

Chung Hwa

# English Fortnightly

## 中華英語半月刊

錢歌川主編

贈

Vol. VI

No. 2

### CONTENTS

The Invasion Eve

by Robert Greenwood . . . . . 1

Common Errors in Grammar  
and Syntax . . . . . 7

20th Century British Authors . . . . . 11

Winston S. Churchill . . . . . 12

Belinda (An April Folly in Three Acts)

by A. A. Milne . . . . . 20

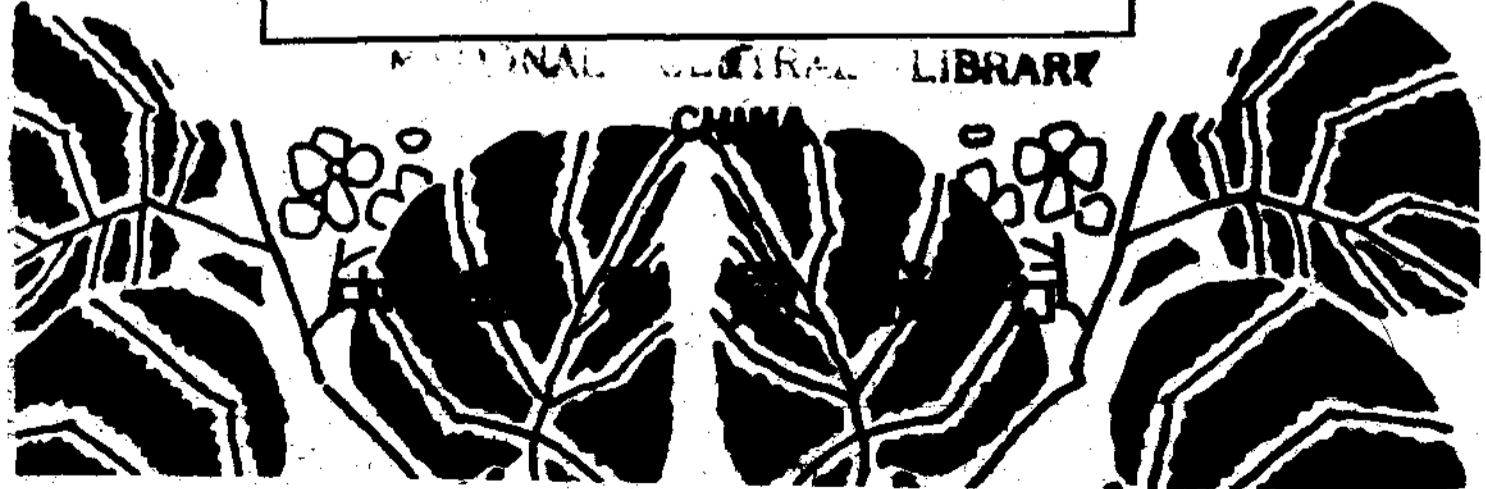
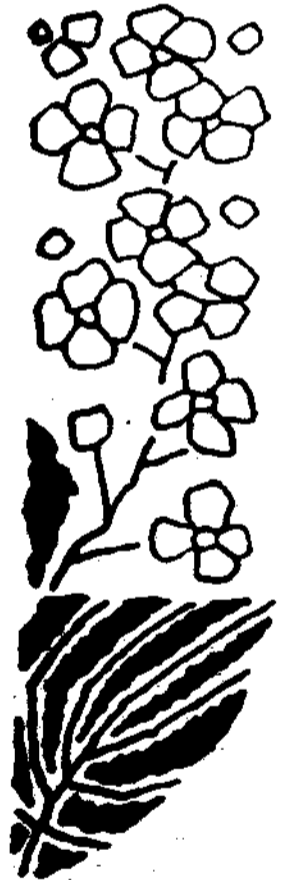
Disillusion—Rendered Into English

by Chien Gochuen . . . . . 24

World Affairs . . . . . 31

NATIONAL LIBRARY

CHINA



# 模範學生字典

張詠  
春編

本書根據教育部公布之國音常用字彙，按照部首檢字法編輯，適合中學以下學生及普通識字者查考字體、字音、字義之用。本書字體，務求正確，所有習用之俗字、破體、帖體、簡體等字，另附每部之末，俾可對照，以資識別。本書字音，全用新國音，凡一字數讀，或一義又讀，以及語音、讀音，均經分別標出。每一讀音，先列注音符號及四聲，次列漢字直音或反切，又次列國語羅馬字拼音。無論僅識漢字或兼習注音符號及國語羅馬字者，都可應用。本書字義，概用白話解釋，凡遇淺易文言而為普通習用者，亦予應用。書中各部漢字，均依先簡後繁排列，連續計算頁數，與普通部首字典分集另編頁次者不同，應用時非常簡捷。書後並附載「化學原素名稱」「度量衡略字」「特別音與特別字舉例」，關於科學方面及日常應用之新字、特別字等，包羅無遺，極便檢查。

定價二元。



# INVASION EVE

BY ROBERT GREENWOOD

## 進攻之前夕

錢歌川譯註

“We'll show em summatt”,<sup>1</sup> they said. But they, too, vanished and the great stroke that everybody hoped for never came.

Presently from Italy and far off Burma came letters from once familiar Canadians and Yorkshiremen writing that they would “never forget Dinglesea”

Now the Americans and the commandos were looking across the channel and there was something in the air that had been there before, a thrill of expectancy, a hope built up and disappointed many times, now springing up again. A new phrase was born, “the second front”.

“All propaganda”, declared Mr. Crabbett. “All done to draw troops off the Russians. I'm tired of hearing about it”.

“We've got to land some day. Won't finish it no way else”, said Tom Bridges.

我們要給點狠處他們看。他們說。但是他們不久也消聲匿跡了，他們每個人所期望的那大的打擊終於未來。

不久，從意大利以及從遙遠的緬甸，那些一度相親的加拿大人和約克夏人都有信來，說他們『永遠不忘丁萊西。』

現在那些美國人的突擊隊又在望着海峽的彼岸，空中一向懸着有一點東西，一種期待中的刺激，一種建起而又一再失望的希望，現在又發生了，一個新的名辭產生出來，『第二戰場』。

『一切都是宣傳』。克拉伯先生公開地說。『一切都是爲着想調開敵人打俄國人的軍隊。這個我已經聽得厭倦了。』

『我們有一天終非登陸不可的。沒有別的辦法結束戰爭。』脫姆布力支說。

1. — somewhat; something.

“And *how* are we going to land?” inquired Crabbett, who, nowadays, always stressed the impossibility of the Allies doing what he had once maintained was easy for the Germans.

“We brought 'em out of France and we can put 'em ashore again”, answered Tom, whose faith was in the Navy.

Yes, there was something in the air to-night, the Vicar thought, as the band struck up and couples whirled into the first waltz;<sup>2</sup> there was a thrill of impending great events. He hoped there wouldn't be any careless talk. You couldn't stir outside Dinglesea without seeing preparations; tanks under hedges, guns behind cornstacks, piles and piles of shells amongst the dunes.

He turned to find Dr. Meakin strolling in with his accompanist,<sup>3</sup> a young New Yorker who excelled in Chopin<sup>4</sup> and thereby proved that there really were Americans who preferred Chopin to Irving Berlin.

“What's he going to sing? The 'Blind Ploughman'?”, whispered Mr. Dodds.

「我們怎樣可以登陸呢？」克拉伯問，他現今常對於他以前所期待於盟軍者，力說其不可能，而認為對於德國人倒是很容易辦到的。

「我們把他們從法國逐出，我們仍可以把它們趕到岸上去」，脫姆答。他的信仰是守在海軍上的。

是呀，空中今日晚上有點什麼東西，當那樂隊正開始彈奏，一對對的人旋着第一次的圓舞時，那牧師這樣想了。那兒有一種大禍臨頭的感覺。他希望不會有什麼失檢的話語。沒有看見了萊西村外那些準備，你是不會騷亂的；籬下的坦克車，稻草堆後的大砲，沙丘中一堆堆的砲彈。

他轉過身來看見梅金醫師和他的伴奏者走進來了。那伴奏者是一個紐約人，對於萊邦的舞曲彈得很好，而證明真有美國人不愛哀永柏林，而獨愛蕭邦。

「他預備唱什麼呢？」「瞎眼農夫」吧？」道慕醫師小聲地說。

2. 華爾茲舞. 3. 伴奏者. 4. 蕭邦. 法國作曲家.

“Yes sir, that's right”, replied the accompanist, wondering perhaps how the Vicar knew, and, if he knew, why he sighed to hear expectation confirmed.

Mr. Dodds, having sighed, went on to deal with difficulties in the refreshment room. The ladies had bread in plenty and some currant buns without currants. There was a massive and richly yellow cake from Mrs. Crabbett which had never been made out of dried eggs, but, as the Vicar's wife instantly divined, from eggs illegally withheld by Mr. Crabbett from the egg pool. She did not, however, mention this suspicion to the Vicar. Anything which lay so lightly on the stomach should never, she considered, put a weight on human conscience. But sugar was the difficulty, sugar always was the difficulty, and there was not nearly enough for tea. As for coffee, it needed milk and was a beverage about which Americans were fussy.

A colloquy about these matters took place whilst the band subsided and a cockney<sup>5</sup> known as “Erbert” obliged with what he claimed to be

『是呀，先生，不錯的。』那伴奏者回答說，也許在奇怪那醫師爲什麼會曉得，而且如果他已曉得，又爲什麼聽到期待證實時反而歎息呢。

道慈醫師歎息了一聲之後，便到食堂裏去應付那些困難了。婦女們已有了充分的普通麵包和裏面沒有葡萄乾的葡萄小麵包。克拉伯太太做來了許多蛋糕，用雞蛋粉從來沒有做出來過的，但是如那醫師的夫人馬上就料想到了的，是用新鮮雞蛋做出來的，而那新鮮雞蛋原應送到雞蛋供應處去，而克拉伯先生卻沒有送去的。可是她並沒有把這種款實告訴牧師。她覺得任何對胃的輕輕的負擔，決不應該再把它加諸良心之上。但是糖是很困難的，糖總是很困難的，吃茶用的糖都嫌不夠至於說到咖啡，那需要牛奶，而是美國人鬧得最兇的一種飲料。

當樂隊停止彈奏，一個名叫赫伯特的倫敦人，聲言他是模仿舊

5. 倫敦人。

an imitation of a famous old-time musical hall star. After that came Dr. Meakin's voice demanding that his hands be "set upon the plough". The first rumble of him off the pitch sent Mr. Lampert out of ear-shot to the door.

Mr. Lampert hardly knew himself these days in the bluette overalls and beret of an air raid warden. He decided the moment was propitious for an inspection of the village blackout.<sup>6</sup> In the dusk of the porch he collided with a milk pail and behind it with Mr. Crabbett in conversation with an American officer. Mr. Crabbett regarded Americans as people who were continually writing newspaper articles criticising the English. It was true that Mr. Crabbett criticized the Americans, he criticized them with considerable emphasis and point, but always logically, he claimed, avoiding "dam tomfoolery".

Mr. Lampert was surprised, therefore, to overhear an argument, about a damaged fence terminating in comparative goodwill, Mr. Crabbett nonplussed,<sup>7</sup> even silenced,

時一個著名樂星而在獻技的時候，有人便在談着上述的那些事情。在那以後，便聽見梅金醫師的聲音，要求他的助手來奏那農夫曲。他那高聲的尖叫一來就把蘭帕先生送到門外聽不見的地方去了。

蘭帕先生近來穿上那淺藍色的罩衣，戴着一個空襲防護團員的帽子。幾乎連自己都不認識了。他決定那時去視察一下村上的燈光管制是很適宜的。在那門廊的黑暗中，他撞中了一個牛奶桶後又碰着了克伯特先生正和一位美國軍官在談話。克伯特先生心目中的美國人，都是不斷地在報上寫文章批評英國人的。克伯特先生也曾寫文章批評過美國人，他以相當的強義和銳利不過很邏輯地批評了他們，他聲言避免了「無意義的舉動」。

所以現在偶然聽到了他們在交涉一個弄壞了的籬笆竟能得到比較好意的解決，克拉伯先生由於對方迅速的妥協而為之不知所措，甚至說不出話來，蘭帕先生見

6. 燈火管制. 7. 困窘.

by ready compromise. For the officer, it seemed, was really a farmer who understood a farmer's point of view and only temporarily a soldier. His heart, Mr. Lampert gathered, was still way back in North Dakota.

"Queer lot of new cornstacks down in your long meadow", greeted Mr. Lampert. "Folks are saying they're grenade dumps for the second front".

"Dunkum",<sup>8</sup> snorted Mr. Crabbett. "Been there for years. This second front's all talk I tell you—propaganda".

Mr. Lampert stood in the doorway listening to the band and gazing at the cook-house, once his garage, across the street. Occasionally he called there to implore the troops to stop knocking unnecessary nails into the brickwork. Now the place was empty except for one disconsolate soldier, hunched over a transatlantic<sup>9</sup> magazine, a man turned cook against his will. "To see", as he put it, "just how tough the troops can be, I guess".

Towards this young man, with whom he had a slight acquaintance,

此不覺有點驚異了。因為那位美國軍官好做是一個真正的農夫，懂得農夫的觀點，他現在只是一時召徵入伍而已。蘭帕先生看起來那美國軍兵身離遠在英國，而心卻仍然在美國北大可搭。

『在你那大致場上有許多奇怪的新草堆』，蘭帕先生說『人家都說那是為開闢第二戰場用的手榴彈的貯藏庫。』

『空談』，克拉伯先生嗤之以鼻。『堆在那裏已經有多年了。我告訴你這個第二戰場都是空話——只是宣傳吧了。』

蘭帕先生站在門口聽樂隊彈奏，望着街那邊的，一度是他的汽車房，而現在變成了灶房的那間屋子。偶爾他也走過去，請那些軍人少釘幾個不必要的釘子在那磚牆上。現在那地方已經空了，只剩下一個憂鬱的兵，埋頭在讀一本海外的雜誌，一個強迫他做了廚子的人。『我想』，他解釋說，『那只是想要試驗一下那些軍隊到底有多強。』

蘭帕先生對於這個年輕的人，也有一點兒認識，他既在走向他

8. 胡說。 9. 大西洋彼岸的；美國的。

Mr. Lampert advanced with a conspiratorial air.

"I say—you couldn't lend-lease<sup>10</sup> me a spot of sugar for the party, I suppose?"

"Waal",<sup>11</sup> said the cook, after silently considering this proposition, "I can't put it in your hand, buddy,<sup>12</sup> but I guess you know sugar when you see it. The last I saw was on that shelf behind you".

The temperature in the hall had risen. Tom Bridges, who was never comfortable in anything except a blue jersey, had undone his waistcoat buttons and unhitched his collar at the back. He motioned to 'Erbert and to Sergeant Ball and a huge but preter-naturally<sup>13</sup> silent youth known in the "*Mariners*" as Texas.

"You chaps like a drink?", he whispered hoarsely and led them into the vestry where he produced from his capacious pockets an amazing quantity of bottled beer.

"Here's to knocking off the Führer<sup>14</sup> and back to good old Stopney", said 'Erbert, raising his glass.

跟前，用一種同謀不軌的態度向他進攻。

『喂，我說——你可不可以租借一點白糖給我來開茶會？』

『好吧』，對於這種提議沉默地想了一陣之後，那廚子說，『朋友，我不能夠親自拿了給你，不過我想你看到白糖你總認識的吧。最後一次我看見是在你後面那個架子上。』

廳子裏的溫度昇高了。脫姆布力支除了穿他那穿羊毛線衫之外總是很舒服的，現在把他背心的紐扣解散了，把他領子後面的扣子也解開了。他對赫伯特，巴爾下士，和那個在海軍陸戰隊中通稱為特克薩斯，魁梧而異常沉默的青年說。

『你們諸位要喝點酒嗎？』他低聲地耳語着，把他們帶到那聖器室裏，便從他的大口袋里取出大量的瓶裝啤酒來。

『祝我們早日打倒希特勒，好回到斯特尼的老家去』，赫伯特舉着杯子說。

10. 租借. 11. =Well. 12. 兄弟; 朋友. 13. 超自然的. 14. 總理; 希特勒.



## COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

### The Article

**a. Indefinite article misplaced.**

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ This is not sufficient an excuse.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ This is not a sufficient excuse.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ There is more important a question than this.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ There is a more important question than this.} \end{array} \right.$

**b. Articles omitted after "and", "or", when they join distinct objects.**

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ The schoolmaster and inspector were present.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ The schoolmaster and the inspector were present.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ Is he an Oxford or Cambridge man?} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ Is he an Oxford or a Cambridge man?} \end{array} \right.$
3.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ He is famous as a novelist and poet.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ He is famous as a novelist and a poet, or} \\ \text{He is famous as novelist and poet.} \end{array} \right.$
4.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ The first and second class have been examined.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ The first and the second class have been} \\ \text{examined, or} \\ \text{The first and second classes have been examined.} \end{array} \right.$

### The Adverb

**a. Wrong position of "only".**

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ I only read twenty pages of the book.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ I read only twenty pages of the book.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ A Miracle can only save him.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ Only a miracle can save him.} \end{array} \right.$

**b. Wrong position of adverbs of time.**

1. { *Incorrect:* I never have spoken to him in my life.  
       { *Correct:* I have never spoken to him in my life.
2. { *Incorrect:* I sometimes can do it, **and** at other times I can't.  
       { *Correct:* I can sometimes do it, **and** at other times I can't.
3. { *Incorrect:* He always ought to let you know first.  
       { *Correct:* He ought always to let you know first.
4. { *Incorrect:* I've told you often not to do so.  
       { *Correct:* I've often told you not to do so.

**c. "Very" qualifying a past participle.**

1. { *Incorrect:* I am very annoyed to find that his work is left  
       {                 undone.  
       { *Correct:* I am much annoyed to find that his work is left  
       {                 undone.
2. { *Incorrect:* She is very surprised at his remark.  
       { *Correct:* She is much surprised at his remark.

**d. "Scarcely than", and "hardly than."**

1. { *Incorrect:* Scarcely was the new drain finished than several  
       {                 of the children sickened with diphtheria.  
       { *Correct:* Scarcely was the new drain finished when several  
       {                 of the children sickened with diphtheria.
2. { *Incorrect:* Hardly had we begun dinner than our visitor  
       {                 arrived.  
       { *Correct:* Hardly had we begun dinner when our visitor  
       {                 arrived.

**e. Misuse of "quite."**

1. { *Incorrect:* Quite a panic followed the explosion.  
       { *Correct:* A great panic followed the explosion.

2. { *Incorrect:* Quite a number of young Americans are coming to join our air force.  
       *Correct:* A great number of young Americans are coming to join our air force.

f. “Otherwise” misused.

1. { *Incorrect:* This is rather an advantage than otherwise.  
       *Correct:* This is rather an advantage than not.

2. { *Incorrect:* My success or otherwise depends upon your decision.  
       *Correct:* My success or failure depends upon your decision.

g. “Firstly” for **FIRST**.

1. { *Incorrect:* Firstly, I have been insulted; secondly, I have been wronged.  
       *Correct:* First, I have been insulted; secondly, I have been wronged.

2. { *Incorrect:* Firstly, it is a hard work; secondly, you are too lazy.  
       *Correct:* First, it is a hard work; secondly, you are too lazy.

h. “Likely” for **PROBABLY**.

1. { *Incorrect:* I shall likely leave home tomorrow.  
       *Correct:* I shall probably leave home tomorrow.

2. { *Incorrect:* It will likely rain.  
       *Correct:* It will probably rain.

## i. "Up" for DOWN.

1. { *Incorrect:* Poets from Pope and Byron up to the time of Swinburne.  
       *Correct:* Poets from Pope and Byron down to the time of Swinburne.

2. { *Incorrect:* He has studied the history from the Han Dynasty up to the Ching Dynasty.  
       *Correct:* He has studied the history from the Han Dynasty down to the Ching Dynasty.

## j. "So long" for SO FAR.

1. { *Incorrect:* We have so long treated of England; we now turn to Ireland.  
       *Correct:* We have so far treated of England; we now turn to Ireland.

2. { *Incorrect:* He went so long as to call him imbecile.  
       *Correct:* He went so far to call him imbecile.

## k. "No more" for NO LONGER.

1. { *Incorrect:* He's no more a young man.  
       *Correct:* He's no longer a young man.

2. { *Incorrect:* Henry knew that poem by heart once; but he no more remembers it.  
       *Correct:* Henry knew that poem by heart; but he no longer remembers it.

## l. "Hardly" for HARD, etc.

1. { *Incorrect:* He was hardly hit by his friend's bankruptcy.  
       *Correct:* He was hard hit by his friend's bankruptcy.

2. { *Incorrect:* Tickets can be obtained freely.  
       { *Correct:* Tickets can be obtained free.
3. { *Incorrect:* Do not ramble, but go home directly.  
       { *Correct:* Do not ramble, but go home direct.
4. { *Incorrect:* I have never seen the sea nearly.  
       { *Correct:* I have never seen the sea near.

**m. Double negative.**

1. { *Incorrect:* I don't want to see you no more.  
       { *Correct:* I don't want to see you any more.
2. { *Incorrect:* The weather is so bad, that I shall not be  
       surprised if it does not rain presently.  
       { *Correct:* The weather is so bad, that I shall not surprised  
       if it rains presently.

---

**QUIZ**

1. Why is IIII used for IV on clock dials?
2. Why are submarines called U-boats?
3. How did tariff originate?
4. What causes thunder?
5. Why does lb. stand for pound?
6. How often do deer shed their horns?
7. Why do gunners open their mouth when firing cannon?
8. Why are the inhabitants of the Philippines called Filipinos?
9. How can flies walk on ceilings?
10. Does shaving make the beard grow faster?

*(Answers will be found on Page 15)*

## 20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

### WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

b. 1871

To introduce Winston Churchill to-day is rather like getting up at dawn to announce the rising of the sun. It is the action of a crank<sup>1</sup> or an imbecile.<sup>2</sup> This man, whose force of character and \*subtly-simple personality<sup>3</sup> were once concentrated upon leading the British Commonwealth of Nations to victory has stood for so long before the glare of publicity that he is a part of world history, and will be discussed accordingly for centuries to come. I can only remark here, therefore, upon the double aspect of his genius, and show how oddly, almost anachronistically,<sup>4</sup> it is placed in time.

We had begun to think that the possibility of a man excelling both in \*the world of action<sup>5</sup> and \*the world of letters<sup>6</sup> had vanished. The world of action had become too vast,<sup>7</sup> too specialized<sup>8</sup> and departmentalized.<sup>9</sup> The world of letters, in reflecting that other growth had become \*too widely spread,<sup>10</sup> and \*language had accordingly worn thin and threadbare.<sup>11</sup> Could it be possible for one man to exercise again the classical gift of \*universal synthesis;<sup>12</sup> to grasp with one hand the control of human affairs, and with the other a pen to record that control? It had been possible \*in the miniature Greek States<sup>13</sup> during the Golden Age. It had been possible even in Imperial Rome, where the Conditions

1. 怪人. 2. 低能者. 3. 簡練的個性. 4. 不合時宜地. 5. (此處指政治界). 6. 文學界. 7. 巨大的. 8. 專門化. 9. 細部化. 10. 領域太廣. 11. 語言因而貧拙不濟於用. 12. 萬事台. 13. 在小的希臘城邦裏.

of life were approximating more to those of our modern \*bureaucratic life.<sup>14</sup> It had been possible, under certain \*retarded conditions,<sup>15</sup> even as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, as we see from the life and work of Goethe. But modern life and politics were too complicated, loaded with \*precedent and increasingly technical formality,<sup>16</sup> to permit of divided service. We see how \*Henry Adams<sup>17</sup> in America had to relinquish<sup>18</sup> his political ambition in order to remain a historian. We see how \*Lord Macaulay<sup>19</sup> in England, by remaining a historian and critic, \*carried the methods of his art into Parliament,<sup>20</sup> and was \*little more than<sup>21</sup> an ornament there.

Obvious conclusions were to be drawn from these examples; conclusions based on a study of facts and tendencies. Now Winston Churchill overthrows those conclusions, and in doing so throws us back to a looser, freer estimate of the age of civilization, and of its \*latent capacity<sup>22</sup> for surprising us. He has made it young again, more elastic and adventurous. Its sophistications,<sup>23</sup> its subservience<sup>24</sup> to the spider-like control of the money-market, are challenged by his leadership. For, in effect, as in character, he is an artist,<sup>25</sup> and in estimating the nature of his \*administrative method,<sup>26</sup> its directness and dependence upon humane contacts and considerations, we have always to bear this in mind. And in the end, this recollection may help us to explain why Winston Churchill has always stood outside the \*political party machinery,<sup>27</sup> its dullness, its routine, its clumsiness, while at the same time

---

14. 官僚生活. 15. 落後的情形. 16. 先決的而又日形技術的程序. 17. 美史學家 (1838-1933). 18. =give up. 19. 英十九世紀史學家兼文學家. 20. (此處指 Lord Macaulay 親身參政求實施其政治理論). 21. (義同 nothing more than 但較婉轉). 22. 潛在的能力. 23. 僞辯. 24. 效用. 25. 藝匠, 工匠. 26. 施政方法. 27. 政黨機構.

manipulating it with a skill that \*has made him suspect<sup>28</sup> among the \*dunder-heads<sup>29</sup> and the \*office-mongers.<sup>30</sup>

Along with that public life, he has been a writer. He entered the army at the age of twenty-one. He published his first commentary three years later (*\*The Story of the Malakand Field Force*<sup>31</sup>). For nearly half a century since that first \*double overture,<sup>32</sup> he has maintained that method of life. He acts first. Then he retires a little and digests his experience, before recording it as a well considered \*body of facts,<sup>33</sup> still warm in his grasp, but now ordered and knit together into an artistic significance. And the medium for that presentation is a prose as ample as his own personal gesture. It is part of his \*field of action.<sup>34</sup> It is his genius for oratory brought to the study and demonstrated in privacy; that privacy of pen and ink which in the end is the greatest publicity of all, because more enduring than action, and more confident than deeds. As will be seen from his three outstanding books, *My Early Life*,<sup>35</sup> *The World Crisis*,<sup>36</sup> and *Marlborough*,<sup>37</sup> he is always the man of action, the shrewd and instant assessor of character and situation. It is this tremendous dynamic<sup>38</sup> which fills his prose style, and makes it an ample vehicle for the man.

---

28. 使其見疑 (於人). 29. 笨人. 30. 官僚販子. 31. 邱氏著作, 1898 年出版. 32. 兩重前奏 (指其從軍及著作). 33. 事情的實體. 34. 活動範圍. 35. 36. 37 均邱氏所著書, 各於 1930, 1931, 1933 年出版. 38. 動力.

---

The worst thing about history is that every time it repeats itself the price goes up.

---

My maid was a jewel, but she left me for a better setting.

—M. I. Wicks.



## ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 11

1. It has been a more or less general custom from time immemorial to use IIII instead of IV on clock dials when Roman numerals are employed. Several theories have been advanced to account for this practice. Some authorities believe that the original purpose was to harmonize the appearance the dial by making the IIII balance with the VIII on the opposite side. Others maintain that IIII was the original way of writing four in Roman numerals, and that since clocks were manufactured long before the change to IV was made, the older form was retained, just as many other old forms are retained purely for conservative reasons. Among clock makers there is a tradition as to the origin of the custom. It is said that about 1370 a clock maker named Henry de Vivik made a clock for Charles V of France, who was popularly known as Charles the Wise. This monarch, although he was reputed to be very wise, often pretended to understand things which he did not. When Vick submitted his clock to His Majesty for approval, Charles the Wise examined it very carefully but was unable to find any flaw in the workmanship. Finally, anxious to find some fault, he complained that the clock maker had made an error in the numbers on the dial and that the IV should be IIII. "Your Majesty is wrong," replied Vick. "I am never wrong," thundered back Charles. "Take the clock and return it when you have corrected this error." So Vick changed the IV to IIII on the dial, and ever since it has been customary to use that form on clocks.

2. U-boat is the Anglicized spelling of German U-boot, The German government says U-Boot is an abbreviation of Untersee-Boot, literally meaning undersea boat. During the World War I German and Australian submarines were designated by U followed by a number; as, U-12, U-28, etc. From this circumstance submarines in general came to be popularly called U-boat.
3. Popular etymology regards *tariff* as a survival of the pirate's craft and derives it from Tarifa, a Spanish seaport about twenty miles from the Pillars of Hercules, which, in the olden days, was the stronghold of the Moorish pirates who hovered in the vicinity of the Strait of Gibraltar waiting to plunder merchant vessels entering the Mediterranean Sea. Tarifa received its name from Tarif, whom Tariq sent to Spain early in the eighth century as commander of the advance guard of the Moorish invaders. In time, according to the myth, the pirate became more businesslike and ceased to plunder vessels, but instead exacted a certain percentage of the cargo for the privilege of passing without further harm. Finally, the story says, the tribute was levied in accordance with a systematic scale. Thus when European nations began to impose duties on exports and imports they called the system *tariff* after the Tarifa pirates. This picturesque derivation is plausible and it has been used frequently by popular orators and writers to indicate the questionable origin of all tariff systems. But the story is discredited by philologists. The best etymologists derive *tariff* from the Arabic *tarif*, meaning knowledge, information, or an inventory. Hence, a schedule of duties is called a tariff.

4. It was formerly almost universally believed by scientists that the noise of thunder was produced by the sudden inrush of air into the partial vacuum created by the expansion of the air when heated by lightning. This theory has been largely abandoned. The United States Weather Bureau is of the opinion that thunder results directly from the explosive-like expansion of the air along the lightning path, incident to the intense heating, ionization and probably disintegration or rupture of at least part of the air particles or molecules.
5. It is a puzzle to many people why *lb.* should be used as the symbol of pound when that word contains neither an *l* nor a *b*. The symbol is a contraction of *libra*, the Latin word for pound. Strictly speaking, the plural of *lb.* should not be formed by adding an *s*, because the Latin plural of *libra* is *librae*. This error, however, has been repeated so frequently that *lbs.* is recognized by the leading American dictionaries and may now be regarded as good usage.
6. Deer shed their horns once a year. This occurs soon after the breeding season. The tines or snags of the antlers are called points. A deer with a set of antlers having four points on each side is called an eight-point deer, and so on. The horns begin as single points on the young deer during the second season and generally increase in size and number of points with each renewal, although the increase in size and number of points is not strictly progressive. For that reason it is not possible, as popularly supposed, to tell the age of a deer by the number of points on its antlers. The growth of the antlers is dependent upon a number of circumstances, such as the physical condition of the animal

and its virility. As the deer grows old there is a tendency for the horns to become smaller with fewer points. Reindeer differ from other deer in that the females also have horns.

7. Gunners often open their mouth to protect their ear drums while firing large guns. When the mouth is open the air waves set in motion by the discharge of the cannon enter the throat as well as the ears; consequently the sudden pressure against the outside of the drums is counteracted by an equal pressure against the inside. Opening the mouth while firing is not so common among gunners as it was formerly. It is no longer practiced by members of the gun crews in the American Navy. Men working in the turrets are well protected from concussion, while those in the more exposed positions usually use patent ear stoppers or pledgets of cotton in their ears. But many of the men taking part in coast artillery target practice still open their mouths during the actual firing of guns in order that the pressure on the ear drums may be equalized. The men also often stand on their toes to relieve the body as much as possible of the shock of the explosion.
8. The Spanish called these islands *las Islas Filipinas*, in honor of Felipe II of Spain. They called the inhabitants Filipinos. In Spanish *ph* is not used to represent the *f* sound as in English. Translated into English *las Islas Filipinas* became the Philippine Islands, Philippine being an old adjective formed from the proper name Philip. There was, however, no English noun corresponding to Spanish Filipino. English writers therefore naturally adopted the Spanish name for the inhabitants.

9. The foot of the housefly contains two curved lateral claws between which is a membranous pads. These pads are covered below with innumerable closely set hairs which secrete a small amount of viscid liquid. This liquid enables the fly to walk upside down on a smooth surface. Some authorities deny that the fluid secreted by the foot hairs is sticky. They say the fly is enabled to cling to the smooth surface by capillary adhesion—the molecular attraction between the liquid and a solid body. When a fly seems to be washing itself it is not cleaning its body, as commonly supposed, but its feet. There seems to be no truth in the belief, formerly quite common, that the fly removes the air from under its feet by means of suckers through the hairs and that the atmospheric pressure holds it against the smooth surface on which it is walking.
10. It is the general opinion among scientists that shaving in itself does not make the beard grow faster and that cutting does not increase the speed with which hairs grows. There is a definite rate of growth in the hair of normal and healthy persons and this growth is not affected by mere cutting. But shaving tends to irritate the skin somewhat and causes an increased flow of blood to the section being shaved. Consequently more nourishment is carried to the hair follicles and this causes the beard to grow stiffer and heavier. It may also made it grow faster, although there is no evidence that the speed of growth is actually accelerated. In other words, it is not the cutting of the beard that makes it grow stiffer and heavier, but the irritation of the skin during the process of shaving. Irritation or stimulation produced in other ways would have the same effect.

# BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

春 到 人 間

BY A. A. MILNE

瓊 鳳 譯 註

ACT II

BELINDA (*gravely*). I have had the same feeling sometimes, Mr.

BAXTER. I am not always the staid<sup>1</sup> respectable matron which I appear to you to be. Sometimes I—(*She looks absently at the watch on her wrist*) Good gracious!

白琳達 (嚴重貌)。霸先生，有的時候我亦有同樣的感覺。我並不常常是那樣子一個在你眼光中看去很端莊可敬的女主人。有時候我——(她心不在焉的着手腕上的錶)——不得了!

BAXTER (*alarmed*). What is it?

霸克思特 (猛驚)。什麼事情?

BELINDA (*looking anxiously from the door to him*). Mr. BAXTER, I'm going to throw myself on your mercy.

白琳達 (迫切的從門上把目光轉到他身上)。霸先生，我要請你特別原諒。

BAXTER. My dear Mrs. TREMAYNE—

霸克思特。我親愛的崔麥茵太太——

BELINDA (*looking at her watch again*). A strange man will be here directly. He must not find you with me.

白琳達 (再看她的錶)。有一個陌生的男客馬上就要到這裏來。一定不可以讓他看見你和我在一塊才好。

BAXTER (*rising*). A man?

霸克思特 (起身)。一個男客?

1. 端莊的。

BELINDA. Yes, yes, a man! He is pursuing me with his attentions. If he found you here, there would be a terrible scene.

白琳達. 是的, 是一個男客! 他正用全力追求我. 假若他看見你在這裏, 那會發生一幕可怕的光景的.

BAXTER. I will defend you from him.

霸克思特. 我願抵抗他來保護你.

BELINDA. No, no. He is a big man. He will—he will overpower you.

白琳達. 不能的, 不能的. 他是個高大漢子. 他會——他會把你打得落花流水.

BAXTER. But you—?

霸克思特. 但是你——?

BELINDA. I can defend myself. I will send him away. But he must not find you here. You must hide before he overpowers you.

白琳達. 我有法子保護我自己的. 我會把他支吾開去. 但是決不能讓他看見你在這裏, 你必先躲藏起來, 以免被他打敗.

BAXTER (*with dignity*). I will withdraw if you wish it.

霸克思特 (不可侵犯貌). 假若你希望的話, 我可以告辭回去.

BELINDA. No, not withdraw, hide. He might see you withdrawing. (*Leading the way to a door on the right*) Quick, in here.

白琳達. 不, 不要回去, 你得躲起來. 因為你現在出去, 他一定會碰見你的 (領他向右門走去), 快躲到這裏面來.

BAXTER (*embarrassed at the thought that this sort of thing really only happens in a bedroom farce*). I don't think I quite—

霸克思特 (想起這樣的事情實在是人家臥房裏玩的一套把戲, 不禁有點難為情). 我想我不十分——

BELINDA (*reassuring him*). It's perfectly respectable: it's where we keep the umbrellas. (*She takes him by the hand*).

白琳達 (擔保他不丟面子). 這是完全不會失體面的事, 這裏是我放雨傘的地方. (她拉了他的手).

BAXTER (*still resisting*). I'm not at all sure that I—

霸克思特 (仍然拒絕). 我不能肯定我——

BELINDA (*earnestly*). Oh, but don't you see what trust I'm putting in you? Some people are so nervous about their umbrellas.

白琳達 (迫切貌). 哦, 但是你看不出我多信任你嗎? 有些人對於他們的雨傘是非常重視的.

BAXTER. Well, of course, if you—but I don't see why I shouldn't just slip out of the door before he comes.

霸克思特. 當然假若你——不過我不明白爲什麼我不可以在他進來之前溜出去呢?

BELINDA (*reproachfully*). Of course, if you grudge me every little pleasure—Quick! Here he is.

白琳達 (責難口氣). 當然啦, 假若你連任何一點快樂都不肯讓我享受的話——快點, 他來了!

(*She bundles him through the door, and with a sigh of happiness comes back and looks at herself in the mirror. She goes to the front-door, waves her hand to somebody in the distance, and comes into the hall again. Seeing Mr. BAXTER'S bowler hat on the sofa, she carries it across to his door, knocks, hands it in to him, saying "Your hat. S'sh!" and returns to her chair. TREMAYNE comes in.*)  
(她將他連推帶拖的拉到屋子裏去, 隨即出來快樂的吐了一口氣, 在鏡子裏把自己照了一照. 她走到前門, 和老遠一個人招了下手, 又回到客廳裏來了. 看見霸先生的圓頂帽子放在沙發上, 他拿起走到他的門口, 敲着門把帽子遞給他說「你的帽子...噓...」轉身回到她的椅子上坐下, 崔麥茵入.)

TREMAYNE (*at the door*). It's no good your pretending to be surprised, because you said I could come.

崔麥茵 (在門口). 你用不着裝着驚訝的樣子, 因爲你說過我可以來的.

BELINDA (*welcoming him*). But I can still be surprised that you wanted to come.

白琳達 (歡迎他). 但是你很想要來, 我仍然要覺得有點驚訝.

TREMAYNE. Oh no, you aren't.

崔麥茵. 哦, 不, 你不會那樣的.

BELINDA (*marking it off on her fingers*). Just a little bit—that much,

白琳達 (用手指來比着). 只一點兒那麼多.

TREMAYNE. It would be much more surprising if I hadn't come.

崔麥茵. 假若我要是不來的話, 那也許更要使你多幾倍驚訝呢.



BELINDA (*sitting down on the sofa*). It is a pretty garden, isn't it?  
白琳達 (坐在沙發上)。這是一個美麗的花園，不是嗎？

TREMAYNE (*sitting down next to her*). you forget that I saw the garden yesterday.

崔麥茵 (坐在她旁邊)。你忘了我昨天就看過這個花園的。

BELINDA. Oh, but the things have grown so much since then. Let me see, this is the third day you've been and we only met three days ago. And then you're coming to dinner again to-night.

白琳達。哦，但是從那時起，事情轉變那麼多，讓我算算，你到過這裏已經是第三天了，而我們是在三天前會見過的。現在你將要在今晚上來我家吃晚飯吧。

TREMAYNE (*eagerly*). Am I?

崔麥茵 (熱望地)。我可以來嗎？

BELINDA. Yes. Haven't you been asked?

白琳達。是的。我沒有請過你嗎？

TREMAYNE. No, not a word.

崔麥茵。沒有，一個字亦沒有提。

BELINDA. Yes, that's quite right; I remember now, I only thought of it this morning, so I couldn't ask you before, could I?

白琳達。對了，你說得很對。我現在想起來了。我今天早晨剛只這樣盤算着，所以我來不及去請你，我以前沒有想到，怎樣能開口請呢？

TREMAYNE (*earnestly*). What made you think of it then?

崔麥茵 (熱望) 那麼後來是怎麼樣會使你想起來請我的呢？

BELINDA (*romantically*). It was at the butcher's. There was one little lamb cutlet left over and sitting out all by itself, and there was nobody to love it. And I said to myself, suddenly, "I know, that will do for Mr. ROBINSON." (*Prosaically*) I do hope you like lamb?

白琳達 (浪漫口吻)。這是爲了在肉店裏的緣故。那兒有一塊人家買剩下的小羊排，孤零零的獨個兒擺在那裏，沒有一個人問過，也無人見憐。忽然我對自己說：「我知道了那個小羊排可以弄給魯濱遜先生吃」。(粗俗口吻) 我真希望你喜歡吃羊排。

## DISILLUSION

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

### 幻 滅

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

那時，靜對於將來很有把握。強是一個聰明血性的少年，受過高等教育，雖然脾氣古怪些，太好強烈的刺激，是一個熱情奔放的人，但是現代的青年誰個不是這般的；至於在戀愛方面，強可算一個最忠實最可靠的男子。戀愛本不足以動他的心。但現在靜的女性的怯弱和靜婉，將這剛強的男子融化了。靜的聰明和多識又使他敬佩。他確是真心愛着她。靜曾經把將來的計畫和他談過，她勸他暫時脫離了軍籍，專研究政治經濟和軍事學，確定了宗旨再出來辦事。她說軍營中的生活會

Ching was then quite sure about her future. Meng was a clever and human young man. He had received a high education. Despite his eccentric temperament and love of excitement, he was a passionate man. Young men nowadays were all like this. As to love, he could be counted as most faithful. Love, from the beginning, had not been strong enough to move his heart, but now Ching's graceful warm womanhood had melted this hard man. He respected her cleverness and learning too, so he loved her truly. Ching had consulted him about the plans for their future. She asked him to leave the army for the moment, and to study political economy and military science. Then to come out to work when he had a definite purpose. The life in the army, she said, could harden and simplify a man's character by degrees. She also said that it was

使一個人的性格漸漸硬化簡單化。她又說軍人沒有政治知識是很危險的。強對於這些話都同意。他原來是一個頭腦清楚的人。

但是，美滿的預想，總不能圓滿地實現。靜的甜蜜的希望，突然又遇到了挫折。第二星期的第四天，靜和強正預備照例的出外游玩，旅館的茶房引進來一個軍裝的少年。他和強親熱的握過了手，便匆匆拉了強出去，竟沒有和靜招呼。大約有半小時之久，強方才回來，神色有些異樣。

「有什麼事罷？」靜很憂慮的問。

「不過是些軍隊上的事。不相干的。我們出去遊山罷。」

強雖然很鎮定，但是靜已經看出他心裏有事。他們照舊的出去。

依着靜的喜歡，走那條「洋街。」

一路上，兩人例外地少說話，強似乎確有什麼事就在心頭，靜則在猜度他的心事。

very dangerous for a military man to lack political knowledge. Meng agreed with her on all this. He had been very clear-headed from the outset.

But reality was always different from the ideal. Her sweet hope was suddenly shadowed by adversity. On the fourth day of the second week, when they were about to go out as usual, the waiter of the hotel showed in a uniformed young man. Meng received him with a warm handshake, then went out with him without telling Ching. After about half an hour he came back with a strange look.

“What’s the matter?” asked Ching anxiously.

“Nothing but some military affairs. Let’s go and enjoy ourselves in the mountains.”

Although Meng was very calm, Ching had seen that there was something on his mind. They went out as usual. Complying with Ching’s preference they went to the Foreign Street. Contrary to their custom they spoke very little on their way, Meng had surely something on his mind, and Ching was trying to find out what it was.

他們走到了「內地公會」的園子裏，靜說要休息了，拉強坐在草地上。她很嬌柔的靠在他身上，逗着他說笑。因為洋人都沒上山來。這「內地公會」的大房子全體空着，園子裏除了他們倆，只有樹葉的絮語。靜決定要弄明白強有了什麼心事，她的談話漸漸轉到那目標上。

「惟力，今天來的那個人是你的好朋友罷？」靜微笑地問，捏住了強的手。

強點着頭回答：「他是同營的一個連長。」

「也是連長。」靜笑着又說。「惟力，他和你講些什麼事，可以給我聽麼？」

這少年有些窘了。靜很盼切地看着他，等待他的回答。他掣起靜的手來貼在自己的心口，靜感覺他的心在跳。

When they came to the garden of the Inland Mission Ching said that she needed a rest then pulled Meng to sit down beside her on the grass. She leaned against him and induced him to laugh and speak. Because the foreigners did not come up the mountains, the mansion of the Inland Mission was empty. There were only the rustling leaves and the couple in the garden. Ching determined to find out what was in Meng's mind, so that her conversation turned to that point gradually.

"Is he a good friend of yours, Meng, I mean the young man who came this morning?" asked Ching with a smile, grasping Meng's hand.

"He is a company commander in my battalion," was the answer.

"Also a company commander?" said Ching, laughing. "Could you let me know, dear, what he told you this morning?"

The young man was embarrassed but Ching was looking at him earnestly and waiting for his answer. He took her hand and pressed it on his heart, which was beating hard.

「靜，這件事總是要告訴你的。」

他毅然說，「日內南昌方面就要有變動。早上來的人找我去打仗。」

「你去麼？惟力！」靜迫切地問。

「我還沒脫離軍籍，靜，你想我能够不答應麼？」他在靜的頰上親了一個告罪的吻。

「惟力，你不如趕快告了病假。」

「他已經看見我好好的沒有病。」

「究竟是和那些人打仗？」

「他們要回南去，打我的家鄉。」

靜已經看出來，她的愛人已經答應着再去帶兵。她覺得什麼都完了。她的空中樓閣的計畫，全部推翻了。她忍不住滴下眼淚來。

「靜，不要傷心。打仗不一定便死。」雖擁抱靜在懷裏，安慰她。  
「我現在最焦灼的，就是沒有安頓你的好法子。」

“I have to tell you about this sooner or later,” said he decisively. “There will be a change at Nanchang in a few days. The man who came this morning asked me to go to the front again.”

“Will you go, Meng?” demanded Ching anxiously.

“How can I say ‘no’, darling, as I am still on the active list?” he kissed her on the forehead as a sign of apology.

“You had better ask for sick-leave as soon as possible, Meng.”

“He saw me as fit as a fiddle.”

“Against whom are they fighting?”

“They want to go back to the south and attack my native place.”

Ching had found out that her lover had agreed to join the army again, so she felt everything was over. All her castles in the air had been ruined. She could not help crying.

“You mustn’t be distressed like that, darling.” He soothed her, as he pulled her on to him. “To go to war does not necessarily mean to die. What I am most anxious about is that I’ve no good way to provide for you.”

「我跟你走！」靜忽然勇敢地說。你再受傷，我仍舊看護你。要死，也死在一處。」眼淚還是繼續的落下來。

「這次行軍一定很辛苦。」強搖着頭說，「況且多是山路，你的身體先就吃不住。」

靜嘆了口氣。她絕望了。她倒在強的懷裏很傷心地哭。

回到旅館時，靜的面色十分難看，她的活潑，她的笑容，全沒有了。她們惘然被強挽着到了房裏，就撲在牀上。一切安慰，一切解釋，都沒有效。

環境的逆轉，又引起了靜對於一切的懷疑。一切好聽的話，好看的名詞，甚至看來是好的事，全都靠得住麼？靜早都親身經驗過了，結果只是失望。強的愛，她本來

“I'll go with you!” said Ching bravely. “If unfortunately you should be wounded again, I will take care of you as before. If you are going to die, I should like to die with you at the same time and place.”

“This campaign will be very difficult,” said Meng, shaking his head. “Moreover, there are journeys in the mountain; you are too weak to stand that.”

Ching signed in despair. She fell on Meng's bosom and wept despondently.

Ching's countenance was distressed when they came back to the hotel; all her liveliness and laughter were gone. Meng took her forlornly to their room, where she flung herself on the bed. All consolations and explanations were in vain.

The adversity of circumstance brought back Ching's distrust of everything. All striking words, beautiful terms and things of great promise were unreliable. Ching had experienced them herself and was disappointed. Meng's love, of which she had no doubt at first, proved itself to be an ephemeral thing, and

是不疑的；但現在他忘記了她了。這個未來主義者以強烈的刺激的生命，他的戀愛，大概也是滿足自己的刺激罷了。所以當這一種刺激已經太多而漸覺麻木的時候，他又轉而追求別的刺激——戰場的生活。

在愁悶的苦思中，這晚上，靜輾轉翻身，整夜不曾合眼。然而在她身旁的強卻安然熟睡。他將極度的悲痛注入了靜的靈魂，他自己卻沒事人兒似的睡着了。男子就是這樣的一種怪物呵！靜轉為忿恨了；她恨強，恨一切男子。她又回復到去夏初入醫院時的她。她決定不再阻止強去打仗，自己呢，也不再在外找什麼『光明的生活』了。達觀知命的思想，暫時引渡靜離開了苦悶的荊棘。天快亮時，她也沈沈入睡了。

he forgot her now. This futurist who took strong stimulus as his life, had probably taken love to satisfy himself, as a method of being stimulated. So when this stimulation grew too much and became torpid, he was turning away to seek for something else—the stimulation of the battle-fields.

In distress and agony Ching spent a night on her sleepless pillow turning this side and that. But beside her was Meng fast asleep. He poured extreme sorrow into Ching's soul, and slept as if he had nothing on his mind. Man was such a queer monster. Ching became angry now. She hated Meng, hated all men. She returned to her former self—that of her entrance into the hospital last summer. She decided not to prevent Meng from going to battle, and as for herself, she would not go out to find bright life any more. The thought of philosophy and believing in fate now relieved her from the agonizing pain. She fell fast asleep as the day was breaking.

但是第二天強竟不走。靜不欲出去遊玩，他就陪着在房裏，依舊很親熱，很愛她，也不提起打仗。靜自然不再提及這件事了。他們倆照常的過了一天。靜是半消極地受強的撫愛。她太愛他了，她並且心裏感謝他到底給了她終生不忘的快樂時光；現在他們中間雖然似乎已經完了，但靜還寶貴這煞尾的快樂，她不忍完全抓破了自己的美幻，也不忍使強的靈魂上留一些悲傷。

第三天強還是不說走。打仗的事，似乎他已經完全忘了。

「惟力，你幾時走呢？」靜忍不住，先提出這可怕的問題。

「我不走了。」強婉笑地回答。從前，我的身子是我自己的；我要如何便如何。現在，我這身子和你共有了，你的一半不答應，我只好不走。」

But on the following day Meng did not depart. Ching objected to going out, so they stayed in their room. He was as affectionate as usual, and loved her greatly; he did not talk of going to war, nor would Ching speak of it. The day passed. Ching accepted her lover's caresses half-heartedly. She loved him so much that she did not want to hurt his feelings. Moreover, she was grateful that he had given her a happy memorable time. Relations between them now seemed to be at an end, but she still treasured the fading happiness. She could not bear to break her own beautiful illusion, nor could she bear to give any sorrow to her lover.

Meng still remained and did not speak of going on the third day. He seemed to forget about going to battle.

"When will you go, Meng?" Ching could not refrain from asking this dreadful question at last.

"I won't go now," replied Meng, smiling. "I could do what I wanted before, because my body belonged to myself. But now I share it with you, since you are not willing, I have to stay."



## WORLD AFFAIRS

*Local Autonomy for Sinkiang Province*

\*Local autonomy<sup>1</sup> for \*Sinkiang province<sup>2</sup> is provided for in the agreement signed between the \*Chinese National Government<sup>3</sup> and the peoples of Sinkiang. Local officials will be recruited from among the populations while the \*provincial government<sup>4</sup> will be reshuffled<sup>5</sup> so as to permit inclusion of a greater number of Moslems<sup>6</sup> in \*responsible positions.<sup>7</sup> All religious distinctions are abolished and the Chinese government recognizes \*freedom of worship, speech, meetings and the press.<sup>8</sup> The local dialect will be taught in \*high schools<sup>9</sup> and universities, while all official legal and administrative texts will be drafted in Chinese and the local Moslem dialects. Native troops will be trained by Chinese officers.

*Atom Bomb Experiment*

The atom bomb experiment took place on July 1. The bomb, released from a super-fortress,<sup>10</sup> burst over Bikini<sup>11</sup> at 9.01 a.m. with an earth-shaking concussion<sup>12</sup> which was felt aboard ships standing safely ten miles distant. Immediately a miles-high radioactive<sup>13</sup> cloud began to \*mushroom up.<sup>14</sup> The blinding flash which marked the bomb explosion signalled to the world the successful conclusion of the first phase of the long-planned<sup>15</sup> and once-delayed<sup>16</sup> test of the effectiveness of the world's newest and most powerful weapon against \*naval crafts.<sup>17</sup> The full assessment<sup>18</sup> of the damage done will not be possible until the atoll<sup>19</sup> is declared safe from deadly radioactivity set up by the A-bomb blast.

1. 地方自治. 新疆省. 3. 國民政府. 4. 省政府. 5. 更調. 6. 回教徒. 7. 重要職位. 8. 信仰, 言論, 集會, 出版之自由. 9. 中學. 10. 超級堡壘. 11. 比基尼. 12. 反響. 13. 放射性的. 14. 上昇. 15. 計劃已久的. 16. 曾經延期的. 17. 海軍船艦. 18. 估計. 19. 湖礁.

*German Repatriates Leaves Shanghai*

The \*first batch<sup>20</sup> of German repatriates, numbering 726 including 56 from Hankow,<sup>21</sup> Nanking, Canton<sup>22</sup> and Tsinan<sup>23</sup> left Shanghai on July 7. Most of the repatriates were \*former German Government officials<sup>24</sup> in China and members of the \*Nazi Party,<sup>25</sup> while only a few were merchants and technicians.<sup>26</sup> Before boarding the U.S. ship, the repatriates were closely searched by \*Customs personnel<sup>27</sup> with their names and numbers carefully recorded. Baggage allowance for an adult was limited to 150 kilograms,<sup>28</sup> while that of a child 75 kilograms. Each repatriate was allowed to bring along US\$250 for fare. It is learned that there are about 1,500 Germans remaining in Shanghai. The date of the next repatriation has not been decided.

*UNRRA Supplies To China Suspended*

All shipments of UNRRA<sup>29</sup> supplies to China, except those already afloat<sup>30</sup> or \*en route<sup>31</sup> and such vital foods as wheat, rice, corn and milk, were ordered halted. The action was announced by UNRRA's Director-General Fiorell H. LaGuardia,<sup>32</sup> who said the \*drastic move<sup>33</sup> had been decided upon because distribution of UNRRA supplies to \*interior China<sup>34</sup> "was unsatisfactory."

*Lend-Lease Aid To China Continuing*

President Truman<sup>35</sup> told Congress<sup>36</sup> that the flow of supplies to the Chinese Nationalist armies will continue until all Japanese military forces have been cleared from China. The chief executive disclosed that China has received more than US\$602,045,000 in

---

20. 第一批. 21. 漢口. 22. 廣州. 23. 濟南. 24. 前德政府人員.  
25. 納粹黨. 26. 技術人員. 27. 海關人員. 28. 公斤. 29. 聯總. 30. 已裝船.  
31. 在路上. 32. 賴伽第亞. 33. 斷然行動. 34. 中國內地. 35. 杜魯門.  
36. 國會.

\*American lend-lease<sup>37</sup> since the Japanese surrender. "The continuation<sup>38</sup> of lend-lease aid to China has been necessary to enable the country to \*take over<sup>39</sup> areas under Japanese occupation," the President said.

*More Zeros To Pengoe Notes*

The \*Hungarian National Bank<sup>40</sup> reached a \*new record<sup>41</sup> when it issued notes of 1,000,000,000,000 pengoes<sup>42</sup> each, the Budapest<sup>43</sup> radio reported. The value of the pengoe in 1939 was about a shilling,<sup>44</sup> but inflation<sup>45</sup> has made it so small that its value cannot be defined now

37. 美國租借品. 38. 繼續. 39. 接收. 40. 匈牙利國家銀行. 41. 新紀錄. 42. 匈幣名. 43. 布達佩斯. 44. 先令. 45. 通貨膨脹.

CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY  
 中華英語半月刊

第六卷 第二期  
 不許轉載

編輯者 中華英語半月刊社  
 主編人 錢歌川

發行者 中華書局有限公司  
 代表人 姚毅楠

印刷者 中華書局永寧印刷廠  
 上海澳門路四六九號

定閱處 上海河南路中華書局定書處  
 每月二冊 每冊實價四百元

預定以半年為限 十二冊實價四千八百元

郵費 國內平寄免收 國內掛號每冊三十元

中華民國三十五年七月二十日出版

二  
三  
一  
三  
六

內政部雜誌登記證警字第九八九八號  
中華郵政登記認爲第一類新聞紙類上海郵政管理局執照第二四七四號

# 中華書局出版

## 初版新書

上海照定價四倍發售  
外埠另加運費

戰後國際幣制論  
會紀桐著 定價一元八角

中國財政統計大綱  
楊壽標編著 定價二元

中國戰後農業金融政策  
姚公振著 定價二元五角

蘇聯勞動政策  
(中蘇文化協會)  
(社會科學叢書)  
余長河著 定價一元八角

Oswald Dutch: Economic Peace Aims

戰後經濟和平論  
紀乘之譯 定價二元

新縣制之理論與實際  
李宗黃著 定價四元八角

現行地方民意機構制度  
李學調著 定價三元五角

美國與太平洋  
李繁非著 定價一元八角

中蘇關係  
孫科著 定價一元五角

第二次歐洲大戰史略第一集  
吳光傑編譯 定價一元五角

教育與人生  
莊澤宣著 定價二元

改造中國教育之路  
莊澤宜著 定價一元

國際貨幣基金與國際銀行文獻  
(交通銀行經濟叢刊3)  
交通銀行總管理處編譯 定價六元

立體解析幾何學(大學用書)  
石鴻著 定價六元

土壤微生物學(大學用書)  
藍夢九著 定價三元六角

總務行政管理  
陸仁壽著 定價三元

銀行人員手冊  
四聯總處編 定價一元六角

第一編 銀行人員服務須知 一冊  
第二編 存款第三編 儲蓄 一冊  
定價一元六角

實用大字典(縮本)  
姚漢章等編 精裝定價七元五角

漢英對照軍語會話  
田世英編 定價八元

英文雜話  
定價八元

英文拼字法  
定價八元

英文動詞用法  
定價七元

英文類似句辨異  
定價八元

英文詞法及省略法  
定價七元

英文新辭彙  
定價一元

一個被迫害的女人(中華文)  
葛琴著 定價一元二角

諸神復活(學全集)  
綺紋譯 定價十二元

Dmitri Mereschkowski: Leonardo Da Vinci  
倪文宙譯 定價一元六角

林肯少年生活(名人傳)  
Carl Sandburg: Abe Lincoln Grows Up  
舒新城著 定價四元八角

漫遊日記  
張之毅著 定價一元七角

新疆之經濟  
陳公哲選修 定價一元三角半

哲本月儀帖(金屬版印)