etat ended in wretched failure. A lot of members were murdered. Though greatly disappointed, she was all the more determined to carry on the revolutionary struggle. Next year she went to Anhwei⁵² and took charge of the *Ta-Tung School,⁵³ a secret revolutionary organ to all intents and purposes. She burnt with the desire to overthrow the government and

hurried from place to place to consult with her comrades on the matter. Unfortunately the secret was let out. On the fourth of July she was arrested in the Ta-Tung School. When she was brought into the presence of the official, she stood steeled and calm as ever. The official tried to extort a confession from her, but she said nothing. On being further pressed, she asked for a piece of paper and wrote with becoming ease, 'The Autumn wind and Autumn rain bring me a world of sorrows!' It was written not with ink, but with the last drop of its author's life-blood! Early next morning she was infamously executed. Her tomb stands now by the side of the 'West Lake'.⁵⁴ It has ever since become an object of pilgrimage⁵⁵ and tells silently on the mind of the nation.

Notes

1. 秋風秋雨愁煞人。 2. 臨死之歌。 3. 秋瑾, 女革命家(1875—1907)。 4. 被處死刑。 5. 巾幗英雄。 6. 最後的貢獻。 7. 貴的血統。 8. 浙江。 9. 有文才。 10. 早熟的; 智慧早開的。 11. 湖南。 12. 政界。 13. 北京。 14. 目的在求得一官半職。 15. 同時。 16. 鬧雞場; 鬧爭之場。 17. 政黨。 18. 夷狄, 指洋人。 19. 滿清政府。 20. 明朝。 21. 自縊。 22. 煤山。 23. 洋鬼子。 24. 舞臺。 25. 往晉。 26. 駭辱。 27. 顧炎武。 28. 有發言權。 29. 挑戰。 30. 女子無才便是德。 31. 何等惡毒; 衆寡不敵。 32. 與衆不同的執拗子。 33. 南北懸殊。 34. 結局。 35. 何幸而得脫離。 36. 大至急。 37. 同盟會。 38. 勇敢地, (俚語) trojan 勸勉者; 一流的騎士。 39. 華僑。 40. 上海。 41. 深淵。 42. 金蓮似的小脚。 43. 寄生中似的放蕩者。 44. 手錶足城。 45. 典獄。 46. 法官。 47. 老生常談。 48. 辦新的。 49. 劃時代的紀錄。 50. 婦女解放運動。 51. 政變。 52. 安徽。 53. 大同學校。 54. 西湖(杭州的)。 55. 朝拜。

Finish each day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities, no doubt, crept in. Forget them as soon as you can.

To-morrow is a new day. Begin it serenely, and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense.

—Emerson

AMERICAN MILITARY SLANG

美國軍用俚語

張其春編譯

(2) Soldiers' slang 陸軍俚語

Spare 下班	Three-thirty 不守紀律處分； 軍法制裁
Spruce 說大話；欺騙	Thumbs up 不錯
Spud hole 衛兵室	Tick 吹毛求疵
Squarehead 德國人	Tickler 手榴彈
Squeaker 小傳信鴿	Ticky 吹毛求疵的
Stable police 馬夫	Tin hat 鋼盔
Stopped 中彈	Toad sticker 刺刀；劍；小刀
Striker 馬弁；	Toasting fork 刺刀
Strip 降級	Tock Emma 迫擊散兵壕
Submarine 病人便器	Tommy-gun 機關鎗
Suicide club 機關鎗兵與轟炸 員	Toot and scramble 或
Suicide ditch 前線戰壕	Toot a stumble 一道；統統有； 大意〔法語 Tout ensemble〕
Swayback 廢馬	Toothpiuk 刺刀
Sweating 距離很近；時間緊迫	Toot swect 立刻；隨後〔法語 tout de suite〕
Swing the lead 吹牛皮	Top kick 上士
Tadpole 法國小孩	Top sergeant 上士
Teddie 英皇愛德華 (King Edward)	Trace beans 很好〔法語 Très bien〕
Teddy Woodbine 英國皇太子 (即 Prince of Wales)	Tray bone 很好；很客氣〔法 語 Très bon〕
Terps 通譯員 (interpreter)	Trench 壕戰用語
Third lieutenant 准尉	Trench dreams 恐怖
Three beans 很好〔法語 tres bien〕	

Trenchitis 陣中苦悶	Whizz-bang 飛碎彈
Troops 自己	Widd cats 海軍陸戰隊
Trousers 行裝; 新娘; 鋪陳 [法語 Trousseau]	Wild woman 法國浪漫女子; 淫婦
Tourout 摩托車 [法語 tonneau]	Windy 小騾鬼; 懦夫
Used up 打死了	Wobbler 步兵
Victual office 肚子	Woodbine 英國兵
Vinegar blank 白葡萄酒 [法語 vin blanc]	Wooden shoe society 法國鄉村舞
Vinruge 紅葡萄酒 [法語 vin rouge]	Woolly bear 德國煙幕彈
Vooley von 你願意嗎? [法語 voulez-vous]	Work one's ticket 裝病
Waac 婦女援軍隊 (Women's Auxiliary Army Corps) 隊員	Yankee heaven 巴黎
Wack 婦女援軍隊	Yong Charlie 乾糧袋
Wet canteen 軍人酒排間	Zepp 徐伯林飛艇
Whippet 裝甲車, 輕坦克車	Zero hour 行動開始時刻
	Zig-zag 醉了
	Zing 精力; 元氣
	Zowie 等等 [德語 und so weiter]

(完)

SOLUTIONS OF "A SWARM OF ANTS" on Page 33

1. Attendant, 2. buoyant, 3. abundant, 4. adamant, 5. want, 6. blatant, 7. elegant, 8. elephant, 9. truant, 10. vagrant, 11. deodorant, 12. sycophant, 13. hesitant, 14. ignorant, 15. expectant, 16. luminant, 17. fragrant, 18. assistant, 19. important, 20. servant, 21. plant, 22. pedant, 23. aspirant, 24. entrant, 25. scant, 26. incessant, 27. tenant, 28. tyrant, 29. irritant, 30. itinerant, 31. jubilant, 32. slant, 33. brilliant, 34. termagant, 35. cormorant, 36. cant, 37. chant, 38. verdant, 39. conversant, 40. sextant, 41. pendant, 42. assailant, 43. supplicant, 44. pant, 45. grant, 46. pleasant.

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

VI

Pao had an enemy—no, we should rather say he detested, while still respecting, a certain person, who took everything in the world for a fiction. It was the short, able Li. His shortness was seen by everybody, but his ability won the hearty commendation of Pao alone, who had done no trick without Li's knowing. When Pao spoke candidly and suddenly heard the short, able person say coldly: "I've heard him tell that story before," he felt a cold shock in his spine. He felt his opponent was simply a ghost who followed him day and night inspecting and found out all his secrets and tricks. What Pao most hated was his secrets being known. He used to say: "One ought to have some individual

四

抱素在學校裏有個對頭——不，應該說是他的畏忌者，——便是把世間一切事都作為小說看的短小精幹的李克。短小，是大家共見的；精幹，却是抱素一人心內得批評，因為他弄的玄虛，似乎李克都知道。抱素每次侃侃而談的時候，聽得這個短小的人兒冷冷地說了一句「我又聽完一篇小說的朗誦了。」總是背脊一陣冷；他覺得他的對手簡直是一個鬼，不分日夜的跟蹤自己，偵察着，知道他的一切秘密，一切詭譎。抱素最恨的，是知道他的秘密，「一個人應該有些

secrets, or one will lose the meaning of one's existence." But to his great regret there lived Li, who seemed especially to detect and strip naked Pao's secrets.

Apart from this, Pao thought that Li was rather amiable and not a bad sort. Other fellow students had always jeered at Pao as a degenerate, but Li had never said that; others had also scoffed at his wishing to be a nickel-plated doctor, but Li had never done so. Among his fellow students, Li was one of the learned, rich in common sense, calm in his behaviour, strict in ideas; he did not like to make a row, nor to pretend to be an arrogant warrior, nor to dally with co-eds. All these virtues were highly commended by Pao, especially the last one. Ching, too, liked Li better than her other fellow students for his agreement in ideas. After all, speaking frankly, Pao respected Li in great part,

個人的秘密；不然，就失了生存的意義。」抱素常是這麼說的。但是天生李克，似乎專為偵察揭發抱素的秘密，這真是莫大的不幸。

除此而外。抱素原也覺得李克這人平易可親。別的同學常譏抱素為「墮落的主義者，」李克却不曾有過一次。別的同學又常常譏笑抱素想做「鍍金博士，」李克也不曾有過一次。在同學中。李克算是學問好的一個，他的常識很豐富，舉動極鎮定，思想極縝密；他不愛胡鬧，也不愛做出劍拔弩張的志士的模樣來，又不喜聽着女同學講戀愛，這些都是抱素對勁的，尤其是末一項，因為靜女士在同學中和李克也說得來。總之，他對於李克。憑真心說話，還是欽佩的成分居多；所有一點恨意，或可說一點

the atom of hatred was due to the sneered words, "I've heard him tell that story before." But he did respect him all the same.

But Pao's one hatred towards him was now relieved. It was not because Pao grew forbearing, nor did he give up his view of life that one ought to have one's secrets, but because Li could not know his secrets any more. Speaking more precisely, it was because Li no longer said anything to pierce his heart like "I've heard him tell that story before" since Pao himself had ceased to tell tales about the love between himself and Ching to his male fellow students. Pao had now a new secret, which he thought there was no need to impart to his fellows.

When the young buds of this new secret first put forth, Pao himself did not remember exactly. But he was quite clear about the full blossoming of them. This

長息，都是「我又聽完一篇小說的朗誦了」那樣冷諷的語氣的罪魁禍首。

但在最近，抱素連這一點恨意也沒有了。這個，並不是因為他變成大量了，也不是因為他已經取消了「個人應有秘密」的人生觀，却是因為李克不復知道他的秘密了。更妥當的說，因為抱素自己不復在男同學前編造自己與靜女士的戀愛，因而「我又聽完一篇小說的朗誦」那樣刺心的話亦不再出自李克之口了。抱素現在有一個新秘密。這新秘密。他自以為很不必在男同學跟前宣傳的

這新秘密，從何日發芽？抱

素不大記得清楚了。在何日是

成了却記得清清楚楚。就是在

was in the evening when they left the Palace Theatre after seeing the picture "Crime and Punishment."

On leaving the theatre that afternoon, Ching went home first with an excuse that she had a headache. She left Pao and Hui strolling along on the pavement of the Avenue Joffre. Probably it was because the weather was so trying that Hui dropped her eyes, leaning on Pao slackly as she walked on. A blood-red setting sun hung on the top of a distant tree; the lamps at the road side were already lit; the tram cars rumbled to and fro. There were a few couples walking slowly arm in arm. The female workers in twos and threes, just discharged from their factories, crossed the road hastily, chatting heedlessly all the way. Every time one passed them Pao thought he was the target of attention, so that he hid himself more erect and walked nearer to Hui. They did not

P 影戲院裏看了罪與罰出來後的晚上。

那一天下午，他和兩位女士出了戲院，薛女士說是頭痛，一人先回去了，抱素和慧小姐在霞飛路的行人道上開步。大概因為天氣實在悶人，慧女士帶着一雙眼，腰支軟軟的，半倚着抱素走。血紅的夕陽掛在遠處樹梢，道旁電燈已明，電車轟隆隆駛來，又轟隆隆駛去。路上只有兩三對的人兒挽着臂慢慢地走。四五成羣的下工來的女工，匆匆地橫穿馬路而去，唧唧嘈嘈，不知在說些什麼。每逢有人從他們跟前過去抱素總以為自己是被注視的目標，就把胸脯更挺直些，同時更向慧身邊接近些。一路上

speaking on their way. Hui bent her head as if she had something on her mind; Pao, though throwing out his chest, had been scheming something with an uneasy heart for more than a quarter of an hour.

Half of the setting sun had already sunk below the horizon, some stars appeared in the sky, and the cool wind blew fitfully. They had come to the corner of Avenue Dubail.

"Shall we have supper hereabouts, Miss Hui?" asked Pao at last after a long hesitation.

She nodded but soon she wondered if there was a good restaurant about.

"There are many," Pao urged, "but it's best to go to the one inside the French Park."

"Well, I should like to taste the French food in China."

After they had supped they roamed about the park, and at last sat down on a bench

兩人沒有說話。慧女士低了頭，或者在想什麼心事；抱素呢，雖然昂起了頭，却實在忐忑地盤算一件事至少有一刻鐘了。

夕陽的半個臉孔已經沒入地平線了，天空閃出幾點疏星，涼風一陣陣的送來。他們走到了呂班路轉角。

「密司周，我們就在近處喫了夜飯罷？」躊躇許久以後抱素終於發問。

慧點頭，但旋又遲疑道：「這裏有什麼清靜的菜館麼？」
「有的是。然而最好是到法國公園內的食堂去。」抱素萬分鼓舞了。

「好罷，我也要嘗嘗中國的法國菜是什麼味兒。」

他們喫過了夜飯，在公園各

beside the pond at the east of the park to rest. The shady big branches of an elm stretched over their head and kept all the light of the moon and stars away from them. In the near distance some trembling lights leaked out of the dense shades of the night, they were the lamps in the park screened by the heavy foliage. The great white masses across the pond were the magnolias in full bloom giving reflections from the water. Apart from these everything melted into one huge curtain of boundless grey. Pao and Hui sat there without saying anything; the serene environment made them speechless for the moment.

An insect in the grass broke the silence suddenly and gave a sharp, trembling chirrup. Soon after one or two notes followed at the other side of the pond. The croaking of the frogs also broke out, but far away from them, almost in the distant ditches. The wind of the early summer night, though

颯走了一遍，最後，揀著園東小池邊的木椅坐着歇息。榆樹的巨臂伸出在他們頭頂，月光星光全都給遮住了。稍遠，濛濛的夜氣中，透露一閃一閃的光亮，那是被密重重的樹葉遮隔了園內的路燈。那邊白茫茫的，是旺開的晚香玉，小池的水也反映出微弱的青光。此外，一切都混成灰色的一片了。

慧和抱琴靜坐着，這幽靜的環境使他們暫時忘記說話。

忽然草間一閃蟲鳴了，是細長的顫動的鳴蟬。跟着，池的

對面也有一聲兩聲的蟲鳴應和

。開開的蛙鳴，也終於來到，

但大概是在更遠的溝中了。夏

gentle, made a rustling among the trees.

Hui's heart beat high as a result of drinking a little more than usual; the scene before her was so beautiful; it made her think of the past, which flooded over her mind. She leaned head slackly against the back of the bench and breathed deeply—it was almost like a sigh. Pao ventured to hold her hand softly. She did not resist.

“What do you think of the food here in comparison with that in Paris, Hui?” He had found a subject.

She made no answer but laughed.

“I think it must be almost the same, isn't it?” Pao asked again, clasping her hand more tightly.

“Speaking of the food, I think of your unnatural and laboured behaviour during the meal!” Hui giggled, “It is so nine times out of ten with Chinese when eating foreign food,” she added as if to soothe him.

初晚間的陣風，雖很軟弱，然而樹枝也索索的作響。

慧今晚多喝了幾杯，心房只是突突的跳；眼前景色，又勾起舊事如潮般湧上心頭。她懶懶地把頭斜靠在椅背上，深深噓了口氣——你幾乎以為就是嘆息。抱索冒險似的伸過手去輕輕握住了慧的。慧不動。

「慧！這裏的菜比巴黎的如何？」他找着題目發問了。

慧撲嗤地一笑。

「差不遠罷？」抱索不得要領地再問，更緊些握住慧的手。

「說起菜，我想起你喫飯時那種不自然而且費力的神氣來了！」慧吃吃笑，「中國人單西餐，十有是幾般的。」撫慰似的又加了一句。

"Quite unskilful, I'm afraid. I should like to have lessons from you!" said Pao evading her mockery.

Wine made her loquacious. They talked of Paris, of Shanghai and its habits and customs, of Chinese films and in the end, of the picture "Crime and Punishment."

"Has Miss Ching been cross to-day?" asked Pao suddenly.

"No, that's her usual attitude," replied Hui slowly, "But perhaps she really was cross with you." She changed her opinion suddenly partly in joke.

Pao felt that Hui stared sparkingly at him even though the place was so dark.

"No, not in the least. Our relations are nothing but those of fellow students, and we respect each other; she would by no means be angry with me." He leaned closer to Hui and put his face forward as if to touch hers, as he said this in a very low voice. Hui remained unmoving.

「究竟是手法生疎。拜你做

老師罷！」抱素無聊地解嘲。酒把慧的話緒也引出來了。

他們談巴黎，又談上海的風俗，又談中國影片，最後又談到罪與罰。

「今天章女士像有些兒生氣

？」抱素突然問。

「她……她向來是這個態度

。」慧沈吟着說「但也許是惱着你罷？」慧忽然似戲非戲地轉了口。

即使是那麼黑，抱素覺得慧的一雙眼是在灼灼地看住了他

「萬不會的！我和她不過是

同學，素來是你恭我敬的，她

爲什麼惱着我。」他說時聲音

特別低，並且再挨近慧些，幾

乎臉貼臉了。慧不動。

ABOUT A WOMAN

Is She Good Looking?

*Pretty*¹ is an over-worked word, so why not try a few substitutes. No English girl can object to being called a *comely wench*,² though it fits her best if she is *healthy*³ and *sturdy*.⁴ A *handsome*⁵ woman is very different from a *dainty* one, though both of them may be *exquisite*.⁷

An *attractive*⁸ girl may have a *fascinating*⁹ smile, an *enchanted*¹⁰ voice, an *alluring*¹¹ laugh and an *intriguing*¹² glance—in fact, she may be a thoroughly *bewitching*,¹³ *captivating*¹⁴ and *adorable*¹⁵ creature.

But The Poor Thing May Be Peevish?¹⁶

In that case she is *fretful*¹⁷ and *hard to please*,¹⁸ and she may be *unprepossessing*.¹⁹ Worse still, she may be *shrewish*²⁰ or even *wasplish*.²¹

If she refuses an invitation to the cinema,²² and then at the last moment, through no apparent reason, changes her mind and goes, then she is *capricious*.²³

If she turns off the wireless when her husband is listening to the current news, he well may term her *inconsiderate*,²⁴ even though her excuse is that radio gives her a headache. But later in the evening when he finds her listening to a fashion talk, he no doubt will say she is *inconsistent*.²⁵

By the way, avoid a *cantankerous*²⁶ woman; she is *cross-grained*,²⁷ and *argumentative*.²⁸

What Sort Of A Voice Has She?

Unfortunate for her if it is *strident*,²⁹ *raucous*,³⁰ *harsh*³¹ or *metallic*.³² Such a voice is a great handicap.³³ But if she tries, she can make it more *melodious*,³⁴ *musical*³⁵ and *mellifluous*.³⁶

Reached Or Box Of Chocolates?

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Which will you give her? That depends on whether she is *romantic*³⁷ or *prosaic*³⁸. If romantic, then *cash*³⁹ or *pluck*⁴⁰ for her the *dewy*⁴¹ rosebud. But if prosaic, then hand her the most *sumptuous*⁴² box of chocolates you can afford. And let there be *two layers*⁴³.

And if you don't know which alternative to choose, then give her both. The *extravagance*⁴⁴ will secretly delight her. Does She Exaggerate?⁴⁵

Then she *magnifies*⁴⁶ her troubles. What she says must not be taken too *literally*⁴⁷, but she may be an *entertaining conversationalist*⁴⁸.

Notes

1. 纖細小巧之美 (delicate and diminutive beauty). 2. 開羅的少女. 3. 飽
 滿的. 4. 驚愕的. 5. 憔悴的. 注意: 此字多用於男子, 但也可形容女子, 如 L.
 Hearn 即寫有 He wondered that so handsome a girl should be living in
 such a miserable and lonesome place. 6. 文雅的, 優美的. 7. 精美的. 8. 吸
 引的, 迷人魅力的. 9. 迷人的. 10. 令人銷魂的. 11. 誘惑的. 12. 令人迷魂的.
 13. 感性的; 令人感性的. 14. 迷惑的. 15. 可喜愛的. 16. 華麗的; 昂貴的.
 17. 華麗的; 昂貴的. 18. 難於取悅的. 19. 令人不快的. 20. 悍潑的. 21. 易怒
 的; 性急的. 22. 電影院. 23. 反覆無常的; 善變的. 24. 不妥為考慮的; 虛假的.
 25. 矛盾的; 反覆無常的. 26. 惡意的; 好嘈嘈的. 27. 作情可憐的. 28. 好辯論
 的. 29. 聲音輕柔的. 30. 沙沙聲的. 31. 嘎聲的. 32. 聲音鏗鏘的. 33. 不利.
 34. 和諧的. 35. 音樂一般的. 36. 流暢的. 37. 浪漫的; 幻想的. 38. 乏味的;
 平凡的. 39. 取出; 選擇. 40. 摘取. 41. 含露的. 42. 富麗堂皇的; 奢侈的.
 43. (盒中有)兩層. 44. 奢侈; 浪費. 45. 誇張. 46. 誇大. 47. 照字面的. 48. 有
 趣味之談話者.

(接 57 面)

Sergeant
 陸軍中士
 Corporal
 陸軍下士
 Private, 1st class
 一等兵
 Private
 二等兵

Technical Sergeant
 空軍技術士
 Staff Sergeant
 空軍文書上士
 Sergeant
 空軍中士
 Corporal
 空軍下士
 Private, 1st class
 一等兵
 Private
 二等兵

Petty Officer, second
 class
 海軍中士
 Petty Officer, third
 class
 海軍下士
 Seaman, first class
 一等水兵
 Seaman, 2nd class
 二等水兵
 Apprentice Seaman
 三等水兵

AMERICAN MILITARY RANKS
Comparative Ranks of Officers in the Army & Navy)
美國軍階一覽

ARMY 陸軍	A. A. F. 空軍	NAVY 海軍
General 陸軍上將	General 空軍上將	Admiral 海軍上將
Lt. General 陸軍中將	Lt. General 空軍中將	Vice-Admiral 海軍中將
Maj. General 陸軍少將	Maj. General 空軍少將	Rear-Admiral 海軍少將
Brig. General 陸軍准將	Brig. General 空軍准將	Commodore 海軍准將
Colonel 陸軍上校	Colonel 空軍上校	Captain 海軍上校
Lt. Colonel 陸軍中校	Lt. Colonel 空軍中校	Commander 海軍中校
Major 陸軍少校	Major 空軍少校	Lt. Commander 海軍少校
Captain 陸軍上尉	Captain 空軍上尉	Lt. Senior 海軍上尉
1st. Lieutenant 陸軍中尉	1st. Lieutenant 空軍中尉	Lt. Junior 海軍中尉
2nd Lieutenant 陸軍少尉	2nd Lieutenant 空軍少尉	Ensign 海軍少尉

Note: The ranks of Marine Corps are as those of the Army, and of Coast Guard as those of the Navy.

RATINGS OF NON-COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL
IN U. S. ARMY & NAVY

ARMY 陸軍	A. A. F. 空軍	NAVY 海軍
Warrant Officer 陸軍准尉	Warrant Officer (chief) (一級)	Chief Petty Officer (permanent appointment)
Master Sergeant First Sergeant 陸軍上士	Warrant Officer (j. g.) 空軍准尉 (二級)	Chief Petty Officer (acting appointment)
Technical Sergeant 陸軍技術上士	Flight Officer 空軍准尉 (三級)	海軍准尉
Staff Sergeant 陸軍文書上士	Master Sergeant First Sergeant Sergeant	Petty Officer, first class
	空軍上士	海軍上士

WORLD AFFAIRS

R. A. F. Lancasters Sink Tirpitz In Norwegian Fjord

ROYAL AIR FORCE Lancasters have sunk Germany's biggest battleship, the 45,000-ton Tirpitz¹ at Tromsø Fjord, on the north-west coast of Norway.

An Air Ministry communique stated: "On Nov. 14 a force of 29 Lancasters of Bomber Command,² under Wing-Commander³ Tate and Squadron-Leader⁴ A. J. Williams, attacked the German battleship Tirpitz with 12,000-pound bombs. Several direct hits were scored and within a few minutes the ship capsized and sank.⁵

One of our aircraft is missing."

Super-Fortresses Bomb Japan, Shanghai

A large task force⁶ of Super-Fortresses from bases in China, on Nov. 12 attacked targets at Omura,⁷ Japanese aircraft production centre, on the Japanese island of Kyushu,⁸ Nanking and Shanghai says a communique from the U. S. War Department.

A part of the raiding force ran into overcast skies⁹ before reaching Omura.

Stalin Invites De Gaulle To Moscow

General De Gaulle¹⁰ has accepted Marshal Stalin's invitation to visit Moscow.¹¹ He will be accompanied by the French Foreign Minister. It will be General De Gaulle's first visit to the Soviet capital.

The French Cabinet met on Nov 15 to hear General De Gaulle's account of his recent talks with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden.

At the end of the Cabinet meeting, a Government

Order was issued confiscating the *Renault aero-engine and tank factories.¹²

Powerful U. S. Task Force Shells Matsuwa In Kuriles

A powerful task force of the American Third Fleet has heavily shelled *Matsuwa Island,¹³ in the Kuriles¹⁴ north of Japan.

Admiral Nimitz's communique says that the U. S. naval units met no return fire from installations¹⁵ on the island. Matsuwa is about 900 miles from Tokyo.

New Oil Pipe-Line From India To China

It has been officially revealed that American engineers and Chinese and Indian workmen have been engaged in laying an *oil pipeline¹⁶ from Calcutta¹⁷ to China. Eight hundred miles of this pipe-line have already been laid, part of it passing through the *Mogaung valley.¹⁸

This line will supply Allied aircraft operating from China, thus taking some of the burden off the present *air transportation over the "Hump."¹⁹

General Sultan²⁰ has explained that the pipe-line, apart from giving new vigour to the U. S. Air Forces in China, will increase the *fighting powers²¹ of the Chinese Army. Apart from relieving the pressure on air transport to China, the new pipe-line will relieve pressure on the *Ledo Road.²²

Chinese Forces Enter Bhamo

In the South-East Asia theatre, Chinese forces have taken the Burma Road town of Lungting.²³

Across the Sino-Burmese border, troops of the Chinese 38th Division have pushed into Bhamo.²⁴ Their entry into this North Burma town was preceded by heavy dive-bomb-

ing²⁵ attacks by American aircraft which took a heavy toll of the Japanese defenders.

Super-Fortresses From Saipan Start Fires In Tokyo

Super-Fortresses operating from airfields on Saipan Island,²⁶ in the Marianas,²⁷ bombed Tokyo on Nov. 24. Large fires were left burning in the city's industrial areas.²⁸ This was Tokyo's second air raid; the first was in 1942, when General Doolittle's carrier-borne bombers²⁹ attacked selected targets.

A War Department communique says that the large force of Super-Fortresses which operated from Saipan belongs to the new 21st Bomber Command. Substantial bomb tonnages were dropped on the Musashino aircraft factory³⁰ in the north-western part of the city, hydro-electric plants,³¹ dams³² in the Tokyo area, shipping and shipyards around Yokohama Bay,³³ and airfields.

Musashino is operated by the Nakajima Company³⁴ which, with Mitsubishi,³⁵ is the principal source of supply of Japanese military aircraft.

The first group over the target saw bombs fall squarely on the targets causing explosions and fires. The second group reported equally good results.

The first reconnaissance photographs showed fires still burning in central Tokyo and smoke rising to great heights.

Only two aircraft failed to return. Anti-aircraft fire was moderate and fighter opposition slight.

General Arnold,³⁶ Commander of the U. S. Air forces, in a personal report to President Roosevelt, says: "Our air force returned to Tokyo today. A task force of B-29 Super-Fortresses attacked the Japanese capital from bases in the Marianas. This operation was in no sense a hit and

run raid.³⁷ The combined operations of the Navy and Army in the Pacific have won those island bases from which our B-29s may now strike at will into the enemy homeland. No part of the Japanese Empire is now out of our range, no war factory too remote to feel our bombs. The Battle for Japan has been joined.

“The ‘systematic demolition’³⁸ of Japan’s war production, begun six months ago from China bases, henceforth will be carried out with decisive vigour, softening up the Japanese heart for an ultimate invasion by the combined United Nations’ land, sea and air forces. This will not be accomplished in a short time. The battle is just beginning. But today, we opened against Tokyo an attack which will be carried on relentlessly from the air until the day of the land and sea invasion.”

In addition to the shortened distance for operations against Japan, the American bases in the Marianas have great advantage in logistics³⁹ over the China bases, as it will be easier to keep the bombers supplied. The building of airfields on the Marianas began almost from the moment that Japanese resistance ceased on July 8.

Super-Fortresses Raid Tokyo For Second Time In Four Days

Super-Fortresses based on Saipan attacked Tokyo on Nov. 27 for the second time in four days.⁴⁰ At the same time, Super-Fortresses from India went out to bomb targets in Bangkok,⁴⁰ capital of Siam.⁴¹ Not one Super-Fortress was lost in both these attacks.

A War Department communique describes the force which bombed the Japanese capital as a sizeable one.

The bombing was carried out with precision instru-

ments through heavy cloud. Anti-aircraft fire was light and there was little fighter opposition. Of the few aircraft that came up to intercept; ⁴² six were destroyed for certain, two probably and two others damaged.

Tokyo Bombed For Third Time In A Week

Super-Fortresses from Saipan on Nov. 29 struck another blow at Tokyo, the third within a week.

These raids are the beginning of the destruction of Japanese war industries which General Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Air Force, promised in an address to a National Convention of War Veterans held in Kansas city.

"We are going to bomb Japan's industries into a state of paralysis."⁴³ We are going to destroy "the heart and nerve centre of her war machine."⁴⁴ We shall continue our attacks until our Army, Navy, and Air Force have completed their task of destruction. "These are not idle words."⁴⁵

General Arnold said this would not be an easy task. Japan is not a group of islands filled with "inflammable structures."⁴⁶ She had seized the matchless combined resources of "Malaya and the Dutch East Indies"⁴⁷ and had built up her industries to the highly developed scale of self-sufficiency nearly three times the size of Germany. "But," concluded General Arnold, "the task would be relentlessly pursued until its successful conclusion."

Japanese Suffer 54,000 Casualties On Leyte

In the Pacific, the land battle on "Leyte Island"⁴⁸ is continuing without let-up.⁴⁹ The Japanese, in another attempt to relieve their garrisons,⁵⁰ launched a heavy artillery⁵¹ attack in the "Ormae corridor."⁵² American

troops, so far, have beaten back all Japanese counter-attacks⁵³ west of the Ormac highway.⁵⁴

The latest communique from General MacArthur's Headquarters gives some details of the losses suffered by the Japanese in the battle for Leyte. Eight thousand of the total Japanese casualties⁵⁵ occurred in the destruction on November 10 of an enemy convoy moving towards the port of Ormac.

American casualties in the same period were 1,133 killed, 126 missing and 4,502 wounded.

Americans Smash Another Attempt To Reinforce Leyte

The Japanese have lost another 4,000 troops in their latest attempt to reinforce⁵⁶ their garrison on Leyte in a two-day battle off the west coast of the island.

A U. S. naval task force consisting of surface vessels and aircraft sank two Japanese destroyers,⁵⁷ seven troop-carrying transports and three cargo ships.⁵⁸ In all, it is estimated, 4,000 Japanese troops were killed. This brings the total number of troops lost by the enemy in the unsuccessful attempts to reinforce Leyte, to 21,000. The number of ships they have lost in these attempts total 26 transports and 17 escort vessels.⁵⁹

Japanese Lose Seventh Convoy Off Leyte

American aircraft have sunk yet another Japanese convoy carrying reinforcements to their garrison on Leyte Island. This is the seventh convoy⁶⁰ to go down in the enemy's unsuccessful attempts to succour their defenders on the island.

In this latest smashing up of Japanese shipping four transports were sunk and one transport and a destroyer were left on fire. It is estimated that 5,000 Japanese troops lost their lives in the destruction of this convoy.

On Leyte itself, heavy rain continues to hamper⁶¹ land operations.

On *Luzon Island,⁶² in the Philippines,⁶³ American bombers and fighters bombed and strafed⁶⁴ the main aerodromes and *bivouac areas.⁶⁵ On Mindanao⁶⁶ heavy bombers attacked *Davao Aerodrome.⁶⁷ Off the coast, fighters sank a 1,000-ton freighter and set fire to three others.

Notes

1. 土爾西益號(德軍)軍艦. 2. 轟炸機. 3. 空軍中校. 4. 空軍少校. 5. 援軍. 6. 特遣部隊. 7. 大村. 8. 九州. 9. 機沉的天. 10. 敵高射炮. 11. 接受新法林元帥的遺物赴莫斯科. 12. 發出一道政令. 13. 雷諾爾的飛機及坦克工廠. 14. 杜倫島. 15. 糧食. 16. 輸油管. 17. 加爾各答. 18. 孟買河谷. 19. 經高塔山嶺的空運. 20. 安田登將軍. 21. 戰鬪力. 22. 營多公路. 23. 龍. 24. 八莫. 25. 俯衝轟炸. 26. 塞班島. 27. 馬里安納羣島. 28. 工業. 29. 杜利特將軍由航艦起飛的轟炸機. 30. 武裝野飛機工廠. 31. 水電廠. 32. 開砲. 33. 橫濱. 34. 中島會社(公司). 35. 空襲. 36. 亞諾維將軍. 37. 遊擊式的空襲. 38. 有系統的破壞. 39. 學校的遺棄. 40. 曼谷. 41. 泰國. 42. 暹羅. 43. 麻痺狀態. 44. 日本戰爭機器的工廠及神經中心. 45. 還不是就着玩的. 46. 不燃的構造. 47. 馬來亞及荷屬. 48. 雷伊泰島. 49. 中止; 停歇. 50. 成軍. 51. 砲兵. 52. 奧馬克走歸其地. 53. 反復. 54. 公路. 55. 死傷. 56. 增援. 57. 羅漢經. 58. 貨船. 59. 德軍. 60. 敵艦隊. 61. 阻止. 62. 呂宋島. 63. 菲律賓羣島. 64. 低飛掃射. 65. 露營地. 66. 奧羅納嶺. 67. 達沃機場.

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投筆投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，爲數日衆，爲交日親，傳情達意，通譯之訓練，益感需要。本書卽爲應此需要而編。

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實用中美會話

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