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Inside Tokyo Today

by Ramon Lavalle

I WAS the *Argentine Consûl¹ in *Hong Kong² when the Japs conquered and looted³ that city in late 1941 and early 1942. In April, 1942, I was *second in charge of the Argentine Embassy⁴ in Tokyo, where I remained until recently, when, obtaining a Russian visa,⁵ I was able to leave Japanese territory via Siberia.⁶

During my stay under Japanese dominion for more than thirteen months after *Pearl Harbor,⁷ I had the advantage of *neutral diplomatic status.⁸ Of course, I was *spied upon⁹ and *one attempt was made on my life,¹⁰ but I was nevertheless able to move about and travel. My earlier *journalistic training,¹¹ my knowledge of the Japanese language, and my athletic connections enabled me to go beyond diplomatic channels and find out what the ordinary Jap citizens, as well as some in high position, were doing and thinking.

I started out with no prejudices¹² against Japan—quite the contrary. But I soon discovered that Japan is not fighting just *the United States and Britain.¹³ She is fighting the *entire white race,¹⁴ and is enslaving¹⁵ the brown and yellow races to this end. The Japanese people, in whom I once found much to admire, have reverted¹⁶ to a *tribal fanaticism¹⁷ which is not only poisonous and murderous but long-enduring and long-planning. The spirit is apparent in every city and village and in every *social sphere.¹⁸ There can be no safety for us until they are utterly crushed.¹⁹

In wartime Tokyo we had a Japanese servant, but we

used her entirely to do the cleaning and shopping, which in Japan requires hours of standing in queues²⁰ every day. She was also an expert in Black Market purchasing.²¹ My wife and I did the cooking.

Despite the fact that we had diplomatic privileges entitling us to extra food and additional extras from the Black Market, we went for days at a time on a diet²² of nothing but cabbage²³ and potatoes.²⁴ The occasional "diplomatic" chicken or piece of pork was almost uneatable, because chickens and pigs in Japan are now fed largely on decaying fish scraps,²⁵ the flavor²⁶ of which permeates²⁷ the meat.

Yet this was luxury compared with the diet of the average Japanese. One of my neighbors—Akiichi Nakamura²⁸—held a minor but responsible position in one of the Japanese War Ministries.²⁹ He is "middle class," his income perhaps a little above the average. Nakamura customarily goes without breakfast, or has only a cup of weak tea or soya bean coffee³⁰ (no real coffee is to be had). He seldom sees sugar; Japan boasts that she controls most of the world's supply of sugar, but Nakamura understands that this must go for the Army and for explosives.³¹

Nakamura gets no fruit, no meat, some meager vegetables perhaps once a week, no milk except a little for his younger children, no butter, and there is even a shortage of salt. His staple diet³² is rice of poor quality—not enough to satisfy hunger.

Fish is short for three reasons: many of the fishing boats have been taken over by the Navy; there is not enough petrol³³ for the remaining ones; and the custom of fishing at night by the bright glare of acetylene lights³⁴ has had to be abandoned because of the black-out.³⁵ Furthermore, much of the fish is stale,³⁶ perhaps because refrigeration

plants³⁷ are restricted by the lack of coal and electric power.

The "secret weapon" of the Jap diet is seaweed,³⁸ which, while it has little else to recommend it as human food, is rich in vitamins and minerals. No average Briton or American could live on this Jap wartime diet. The Japs live and work on it.

The clothes of the Jap, even of the upper class, contain a *synthetic material³⁹ called *sufu*,⁴⁰ which *wears out⁴¹ quickly. His *cardboard shoes⁴² *scuff out⁴³ in a few weeks. His underwear dissolves after a few washings, so he seldom washes it. Besides, he has no soap. He has no heat in his home (though sometimes a charcoal brazier⁴⁴ for special occasions), and no hot water for his bath, because all fuel⁴⁵ is needed for the war factories. His family is restricted to two bottles of beer and one bottle of *sake*⁴⁶ per month.

His cigarettes are scarce, and their purchase requires a long wait in a queue. He frequently cannot buy the medicines he needs for his family. When my wife required *injections of calcium⁴⁷ we could not find any in all of Japan. Finally, a friend sent us some from Shanghai.⁴⁸ It required the *united efforts⁴⁹ of the *diplomatic corps⁵⁰ to obtain a few ounces of *antiseptic alcohol⁵¹ prescribed for the wife of a *chargé d'affaires.⁵²

Except for a few high Japanese officials, no Jap can get any rubber or petrol. He walks—or stands in a queue for the always wretchedly overcrowded tramcars.⁵³ The electricity shortage allows him only one dim bulb⁵⁴ to read by at night. If his watch is broken he cannot get it repaired, and most of the clocks in public places, even in stations, are out of repair.

I wish with all my heart that I could report that these hardships are weakening the Jap *civilian's morale⁵⁵ and his *will to conquest.⁵⁶ But I cannot. His will for war and victory is as hot as ever.

Military training begins in childhood. Just across from the Argentine Embassy in Tokyo there is a school for boys from five to fifteen years old. I used to watch these youngsters, in every-spare moment from their studies, being drilled in military training by Japanese *army reserve officers.⁵⁷ The boys had wooden guns and cannon and model planes, *manual of arms,⁵⁸ *close-order drill,⁵⁹ maps, and manoeuvres. By the time they were ten they handled themselves like veterans.⁶⁰

The children play with no toys except military toys. In every block⁶¹ there is a shop selling material to make model planes. Contests for the most scientific model planes are held frequently. School children are taken first of all to see the newsreels⁶² showing actual fighting at the front. All movies⁶³ have a warlike theme,⁶⁴ so have all broadcasts,⁶⁵ all newspapers, all magazines. Early in the morning and late at night you see youths running through the streets, training themselves for endurance in future battles. In the morning, in front of shops or factories, you see the employees in mass setting-up⁶⁶ exercises, to improve their fitness for the war effort.

But what will this zeal avail, you may ask, if the Japanese nation lacks the materials and the industry to back up its fighting men with modern weapons? I think we tend to underrate⁶⁷ Japan's industrial power, particularly in ship and plane⁶⁸ production. They have slowed down the manufacture of tanks⁶⁹ to use more steel in ships. We have sunk some 1,500,000 tons of Japan's shipping, but she has

already replaced a good deal, perhaps more than half, of that deficiency. Also, she has gone on at a terrific pace building wooden ships to replace the steel ships in the *shorter runs⁷⁰ between the islands of Japan's empire.

What all of us are likely to forget is that Japan is developing vast new industrial regions in Manchuria,⁷¹ with raw materials and abundant conquered labor. The shortage of such things as rubber, oil, and sugar in Japan does not mean she hasn't any. She is getting all she wants of them in the *occupied areas⁷² to the south, but is using them for the Army and Navy and is not wasting valuable shipping to send them north to the home country. About the only loot⁷³ the home folks have seen is such stuff as furniture and rattan.⁷⁴

Notes

1. 阿根廷領事。 2. 香港。 3. 搶掠。 4. 大使代辦。 5. 發照。 6. 阿伯利亞。
7. 珍珠港。 8. 中立國外交人員的身份。 9. 被暗殺者。 10. 一度想設法殺害的兇手。
11. 新司犯者的訓練。 12. 偏見。 13. 美國和英國。 14. 笨重的白蘭人。 15. 奴才。
16. 同復。 17. 種族的自熱。 18. 社交界。 19. 湯汁。 20. 掛號。 21. 買黑市貨。
22. 餐食。 23. 包心菜。 24. 洋芋。 25. 腐敗的魚味。 26. 氣味。
27. 充滿。 28. 向村秋一。 29. 陸軍省。 30. 代替咖啡的豆茶。 31. 修繕。
32. 正當, 主要的食物。 33. 汽油。 34. 電石燈。 35. 耐火管。 36. 陸軍的。
37. 大筒工廠。 38. 湯匙。 39. 人造的原料。 40. 多數。 41. 空城。 42. 硬質的皮鞋。
43. 種穿穴落。 44. 炭盆。 45. 燃料。 46. 酒。 47. 注射器。 48. 上漲。
49. 聯合努力。 50. 外交團。 51. 防腐的酒精。 52. 代理大使。 53. 電車。
54. 游動。 55. 平民的士氣。 56. 征服的意志。 57. 各種軍官。 58. 各種武器教程。
59. 常集隊形的訓練。 60. 老兵。 61. 街寫。 62. 茶葉片。 63. 電影。 64. 主題。
65. 軍隊。 66. 開始。 67. 估低。 68. 飛機。 69. 坦克車。 70. 較短距離的航程。
71. 滿洲。 72. 佔領區。 73. 掠奪物。 74. 藤器。

(接第29頁)

Mooring bridle 水上飛機上繫留用兩處以上的繩索。

Moral outlook 人生觀。

Morning-after 醉未醒；昨夜的疲勞或抑鬱，還未恢復。

Mouse-trap 防空氣球網。

Muck 一般惡劣的天氣。

Multi 便衣。

Multiple shop 複式店（在同一城市中多開分店的組織）。

Muscle in 利用一件好的事物。

"DON'T SAY IT AGAIN!"

說不得！

by Jack Sher

錢歌川譯註

When I came in, the party was going strong.¹ I went from room to room, shaking hands, letting people slap me on the back, and answering innumerable questions. Finally I located² the girl I was looking for.

She was standing by a window, her back to the room. I'd have recognised that back anywhere. I pushed my way over to where she was standing.

She did not turn round; I looked at the way her hair curled at the nape of her neck, and found the two tiny freckles on one white shoulder. Just before I touched her arm, she turned.

Her gray eyes were very steady; then they *grew warm;³ she flushed and smiled.

"Larry!" she said. "Larry Jordan!" She put out her

當我進去的時候，那夜會正鬧得熱烈得很。我從這間房走到那間房，和別人握着手，讓別人拍着我的背，回答着許許多多的問題。最後我才把我所找尋的那個女人尋到了。

她正站在一個窗前，把背向着房裏。她的背影，無論到那裏我都認得的。我便從人叢中擠過，走到她站着的地方去了。

她並沒有轉過身來；我望着她鬚在頸背上的那頭髮的樣式，發現她雪白的肩膀的一邊上，有兩粒極小的雀斑。剛在我去握住她的玉臂之前，她回過頭來了。

她的銀灰色的眼睛釘着我望了一下，於是變得親密起來。她紅着面微笑了。

「拉理！」她叫出來。「拉理！拉理！」她伸出手來，我握

hand and I shook it, feeling rather foolish.

"Hello, Freda," I said. "Remember me?"

She cocked her head to one side. "Well, you rather remind me of a person I knew a year ago."

I grinned. "Same old Killer," I said.

"Not quite," she smiled. "I don't like your nicknames any more. But tell me, how's the Army treating you? Do you like it? The uniform fits you. You've gained weight, darling."

I could feel my face getting red. The "darling" had thrown me off step, and I avoided her eyes. A year seemed ages ago. Dancing at Nick's, arguments and coffee in her flat, motor runs on Sundays, tears, laughter, plans—all of it was brought back by "that one word" and the way she said it.

I wanted to say, "You were awfully nice, darling," but I couldn't.

She said it. "We had

了一下，感到有點愚笨。

「喂，斐德，」我說，「你還記得我？」

她把頭偏在一邊。「啊，你有點使我想起一年前認識的一個人來了。」

我笑了。「同樣的一個殺人鬼，」我說。

「並不完全是，」他微笑着說。「我不喜歡你取的那些渾名。告訴我，你在軍隊裏過得怎樣？你喜歡軍隊的生活嗎？這制服你穿得很適合。你長胖了，親愛的。」

我可以感覺到我的臉變紅了。那「親愛的」一聲，把我嚇退了一步，我避免了她的視線。在一年以前，那好像是多少年前的事了，在妮克家裏跳舞，在她那房間喝着咖啡，談天說地，禮拜天乘汽車出去玩，有啼有笑，有計畫——這一切都由那「親愛的」一聲，和她說這個時的那種樣子，而勾上心來。

我想要說，「你那時對我真是太好了，親愛的，」但我卻沒有能夠說得出口。

她卻自己提起了。「我們那

something there.” There was no rancour⁷ or reproach⁸ in the way she said it. “You came to see me?”

I nodded. “Perhaps you can help me. It’s about a girl. We were going to be married.” I stopped. Her eyes were very steady, and there was sympathy in them. “We met about six months after you and I—”

“Go on,” she said. “If I can help, I will. Did you break it up?”

“Yes,” I said, “and I can’t understand it, Freda. We were talking about you and all I said was—”

Her eyes widened; she walked over to a table and put down her glass.⁹ When she came back she said, “Does the girl know me?”

“No,” I said, “she doesn’t know you. That’s what I can’t understand.”

I began to reconstruct for Freda what had happened that night. Everything had been going beautifully. I had just come home “on

時會有過一番交好。』在她說這話的神氣中，並沒有一點怨恨或譴責。『你今天是來看我的嗎？』

我點頭了。『也許你可以幫助我。那就是關於一個女子。我們快要結婚了。』說到這裏我停住了。她的眼睛釘着我望了，其中表現同情之心。『我們認識是差不多在六個月之後自從你和我——』

『繼續說下去，』她說。『如果我能幫得到忙的話，我一定幫忙。你們是鬧翻了嗎？』

『是的，』我說，『而我却不懂得那原因，斐德。我們當時正談到你，我只說了——』

她的眼睛睜大了；她走到一個桌子前去，把手裏的酒盃放下了。當她轉來的時候，她問，『那個女人認識我嗎？』

『不，』我說，『她不認識你。那就是我所不能了解的。』

我便開始把那天晚上所發生的事，為斐德來重述一遍。那一切原來都是很順利的。那時我正休假回家，而她會異常熱

leave¹⁰ and she had given me more than a welcome. I was sure she loved me. We sat for hours planning what we'd do with every minute of my leave—the places we'd go to, the wonderful things we'd do together.

I stopped. Freda had turned her head and was half looking out of the window. "Do you want me to go on?" I asked.

"Yes," she said, facing me again.

"Well, I took her to supper and then down to Nick's, and we sat listening to music and looking at each other. I asked her to marry me, and she said yes. Then one of the musicians came over—Joe Taylor, plays trombone,¹¹ remember him?"

"Yes," Freda smiled.

"It was dark where we were sitting," I continued, "and Joe was a little stewed.¹² He mistook the girl for you. Before I could introduce them, Joe said, 'Hi, Freda, how's the Killer?'"

烈地歡迎了我。我確是知道她是愛我的。我們曾坐着好幾個鐘頭來計畫如何充份利用我的假期，一分一刻都不讓它浪費——計畫我們要到一些什麼地方去，以及我們在一塊兒要合作的一些了不起的事情。

我停住了。斐德已經把她的頭轉過去，一半望着窗外。「你要我繼續說下去嗎？」我問。

「說下去，」她說，再轉過臉來對着我。

「於是，我同她出去吃晚飯，飯後就同到妮克家裏，我們坐下來聽音樂，彼此相對望着。我要求她和我結婚，她答應了。於是有一個音樂家走來了——戴鞞，那吹喇叭的，你記得他嗎？」

「記得的，」斐德微笑了。

「我們坐着的地方很黑暗，」我繼續說，「而喬却有一點兒憤激。他把那女子錯認是你了。在我還沒有來得及和他們介紹的時候，喬便說，「喂，斐德，那殺人鬼怎樣了？」

That was an embarrassing moment, but after Joe left, I didn't think much about it. She sat very quiet for a few minutes, and then she asked who you were."

"Naturally," Freda said, and smiled, but there was something about that smile that made me uncomfortable. "You don't have to tell what you said about me."

"Yes, I do," I said. "That's the only way you can help me. She asked me if I had been in love with you. I told her I had. She asked me how we met, and I told her about the office."

"She asked me," I went on, "if you were pretty. I said you were very pretty. Then she asked me to describe you. I said you had almost red hair and your eyes were grey, like hers. I said you had two freckles on your shoulder and an unreasonable temper."

"True." Freda smiled and looked at me very carefully.

"Then," I smiled back, "I

那時候使我很窘，但是等爵走了以後，我也就沒有再去多想它了。她一聲不響地坐了幾分鐘，便問你是誰。」

「當然，」斐德微笑地說，不過在她那種微笑中，有點東西使我頗不舒服。「你用不着要把告訴她的關於我的話再對我說。」

「我要的，」我說。「只有把那實告訴你，你才可以幫助我。她問我是不是會和你發生過戀愛。我告訴她確有其事。她問我們怎樣相逢的，我便把辦事處的情形告訴了她。」

「她問我，」我繼續說，「你是不是漂亮。我說你很漂亮。於是她又要我把你描寫一下。我就告訴她你的頭髮差不多是紅的，你的眼睛是銀灰色的，和她的一樣。我又說你的肩膀上有兩粒雀斑，你還有一種無理性的脾氣。」

「不錯。」斐德微笑了，很仔細地望着我。

「於是，」我也報之以微笑

said that men were always *after you,¹⁴ and that I sometimes got very jealous. But, I explained to her, I had *got over¹⁵ the jealousy, because it was ridiculous and I'd never be jealous of anyone again."

Freda was laughing at me now, and the laughter *sort of¹⁶ choked her up. "I hope you meant that."

"I did," I said. "I told her we had not been able to *hit it off¹⁷ because you had a temper and I was jealous and we were miserable together. She asked me if I thought you were still in love with me, and I said of course you weren't. She asked me if you were intelligent, and I said you were, but you did silly things."

"Is that all?" Freda asked me.

"No," I said, remembering. "She asked me if I thought she ever did silly or annoying things. I said no. She asked me if you and she were alike in any way. I

「我又說有很多男子都時常追着你，因此我有時很感到嫉妒。不過，我解釋給她聽，我克服了我的嫉妒心，因為我覺得這是有點可笑的，我將永遠不再嫉妒別人了。」

斐德兒這時對我笑起來了，那笑聲有點要使她哽塞了。「我希望你確實能夠辦到那一點。」

「我確實辦到了，」我說。

「我告訴她我們兩人意見不能投合，因為你有點脾氣，而我又嫉妒，所以在一塊兒是很痛苦的。她問我是不是覺得你現在還愛我，我說當然你不再愛我了。她問你是不是很聰慧，我說是的，不過你却做了些蠢事。」

「再沒有說別的了嗎？」斐德兒問我。

「沒有了，」我說，回憶着過去。「她問我是不是覺得她本人也曾做過些蠢事或是討厭的事。我說沒有。她問我你和她是不是有些地方相像，我說

said yes, you were alike in many ways, but—" I stopped.

"Don't pull the punches,"
18 Freda smiled.

"Well, I said she was much sweeter and more understanding, and that we'd have a wonderful life together." I paused. "That was the last thing I said. I looked up suddenly and saw that there were tears in her eyes. She got up and left before I could stop her. That was a week ago. I've tried to see her. I've 'phoned.¹⁹ I've written letters. Nothing works.²⁰ I've only got three more days, Freda, and I've got to get to her and explain."

Freda put her hand on the sleeve of my tunic.²¹ Explain what, Larry?"

I felt confused and lost. "Don't you know?" I asked. "I thought you'd know what I said that hurt her. It was about you. You're a woman. You understand these things."

有的，你們有很多地方相像，不過——』我停頓了。

『說下去吧，』斐德微笑了。

『好吧，我說她比你更要溫存，更要理解，而我們在一塊兒，一定會過活得很快活的。』我停頓了一下。『那便是我最後說的一句話。我突然擡起頭來，看見她眼睛中含着眼淚了。在我還沒有來得及阻止她的時候，她已經站起身來走了。那是一個禮拜以前的事。後來我嘗試過幾次想見到她，我打了電話，我又寫了信，但都無效。斐德，我的假期只有三天了，我非得找到她解釋一下不可。』

斐德把她的手放在我的衣袖上。『拉理，你要解釋什麼呢？』

我覺得迷惑而有所失了。『你難道也懂得嗎？』我問。『我以為你是不懂得我說錯了什麼的。那就是關於你的話。你是一個女人。你懂得這些事情的。』

Freda tried to be flip-pant,²² but it didn't "come off."²³ "Yes, I'm a woman, Larry," she said. "But I can't tell you."

"Don't you know?" I asked.

Freda turned her back on me and looked out of the window.

"I know," she said softly, "but I think this is one you'll have to "work out"²⁴ for yourself."

"I hope I haven't hurt you," I said, feeling totally miserable.

She shook her head. I said good-bye, tried to thank her, and pushed my way out of the room. I went to a dance club, then another. I kept going because there was nowhere to go.

It was almost 3 a.m. when I got to Nick's. My head was a little clearer; I sat listening to the music; and felt sorry for myself and went over everything I had said that other night. Then I began "going over"²⁵ my conversation with Freda.

斐德試想要信口雌黃一番，但是失敗了。『是呀，我是一個女人，拉理，』她說。『但是我不能夠告訴你。』

『你難道不懂得嗎？』我問。

斐德轉過身去，把背對着我，而望着窗外。

『我懂得的，』她細聲地說。

『不過我想這是一件要你自己去體會出來的事。』

『我希望我沒有使你傷心，』

我說，覺得十分難過。

她搖搖她的頭。我向她告辭，又試向她道謝了一番，便從人叢中擠出那房間來。我走到一個跳舞俱樂部，隨即又到另外一個地方去了。我繼續不斷地亂跑，因為我實在沒有地方好去。

當我達到妮克家裏的時候，那差不多是早晨三點鐘了。我的頭腦清醒了一點；我坐下來聽音樂；我想起自己很難受，便把日前那天晚上我所說的話，從頭回想了一遍。隨後我又開始把我和斐德的談話，也回憶了一遍。

Suddeny it hit me. It was like a low punch²⁶ and I sat up and said, "no!" aloud. And then I said "Yes!" Early next morning I went to Freda's flat.

We sipped coffee and watched the sun come up over the tops of the buildings. I kissed her again, and she said, "he must have been a very wonderful girl."

"She was," I said. "She was a lot like you in many ways."

Freda got up and her grey eyes were beautifully dangerous.

"Don't ever say that again, darling," she said sharply. "I don't like it any better than the other girl did."

突然間我想到了。那正像一種不會的襲擊，我坐起來高聲地說了一聲，『不對！』隨即我又說，『對的！』第二天清早，我到了斐德家裏去看她。

我們坐着喝咖啡，望着太陽昇上屋梁。我再吻了她一下，她說，『她一定是一個很了不得的女孩子。』

『她是的，』我說，『她有許多地方都很像你。』

斐德站起身來，她的銀灰色的眼睛，含着一種美麗的險惡。

『請你不要再說那話了，親愛的，』她厲聲地說。『我並不比你另外那個女人更愛聽這樣的話呀。』

Notes

1. 的驚, 盛. 2. 找出其所在. 3. 興奮起來. 4. 傾斜. 5. 醉了. 6. 指 darling.
7. 怨恨. 8. 靈貴. 9. 酒至. 10. 休假. 11. 一種呼氣. 12. 杯樓. 13. 不合
我的脾氣. 14. 追求你. 15. 克服了. 16. 有點. 17. 一致, 和合. 18. 繼續
下去, punches 拔釘鉗. 19. 打電話. 20. 發生作用. 21. 短上衣. 22. 信口
雌黃. 23. 成功. 24. 研究出來. 25. 回想一遍. 26. 打擊.

Answer to problem on page 22: Rake, fork, sigh, nerve, branch, balance, rip, complete, tear, utter.

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AN IMPRESSION

一個印象

by A. G. GARDINER

錢 歌 川 譯 註

WALKING down Fleet Street some day you may meet a form¹ whose vastness *blots out² the heavens. Great waves of hair surge from under the soft, wide-brimmed hat. A cloak that might be a legacy from Porthos³ floats about his colossal frame. He pauses *in the midst of⁴ the pavement to read the book in his hand, and a cascade⁵ of laughter descending from the head notes⁶ to the middle voice *gushes out⁷ on the listening air. He looks up, adjusts his pince-nez,⁸ observes that he is not in the cab, remembers that he ought to be in a cab, turns and hails⁹ a cab. The vehicle sinks down under the unusual burden and rolls heavily away. It carries Gilbert Keith Chesterton.¹⁰

走下艦隊街有天你也許會遇見一個人，他那龐大的身體，把天都遮掉了。從他那寬邊的軟帽底下，頭髮的大浪洶湧。一件也許是從波多士遺傳下來的大衣，在他那偉大的身軀周圍飄動。他在人行道的路上逗留著來讀他手中的書，而有一種從高音降到中音的連續的笑聲，湧出到傾聽着的空氣中。他抬頭望了一下，戴正他的夾鼻眼鏡，忽覺察到他沒有坐在馬車裏，記起他是應該坐在馬車裏的，於是轉身叫了一部馬車。那車子在那異常重載之下，沈了下去，便笨重地轉動上路了。它載着吉爾伯特、凱斯、契斯脫頓。

Notes

1. 人體。
2. 全滅。
3. 波多士（大仲馬所著小說中之人物，即三劍客之一，以魁偉著稱）。
4. 在正中。
5. 小瀑布。
6. 音階。
7. 湧出。
8. 夾在鼻上的眼鏡。
9. 高聲呼喚。
10. 英國著名作家。

THE PEN BESIDE THE SWORD

by J. L. Hodson¹

A PIN, grown rusty from old age, fastens into my war correspondents licence,² a typed slip addressed by the *Chief of General Staff³ to military commanders⁴ saying: *'Officially accredited war correspondents in uniform will come around during battle.⁵ It is their job. They must be allowed to go where they want *so long as they don't interfere with the battle.'⁶

Whether there is a little *unconscious irony⁷ in the last four words I don't know. The date of that typed slip is January 3¹, 1943. It was issued, as the note adds, because during the battle of France certain formations⁸ ordered us away at the very time when we ought to have been offered co-operation. No British—or any other—correspondent was at Dunkirk.⁹ We *had been shipped home¹⁰ just before. Since then we have been getting along better, and *on the whole,¹¹ well. So well, indeed, that I observe that *General Eisenhower¹² has recently ordered that war correspondents shall not in the future be allowed to go *in advance of¹³ the armed forces.

They have done this more than once. They were the first into one or two Abyssinian¹⁴ towns; they were the first to link the Eighth and Fifth Armies in Italy.

And just as correspondents have been first in so they have sometimes been among the last out. William Munday,¹⁵ unhappily killed in Italy, was among the tanks forcing their way through the Japanese on the road from Rangoon¹⁶ to the north on the day demolitions¹⁷ were blown. ~~Some correspondents were captured in Tobruk,¹⁸ others deep in the *Western Desert.¹⁹~~ A good many of us have made

hurried almost last minute retreats in this war from France, from Greece, Crete,²⁰ Singapore, and only by good fortune are our casualties²¹ not greater. Even so they are bad enough—eight killed, twelve wounded, eight prisoners of war, four missing.

*Bernard Gray of the London "Daily Mirror"²² lost his life in a submarine,²³ one or two have been killed in *aircraft crashes,²⁴ some by cannon²⁵ fire from tanks, among them *A. E. Austin of the London "Daily Herald,"²⁶ who wrote and went several times on air raids over the notorious *"Hellfire" Pass²⁷ before he was killed in an air crash. *Edward Ward of the British Broadcasting Corporation²⁸ flew through flak²⁹ at Benghazi³⁰ before he was captured in the desert.

Another correspondent, Roderick MacDonald, I think it was, *parachuted down into Sicily,³¹ was captured and and escaped the same day. O. Gallagher, a *South-African Irishman,³² was on the *Prince of Wales³³ when she was sunk in the China Seas *making illuminating notes³⁴ till the moment he was pitched³⁵ into the sea; James Holburn of the Times,³⁶ shot down wounded in the desert, said to me: "It wasn't so bad—once you realize you can do nothing about it and the end³⁷ seems certain, you seem to stop worrying and become quite calm." William Forrest of the *London "News Chronicle"³⁸ who had already seen war *at close quarters³⁹ in Spain and Poland was *wounded in the head⁴⁰ during the *Tunisian Campaign.⁴¹ He had spent weeks in Tobruk during the seige.

At no time in history, I imagine, has the war been witnessed by so many writers and cameramen.⁴² In *World War One⁴³ the *Western Front⁴⁴ had no more than half a dozen British correspondents. Among them was my friend

Philip Gibbs,⁴⁵ who went back and forth every day, pretty well year after year, through shelled areas to trenches⁴⁶ to find his material. Henry W. Nevinson, while deputising for Gibbs found himself so firmly *in the thick of⁴⁷ it that a score of German soldiers surrendered to him—they took him for a general.

Today there are twenty two *British Commonwealth writers⁴⁸ and four broadcasters⁴⁹ in North Africa and Italy, an equal number in the Middle East, eight or nine with the Fleet,⁵⁰ twelve or fifteen from Britain are now in India and the neighbourhood of Burma and a similar number in the Pacific, a few at Chungking—no fewer than eighty or ninety in all.

Most of them have made *close acquaintance with⁵¹ hunger, thirst, heat, cold, dirt, mosquitoes and the normal hazards⁵² of war. But none of them, I think, would pretend he has shared in anything like an equal degree the hardship and dangers of a true frontline soldier.

A correspondent often experiences a greater *variety of danger⁵³ (for many a man has risked death in the air, with the Fleet and with the land forces), but usually his excursions are brief—he goes into danger to gather his material and having gathered it he withdraws to write his despatch.⁵⁴ Those of us who have been soldiers in the last war and correspondents in this know which is the lighter burden.

Our personal adventures are of no importance, except in so far as they *throw light on⁵⁵ what the troops are doing and enduring. We are *small beer⁵⁶ compared with the troops. If we write books afterwards, that is another matter. People please themselves whether they read books; stuff in newspapers is pretty well *rammed down⁵⁷ their throats.

One thing we have done in this war which British correspondents did not do in the last—that is to establish some power of criticism on the quality or the amount of tanks, guns, aircraft, etc., employed, and of generalship and of the conduct of the war.

From Singapore after it had fallen, from Burma, from the Western Desert on several occasions and after the Tunisian campaign was ended, occasional despatches were written (although not invariably published) *drawing public attention to⁵⁸ shortcomings, limitations and *setting out,⁵⁹ so far as the writers could, the lessons to be learnt. In doing thus they were *in line with⁶⁰ the tradition—not always maintained, however—which began at least as early as when Sir William Howard Russell, the Times correspondent in the Crimea,⁶¹ exposed mismanagement⁶² there ninety years earlier, and incidentally led to *Florence Nightingal⁶³ going out there. Russell is generally acknowledged to have been the first real war correspondent in the sense that he was the first journalist to be assigned by a newspaper to cover a foreign campaign.

One thing further Britain's correspondents have been known to do (although regulations preclude⁶⁴ it), that is to take part in a fight, as one of the most brilliant of them, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, did in the *Boer War,⁶⁵ When twenty five years old, he was working as a correspondent for the *London Morning Post.⁶⁶ He got involved in a duel⁶⁷ between an armoured train and the Boers, and was captured by General Botha. As Churchill was being marched away he managed to throw nonchalantly away the bullets he had in his pocket—and *had no business to⁶⁸ have.

It isn't always easy for a *man of spirit⁶⁹ to keep out of

a fight, although he usually has all his work cut out to observe and record what is going on. Happily there is nothing which says he must not tend to the wounded. Three British correspondents, Alan Moorehead, Alexander Clifford and Gordon Homan have been mentioned in despatches for doing so, the first two in the Western Desert and the third in a motor launch on a "Commando raid" to St. Nazzaire.

Notes

1. 作者是一個著名的英國小說家兼戰地記者, 在本文中告訴我們當記者在前線發生入死的故事。 2. 原稿。 特許狀。 3. 參謀本部部長官。 4. 指揮官(指前線的)。 5. 正式任命(的)軍官戰地記者, 可充其在戰事中的自由來去。 6. 只要他們不耽擱戰事。 7. 有意識的經過。 8. 軍隊的配備。 9. 丹麥爾克。 10. 被載送可憐。 11. 大膽。 12. 被俘獲的軍官。 13. ...之充類。 14. 阿比西尼亞的。 15. 英國的一個新聞記者。 16. 原稿。 17. 破壞。 18. 北布魯克。 19. 西非洲的沙漠中。 20. 克里特島。 21. 聖地牙哥。 22. 倫敦「每日電報」的特派記者格雷。 23. 潛艇。 24. 飛機相撞。 25. 大炮。 26. 倫敦「每日電報」的特派記者奧斯丁。 27. 烈火彈。 28. 倫敦廣播電台。 29. C. 特許記者。 29. 德國的「射炮」。 30. 班加羅。 31. 尼爾遜。 32. 德皇威廉的兒子。 33. 威爾斯親王號兵艦。 34. 寫者或第一編者。 35. 投遞。 36. 倫敦泰晤士報。 37. 死。 38. 倫敦「新聞紀年」報。 39. 特許記者。 40. 特許記者。 41. 英法西亞之役。 42. 照相師。 43. 第一次世界大戰。 44. 阿爾。 45. 英國的作家兼名記者。 46. 戰線。 47. 在當中, 在正酣之時。 48. 英國聯邦的作家。 49. 無權擴音者。 50. 證據。 51. 烈交。 52. 危險。 53. 各種形式的危險。 54. 通訊。 55. 有助於說明, 使明白。 56. 無足輕重的東西。 57. 捲入。 58. 使大家注意到。 59. 限定。 60. 一致。 61. 克里米亞。 62. 破壞不淨; 遺留後患。 63. 英國著名的戰地看護婦。 64. 妨礙, 阻止。 65. 南非戰爭。 66. 倫敦電報。 67. 交鋒, 交鋒。 68. 無權利。 69. 有血氣的人。 70. 突擊隊的進攻。

(接第28頁)

EXERCISE XI

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 目下在醫院中我祖父的別墅本週本月底可以落成。
2. 他本定了三月十二日動身的, 因母病延期到四月一日。
3. 周先生自從進學校開辦以來就在這裏教書。
4. 從那時起他似乎發生了一種變化。
5. 再過兩三天牡丹就開了。
6. 我隔了十年回家來一看只見城市完全改變了。
7. 早晨前作一小時的運動, 使你早餐食慾亢進。
8. 因為事情很緊急不能延到後天動身。
9. 你如果學習五年的英文, 你便很可以讀了, 但寫作却不容易。
10. 在第一次世界大戰中, 德國的徐伯特常去倫敦轟炸。

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

ON THE WAY BACK

(回 家)

By B. T. Knight Smith

- Chang*Miss Revel!s very good-looking, isn't she?
雷小姐長得很漂亮，是不是？
- Freem.* You think so, do you?
 你覺得她漂亮，對嗎？
- Chang* Yes, I do.....Mr. Johnson seems a very matter-of-fact¹ sort of man; at least, that's the impression he gave me.....*What is he?²
 是的，我覺得她很漂亮……祥生先生好像是一個很實際的人；至少他給我的印象是那樣的……他到底是做什麼的？
- Freem.* Oh, he was in some bank or other, I fancy, but now he's with Vallanceys, the furniture people.*You won't be any the worse³ for a good night's rest; you must be dead tired. I don't suppose it'll take you long to tumble into bed.
 啊，他原是一個什麼銀行裏做事，我想，不過現他在却在瓦蘭在西傢具公司……你這樣一來更可以好好的睡一晚；你一定疲倦不堪了。我想你一上牀就可以睡着的。
- Chang* No, I shan't want any rocking, *you may depend.⁴ The fact of the matter is I was up late last night. What time d'you generally get to bed?
 不會。我決用不着要人搖才睡得着的。事實上我昨夜睡得太晚。你平常是什麼時候睡覺。
- Freem.* Oh, I hate going to bed early, generally speaking.

I sit [or stay] up till past twelve, more often than not.⁵

啊，一般地說，我真不喜歡睡得太早。我通常都是要過十二點才睡的。

Chang: *There's no accounting for tastes!⁶ Perhaps you *make up⁷ for it by taking a nap when you've an hour or so to spare.

人各有所好！也許你白天可以空出個把鐘頭來午睡，以補償夜間睡眠之不足。

Freem: Well, that's only natural, isn't it?Hullo! raining again?

呃，那是很自然的，是不是？……喂！又下起雨來了嗎？

Ching: Yes; you'd better make haste back.⁸

是的；你趕快回去吧。

Notes

1. 事務的；工作的。 2. 他是個什麼人？ 知詞 who is he? 問你問誰姓。 3. = you'll be all the better. 4. 你可以拿得起，待略去 on it 二字。 5. = I do not sit up. 6. cf. Taste differ. 7. 各有所好。 accounting for 講明理由。 7. 補起來。 8. = to get back.

The following are the 10 words needed to complete the sentences below. Assign each word to its appropriate place.

BRANCH, RAKE, TEAR, BALANCE, COMPLETE, FORK, NERVE, UTTER, SIGS, RIP

- (1) One of the most useful garden implements is a . . .
- (2) This is where the roads . . .
- (3) She paid her former friend only the passing tribute of a . . .
- (4) Climbing a tree, he lost his . . . on a high . . . and fell.
- (5) The treasurer has not been able to . . . his accounts.
- (6) His loose way of living led people to regard him as something of a . . .
- (7) He wore an expression of . . . anger.
- (8) The dressmaker's first job was to . . . out the lining.
- (9) He was charged with an attempt to . . . raise money.

(SOLUTION ON PAGE 14)

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

Ching felt a little worried when she saw suspicion in his grin.

"Oh, no, ... yes, just a girl friend," she replied quickly, and was reminded of his curious laughter when she had said, "The weather is really trying," to him yesterday in the classroom. She felt all these laughs were based upon some gossip unfavourable to her. She grew a little angry.

Pao sat down before the writing table and searched every part of the room with his gleaming eyes. Ching went back to her cane couch again.

"The students' union has announced to-day that from to-morrow there will be a propaganda week for the abolition of the unjust

靜有些窘了，覺得他的笑頗含疑意，忙說道：「沒……有。不過是一個女朋友罷了。」同時她又聯想到昨天在課堂上對他說了句「天氣真是煩悶」後，他的怪樣的笑；她現在看出這種笑都有若干於己不利的議論做背景的。她很有幾分生氣了。

抱素在書桌前的椅子上坐了，一雙眼睛閃爍地向四下裏瞧。靜仍舊回到她的藤榻上。

「今天學生會又發通告，從明天起為『廢除不平等條約的宣傳週，』每日下午停課出發演講。」抱素向着靜，慢慢地

treaties. And we shall have no school in the afternoons but go out making speeches," said Pao slowly. "The authorities of the school consented. There was no alternative course, even if they did not consent. Mr Chou and Mr Sun both had asked leave already, so that there was to be no class, even in the mornings, to-morrow and the day after. You didn't attend school to-day and I suspected that you might be feeling a little indisposed, so I came with the news that you can recuperate for a few days."

Ching nodded her thanks, but gave no other reply.

"Too many holidays. A term will be soon over, and we read too little really!" Pao concluded as though he was moved and regretful. This was obviously to carry favour with her.

"Reading does not necessarily mean attending classes!" Ching said coldly. "But speaking of serious reading, most of our school fellows might be left out."

說。「學校當局已經同意了。

本來不同意也沒有辦法。周先生孫先生本已請了假，所以明後天上午也沒有課。今天你沒到校，我疑惑你是病着，所以特來報告這消息，借此你可以靜養幾天。」

靜點了點頭，表示謝意，沒有回答。

「放假太多了，一學期快完，簡直沒有讀什麼書！」拖素似歎似地作了他的結論。這結論，顯然是想投靜之所好。

「讀書何必一定上課呢！」靜冷冷地說。「況且，如果正經讀書，我們的貴同學怕一大半要落伍罷。」

Common Errors Corrected

英文作文正誤詳解

上期已將時間的前置詞 at, in, on 三個字的用法說過了，現在想繼續講另外幾個關於時間的前置詞。

1. By; till.

這兩個字初學者常常弄錯其實它們的分別，只要一次弄清楚了，以後也就不會再混亂的。By 是表示時間的限度，Till 是表示繼續的止點。

「我今晚動身至遲想二十五日回來。」

I start this evening and intend to come back till the 25th. (誤)

I start this evening and intend to come back by the 25th. (正)

「他好睡早覺，常常早上睡到十時才起牀。」

He is a late-riser and often lies in bed by ten o'clock in the morning. (誤)

He is a late-riser and often lies in bed till ten o'clock in the morning. (正)

2. Since; from.

這兩個字都是表示自從的意思，不過 since 是表示到現在為止的繼續的事情的出發點，from 是表示事情的開始的出發點。since 可與現在時應用，from 則與過去時應用。

「自從上禮拜一以來，重慶一連下了三天的雨了。」

It is raining in Chungking these three days from last Monday. (誤)

It has been raining in Chungking these three days since last Monday. (正)

「他在成都從一九三八年住到一九四二年。」

He has lived in Chengtu since 1938 till 1942. (誤)

He lived in Chengtu from 1938 till 1942. (正)

3. In, within, after.

In 是表示時間的經過，within 是表示期間內，after 是表示以過去為起點的時間的經過。

「醫生說一個月我的病就完全好了。」

The doctor says that I shall completely recover after a month. (誤)

The doctor says that I shall completely recover in a month. (正)

(註) 但可說 The doctor says it will be a month before I am quite well.

「我父親年內將從美國回來。」

My father will come back from the U. S. A. in this year. (誤)

My father will come back from the U. S. A. within this year. (正)

(註) in two hours 經二小時，within two hours 在二小時以內，in 表經過的時間，within 表那個時間之內，after 則說那個時間以後，又如：

「公共汽車五月一日起就要加價。」

The price of the bus will be raised in May 1st. (誤)

The fare of the bus will be raised on and after the 1st of May. (正)

(註) on and after 或說 from 亦可。

4. Before, after, past, to.

這些前置詞都是表時間的前後的，不過 past 和 to 是用於鐘錶的。

「我是八時前五分到的。」

I arrived at five minutes before eight. (誤)

I arrived at five to eight (o'clock). (正)

「我的錶是八點過一刻了。」

It is quarter after eight at my watch. (誤)

It is a quarter past eight by my watch. (正)

5. For, during, through.

用 for 是表時間，用 during 是表狀態的繼續中，through 則有從始到終之意。

「他一時病危，但現已有轉機了。」

He was critically ill during a time, but now he is better. (誤)

He was critically ill for a time, but now he is getting better. (正)

「我在留英期中把英國的名勝古跡都看過了。」

I visited almost all the famous place and historic remains in England at my stay there. (誤)

I visited almost all the famous places and historic remains in England during my stay there. (正)

(註) 誤用 while I was staying there. 注意: during 爲前置詞, while 爲接

「我的英文成績很壞，想暑假中我得要特別用功。」

I got very bad marks of English, so I want to study hardly during summer vacation. (誤)

I got very bad marks in English, so I want to study it hard through summer vacation. (正)

6. 前置詞的省略。

「那天是放假，劇場都客滿。」

It was holiday on that day, every theatre was full. (誤)

As it was a holiday (on) that day, every theatre was full. (正)

That day being a holiday, every theatre was full. (正)

「上禮拜天他在這裏。」

He was here on last Sunday. (誤)

He was here last Sunday. (正)

He was here on Sunday last. (正)

「請明天三點至五點之間任何時候來我家裏我都在家的。」

Please come to my house (at) any time between three and five as I am at home tomorrow.

「到今年十月為止他就在公司裏做滿十五年了。」

He will have been in the service of the Company (for) full fifteen years (by) October next.

「至少每年一度，他要去旅行。」

QUIZ

1. What two continents are within ten miles of each other, but which are otherwise not connected by any land routes? (Hint: The answer is **not** North and South America).
2. It's admittedly not usual to find a seven-letter word in the English language with three "u's" in it. Can you think of one?
3. What emotion is implied in "seeing red"?
4. After what is the Red Army of Russia named?
5. If a red rose is the symbol of love, and a white rose the symbol of pure love, what is a yellow rose the symbol of?
6. Can you identify these countries: (a) The Emerald Isle; (b) The Gift of the Nile; (c) The Pearl of the Antilles?
7. What is the standard rail gauge? What European countries are exceptions to this rule?
8. For what words are these abbreviations—gin, spats, cab?
9. Should you shut one eye when looking through a microscope or telescope?
10. What is the capital of (a) Bulgaria; (b) Yugoslavia; (c) Rumania; (d) Hungary?

(Answers will be found on page 32)

KEY TO EXERCISE XI

(上期習題答案)

1. The first day of the entrance examination of (or for) the National Central University begins at 8 a. m. on the 15th of August and ends at noon.
2. A fire broke out in a neighbouring house at dawn, but the fire was soon put out before it became serious.
3. On Sunday morning I generally go to the park for a walk.
4. I am going to invite a few friends of mine to dinner next Saturday. I shall be most happy if you will come.
5. The Heaven and Earth Book Company held a general meeting of its shareholders on the 20th inst., and a dividend of 30 per cent. per annum was decided.
6. The new cruiser Wasp will be launched on April 25th.
7. I intend to go on an excursion to Peipai on Sunday next, if it is fine.
8. They work at sunrise and rest at sunset.
9. I won't be surprised even if a knock on my door at midnight, as I haven't done anything wrong in my life.
10. We all have a holiday on Christmas.

He takes a trip at least once (in) a year.

(註) 在下列諸辭句前，都不用前置詞: this morning (今晨), this evening (今晚), yesterday morning (昨晨), tomorrow morning (明晨), this afternoon (今天下午), evdery day (每天), every morning (每晨), every other day (隔日), the other day, a few days ago (日前), the other night (前晚), the day before yesterday (前天), the day after to-morrow (後天), early this morning (今天一早), early in the morning (清早), this spring (今春), last summer (去夏).

A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

新辭彙解

M

- Machinitis 機械文明狂熱症。
- Mae West 救生衣。
- Maggie 英國 Miles Magister 飛機的俗稱。
- Magnavox 擴音機。
- Magnet phone 磁石電話機。
- Mahasabha 印度勞工黨。
- Maintenance 戰場上空軍的支持（包含各種供應）。
- Maquis 法國游擊隊。
- Marsenigram 無線電報。
- Mark down 減價出售。
- Martini 一種混合酒。
- Matildas 坦克車。
- Mat=matts=matrices 紙型；字模。
- “Me” 指德國米式 (Messerschmitt) 戰鬥機。
- Mercy boat (或 ship) 救生船。
- Merger 合併（公司等）。
- Met 或 mets 氣象官。
- Mickey Mouse 飛機上投擲炸彈的機器。
- Microfilming 圖書縮小攝影（用電影軟片照出整部書籍或圖書以便郵寄，收到後讀時可放大）。
- Mikephone 極小的留聲機。
- Migrating balloon 自由不固定的汽球。
- Mine-field 水雷敷設區。
- Moment (mèch.) 能率；矩。
- Mona 空襲警報（從 moaning syrens 而來）。
- Montage 銀幕之剪裁配合。
- Monotype 自動鑄字機。

(下接第5頁)

WORLD AFFAIRS

British Eastern Fleet Hits Out At Sumatra

ADMIRALS and fighters from carriers¹ of the *British Eastern Fleet² at dawn on April 20, attacked Sabang³ at the northern tip of Sumatra.⁴ A strong force of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines escorted the aircraft carriers.

This operation is the British Eastern Fleet's *first display⁵ of its strength since Mr. Winston Churchill announced not many weeks ago that powerful British warships had been sent to reinforce the forces under Admiral Somerville,⁶ Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Fleet. The attack came four days after Lord Louis Mountbatten,⁷ Supreme Commander, South-East Asia Command, moved his Headquarters to Ceylon.⁸

Americans Capture Hollandia.

American troops have captured the important Japanese air base of Hollandia,⁹ on the north coast of *Dutch New Guinea,¹⁰ following landings at three points along a 150-mile stretch of coast. According to a statement issued by *General MacArthur's Headquarters¹¹ they comprised the largest land, sea and air operation ever undertaken in the South-West Pacific.

One landing was made to the east and west of Hollandia. After its capture the Americans pushed on towards three airfields—20 miles inland. The second landing was carried out at a point half-way between Hollandia and Wewak,¹² while the locality of the third has not yet been disclosed.

Australians Occupy Madang:

Australian troops, advancing from Bogadjim¹³ have

captured the Japanese base of Madang¹⁴ on the north New Guinea coast. Large quantities of supplies and equipment have been captured. Madang, with wewak further north, was isolated and by-passed¹⁵ by the American landings at Hollandia and Aitape.¹⁶

*Newest Weapon In Britain's Naval Armoury:
The Human Torpedo*

Volunteers from Britain's Submarine Service *clad in diving suits¹⁷ and sitting astride the body of a torpedo have been operating *"human torpedoes,"¹⁸ the newest and most dramatic addition to our *naval armoury.¹⁹ *This best-kept secret of the war²⁰ was disclosed when the Admiralty told the story of how this new weapon was used to sink the 5.3-inch gun Italian cruiser Ulpio Trainiano and to damage a 8,500 ton troop transport while both lay in the powerfully defended harbour of *Palermo, Sicily,²¹ in January last year.

"Human torpedoes are the same size and shape as ordinary torpedoes," says the naval correspondent of the *News Chronicle.²² They are driven by electric batteries and each has a crew of two.

The charge,²³ similar to the warhead²⁴ of a torpedo, is attached to the nose.²⁵ The craft²⁶ is manoeuvred at slow speed towards its target²⁷ and dives under it. The charge is then *detached from the main body²⁸ and fixed to the bottom of the enemy ship.

The *time fuse²⁹ is set³⁰ and the "human torpedo," now minus³¹ its warhead, is *driven clear of³² the target area *before the charge explodes.³³

Japanese Losses In South-West Pacific

At a press conference Mr. John Curtin,³⁴ Australia's Prime Minister, estimated that the Japanese, in the South-West Pacific had lost between 100,000 and 115,000 troops,

between 140 and 175 warships, 200 and 270 merchantmen, and 5,000 and 6,000 aircraft.

Notes

1. 航空母艦. 2. 英國遠東艦隊. 3. 沙班. 4. 蘇門答臘. 5. 第一次亞爾卑斯山戰役. 6. 薩穆埃爾. 7. 蒙巴頓. 8. 錫蘭. 9. 荷屬帝里. 10. 荷屬新幾內亞. 11. 麥克唐納將軍的司令部. 12. 威瓦克. 13. 波加特. 14. 適當. 15. 取得. 16. 艾德華. 17. 穿著潤滑的衣. 18. 人魚雷. 19. 海軍武庫. 20. 這種嚴守的戰爭秘密. 21. 西西利特巴勒摩. 22. 新聞地年報. 23. 炸藥. 24. (魚雷的) 戰頭. 25. 魚雷的頭部. 26. 魚雷的頭部. 27. 月標. 28. 兩生型飛艇. 29. 平時運行的飛艇. 30. 飛艇. 31. 脫離. 32. 被送到安全地帶, 即遠離目標. 33. 在炸藥爆炸之前. 34. 寇丁.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 23

1. Africa and Europe in the vicinity of Spain.
2. UNUSUAL, which is VERY usual.
3. Anger.
4. Red flag of 1917 revolution.
5. Jealousy.
6. (a) Ireland, (b) Egypt, (c) Cuba.
7. 4ft. 8 1/2 in.; U. S. S. R., Spain and Portugal.
8. Geneva, spatterdishes, cabriolet.
9. No. It is more tiring to the eyes than if both are kept open.
10. (a) Sofia; (b) Belgrade; (c) Bukarest; (d) Budapest.

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中華書局 出版新書

英漢對照讀本

余田光譯註

定價二元四角

本書係選取英文中有趣味之故事，凡三十六篇，譯成中文與之對照，而對於難字成語，一一加以詳釋。所收各文，文字流利淺明，且富有文學價值，而無枯燥無味之弊，初學英文者可作自修課本，倘對中英文之異同詳加體會，則於英文之造詣上，中英文之翻譯上，當有極大之進步。（安圖字三三三號）

裝甲防禦

吳光傑譯

定價一元四角

裝甲車輛原發明於一九一一年，其後經各國致力研究，進步甚速，威力較鉅，其影響於現代陸地戰爭中，往往佔一決定之因素。本書原著者為德國軍事專家，在學理上和實務上，均有精確之論列，洵為近代軍人及研究軍事學者不可或缺之參考書。（安圖字五〇六號）

步兵教練手冊

吳光傑譯

定價三元五角

本書為德國步兵教育及國民軍事教育完善之教材，共分為四編：（一）制式教練及射擊教練，（二）步兵新武器與新編制，（三）野外教練與戰鬥教練，（四）附錄四篇，包括軍事教育之大要。譯者為便利我國教育新兵計，又按我國國情，加撰補編十四課。本書誠為我國訓練步兵建設新軍之最佳參考材料，於提高我國陸軍素質上，有極大之貢獻。（安圖字一一〇三號）

北平夜話

味橄著

定價一元二角

這是一部用隨筆寫的遊記，計收最初的印象，飛霞妝，帝王遺物，閒中趣味，吃過了嗎，愛的教育，演戲之都，遊牧遺民，春風青塚，北門銷輪十篇。文筆生動，趣味雋永，使人讀之，如冬夜面爐，促膝閒談，寓意深刻，觀察入微，故都之人情風俗，莫不躍然紙上。（安圖字一二三二號）

各書定價二十八倍發售。外埠酌加運費。

重慶市圖書雜誌登記證第一類新聞紙東川郵政管理局執照第九五三號

出征異域之遠征軍不可或缺的讀本！

投筆投戎之通譯最急切需要的手冊！

高級英文軍語會話

(第一冊)

田世英編
定價二元五角

近年來我軍之出征異域者，盟軍之涉洋遠來者，為救日來，為交日期，傳情達意，通譯之訓練，益感需要。本書即為應此需要而編，共分五編，三十課：(一)總論團體生活軍紀軍人禮節編制管理訓練，(二)戰爭原則，(三)空軍，(四)海軍，(五)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」，可作訓練團課本，並為一般從軍及通譯者所必備。(安圖字一五四九號)

漢英對照軍語會話

田世英編

定價八角

本書供英文程度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、訪問、旅行、編制、講堂授課、操場教練、陸軍禮節、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。(安圖字二八七號)

◆ 中華書局出版 ◆

(各書定價二十八倍發售。外埠另加運費)

(全)0060中