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## 魯濱孫飄流記 (附國文釋義)

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「魯濱孫飄流記」與「伊索寓言」兩書原本，在英文文學上久已膾炙人口，趣味尤其豐富，然其文字決非初學英文者所能讀，故楊關兩先生特選取是兩書之易讀本，而於艱難之字，又加以簡當之華譯，使初學英文者亦得以欣賞文學上之名著，而引起其學習英文之興味。因此種易讀本，係取文學原著之故事與想像而以極淺易之文字重寫者也。讀者能以之為課外略讀書，實最足以促英文程度之進步；其實即取以為課本，尤足以免除普通讀本膚淺枯燥之弊也。

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## China's Role In Future World Order

IN the institution<sup>1</sup> and maintenance<sup>2</sup> of \*future world order<sup>3</sup> it will fall to China \*to play a part<sup>4</sup> at least as important as that which she has taken in the \*struggle for world freedom,<sup>5</sup> \*comments the Times.<sup>6</sup>

“For seven years,” adds the newspaper, \*at the cost of<sup>7</sup> incredible suffering she has resisted alike the attacks and overtures<sup>8</sup> of Japan. This resistance, fortunately for her \*Western Allies,<sup>9</sup> has \*not been confined to the material sphere.<sup>10</sup> Indeed, she has found herself \*poorly equipped<sup>11</sup> from a political as well as from a military \*point of view<sup>12</sup> to conduct a successful defensive war against an adversary<sup>13</sup> as powerful, as unscrupulous<sup>14</sup> and as adept<sup>15</sup> at \*subordinating all national life to aggressive action<sup>16</sup> as the Japanese of today.

“Japan struck at China during a period when the Republic was still passing from ancient ‘provincialism’<sup>17</sup> to \*modern nationhood;<sup>18</sup> and in the political and military spheres alike the traditional, cultural unity of China provided no substitute<sup>19</sup> for the highly organised institutions required by a State called on to endure \*total warfare.”<sup>20</sup>

“The continued existence of \*Free China<sup>21</sup> is due at least as much to the \*unflinching determination<sup>22</sup> of President Chiang Kai-shek to resist the Japanese even when resistance appeared hopeless as to his skill in utilising such material resources, domestic and allied, as have from time to time been \*at his disposal.”<sup>23</sup>

“The service thus rendered to the cause of the United Nations is inestimable. China's will to resist the designs of Japan has prevented the slogan, \*‘Asia for the Asians,’<sup>24</sup> from sweeping unchecked across the eastern world. To China it has been given in the last seven critical years to stand for co-operation between the East and the West in a world threatened by \*racial antagonisms.”<sup>25</sup>

"Recent months have been marked by a tendency on the part of some western observers to pass rapidly from 'uncritical admiration'<sup>26</sup> of China's protracted resistance to equally 'uncritical condemnation'<sup>27</sup> of her 'military reverses.'<sup>28</sup>

The Generalissime-President, at one moment hailed as the living embodiment of Chinese heroism, has been pilloried<sup>29</sup> for his failure to function as head of a democracy.

"Such easy and over-simplified judgements can proceed only from indifference to elementary consideration that if China resembled western powers 'in all respects,'<sup>30</sup> her leadership could never 'command the sympathies of the Far East.'<sup>31</sup> It is the inherent difference between their approach."

### Notes

1. 組織。 2. 維持。 3. 未來世界的秩序。 4. 參加。 5. 為世界的自由而奮鬥。
6. 倫敦泰晤士報評論。 7. 犧牲了。 8. 壓服。 9. 西方的同盟國，指英美。 10. 又限於物質的範圍。
11. 設備不齊。 12. 觀點。 13. 敵手。 14. 無所顧忌的。 15. 熱練的。
16. 剷服舉國的生命力以從事侵略的行爲。 17. 鄉土觀念。 18. 現代國家。
19. 代理。 20. 全面戰爭。 21. 自由中國，指中央政府之區域。 22. 不屈不撓的決心。
23. 在其支配下。 24. 亞洲人的亞洲(日本的口號)。 25. 民族的對敵。 26. 盲目的讚揚。
27. 盲目的譴責。 28. 軍事失利。 29. 當衆辱之；污辱。 30. 在各方面。 31. 得到遠東的同情。

### ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 13

1. They wear red berets as part of their uniform.
2. (a) start the cameras; (b) the scene is O. K. —no re-take needed; (c) put out the lights.
3. Victory-in-Europe day; Victory-in-Japan day.
4. Corps, division, brigade, regiment, battalion, company, platoon, section, squad.
5. Six. Four in England and two Scottish ones.
6. Peelers, from Sir Robert Peel, who founded the force. Coppers because the "cop" people. Flatties because they are supposed to have large flat feet.
7. Buddhist Emperor of India. 200 B. C.
8. Blue.
9. Margaret, Euphemia, Dorothy, Sophonisba.
10. They are quislings. Tiso, Slovakia; Degrelle, Belgium; Pavelitch, Croatia; Mussert, Holland; Laval, France.

## RADAR—THE SUPERSLEUTH

*By Donald Wilhelm*

**B**ACK in 1935 in a quiet English lane<sup>1</sup> near Daventry early one cold March morning a \*battered old truck<sup>2</sup> stood parked on the frozen ground at the roadside. In the sky, an \*R. A. F. plane<sup>3</sup> kept \*appearing and disappearing.<sup>4</sup> In the truck were two young \*women laboratory assistants<sup>5</sup> who could keep a secret, and a 43-year-old Scot<sup>6</sup> named Robert Alexander (now Sir Robert) Watson-Watt, a descendant of the Watt<sup>7</sup> who revolutionised industry with the invention of the steam engine. Several other physicists<sup>8</sup> and technicians<sup>9</sup> were present.

All leaned over tensely watching crude,<sup>10</sup> hastily improvised<sup>11</sup> electrical instruments. Then, the test over, they straightened up and excitedly discussed the marvel<sup>12</sup> they had witnessed: Their instruments, crude as they were, could detect the approach of the distant plane and, like a moving finger, follow it wherever it flew.

This was the birth in Britain of radar<sup>13</sup>—the greatest “secret weapon” of the war. America already had a well-developed device<sup>14</sup> utilising the same principles, but in those days, nations were not sharing their military secrets.

In 1938, Watson-Watt was put in the \*Air Ministry<sup>15</sup> as \*Director of Communications Development,<sup>16</sup> and in 1940, he became \*Scientific Adviser<sup>17</sup> on Tele-communications.<sup>18</sup> He headed a brilliant group. They made much of their own hands. Scarcely two years after they went to work, their first radar apparatus was in \*night-and-day production<sup>20</sup> \*behind the barred doors of a factory.<sup>21</sup> All this while, few knew that any such apparatus had been developed, and those few never spoke of it save<sup>22</sup> in a \*three-letter

code word.<sup>23</sup> It was one of the war's best-kept secrets—until July 17, 1941.

On that day, the \*curtain was lifted<sup>24</sup> for special reasons. By that time, the Germans had developed a similar—though much inferior—system of \*radio detection.<sup>25</sup> The British watched the enemy build a \*radar station<sup>26</sup> on \*the Channel,<sup>27</sup> and when it was ready, they sent over<sup>28</sup> Com-mandos<sup>29</sup> who took it, \*lock, stock and barrel.<sup>30</sup>

How does this magic secret weapon work?

Though radar apparatus is so intricate<sup>31</sup> that it can be operated<sup>32</sup> only by experts,<sup>33</sup> the principle on which it works is as simple as an echo.<sup>34</sup>

As now developed, radar continuously sends out \*short-radio waves<sup>35</sup> that travel with the speed of light, filling the air with them for miles up and all around. But unlike light waves, radar waves, are unaffected<sup>36</sup> by fog, smoke, rain or snow. Like light waves, they cannot penetrate<sup>37</sup> water.

When these radar waves strike<sup>38</sup> a ship or plane they “bounce”<sup>39</sup>—are reflected back—and are picked up by receiving apparatus. Today, \*radar location stations<sup>40</sup> instantaneously<sup>41</sup> \*flash their findings<sup>42</sup> to a \*plotting room.<sup>43</sup> Here each plane or group in the area is \*detected, located and tracked,<sup>44</sup> with altitude, speed and course.<sup>45</sup> This data<sup>46</sup> is entered on a huge \*plotting board.<sup>47</sup> Officers can instantly advise their gunners or send up fighter pilots to positions where they can intercept<sup>48</sup> the enemy, long before he arrives over the target.<sup>49</sup>

Within the range<sup>50</sup> of radar, no ship or plane above water and under heaven can escape detection. And when the radar waves “report” one, they provide data by which, instantly, guns and searchlights<sup>51</sup> can be accurately aimed,

though the targets may be above clouds and invisible.

By obviating<sup>52</sup> the need of \*air patrols,<sup>53</sup> what radar has saved in airplane wear-and-tear,<sup>54</sup> gasoline, oil and general maintenance is \*beyond calculation<sup>55</sup>

"The magic eye" described as being able to locate U-boats<sup>56</sup> \*on the surface<sup>57</sup> is radar. With radar to help, men on a warship can "see" many miles, day or night, \*regardless of weather conditions;<sup>58</sup> they can "see" an enemy vessel, and \*with uncanny precision,<sup>59</sup> send planes or fire a salvo<sup>60</sup> at it—this, perhaps, without anyone on board the target vessel ever hearing gunfire or knowing where the projectiles<sup>61</sup> or planes came from.

Notes

1. 小街;巷.
2. 破舊的價廉.
3. 英國皇家空軍 (Royal Air Force) 的飛機.
4. 時隱時現.
5. 實驗室的女助手.
6. 蘇格蘭人.
7. 皮爾森式飛機.
8. 地理學家.
9. 技師.
10. 地盤的.
11. 臨時設備的.
12. 奇蹟.
13. 雷達.
14. 偵察器.
15. 機械;考索.
16. 空軍.
17. 空軍司令部.
18. 敵地交通.
19. 器械.
20. 日夜機帶.
21. 丁字碼頭.
22. 除開.
23. 三字密碼.
24. 惡名揚外.
25. 無情地偵察.
26. 偵察偵察台.
27. 英吉利海峽.
28. 派達海峽.
29. 空軍隊.
30. =altogether 全部.
31. 偵察台.
32. 運用.
33. 專家.
34. 測器.
35. 不受影響.
36. 突破.
37. 偵察.
38. 撞倒.
39. 世界.
40. 偵察偵察台.
41. 立刻.
42. 因視物所找出的.
43. 偵察台.
44. 偵察出來, 指其曾在地盤上.
45. 行軍.
46. 聯合的軍實.
47. 作圖反.
48. 阻止;中途截擊.
49. 巨砲.
50. 偵察台.
51. 探照燈.
52. 免除.
53. 空中巡邏.
54. 損耗.
55. 不可估計.
56. 潛艇.
57. 在海面上.
58. 不管天氣的情形如何.
59. 以不可思議的正確.
60. 炸彈.
61. 彈丸.

**JUNIOR SECTION**

**CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY**

**初級中華英語半月刊出版預告**

本社為適應初中學生閱讀起見，特於民國三十四年元旦創刊初級英語半月刊一種，仍由原編輯人主編，中華書局印行。三十二開本，每期十六頁。內容有文學名著，少年讀物，英文講解，時事摘要，常識測驗，每期附有答讀者問一欄，由專家解答，讀者在學習英文上之各種疑問，皆可來函詢問，無異獲一義務良師。出版在即，歡迎預定。 半年一百二十元 每册十元 郵費另加。

# THE HOUSING CRISIS

by Mikhail Zoshenko

Translated by Stephen Garry

房 荒

味 橄 譯 註

THE other day, citizens,<sup>1</sup> a cartload of bricks went down the street. By God it did!

You know, my heart quite fluttered with joy. For it means we're building, citizens. You know, they don't cart bricks about for nothing. It means that a little house is being built somewhere or other. It's begun. And there'll be no exorcising<sup>2</sup> it \*with a 'Pah!'<sup>3</sup>

Perhaps in some twenty years, or even less, possibly every citizen will have a whole room to himself. And if the population<sup>4</sup> doesn't increase too rapidly, there may be even two. And then there'll be three in sight. With a bathroom.

市民呀，早兩天，有一車子的磚頭，在街上拉過去了。我親眼看見的！

我的心喜歡得跳起來，因為這表示我們在建造房子了。他們決不會無故搬運着磚頭來來去去的。這表示有一所小房子已經在什麼地方建造起來了。已經興工了。再用不着怨天尤人了。

也許在十二年後，或者甚至於不到十二年，很可能地每個市民都會獨自有一間房子。只要人口不增加得特別快，也許甚至每個人還能得到兩間房。再進一步還有三間房的希望。附帶一個洗澡間。



Then we shall begin to live, citizen! We'll sleep in one room, say, and receive our guests in another, and something else in a third..... And then there'll be too few for us! We'll find plenty to do in such a free life.

Well, but in the meantime things are a little difficult \*in regard to\* living-space. Things are a little tight because of the crisis.

\*For instance,\* I lived in Moscow, boys. I only recently came back from there. I experienced that crisis in my own person.

I arrived, you must understand, in Moscow. I went walking through the streets with my things. But not to any particular street. It wasn't merely that I had nowhere to stop at—I couldn't even put my things down.

You know, I walked the streets with my things for two weeks—I got overgrown with a little beard and gradually lost my things one

那時，我們就可以開始正式生活了。譬如說，我們可以把一間房作寢室，另一間作會客室，還有一間作別的事。——那時我們會覺得人口太少！我們在這樣一種自由生活中，我們會覺得有的是事情做。

不過，目下的情形，關於住處實在有一點兒難找。因為找不到地方住，一切都有一點兒緊張。

我住在莫斯科的情形，就委實夠受了。我是最近纔從莫斯科出來的。那危局是我親身經歷的。

當我初到莫斯科的時候，到處找不到地方住。我帶着行李在街上跑來跑去。所有的街都跑到了。簡直尋不到一個地方可以停下來的一——甚至不能把我的行李放下。

在街上一直跑到了兩個禮拜——我臉上的鬍子，長得像一個囚犯一樣，而我的東西，也就一件一件地要失光了。這樣

after another. And so, you know, I went walking about easier without my things. I looked for lodgings.

At last, in one house I met some little man coming down the stairs.

'For three hundred roubles,' he said, 'I can \*fit you up' with a bathroom. A lordly little room,' he said... 'Three closets.....a bath..... You can be quite comfortable in the bathroom,' he said. 'Though it hasn't any windows,' he said, \*'on the other hand<sup>s</sup> it's got a door. And water right to your hand. If you want to,' he said, 'you can run a full bath of water and dive into it all day long.'

I said:

'I, dear comrade, am not a fish. I,' I said, 'have no need to dive I'd prefer,' I said, 'to live on dry land. Knock off a bit for the dampness,' I said.

He said:

I can't, comrade. I'd be glad to, but I can't. It

我倒反而減輕了負擔，更容易走路了。我繼續在到處尋找房子。

最後，在一家人家我遇到了一個矮小的人，從樓梯上走下來。

「你出三百盧布，」他說，「我就可以把我們的洗澡間讓給你住。這是很堂皇的一個小房間，」他說。「有三個便桶……一個澡盆……你住在這洗澡間裏，一定會很舒服的。」他說。「雖則那洗澡間裏，沒有窗子，」他說，「可是却有一扇門。而水就在手邊。如果你要，」他說，「你可以放出一滿盆的水來，而終日在裏面游泳。」

我說：

「親愛的同志，我並不是一條魚。我——」我說，「我沒有終日在水裏游泳的必要。我喜歡」我說，「住在乾地上。那洗澡間一定濕氣很重，可不可以請你把租金減少一點吧。」我說了。

他說：

「同志，我不能。我很高興減少一點，但是我不能夠。這

doesn't depend entirely on me. The apartment's a communal one. And we've worked out a fixed price for the bathroom.'

'Oh, well,' I said, 'it can't be helped. All right. Tear the three hundred roubles off me and let me in quickly,' I said. 'I've been walking the streets for three weeks,' I said. 'I'm afraid of getting tired,' I said.

Well, all right. They let me in. And I began to live there.

But the bathroom was a lordly one, certainly. Everywhere you put your feet there was a marble bath, a marble column and taps. Though there was nowhere to sit down, 'by the way.' Unless you sat down on the edge of the bath, and then you toppled<sup>10</sup> over, straight into the marble bath.

So for three hundred roubles I arranged a covering of boards, and went on living.

主權並不完全在我，這公寓是一個團體組織。洗澡間的定價是我們大家公議出來的。」

「啊，好吧，」我說；「那也沒有辦法。就是這樣的定規了。你就把三百盧布拿去，好讓我快進來，」我說；「我已經在街上跑了三個禮拜了，」我說；「我怕走得太累，」我說。

好了，他們就是這樣，讓我住進去了。而我就開始在那兒住定下來。

可是那洗澡間確是一間很堂皇的房子。無論你將脚向那面伸過去，不是碰到一個大理石的澡盆，便是一個大理石的柱子，或是那些自來水的龍頭。這房間好固然是很好，可是沒有地方可坐的。如果你一定要坐，你只好坐在澡盆邊上，一個不當心，也許你就要朝後面直跌到那大理石的澡盆裏去。

於是，我只好再花三百個盧布做好了一塊木板，擱在澡盆上面，便繼續在那洗澡間再住下去。

After a month, as it happened, I got married.

Such a young little good-natured consort<sup>11</sup> fell to my lot,<sup>12</sup> you know. She hadn't got a room.

I thought, she'll refuse me because of this bathroom, and I shall never enjoy family happiness and comfort; but she didn't mind, she didn't reject me. She only frowned a little and answered:

'Oh, well,' she said, 'there are good people living in bathrooms too. But in the last resort,'<sup>13</sup> she said, 'we can partition it off. Here the boudoir<sup>14</sup> for instance,' she said, 'and here the dining-room.....'

I said:

'It can be partitioned off, citizenship.<sup>15</sup> But the inhabitants, the devils,' I said, 'won't allow it. That's what they say: no partitions.'

Well, all right. We lived in it as it was.

事情發展得很是奇怪；一個月之後，我居然在那裏面結婚了。

我娶到的是一個那般年輕而又性情極好的女人。她在未和我結婚以前，也是找不到地方住。

我最初以為我住在像這樣的一個洗澡間中，她一定會拒絕我的，我將因此永遠得不到家庭的幸福和安慰；但是她却滿不在乎，她並沒有拒絕我。她只略略皺了一下眉頭，回答我說：

「啊，好吧，」她說，「住在洗澡間裏的，也有很好的人。但是最後沒有辦法的時候，」她說，「我們還可以把它隔開來。譬如說，這兒作為我的私室，」她說，「而這兒作飯廳……」

我說：

「這當然可以把他們隔開的。不過，這兒同居的人，那些魔鬼，」我說「可不會讓我們如此。他們說過：不許隔開。」

好了，我們就不隔開，照常的住下去。

Within less than a year me and my wife gave birth to a little baby.

We called him Volodka, and went on living. Here in the bath we bathed him, and so we lived.

And, you know, the result was really quite excellent. I mean, the child had a bath every day and simply never caught cold.

There was only one inconvenience; the communal inhabitants came into the bathroom to wash of an evening.

And for that period all my family had to retire into the corridor.

I even asked the inhabitants:

'Citizens,' I said, 'take your baths on Saturdays. You can't bath every day,' I said. 'When can we live?' I said. 'Consider our position.'

But there were thirty-two of them, the scoundrels. And they could all swear. And

在不到一年之內，我們生了

一個小孩子。

我們把它取名叫羅祿，而繼續地住下去。就在這個澡盆裏我們替他洗澡，而這樣生活下去了。

那結果好極了。因為小孩子

每天可以洗一個澡，從來也不

傷風。

只有一件不方便的事；就是

每天晚上那同居的人都要進來

洗澡。

那整個的晚上，我全家的人

都只好退出到走廊上去。

我甚至也會和他們商量過：

「朋友，」我說，「你們在禮拜六來洗澡好吧。你們不能每天都來我房間裏洗澡，」我說。「那樣，還有什麼時間給我住在裏面呢？」我說。「你們也得想想我們的處境。」

可是同住的人，一共有三十

二個，那班混蛋。而他們都是

they threatened to smash my snout<sup>16</sup> \*in the event of<sup>17</sup> anything.

Well, what could I do? There was nothing to be done about it. We lived as before.

After some time my wife's mamma from the provinces arrived at the bathroom. She arranged things for herself behind the marble column.

'I,' she said, 'have dreamed for a long time of \*rocking my grandson.<sup>18</sup> You,' she said, 'can't refuse me that pleasure.'

I said:

'Nor do I refuse you. Get on with it, old woman,' I said, 'rock away.' God be with you! You can run water into the bath,' I said, 'and dive in with your grandson.'

But I said to my wife:

'Maybe, citizeness, you'll be having other relatives arriving; if so, you say so at once, don't let it worry you.'

She said:

出口傷人的。他們還說要打破我的頭，如果我和他們鬧起來的話。

那麼要我怎樣辦呢？簡直沒有辦法可以阻止他們洗澡。我們只好照常地住下去。

不久以後，我老婆的媽媽，從鄉下來了，也住在這洗澡間裏。她在那大理石的柱子後面爲她自己安排了一切。

『我久已夢想含飴弄孫了，

』她說，『你不能拒絕我來求

那種快樂呀。』

我說：

『我當然不會拒絕的。老太婆，你弄下去好了。』我說。『你儘可去弄你的孫子！上帝保佑你？你還可以在澡盆裏把水放出來，』我說，『好抱着你的孫子在裏面游泳。』

但是我對我的老婆說：

『你娘家或許有別的親人要來；如果要來的話，你不妨馬上對我說，別悶在心裏自個兒煩惱。』

她說：

'Only perhaps my little brother for the Christmas holidays.....'

I cleared out of Moscow without waiting for her little brother. I send money to my family by post.

「再不會有別人來，除了我的弟弟，也許他要來過聖誕節……」

我沒有等待她的弟弟到來，自己便先從莫斯科退出了，我從郵局寄錢給我老妻兒子等去用，把那間堂皇的洗澡間，索性讓給她們去住了。

### Notes

1. 市民; 公民. 2. 驅邪; 驅除. 3. 用一聲呼! 4. 人口. 5. 關於. 6. 例如. 7. 給你安頓. 8. 在另一方面. 9. 附帶說一句. 10. 顛倒; 倒仆. 11. 配偶. 12. 命運. 13. 手段; 計策. 14. 國舅; 婦人私室. 15. 女市民. 16. 羨慕(歌頌的). 17. 到那場合; 若是. 18. 搖我的孫子.

## QUIZ

1. Why are the British paratroopers near Arnhem called "Red Devils"?
2. Do you know the meaning of these studio terms: (a) "Roll 'em". (b) "It's in the can"; (c) "Kill 'em"?
3. Distinguish between V-E day and V-J day.
4. New United States armies are constantly being formed in combat. Can you arrange these subdivisions of an army from the largest to smallest—squad, platoon, corps, section, battalion, company, brigade, regiment, division?
5. How many Bank Holidays are there in Britain each year?
6. For what reasons are police officers nicknamed Peelers? Coppers? Flaties?
7. Who was Asoka?
8. What colour is cerulean?
9. For what girls' names are the following "short"? Mag, Effie, Dot, Sophy.
10. What have Joseph Tiso, Leon Degrelle, Ants Pavelitch, Anton Mussert and Pierre Laval in common?

(Answers will be found on Page 2)

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

## GETTING THE DOCTOR

AT last a gleam<sup>1</sup> of light! Someone in the village was awake. I passed another lighted window. Then the green and red lamps of the \*drug store<sup>2</sup> cheered me with the \*promise of aid,<sup>3</sup> for the doctor lived next door. There too a dim ray shone.

Slipping from my weary horse I \*tied her to the rail<sup>4</sup> and \*hurried up the walk toward the doctor's bell.<sup>5</sup> I remember just where the knob<sup>6</sup> rested.<sup>7</sup> Twice I pulled sharply, strongly, \*putting into it some part of the anxiety and impatience I felt.<sup>8</sup> I could hear its \*imperative jingle<sup>9</sup> as it died away in the silent house.

At last the door opened and the doctor, a big blonde<sup>10</sup> handsome man in a long night gown, confronted me with impassive face.<sup>11</sup> "What is it, my boy?" he asked kindly.

As I told him he looked down at my \*water-soaked form<sup>12</sup> and \*wide-eyed countenance<sup>13</sup> with gentle patience. Then he peered out over my head into the \*dismal night.<sup>14</sup> He was a man of resolution but he hesitated for a moment. "Your father is suffering sharply, is he?"

"Yes, sir. I could hear him groan.—please hurry."

He mused<sup>15</sup> a moment. "He is a soldier. He would not \*complain of<sup>16</sup> a little thing—I will come."

—Hamlin Garland

## Notes

1. 一閃。 2. 藥店。 3. 援助的希望。 4. 把馬繫在欄杆上。 5. 快步走向醫生的門鈴處去。 6. 球狀飾物, 指門鈴。 7. 設置。 8. 在用力拉鈴之中, 表示了一點我所感覺的焦心和不耐。 9. 鈴子有力的響聲。 10. 黃髮碧眼白膚的。 11. 無感覺的。 12. 潮溼透了的身體。 13. 睜大眼睛的容貌。 14. 風雨瀟瀟的夜。 15. 默想。 16. 抱怨; 叫苦。



# AMERICAN MILITARY SLANG

## 美國軍用俚語

張其春編譯

### (2) Soldiers' slang 陸軍俚語

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Iddy-umpties 通信圖                        | Laid out 受傷；昏暈                               |
| In the pink 景況好                         | Lassie 救世軍女隊員                                |
| Iron rations 攜帶口糧                       | Latrine rumor 驚人消息 (往往假的)                    |
| Jack Johnson 德國大炸彈                      | Leather bumper 騎兵                            |
| Jawbone 賒帳                              | Leatherneck 海兵                               |
| Jaw breaker 軍用餅乾                        | Leg it 逃走                                    |
| Jazz boes 美國黑人軍隊                        | Limey 英國兵                                    |
| Jenny sass pass 我不懂 [法語 Je ne sais pas] | Little Charlie 乾糧袋                           |
| Jenny's pa 我不懂 (同上)                     | Loogins 新兵                                   |
| Jewish cavalry 軍需隊；輜重兵                  | Looie 少尉                                     |
| Jock 蘇格蘭兵                               | Look spare 有暇；好像很空                           |
| John 新兵；生手                              | Loot 中尉                                      |
| Jump off 跳壕襲敵                           | Madamoizcok 法國浪漫女子                           |
| Kamerad 投降                              | Marmite 炸彈                                   |
| Kenoozer 贗貨的 [法語 Connaisseur]           | Mercy 謝謝 [法語 Merci]                          |
| Kip 睡眠；眠床                               | Mex 外幣                                       |
| Kitchen police 伙夫                       | M. G. (Machine gunner; Machine gun) 機關鎗手；機關鎗 |
| Knitting needle 劍                       | Militerroism 武力恐怖                            |
| Knock civvies into shape 訓練新兵           | Minnie 水雷放射器 [德語 minenwerfer]                |
| Knocked koo-koo 受重傷；打死了                 | Missing 死而未葬                                 |
| K. O. (The commanding officer) 指揮官      | M. O. Medical officer 之路：軍醫 (官)              |
|   | Moaner 多愁者                                   |

- Monkey meat 阿根廷牛肉；  
 罐頭牛肉  
 Moosh 衛兵所  
 Mounseer 法國人  
 Movies 探照兵  
 M. P. Military police 之路  
 憲兵  
 Muck in 分口糧  
 Mud crusher 步兵  
 Muddy water 法國啤酒  
 Napoo 完了；死了〔法語 Il  
 n'y a plus〕  
 Napoo fini 做好；不見了  
 napper 顧  
 Native sons 梅子  
 Night ops 夜戰；晚上演習  
 Nix bo 沒有；不是  
 No Man's Land 敵我軍間地帶  
 Nom de bloomer 筆名，別號  
 〔法語 Nom de plume〕  
 Noncom 軍士  
 Nose cap 防毒面具  
 O gosh 向左〔法語 à gauche〕  
 Oil can 德國白砲彈  
 Old man 指揮官；連長  
 Olive oil 再見〔法語 Au  
 revoir〕  
 On the cootie trail 捉姦忙  
 On the peg 被捕  
 O pip 觀測所  
 O reservoir 再見〔法語 au  
 revoir〕  
 Ossifer 軍官  
 Out 沒有知覺的  
 Outfit 一連；一團；或一師  
 Over 即 over the top  
 Over the top 跳壕襲敵  
 Pabunuf 蹩脚人〔法語 pas  
 bon aif〕  
 Pack drill 罰操  
 Packing 口糧  
 Padre 隨軍牧師  
 Paradise 巴黎  
 Parley-vou 談話〔法語 parlez-  
 vous〕  
 Parlez-vous 講法語，例如  
 "Can you parlez-vous?"  
 Pass the buck 卸責；躲懶  
 Pay a drill 被罰操〔參閱  
 Pack drill〕  
 Permanent rest camp 墳地  
 Pictures 探照兵  
 Pie-eyed 喝醉了  
 Pig-sticker 刺刀  
 Pill box 機關鎗巢；在機關鎗  
 內工作  
 Piou-piou 戰列步兵  
 Pig squeak 德國小炸彈  
 Police up 肅清  
 Posh 漂亮的  
 Pct 炸彈  
 Potato masher 德國手榴彈  
 Prune 彈子〔法語 pruneau〕  
 Pumfrits 油煎馬鈴薯〔法語

- pommes frits) 凡無奇的
- Pumpkin rinds 肩章
- Punk 麵包
- Put a sock in it 肅靜
- Put the wind up 嘲咒
- Ragpicker 戰地救護員
- Rations spoiler 炊事兵
- Read one's shirt 翻衣捉姦
- Red ink 紅酒
- Rest in pieces 炸死
- Ricco 飛彈 [法語 ricochet]
- Ringbone 驚馬
- Rob de night 臥衣 [法語 Robe de nuit]
- Roodiboys 樹蔭路 [法語 La Rue de Bois]
- Rooty 麵包
- Rosalie 刺刀
- Routesteppy 萎靡不振的
- Rumbled 發怒
- Russki 俄國人
- Safety Corps 輜重兵
- Salvage 偷竊
- Sam Brown 軍官
- Sammy 美國兵 (此字應用不如 Yank 之廣)
- Sand specks 鹽與胡椒
- Sance 汽油
- Sansage 德國人
- Sears and Roebuck lieutenant 新中尉
- Sent up with the rations 平
- Sewed in a blanket 死後已葬
- Shackles 營妓
- Shadbelly 驚馬
- Shag 外國煙葉
- Shavetail 少尉
- Shavetail general 旅長, 旅將
- Shell shocked 膽小的
- Shimmy 襯衫 [法語 chemise]
- Shirt explorer 捉姦兵
- Shirt hunt 除姦法
- Shivvoo 宴會 [從法語 chez vous]
- Shover 汽車夫, 消防夫 [法語 chauffeur]
- Show a leg 起床
- Shrap 榴霰彈
- Sicker 軍醫診病單
- Silver bullets 投資軍事公債
- Silver plate 請; 敬請 [法語 s'il vous plait]
- Sixteen for one 牛奶 (原為 sixteen men for one can of milk)
- Skipper 上尉
- Slacker 住家的
- Snap out of it 停止; 改變行為; (尤指) 勿再訴苦
- S. O. L. Soldier out of luck 之略; 運道不好
- Soldier's supper 沒有東西
- Soup kitchen 活動灶

<b>IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY</b>
---

*By B. T. Knight Smith*

**OUTSIDE THE THEATRE**

**(走出戲院)**

*Chang.* Good heavens! it's simply pouring; I was afraid we were going to have [or were in for] a change. I wasn't [very] far wrong, was I?

天啦！落得簡直像傾瀉一樣；我原以為天會要變。果然不錯。

*Freem.* No, I thought it looked like rain when we started. The wind's in the south-west.<sup>1</sup>

是呀，我們動身的時候，我也覺得是要下雨的樣子。是括的西南風。

*Johns.* I didn't altogether like the look of it, either. I shouldn't wonder if we're in for a wet night. My word! it's coming down \*with a vengeance;<sup>2</sup> just look at that pool of water.

我當時看了那天色也就很覺討厭。我看今晚上恐怕有一夜的雨好下了。糟糕！下得這樣大；你看那一幽幽的水。

*Chang.* There'll be a rush for the buses, and all the taxis seem to have vanished.

趕公共汽車一定會擠得一塌糊塗，所有的出租公共汽車好像都失蹤了。

*Freem.* Yes, there's no telling when we shall find one. Let's take the tube; we shall be under cover all the way.

是呀，誰也不曉得要等到什麼時候才可以找到一輛。我們去乘地下車吧；那樣你可以一直都有遮蓋的。

**Notes**

1. 英國廣播公司(B. B. C.)也採用了航海員的發音，讀“sou'-west”及“nor'-west.” 2. (俚語)激烈地；非常地；極端。(vengeance 意為報復)。 3. 傘篷；譬如 rush hours 指上班下班時之混雜忙亂的時間。

## PLAIN ENGLISH SECTION

## AN EGG FOR BREAKFAST

MY sister is not very well, so this morning my mother gave her a \*poached egg<sup>1</sup> for breakfast.<sup>2</sup> I saw her prepare<sup>3</sup> it. She \*struck the shell sharply with a knife to crack it<sup>4</sup> and then she opened it out and let the contents<sup>5</sup> fall into one of the little \*cup-like hollows in the poaching pan,<sup>6</sup> which had \*already been filled with hot water.<sup>7</sup> Mother next put the lid<sup>8</sup> on and left the egg to cook.<sup>9</sup> Gradually the transparent jelly-like part (called the albumen)<sup>10</sup> turned white and \*set firmly.<sup>11</sup> Mother says that an egg cooked in this way is easily digested.<sup>12</sup>

You can also \*boil eggs in their shells.<sup>13</sup> This is a convenient way of cooking them when you want to \*eat them with a spoon.<sup>14</sup> If you fry<sup>15</sup> eggs \*a knife and a fork<sup>16</sup> are used in eating them.

Some people like to make omelettes<sup>17</sup> out of eggs. To do this they must separate the white part from the yolk (or yellow part) and whisk<sup>18</sup> it till it becomes frothy.<sup>19</sup> Then the yolk is added and mixed thoroughly with the white. A little flavouring<sup>20</sup> is put in and the mixture is poured into a warm frying pan which has had some butter melted in it. The omelette is then lightly and quickly fried. You would be surprised to see what a large omelette can be made by a \*skilful cook<sup>21</sup> \*out of a couple of eggs.<sup>22</sup>

## Notes

1. 煮蛋.
2. 早餐.
3. 弄, 即去煮.
4. 用刀把蛋殼打破.
5. 內容.
6. 煮物鍋裏孟子一般的凹處.
7. 已經放滿了滾水.
8. 鍋蓋.
9. 煮熟.
10. 蛋白.
11. 團結起來.
12. 消化.
13. 帶殼煮蛋.
14. 用調匙去吃.
15. 煎.
16. 刀叉.
17. 炒蛋.
18. 攪.
19. 泡沫的.
20. 香料.
21. 有技巧的廚子.
22. 從兩個蛋.

# DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochan

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

“Ching dear, you mustn't be so book-wormish. We need not care for the original meaning of the author; we have our own brains, own opinions, and let it be whatever we observe. I think it is quite right that the young Raskolnikoff killed the old woman and took her money to relieve his mother and sister from poverty. What I didn't understand is why he shouldn't take more money from her since he has killed her?” said Hui excitedly while the couple in front of her were still talking busily.

Ching looked at Pao, waiting for his opinion, but he said nothing, as if he did not quite understand the story of the picture.

“What Hui said is quite all right,” said Ching at last, “But it is better to inquire

「靜妹，你又要來書獃子氣了。何必管他作者原意，我們自己有腦有主張，依自己的觀察是如何便如何。我是承認少年賴斯柯尼考夫為救母姊的貧乏而殺老嫗，拏了她的錢，是不錯的。我所不明白的，他既然殺了老嫗，為什麼不多拏些錢呢？」慧激昂地說，再看前排的一雙男女，他們還是談的很忙。

靜回眼看抱素，等待他的意見；抱素不作聲，似乎他對於劇中情節尚未了了。

靜再說：「慧姊的話原自不錯。但這少年賴柯尼考夫是

first what sort of a person Raskolnikoff is. An anarchist? An individualist? Or a materialist?"

Hui was continuously looking at the couple in the front row, and Pao was more or less conscious of it. Suddenly Hui almost identified the person from his back, but she was not sure. Remembrance of the past made a turmoil in her mind.

The problem just advanced by Ching gave them an opportunity to say something, and crime and its punishment become the centre of the debate. Before they reached an agreement, the picture was continued on the screen. Film, like human history, never gives you much time to think and discuss and it goes on to another phase before you can draw a conclusion. You can never reach a satisfactory conclusion unless it is all past.

一個什麼人，很可研究。安那其呢？個人主義呢？唯物史觀呢？」

慧還是不斷的睨着前排的一對男女，甚至抱素也有些覺得了；慧猛然想起那男人的後影像是誰來，但又記不清到底是誰：舊事舊人在她的記憶裏早是怎樣的糾紛錯亂了！

靜新提出的問題，又給了各人發言的機會。於是「罪」與「罰」成了小小辯論會的中心問題。但在未得一致同意的結論以前罪與罰又繼續演映了。電影也像人類的歷史一樣，永遠只給你極短的歇息時間讓你去討論考慮，當你還沒得到結論，它又繼續演下去了。所以你永遠難得愜意的結論的！

During the show, Pao was apt to lean across Ching to talk to Hui, and after having got her agreement, he came back to Ching for approval. But Ching seemed to be absorbed in the silver screen, and only sometimes gave him a reluctant nod and sometimes took no notice of him.

When the show was over, Hui stood up. She wanted to make sure of the couple the first moment the lights came on again, but she found the seats were already empty. They had gone. The audience all rose and moved slowly and noisily. Pao and the two girls mixed with the crowd and left the Palace Theatre. There was unexpected quiet in the street. Two patrol Indian horsemen were passing the theatre at a steady pace. A tri-coloured flag on the roof of the theatre drooped slackly, and its red pole cast a long shadow on the wall. An assistant at the tobacconist's, leaning against the open counter, was reading a piece of printed matter on which a headline in capitals ran: "Appeal to the citizens of Shanghai on the anniversary commemoration day of May the 30th."

在電影的繼續映演中，抱素時時從靜的頸後伸過頭去發表他的意見，當既得慧的頷首以後，又必轉而問靜，但靜似乎一心注在銀幕上，有時不理，有時含糊的點了一下頭。

待到影片映完，銀幕上放出「明日請早」四個淡墨大字，慧早已站起來，她在電燈重明的第一秒鐘時，就搜看前排的一對男女，却見座位空着，他倆早已走了。這時左右前後的人都已經站起來，蠕蠕地嘈雜地移動；慧等三人，夾在人堆裏出了P戲院。馬路上是意外的冷靜。兩對印度騎巡，緩緩地，正從院前走過。戲院屋頂的三色旗，懶懶的睡着，旗竿在紅的屋面畫出一條極長的斜影子。一個煙紙店的伙計，倚在櫃臺上捏着一張小紙在看，彷彿第一行大字是「五卅一週紀念日敬告上海市民」。



# A Glossary of New Words and Phrases

## Second Series

### 新 辭 彙 解 續 篇

#### A

**Abwehrflammenwerfer** 德國新發明之防守用火焰投擲器。

#### C

**Carthaginian peace** 苛刻的議和條件；城下之盟。（源於紀元前 146 年羅馬人所加諸非洲古國迦太基的城下之盟，其人民或被殺死，或被售為奴隸）。

**Condor** 德國戰鬥機(?)

#### F

**Front-porching** 不到外埠去，單在本地作政治運動（指美國之選舉競賽等）。

#### H

**Hell's Corner** 指英國海港 Dover，因其成為德國不斷轟擊之目標，故云。

#### J

**Jato** 盟國飛機名，翼上有噴射力之裝置，可使飛機迅速上昇。

#### L

**Limey** 英國人（源為美國給英國人水兵的渾名，後通稱一般英國人。）

#### N

**Nebelwerfer** 德國複管火箭砲。

**Nips** 澳洲人給日本人取之渾名，一聞而知為毒蟲也。

**Norden** 諾敦式投彈照門，為 Care D Norden 所發明。

Nylon 美國新發明之人造絲，可製紗襪及牙刷等。

### O

Old Blood and Guts 爲 Gen George S. Patton Jr. 之渾名。

### P

Partisans 主要爲巨哥斯拉夫，以及希臘，及法國等的軍隊。

Peep 或作 army peep 軍用輕便汽車。

Penicillin 青黴(菌)素，主治花柳病及其他發炎病症。

PIAT 步兵用平射炮，即 Projector Infantry Anti-Tank 之首字。

Pilotless plane 德國無人飛機。

Pool 物品供應處。

Pow 戰俘，即 Prisoner of war. 之首字所集成。

Praying Mantis 兩翼可摺博之英國噴火機，最適在航空母艦之用。

PT boats 美國的小魚雷快艇；英國者作 MTB boats, 德國者作 E-boats.

Puddle Jumper 盟國斥候機，有時在其翼上裝有巴楚卡 (bazookas)。

### R

R-boat 由舊掃雷艦改裝的附屬船，因在德國海軍中以其列入 Räumbootshelgleitschiff, 故名。

RDX 英國人研究出來的爆炸藥。

Red Devils 英國在 Arnhem 附近之降落傘隊的渾名 (因其頭戴紅帽子。)

Rexists 比利時勤王黨即法西斯派。

Rhino 平底進攻船。

Rocket-firing Typhoon 颶風式火箭戰鬥機。

Ronin (日) 浪人。

Rule of closure, the 英國國會中限一小時結束之辯論 (1917年國會通過，有議員三分之二投票贊成即可照辦。

## READERS' PAGE

### A GUEST FROM THE AIR

by *F. C. Robert Shen* (沈達吉)

A few weeks ago, the mixed Sino-American air force scored a splendid achievement by bombing near Changsha and Siangtan the enemy vessels and trucks which carried their troops and munitions to the fronts. They hit Japanese hard. The havoc played on them was tremendous. But, on returning, a certain light fighter plane, perhaps hurt by the Japanese anti-aircraft and injured in its engine, was forced to alight. Finding it impossible to continue its flight, the American pilot jumped off the plane, tossing in the air with the help of a parachute, and letting the burning plane fall down like a stone. On reaching the ground safely, he had his right ankle wrenched so that he walked with a lame gait.

He was the honourable foreign guest from the air! A heroic fighter of the Allies! This accident led all the villagers near the spot to see him. They stood in a ring around him and asked him whether he was their enemy or one of theirs. After being informed that he is an American and fights against Japan, the villagers immediately carried him in a sedan chair to Lantien, a town about twenty li away, where, there being a college, they thought its professors and students could speak English and would treat him well.

Several American missionaries, who have fled from Changsha and Siangtan on account of the war, live for the time being in our College. On hearing this, they hurried to the town Office of Lantien to visit him. Then he was cordially invited to stay in the house of Mr Van Dyck, one of the missionaries, living in my next door but one. We came out of our house to welcome him. He is a tall, haggard and taciturn fellow, carrying in his waist a pistol, and in the sedan chair a parachute, a cushion, a leather cap, the poison-gas-proof set and a telephone receiver. Shortly after his arrival, Dr. Abbott introduced him to us as Mr Robert Woodward. Then suddenly the former cried to me: "Come here, Robert!" When I went before him, he said to the airman: "Mr Woodward, this boy's name is Robert too, and he speaks good English." The airman turned to me, holding out his hand, and said with a familiar tone: "Oh, I am Robert too. How do you do?" "Glad to meet you," said I, shaking hands with him. I deemed it an

honour as well as a pleasure to shake hands with him, for, as you know, in this country town, there is hardly any foreigner to be seen, far less a foreign "guest from the air."

He entered the parlor. Many guests including my father went to visit him. He told them how he bombed the Japanese, how he was forced to alight and how he came here. Dr Settle, the head of Siantan Presbyterian Church Hospital, was also there. He examined his wrenched ankle, saying: "It's nothing serious. I think you'll be all right. You need to exercise your joints more. You had better walk a little instead of sitting all day long."

In the afternoon we all went to the chamber to see the parachute, the cushion and so on, which were all new to us. The parachute is made of best white silk, and its size, when it is open in the air, is larger than that of a room. What struck us most was the cushion. It can be opened. Inside, there were various kinds of medicines, implements and estates. Mr Woodward pointed to them and explained to us. He also remarked that he was twenty-three years of age, and he had married only eight months. He came to China five months ago and three months after his marriage. He was summoned by the government. Having been in China for so short a time, he can speak very little Chinese. He showed us the photographs of his young beautiful wife, his parents, his relatives and his home. We honoured him for his valour and courage.

That night he slept in Mr Van Dyck's room. All the refugee Americans in our College treated him very kindly and supplied him with every thing. They found in each other a warm friendship and genial society which casual meeting of fellow countrymen in a strange land generally inspires.

Next morning, a party of guards with two sedan chairs, one for him and the other for his interpreter were ready to escort him to the air base in Kweilin by way of Shaoyang. Our valiant guest could not stay here long because of the urgent need of aviators in this crucial campaign!

After breakfast, he sat in the chair, bade good-bye to us and started for Shaoyang. We gazed at him adoringly until he and his caravan disappeared. His last words to us were that, in order to show his hearty thanks and do homage to our College, he will, when he flies over Lantien again, dive wheeling thrice over our campus. We are indebted to him for his assistance to China and we do look forward to his next arrival at Lantien, not as a guest *from* the air, but a guest *in* the air!

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Recognition For De Gaulle*

The Chinese, British, United States and Russian Governments have recognised<sup>1</sup> the "de Gaulle government"<sup>2</sup> as the "Provisional Government of France."<sup>3</sup>

The Ambassadors<sup>4</sup> of these four countries presented their credentials<sup>5</sup> to the French Foreign Minister in Paris on Oct. 24.

### *Allies Beat Distance In War Against Japan*

The war against Japan is now being waged on lines<sup>6</sup> which will reduce the immense distances of the Pacific to something of much less value to the enemy, reports the military correspondent of the Yorkshire Post.

In the general advance northwards, vast maritime areas are being left behind and on these, large enemy forces are marooned,<sup>7</sup> he says. The war is creeping north to the China seas where the greatest possible use of land, air and seapower can be brought against the enemy. Japan's life-line<sup>8</sup> lies along the China seas and she cannot alter her dispositions.<sup>9</sup>

Co-operation from China has begun with air attacks on Formosa<sup>10</sup> and these will grow and develop as the northern arm of the attack on and off the Philippines<sup>11</sup> is extended. The arena of combat for 1945 is being narrowed to the China seas.

### *Japanese Naval Losses:*

In the first comprehensive report he has issued of the Philippines naval battle, Admiral Nimitz<sup>12</sup> gives the following details of losses suffered by the Japanese:

*Sunk:* 2 battleships, 4 \*air-craft carriers,<sup>12</sup> 6 heavy cruisers, 3 small cruisers, 6 destroyers. Total—24.

*Probably sunk:* 1 battleship, 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 7 destroyers. Total—13.

*Damaged:* 6 battleships, 4 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser, 10 destroyers. Total—21.

In all 58 Japanese warships have been sunk, probably sunk, or damaged. American losses were 6 warships, including the light carrier Princeton.

The U. S. Pacific Fleet Commander-in-Chief explains that these figures \*are subject to revision<sup>14</sup> as more reports come in from units engaged in the battle.

### *Japanese Suffer 24,000 Casualties In Philippines*

<sup>13</sup> American troops in the Philippines have advanced up the Leyte<sup>15</sup> valley to within ten miles of the west coast of the island, says a communique from \*General MacArthur's Headquarters.<sup>16</sup>

American infantry have driven Japanese \*rearguard troops<sup>17</sup> out of Jano,<sup>18</sup> the last important road junction below \*Carigan Bay<sup>19</sup> on the north coast of Leyte island.

General MacArthur announced that Japanese casualties for the first ten days' operations on Leyte and Samar<sup>20</sup> is estimated to be 24,000, against 706 Americans killed, 270 missing<sup>21</sup> and 2,245 wounded.

### *Allies Hold Almost Two-Thirds Of Leyte*

The latest communique from General MacArthur's headquarters states that nearly two-thirds of Leyte is now in Allied hands. The battle for Leyte Valley has come to a successful end and inland an important communications town has been taken. North-east of Leyte, the Japanese forces on Samar Island have been rendered ineffective.

*General Wedemeyer Chief Of Staff To  
President Chiang Kai-Shek*

Major-General Albert C. Wedemeyer<sup>22</sup> has been appointed to command American forces in China \*in succession to<sup>23</sup> General Joseph C. Stilwell,<sup>24</sup> Commander-in-Chief of United States Ground Forces in India, Burma and China and Deputy Supreme Commander, South-East Asia Command, it was announced from the \*White House<sup>25</sup> in Washington.

The announcement stated that the former China-Burma-India Theatre is to be divided into two under separate commanders and named Lieutenant General Daniel I. Sultan<sup>26</sup> as commander of the United States forces in India and Burma.

Announcement made in Chungking stated that President Chiang Kai-shek, in his capacity as Supreme Commander of the China theatre, has appointed Major General Wedemeyer as his \*Chief of Staff<sup>27</sup> and has appointed Lieutenant General Daniel I. Sultan to \*command the Chinese for based on India.<sup>28</sup>

*General Leese Appointed To South-East Asia Theatre*

It is officially announced that General Sir Oliver Leese,<sup>29</sup> Commander of the \*Eighth Army,<sup>30</sup> has been appointed Commander of the Eleventh Army Group in the South-East Asia theatre. General Leese is to be succeeded in the Eighth Army by General Sir Richard McCreery.<sup>31</sup>

*Super-Foresses Bomb Singapore*

Air successes overshadowed<sup>32</sup> news of land operations in the Far East recently. Singapore<sup>33</sup> has been bombed by Allied planes. Rangoon also has been attacked from

the air on two successive days. Admiral Nimitz's headquarters report the bombing of Japanese naval and merchant shipping of the \*Bonin Islands.<sup>34</sup>

### *Japanese Lose 191 Aircraft Over Manila*

\*American carrier-borne aircraft<sup>35</sup> have scored another victory against the Japanese in a series of attacks on Manila,<sup>36</sup> capital of the Philippines.

One heavy cruiser in Manila harbour was hit and left sinking. Another light cruiser, three destroyers, several \*cargo vessels<sup>37</sup> damaged and a submarine chaser<sup>38</sup> sunk.

At least 91 Japanese aircraft were shot down in \*air combat<sup>39</sup> and another 100 destroyed on the ground.

### *New Weapons To Beat Japan*

Mr. G. M. Garro-Jones, M. P., \*Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Production,<sup>40</sup> speaking at Aberdeen recently, said that among types of equipment being issued for use against Japan were: \*new amphibious and landing craft;<sup>41</sup> lighter weapons; and a very wide range of new radio equipment. They were all specially made to stand the heat and humidity<sup>42</sup> of the tropics.<sup>43</sup>

### *Dutch Will Wage All-Out War Against Japan In Pacific*

Dr. Van Mook, Governor-General of the \*Dutch East Indies,<sup>44</sup> has stated that when the Allies have liberated Holland, the Dutch means for waging war would be concentrated in the Pacific, reports the Evening News.

### *Roosevelt Becomes Fourth Term President of the U.S.A.*

Franklin Roosevelt became the first fourth term pre-



sident<sup>45</sup> of the United States, ensuring his place at the head of this nation until 1948 after winning a \*resounding victory<sup>46</sup> of polls.<sup>47</sup>

At seven o'clock in the morning (Nov. 8) ballot<sup>48</sup> counting gave Roosevelt a comfortable lead of a popular vote of 166,684,918 with 410 electoral votes from 35 states against Dewey's 14,388,386 with 121 electoral votes from 13 states.

The Democrats<sup>49</sup> now have 223 seats in the \*House of Representatives<sup>50</sup> against the Republicans'<sup>51</sup> 142. The figures for the remaining 87 seats have not yet come in. In the Senate,<sup>52</sup> the Democrats have 17 seats against the Republicans' 10.

Mr. Dewey conceded<sup>53</sup> President Roosevelt's re-election. "It is clear that President Roosevelt has been re-elected for the fourth term," he said. "Every good American wholeheartedly accept the will<sup>54</sup> of the people. I extend<sup>55</sup> to President Roosevelt my hearty congratulations. I hope his next term will bring a speedy victory and the \*establishment of lasting peace<sup>56</sup> and the return of tranquility among our people."

President Roosevelt declared in a statement: "Once again it has been demonstrated to the world that democracy is alive and vital, and that the people of the United States have an \*unshaken faith<sup>57</sup> in their institutions."<sup>58</sup>

### Notes

1. 承認。 2. 戴高樂的政府。 3. 法國臨時政府。 4. 大使。 5. 國會。 6. 方向。
7. 被棄在孤島上。 8. 生命線。 9. 罷置。 10. 台灣。 11. 菲律賓。 12. 尼米茲將軍。
13. 航空母艦。 14. 亟待校正。 15. 雷伊泰島。 16. 麥克阿瑟將軍的司令部。
17. 陸軍。 18. 詹諾。 19. 卡利模灣。 20. 沙曼島。 21. 失眠。 22. 魏德邁少將。
23. 繼任。 24. 史迪威。 25. 白宮(美國政府)。 26. 索爾登中將。 27. 參謀長。
28. 中國駐印軍總司令。 29. 李斯。 30. 英第八軍。 31. 馬克利。 32. 達蘇。
33. 新加坡。 34. 小笠原羣島。 35. 美國航艦飛機。 36. 馬尼刺。 37. 貨船。
38. 潛艇運送。 39. 空襲。 40. 生產部駐國會代表。 41. 水陸兩用登陸船。
42. 潮溼。 43. 熱帶。 44. 荷屬東印度。 45. 連任四屆總統的第一人。 46. 壓倒的勝利。
47. 投票數。 48. 投票全數。 49. 民主黨。 50. 美國會下院。 51. 共和黨。
52. 美國會上院。 53. 承認。 54. 意志。 55. 給與。 56. 建立永久的和平。
57. 不動搖的信仰。 58. 制度。

## KEY TO EXERCISE XXIII

(上期習題答案)

1. Whatever occupation we may engage in, we can hardly succeed in it if we are idle.
2. Though he is a middle-school graduate, he cannot even write a letter properly.
3. At present the factories in our country use for the most part, electric power, and so the demand for electricity goes on increasing year by year.
4. The clock is a little too slow. So, if you do not start at once, I fear you may be late for school.
5. The train we took last night was very much crowded, but fortunately we could find our seats.
6. As he is a man of few words, he is often misunderstood here others.
7. The industrious do not necessarily succeed. But we can hardly hope for success unless we are diligent.
8. The books we ordered from England will shortly be brought here by Mr Yeh.
9. If you have once determined on your purpose, you must have the resolution to carry it through under any circumstances.
10. It is getting hotter day by day, but fortunately my family are all in excellent health.

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