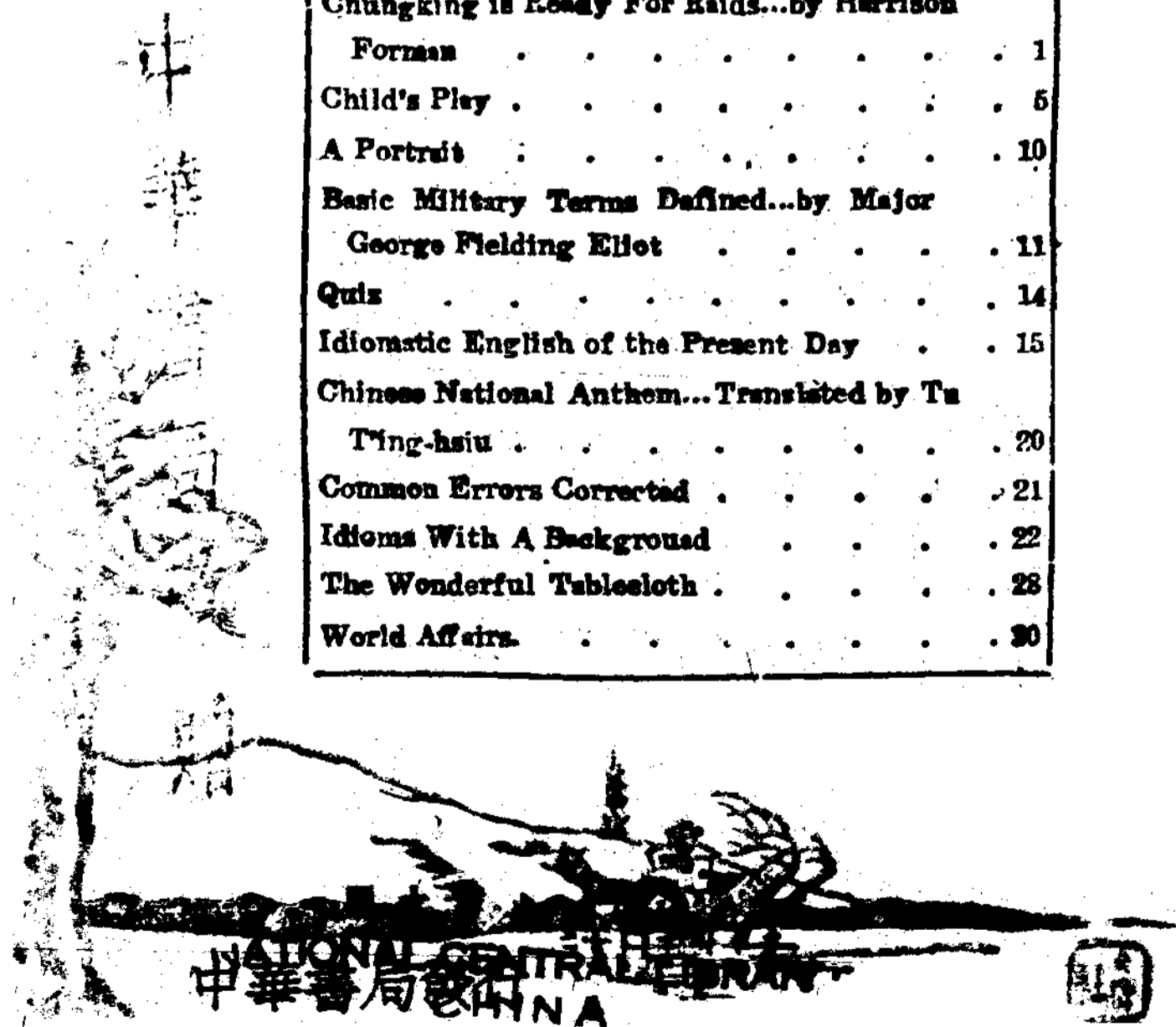


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新縣制之下 國民教育

★汪通誠著

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國民教育爲立國之本。新縣制是我國目前亟待推行之新制度，在該制之下之國民教育其特徵爲「政教合一」，內容兼及於智教養術四大要素，滲兒童教育與成人教育於一體，化學校教育與社會教育爲一體。本書共分三章：首就國民教育之意義與特質加之探討，並綜合各家意見，以說明新縣制國民教育之特徵，進而陳其產生由來與成立理由。第二章根據視導報告，敘述新制度國民教育推行以來之概況，意在明瞭現在，以作策進張本。第三章則全篇討論新制國民教育實施以來所發生之重要問題，並提供意見，以備採用。最後於本書之末，殿以國民教育之各種重要法規以利參考。本書理論與實務並重，係著者從事國民教育實際工作十年來之結晶，故所語無不中肯，凡研究國民教育制度，及從事國民教育工作之學校機關暨教師人士先宜人手一冊。

（渝安國字五一四七號）

中華書局出版

Chungking is Ready For Raids

by Harrison Forman

WITH the lifting of winter's protective shroud of "overcast skies,"¹ and the return of bright sunshine, battered² Chungking, China's wartime capital, victim of one hundred and seventeen air raids, prepares for the opening of the 1944 "bombing season."³

Not that the inhabitants are intimidated⁴ by recent Japanese broadcasts⁵ threatening to "blast Chungking from the map."⁶ The Japanese did the same last year and the year before, but there were no raids in 1942 and only one in 1943 when a few bombs were dropped aimlessly in the outskirts.

The respite⁷ from bombing has been utilised to dig deeper into the rock hills on which the city is built. To-day there are sufficient completely "bombproof shelters"⁸ for practically the whole of the city's one million inhabitants, making Chungking perhaps the safest city in the world.

Meanwhile, far from being discouraged by over seven years of devastating war the people are full of "unbounded confidence."⁹ Chungking is enjoying an unprecedented building boom.¹⁰ Despite "spiralling costs"¹¹ for building materials and wages, added to the threat of renewed bombing, there is still plenty of capital available for investment,¹² and new shops, homes, and factories are springing up like mushrooms from bombed ruins¹³ until few scars¹⁴ remain of the damage from Japanese explosives and incendiaries.¹⁵ Many new shops are being built over the entrances to private dugouts¹⁶ into which "stocks as well as personnel"¹⁷ may quickly be evacuated¹⁸ at the first warning signal. Many homes, too, are built directly into

dugouts *geuged out¹⁹ of the solid stone undercliff ~~side~~ of Chungking's terraces²⁰ and streets, while more *preentious residences²¹ designed to-day are being built round the all-important air shelter which is as essential to life here as a private garage at home before the war.

In and around Chungking there are whole factories, mills, and machine shops—industries laboriously transported from the coastal provinces—operating in huge bomb-proof caverns.²² Schools, newspapers, telephone and telegraph companies, even the *Government Radio station²³ are all housed in spacious, well-lighted, ventilated,²⁴ and heated²⁵ rock caves, where the precious equipment is safe even from *direct hits²⁶ by blockbusters.²⁷

The war has necessitated drastic compromises with the traditional heavy ornamentation of the *old-style architecture.²⁸ In place of the *"Great Wall"²⁹ type of construction—double brick walls with dirt packed tightly between, with heavy glazed³⁰ tiles and massive timbered beams and columns decorated with the brightest primary colours—sensible and practical structures are now erected *with an eye to³¹ serviceability³² and speedy replacement.³³ These are mostly built of a framework of bamboo poles with walls of *latticed bamboo slats³⁴ plastered with mud. The roofs are of clay tiles or *thatched straw.³⁵ In the *guttled business section³⁷ where formerly stood substantial four-storied foreign styled office buildings, shops and banks, glittering ostentatiously with *Neon lights³⁷ and impressive window displays there are to-day rows of single storied flat-roofed buildings, which are less flashy yet equally serviceable for wartime needs.

Since no Chinese city with a population of ten thousand or more has escaped repeated destructive raids, particularly

in the early days of the war, the authorities in Free China have taken advantage of the opportunities to institute modern city planning. Dispersal³⁸ is the keynote³⁹ of reconstruction with the expansion of suburbs encouraged. High buildings are not permitted with few exceptions. All construction plans must be submitted to the city councils for approval.⁴⁰

As a result there are wider, cleaner streets to-day with tree-shaded sidewalks and modern street lighting. Municipalities⁴¹ are taking over⁴² bombed and burned out districts where they build playgrounds, parks and civic centres.⁴³

This planning is patterned much after that in Britain and the United States with respect to⁴⁴ converging⁴⁵ markets and business centres, with streets radiating⁴⁶ to the outlying districts.

Over seven years of Japanese aggression with all its slaughter,⁴⁷ looting⁴⁸ and wholesale destruction of industrial enterprises and cultural institutions has resulted in the mass migration⁴⁹ of a large section of China's population, affecting⁵⁰ upwards of fifty millions. This may prove a blessing in disguise inasmuch as⁵¹ it has been a tremendous force in welding⁵² the nation together in the face of a common danger. At the same time it has introduced modern progressive ideas to China's hinterland.

In their westward trek⁵³ before the Japanese hoards, small shops and large department stores,⁵⁴ factories, mills, and schools moved with stocks, fixtures,⁵⁵ records and families to the interior. Artisans⁵⁶ brought their tools, students their books, labourers their energy and unflinching determination to live as free men regardless of privations.⁵⁷ Many of these will undoubtedly return to

the coastal cities with the government after the war. But many more—millions of them—will not, for in the war years they have spent in the hinterland they have found greater *elbow room⁵⁵ and more freedom of expression for their talents, with competition considerably lessened. These people have already *taken root,⁵⁹ and are invigorating⁶⁰ the long isolated hinterland provinces with the energy and enterprise of coastal progress. This will prove of inestimable value to the China of the future seeking to put itself into a position of economic equality with the highly industrialised competitors in the modern world. Only ruthless war waged by the hated Japanese aggressors could have forced such a mass migration in a country so sadly deficient in communication, where for example there are only sixteen miles of railroads per million of the population compared with America's two-thousand miles per million and one-hundred miles of highways⁶¹ per million compared with America's four-thousand. In area there is not much difference between the two countries.

Notes

1. 霧天. 2. 被毀壞的. 3. 轟炸期. 4. 受僱者. 5. 廣播. 6. 突然襲上翅
- 重慶炸毀. 7. 延期; 緩刑. 8. 炸彈不能炸破的防空洞. 9. 無畏的自信. 10. 好
- 氣象; 兵燹. 11. 螺旋式增加的價格. 12. 投資. 13. 廢址. 14. 傷痕. 15. 骷髏
- 彈. 16. 防空洞. 17. 貨物及人員. 18. 散放. 19. 鑿出. 20. 基地. 21. 爛掉
- 的住宅. 22. 洞穴. 23. 政府的無線電臺. 24. 通風的. 25. 裝有熱氣或火爐的
26. 直接中彈. 27. 大炸彈. 28. 舊式建築. 29. 萬里長城. 30. 有髓的. 31.
- 起見. 32. 有用. 33. 置換. 34. 織的竹片. 35. 茅草. 36. 燒毀的商業區. 37.
- 霓虹燈. 38. 散開. 39. 主旨. 40. 得到市政府的認可. 41. 市政府. 42. 接收.
43. 市民公共場所. 44. 關於. 45. 輻合; 使同趨一點. 46. 輻射; 射出. 47. 遊戲.
48. 搶掠. 49. 大批移民. 50. 影響. 51. 忽然; 因. 52. 鑄造. 53. 遷徙. 54. 百
- 貨商店. 55. 裝置. 56. 職工. 57. 困苦; 缺乏. 58. 活動的餘地. 59. 生根. 60.
- 激是. 61. 公路.

CHILD'S PLAY

兒 戲 (續)

By Will Jenkins

錢 歌 川 譯 註

But the children did not. Pablo grimaced³⁰ and winked crazily while he babbled "tupino tupisa tupibes tupiquen...." in the harsh, hoarse voice of the dead half-wit.

The children giggled. Their eyes sparkled. A ripple of innocent amusement went down the small line of scholars.

The officer looked at them benignly,³¹ and pointed to Kibi. "Quien es?"³² he demanded. "Who is he?"

His Spanish was excellent. The children understood him perfectly. Shrill voices chorused: "No se, señor"³³ — "We don't know."

Eyes sparkled; There were grins. In chorus they claimed not to know Kibi, and they were not frightened.

The officer questioned them

但是那些孩子們却不然。巴布羅一面用那死了的呆子所有的粗重的聲音說着『搭比裝，搭比做，搭比你，搭比們……』的時候，一面狂熱地做着歪臉，眨着眼睛。

孩子們唧唧地笑了。他們的眼睛閃着光。一片天真無邪的快樂，傳遞那一小隊學生之間。

那軍官溫和地望着他們，指着吉備，「他是誰呀？」他問。

他的西班牙話好極了。孩子們完全懂得他所說的。所以大家異口同聲地都尖聲回答說：「我們不曉得。」

眼睛閃着光。都張口笑着。異口同聲地他們都說不認識吉備，他們並沒有被嚇倒。

那軍官又單獨一個個地來問

separately, in a manner to gain their confidence. And "each and every"³⁴ one of them—even Kibi's own four-year-old Filipina daughter—insisted with dancing eyes that Kibi was an utter stranger.

The officer could see clearly that they were not constrained.³⁵ They had not been coached. He shot a last question.

"*¿Es Kibi, hijo de Yuko?*"³⁶

The children—chorused, beaming, a denial that Kibi was himself.

The spy watched with open mouth, "incredulous of"³⁷ what his own eyes and ears told him. He panted, as if he had begun to think himself insane. The officer dismissed the children. They went trooping back to school. Young Pablo capered³⁸ about them, labbing hoarsely: "*Tupibue tupino.....tupibue tupino.....*"

The children giggled. The

他們，做出一種要得到他們信任的樣子。而他們每一個孩子——甚至吉備自己生的四歲的女兒斐麗匹納——都眉飛色舞地堅持說吉備完全是一個陌生人。

那軍官可以看得明白他們並不是勉強來說的。他們預先也沒有教過他們怎樣回話。他發出最後的問題來。

『他是不是吉備，雄幸的兒子呢？』

孩子們又含笑着同聲否認說

他不是吉備。

那奸細呆若木雞地張開口望着，不相信他自己的眼睛和耳朵的所見所聞。他喘着氣，宛如他開始在以為自己是瘋了。那軍官讓孩子們回去。他們便成羣結隊地回學校去了。年輕的巴布羅跟着他們跳躍着，嘎聲地含糊說：『搭比不，搭比說……搭比不，搭比說……。』

孩子們又唧唧地笑了。那軍

officer nodded to himself. Then he said: "Take off his bonds." Then he indicated the spy: "Bind him!"

The soldiers obeyed. True, Hermano Tamaiis struggled and fought in stark, panic terror as they manhandled³⁹ him before binding him fast. And he shouted frenzied and utterly factual protestations of the truth of all that he had asserted. But.....

"You have lied to an officer of the Throne," said the officer severely. "You would have caused the death of a faithful subject. And you might have caused disorder by other lying reports."

He said blandly, "Shoot him!" To Kibi he added benevolently, "You will be fed, and after that you may go."

Kibi ate meekly, after Hermano Tamaiis's shriekings had been cut off by a rather ragged volley.⁴⁰

Later, he went out of the village with a pass signed by

官自己點點頭。於是他說：「釋放了他吧。」隨即他指着那奸細說：「把他綁起！」

兵士們服從了。真的，赫馬諾·塔米斯拼命掙扎了，在極其恐怖之中奮鬥了，當他們把他捆緊以前施以粗暴的時候。他發狂一般地瞎叫，發誓說他所告發的完全是事實。但是……

「你對天皇的一個軍官撒謊了，」那軍官嚴厲地說。「一個忠實的臣民幾乎被你害死。而你別的謊報，也許還要惹出亂子來。」

他平靜地說：「把他槍斃！」對於吉備，他仁慈地補充一句，「他們會把飯你吃，吃過飯你可以回家去。」

在赫馬諾·塔米斯的尖叫聲，被一併破裂的排鎗所打斷以後，吉備謙讓地吃了飯。

後來，他帶着那軍官簽了字的一張通行證走出村來了。再

the officer. Still later—a whole day later—there was a very violent explosion in a *munitions dump⁴¹ which the invaders had built up some forty miles away.

Later yet, Kibi reported back to the American officer of a small force operating *commando-fashion⁴² in the hills. He said that he had accomplished his mission.⁴³ Then, grinning, he told his officer the story.

“The school children lied for you too?” asked the officer. “And he believed them? How did they manage it?”

“Huch!” said Kibi, in the colloquial English he had learned working in Manila. “They were playing!” He explained that children are alike in all places. Always they have a secret language which they fondly imagine no adult can understand.

“Pig Latin?⁴⁴” asked the American officer, blankly, remembering his own childhood.

後——在一整天之後——在敵人在四十哩外所建築的一個軍火庫裏，發生了一個很劇烈的爆炸。

更後來，吉備便到後山上，美國游擊隊的隊長那兒去復命了。他說他已經完成了他的使命。於是含笑地他告訴了那位軍官那經過的故事。

「那些小學裏的孩子們，也爲着你撒謊了嗎？」那軍官問。「而他相信他們的話嗎？他們怎樣辦得那樣好的呢？」

「哈！」吉備用他在馬尼刺做工時學到的通俗的英語說。

「他們把它當作一種玩耍！」他說明了小孩子到處都是一樣的。常常他們有一種祕密的語語，想望大人們不懂得。

「變則的拉「話嗎？」那位美國的軍官直率地問，想起他自己的兒童時代。

Kibi went on to explain that in Spanish a child puts "tupi" in front of each syllable of his secret phrase, and is confident that no grown-up can possibly penetrate the mystery. Thus, "tupino" means "no" only. If one wants to say, like Pablo, "no sabes quienes Kibi"—"pretend you don't know Kibi at all"—one says "tupino tupisa tupibes....." and so on.

"My gosh!" said the American officer. "Pig Latin in Spanish! And the children played it as a joke on the officer!"

"Sure!" said Kibi, grinning. "But it was a joke on Hermano. Funny, eh? He got shot because he learnt Spanish after he was grown up. Spies ought to start learning their jobs in their cradles."

吉備繼續說明他們還是說的西班牙話，不過在每個字前加上「搭比」一辭，說起來就相信沒有那個大人可以突破這種神祕了。例如說「搭比不」就是簡單的一個「不」。如果一個人要說，如巴布羅所說的一樣，「裝做你們完全不認識吉備，」他說來便是「搭比裝，搭比做，搭比你，搭比們……」等等。

「天啦！」那美國軍官說。「用西班牙話說的變則的拉丁話！那些小孩子對那軍官開了這樣一個玩笑！」

「一點不錯！」吉備說，露齒地笑着。「但那還不如說是對赫馬諾開的玩笑。真有趣，是不是。他因為是長大了以後才學的西班牙話，所以被槍斃了。做奸細的人應當從睡在搖籃裏起，就開始來學習他們的工作的呀。」（完）

Notes

30. 做蛋臉. 31. 酒和地. 32. =who is he (西班牙文). 33. =we don't know, sir. (西班牙文). 34. 所有的(人). 35. 勉強. 36. =Is he kibi, son of Yuko. (西班牙文). 37. 不相信. 38. 挑釁. 39. 魯莽地待遇. 40. 擄. 41. 軍火庫. 42. 突擊隊式的. 43. 使命. 44. =dog Latin.

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

A PORTRAIT

HE went boldly to the door and knocked with an assured hand. *On both previous occasions,¹ he had knocked timidly and with some *dread of attracting notice;² but now when he had just discarded³ the thought of a *burglarious entry,⁴ knocking at a door seemed a mighty simple and innocent proceeding.⁵ The sound of his blows echoed through the house with thin, *phantasmal reverberations,⁶ *as though⁷ it were quite empty; but these had scarcely⁸ died away before a *measured tread⁹ drew near, a couple of bolts¹⁰ were withdrawn, and one wing¹¹ was opened broadly, as though no guile¹² or fear of guile were known to those within. A tall figure of a man, muscular and spare¹³ but a little bent,¹⁴ confront¹⁵ Villon. The *head was massive in bulk, but finely sculptured;¹⁶ the *nose blunt at the bottom,¹⁷ but refining¹⁸ upward to where it joined a pair of strong and honest eyebrows; the mouth and eyes surrounded with delicate markings,¹⁹ and the whole face based upon a thick white beard, boldly and squarely trimmed.²⁰ Seen as it was by the light of a *flickering hand-lamp,²¹ it looked perhaps nobler than it had a right²² to do; but it was a fine face, honourable rather than intelligent, strong, simple, and righteous.²³

—Robert Louis Stevenson

Notes

1. 在以前兩次。 2. 生怕惹起人家注意。 3. 捨去。 4. 穿窬而入。(如賊的)。 5. 步驟舒暢。 6. 幻影的反映。 7. 宛然。 8. 差不多沒有。 9. 有規律的足音。 10. 門閂。 11. 一扇門。 12. 欺詐。 13. 瘦弱的。 14. 駝背。 15. 面對着。 16. 頭很大但輪廓長得很好。 17. 鼻頭是圓的。 18. 精巧。 19. 線紋。 20. 使整潔。 21. 閃爍的用手調節的燈塔孤燈。 22. 權利。 23. 正直。 24. 地方。

BASIC MILITARY TERMS DEFINED TO AID READERS OF THE WAR NEWS

by Major George Fielding Elliot

AS the time for the *greatest military effort¹ in our history approaches,² it is a good idea for every one to become familiar with the terms in which military organization is described, in order that when these terms are used in *news dispatches³ or analysis⁴ they may convey their proper meaning.

INFANTRY:—The *basic unit⁵ of infantry⁶ in the *United States Army⁷ is the *rifle squad⁸ of twelve men. Three squads make a rifle platoon.⁹ A rifle company¹⁰ has three rifle platoons plus¹¹ a *company headquarters¹² and a weapons platoon armed with *light machine guns¹³ and mortars.¹⁴ A rifle battalion¹⁵ has three rifle companies plus a heavy weapons company armed with heavy machine guns and mortars and a battalion headquarters company which includes an ammunition¹⁶ and pioneer¹⁷ platoon, a communications¹⁸ platoon and an anti-tank¹⁹ platoon. A rifle regiment²⁰ has three rifle battalions, plus a headquarters company (chiefly communications and *staff personnel²¹), a *service company²² (supply and motor transport), a cannon²³ company and an anti-tank company. Armored²⁴ infantry is infantry which moves in *armored troop carriers,²⁵ as a striking element in an armored division.²⁶ Air-borne²⁷ infantry is of two types—parachutists²⁸ and glider-borne.²⁹ Mountain infantry is specially trained for *mountain warfare.³⁰

FIELD ARTILLERY:—The basic unit of *field artillery³¹ is the battery³² of four guns, with sufficient transports for a certain amount of ammunition and for basic maintenance

and communications. It corresponds to the infantry company. It is *subdivided into³³ the *firing battery³⁴ (four gun sections and one ammunition section), the battery commander's detail³⁵ (*fire control³⁶ and communications) and the maintenance³⁷ section. Two to four batteries (usually three) make a battalion, together with a headquarters battery (fire control and communications) and a *combat train³⁸ (extra ammunition).

ARMORED TROOPS:—The basic unit of tanks³⁹ is the tank with crew, varying in number according to the type of the tank. Tanks are grouped into sections (two or three tanks), platoons (usually two sections) and companies (three or four platoons). A tank battalion has a headquarters company and three or four tank companies. But the organization of armored troops has been much changed during the war, and not all the details⁴⁰ have been published. The details of the organization of tank regiments are not available.

ENGINEERS:⁴¹—Organized in squads, sections, platoons, companies and battalions, much on the principle of infantry without the supporting weapons. The details of organization vary according to the type of unit.

MEDICAL TROOPS:—Each regiment or independent battalion of *combat troops⁴² has its own *medical detachment,⁴³ which accompanies it wherever it goes. In addition, each division, or similar command, has a medical unit which includes ambulance⁴⁴ companies, *field hospitals⁴⁵ and (if animals are present) veterinary⁴⁶ companies. Evacuation hospitals⁴⁷ and *base hospitals⁴⁸ are rear echelons⁴⁹ of the medical organization.

HIGHER ORGANIZATION OF GROUND TROOPS:—The standard fighting unit is the division. The infantry

division is based on the *foot soldier.⁵⁰ Its organic complement⁵¹ includes three infantry regiments, the divisional artillery (four battalions); an engineer battalion, a signal⁵² company, a *reconnaissance unit⁵³ (light tanks and armored cars), a medical battalion, a quartermaster battalion and a division headquarters and headquarters troops. The division may be reinforced by other units as may be necessary to complete its mission.⁵⁴ The armored division is based on the tank. It includes armored troops (tanks), armored infantry, armored artillery (self-propelled)⁵⁵ and supporting elements. The cavalry⁵⁶ division is based on the mounted horse soldier. Divisions are grouped into corps⁵⁷ (two or more divisions and *corps troops).⁵⁸ Corps are grouped into armies⁵⁹ (two or more armies, etc). General headquarters troops are those which are under the control of the *commander in chief⁶⁰ and have not been organically assigned⁶¹ to any army or other subordinate unit.

AIR FORCES:—The smallest air force organization is the flight⁶² (three or more airplanes). Three or four flights form a squadron,⁶³ which is the basic organization of the *air force.⁶⁴ Two or more squadrons form a group, and two or more groups a wing.⁶⁵ The formation of air divisions has been reported, but without detail.

COMMANDERS:—In ground-troop organization, squads and sections are commanded by *non-commissioned officers⁶⁶ (corporals,⁶⁷ sergeants,⁶⁸ staff⁶⁹ sergeants). Usually a platoon has a "platoon sergeant" as second in command. The first sergeant is the senior non-commissioned officer of a company, troop or battery. Platoons are commanded by lieutenants;⁷⁰ companies, troops or batteries by captains;⁷¹ battalions by *lieutenant colonels,⁷² with majors⁷³ as second in command (but some times by majors, and some field artillery battalions by colonels);⁷⁴ regiments are commanded by colonels. The normal rank for a division commander is *major general,⁷⁵ with a *brigadier general⁷⁶ as second in command and another in command of the divisional artillery. A corps ought to be commanded by a

*Lieutenant general,⁷⁷ and an army by a general; but present American practice is to put senior major generals in command of corps, and lieutenant generals in command of armies. The rank of general, in the field, is reserved for commanders in chief, as with *General Eisenhower⁷⁸ in Europe and *General MacArthur⁷⁹ in the Southwest Pacific.

Notes

1. 最大的軍事努力。 2. 接近。 3. 新聞通訊。 4. 分析。 5. 基本的單位。 6. 步兵。 7. 美國陸軍。 8. 來復槍小隊。 9. 空中隊; 分隊。 10. 連。 11. 加。 12. 連水雷。 13. 裝機翼等。 14. 白晝。 15. 營。 16. 軍需。 17. 工兵。 18. 交通。 19. 抵抗坦克的; 平射砲的。 20. 團。 21. 參謀人員。 22. 服務連。 23. 大砲。 24. 裝甲的。 25. 裝甲運輸艦。 26. 師旅。 27. 空運的。 28. 降落傘隊。 29. 滑翔機運的隊伍。 30. 山地戰。 31. 野戰醫院。 32. 戰兵中隊。 33. 再分爲。 34. 實際作戰的後援隊。 35. 遺棄隊。 36. 射擊指揮。 37. 給養。 38. 小行李。 39. 坦克車。 40. 詳情。 41. 工兵。 42. 作戰部隊。 43. 軍醫部。 44. 救護車。 45. 野戰醫院。 46. 野戰的。 47. 殘缺醫院。 48. 後方醫院。 49. 擱隊。 50. 步兵。 51. 定額。 52. 信號。 53. 偵察隊。 54. 使命。 55. 自己推進的。 56. 騎兵。 57. 軍團。 58. 軍團直屬部隊。 59. 軍。 60. 總司令。 61. 指定。 62. 空軍分隊。 63. 空軍中隊。 64. 空軍。 65. 空軍大隊; 空軍團。 66. 軍士。 67. 伍長。 68. 中士。 69. 參謀。 70. 陸軍中尉。 71. 陸軍上尉。 72. 陸軍中校。 73. 陸軍少校。 74. 陸軍上校。 75. 陸軍少將。 76. 陸軍准將。 77. 陸軍中將。 78. 艾森豪威爾將軍。 79. 麥克阿瑟將軍。

QUIZ

1. The invasion was the first example in northwest Europe of what Prime Minister Churchill humorously called "triphibious" operations. What are "triphibious" operations?
2. An early invasion bulletin reported that Allied "bulldozers" were carving out an airfield on the coast of France. Who or what are "bulldozers"?
3. The airman who flew approximately 11,000 sorties on D-day were surprised to find their job a "milk run." But the men in the landing craft did not find their trip a "dry run." What, according to Army slang, is the difference between a "milk run" and a "dry run"?
4. Distinguish between Minenwerfer and Nebelwerfer.
5. Why did the British land "Beach Bricks" with the first assault wave?
6. It has been estimated that the Germans are withholding fifty ~~mach divisions to hit the Allied~~ "Schwerpunkt"? What is the "Schwerpunkt"?
7. Why are balloon barrages used in landing operations?
8. Who invented the British jet propelled aircraft?
9. What is the nationality of these fighting groups: (a) Partisans? (b) Evzones? (c) Leathernecks? (d) Cossacks? (e) Anzacs? (f) Maquis?
10. How high have military and naval casualties from Great Britain been in four years of war?

(Answers will be found on page 27.)

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

IN THE TEA-SHOP

(在茶店中)

By B. T. Knight Smith

Chang. [It's] rather overcrowded in here, isn't it? There's no knowing how long we shall have to wait before we get served.

這裏人客相當擁擠，是不是？我們不曉得要等多久才有人來招呼我們。

Frem. Yes; the people are flocking out of the pictures [or cinema, picture-palace], you see. Well, the first thing is to get hold of one of these waitresses.

是呀；人們成羣結隊地從電影院裏出來，你看。好吧，我們最要緊的就是要抓住一個女招待。

Chang. They seem half-asleep. Oh, here comes the babyish-looking one with the fluffy hair.

她們好像要睡着的樣子。啊，來了一個相貌像嬰孩的絨毛丫頭。

Frem. (To the waitress.) Will you bring us a pot of tea for two, please? I *could do with a couple of eggs; I don't know whether you could, Chang?

請你給我拿一壺給兩個人吃的茶來。我還要兩個雞蛋；張，你是不是有兩個蛋就對付了。

Chang. Yes, please; I could live on eggs.

可以，請給我也要兩個好了；我是可以專吃蛋過活的。

Frem. You like yours lightly or well done [or boiled]?

你喜歡煮得嫩一點還是老一點？

Chang. Pretty well done, please; and I should like some jam, if they have any.

請要她煮得老一點；我還想要一點菓漿，如果他們有的話。

Freem. So should I. (*To waitress.*) Then that'll be four eggs just nicely done, dry toast and four pats of butter. [Have you] got any blackberry jam? 我也要一點。(對女招待，)那末，要四個煮得老一點的雞蛋，土司和四塊牛油。你們有黑莓菓漿嗎？

Waitress. I'll see.

我要去看看才曉得。

Freem. We should like it as quick [ly]² as you can; we're in rather a hurry.

我們想請你儘快地弄來；我們急於要走。

Chang. She's not in much of a hurry, at any rate, is she? These girls evidently don't overwork themselves: they want waking up.

可是她却一點不急，是不是？這些女孩子們顯然地是不肯多做一點：她們需要喚醒一下。

Freem. [Here,] I say, Miss³ [or waitress], how much longer'll our tea be? We've been waiting for the last twenty minutes.

喂，我們的茶還要好久才有？我們已經等了二十分鐘了。

Waitress. I can't help that, sir. Did you say China or ordinary?.....I'll bring it in a few minutes.

先生，我沒有辦法快呀。你是要中國茶還是普通茶？……我馬上就拿來。

Freem. I should be very much obliged if you would..... (*To Chang.*) I can't stand this waiting about; it quite *puts one off⁴ one's tea. I shall *steer clear of⁵ this place another time. Now I of it, it was just the same the last time I was here. 謝謝你，如果你馬上……(對強)要等這樣久我真受

不了；簡直使人等得茶都不想喝了。下回我真不敢再到這裏來了。現在我想起了，上次我到這裏來也是同樣的情形。

Chang. Ah, here she comes at last! Better late than neverWho's [or Which of us is] going to pour out?

呀，她畢竟拿來了！慢一點總比不來好！我們那個來倒茶？

Freem. There's no, *what d'you call it*—slop-basin?—is there?.....Could you reach me the salt?.....I don't think [very] much of these eggs; they aren't particularly fresh.

沒有，那叫作什麼的——倒茶用的盆子——是不是？請你把鹽遞給我？.....這些雞蛋我不大賞識；它們並不特別新鮮。

Chang. No, they're not new laid, *by a long way.*

不，它們不是新鮮的，很陳了。

Freem. Try some of this shortbread;° it goes very well with jam.....Won't you have some? It looks very good.....What, not any? Don't you care for shortbread?

你試試這鬆餅吧；這塗上菓漿很好吃.....你不吃一點嗎？這看去很好.....怎麼，一點也不要？你不喜歡吃鬆餅嗎？

Chang. I can't say I do, particularly.

我不特別喜歡吃。

Freem. That's very odd. Still, after all, you've got to go to Scotland to get the real thing [*jam*. the genuine article].....Another cup?.....It's more water than tea, I'm afraidWe'd better be starting back now.

那很奇怪。不過，如果要吃真正的鬆餅，畢竟你非去

蘇格蘭不可……還要一杯茶嗎？……我恐怕已經是水多於茶了……我們頂好動身回去了吧。

Chang. Yes, or we shan't get back in time for dinner. Half a second; what ought I to give the girl?
好呀，否則我們要趕不到晚飯了。等一下，我要給她多少小帳？

Freem. I don't know that¹⁰ you're supposed to tip them; however, there's no harm in giving her a trifle.
我不曉得你還打算給她小帳；不過，隨便給她一點就行了。

Chang. I thought I ought, but I wasn't sure. (*To waitress*) [Give me the] bill please.
我想我應該給她一點，不過我不曉得要給多少。（對女招待）請拿帳單來。

Waitress. I thought I gave you your check……Pay at the desk [*or in the shop*], please.
我以為我已經把帳單給你……請到櫃台上[或是店里]去付錢。

Chang. (*To an assistant at the desk.*) You've given me too much change, haven't you?
(對櫃台上的店員。)你找得我太多了呀，是不是？

Assistant. No, sir; that's right. You put down two two-shilling pieces and I've given you a three-penny-bit and five ha'pennies; that's five-pence-ha'penny.
沒有，先生；我找得不錯的。你給了我兩個兩先令的銀幣，而我找還你一個三便士的角子和五個半便士的；那一共是五便士半。

Chang. Oh, sorry! Yes, I was thinking it was a six-pence……(*Outside, to Freeman.*) D'you mind waiting while I go into this shop? I just want to get a picture-[post] card or two. I won't be a minute……What a nuisance! I "can't make out"¹¹ why

the door's fastened.

啊，對不起！對了，我把那三便士的當作六便士的了……（走出店來，對胡理曼。）我要到店裏去一下，你等等我好不好？我要買一兩張圖畫明信片。我馬上就出來的……多麼討厭！我不解爲什麼這門緊閉着。

Freem. Give it a good push……Oh, to-day's early-closing day here.

用勁推推看。……啊，今天這一帶是早休息的日子。

Chang. Do London shops always shut [or close] early on Saturday[s]?

倫敦的店子常是在禮拜六很早就關門嗎？

Freem. It just depends; there's no *hard-and-fast rule¹……What were you saying to that boy?

那也要看情形；並沒有一定的規矩……你跟那個孩子說的什麼？

Chang. Oh, he *knocked up against¹³ me and I said, "Now then, steady there! Why don't you look where you're going?"

啊，他衝到我身上，所以我說，「看啦，你站穩吧！你走路怎樣不看前面呀？」

Notes

1. =want 要；對付了。 2. 口語中常用不合文法的形容詞代替副詞。 3. 女客常稱她們爲 waitress, 男客則愛用 miss, 但英國人總要盡量地避免叫女傭員作 miss. 4. 使人不想。 5. =avoid 避免。 6. 一時想不起那名字來時的口頭語。 7. 倒茶棒的小盃。 8. =by long chalks; far from it. 9. =shortcake 鬆餅；脆餅。 10. 這個 that 決不可省去。 11. 不能。 12. 牢不可破的規則。 13. 撞個滿懷；撞碰。

(接第21頁)

EXERCISE XVII

(答案將於下期發表)

1. 你爲什麼要進學校？
2. 他現周游全國去鼓吹愛國思想。
3. 我昨天去看你，恰遇你出遊去了，未能把揮，至爲悵然。
4. 有的人爲金錢而出賣他的名譽，但誰也不願意爲金錢而出賣他的生命的。
5. 他對美洲去尋覓黃金。
6. 我不曉得他在打什麼主意。
7. 他現在正在廣西游歷中。
8. 請原諒我不是有意這樣做的。
9. 他到成都公幹去了。
10. 多謝你的邀約，但因種種理由，我實在不能到。

Chinese National Anthem

Translated by Tu T'ing-hsiu

San Min Chu I,
 三民主義，
 Our aim shall be,
 吾黨所宗，
 To found a free land,
 以建民國，
 World peace be our stand.
 以進大同。
 Lead on, Comrades, Vanguards ye are!
 咨爾多士爲民前鋒！
 Hold fast your aim by sun and star!
 夙夜匪懈主義是從！
 Be earnest and brave,
 矢勤矢勇，
 Your country to save.
 必信必忠。
 One heart, one soul;
 一心一德；
 One mind, one goal!
 貫徹始終！

KEY TO EXERCISE XVI

(上期習題答案)

1. I was not slightly surprised at hearing the Tojo cabinet resign en bloc.
2. He was laid up with fever.
3. Mother rejoiced at the news of her son's success.
4. We often catch an epidemic through lack of attention to hygiene on our part.
5. Owing to the general business depression, every country in the world is suffering from it.
6. Through carelessness on my part I was robbed of my purse in the car by a pickpocket and severely scolded by my parents.
7. Mr Wang, who had been in poor health since last winter and was undergoing treatment at the hospital, died last night of heart failure, at the age of 40.
8. We can hardly describe how much the inhabitants in North China are suffering from famine.
9. He obtained his present position through skirt influence.
10. In the wind he was trembling with cold.

Common Errors Corrected

英文作文正誤詳解

VL 表示目的的前置詞。

For, after, on.

1. For.

「你如果專為名利而求學，那你就完全錯了。」

If you only study after fame or wealth, you are quite in the wrong. (誤)

If you study only for fame or wealth, you are quite in the wrong. (正)

2. After.

「警察一見強盜，馬上儘速地追去，終於抓住了他的頸項。」

As soon as the policeman caught sight of a thief, he ran for him as fast as he could, and caught his neck at last. (誤)

As soon as the policeman caught sight of a thief, he ran after him as fast as he could, and caught him by the neck at last. (正)

3. On.

「有些人無事決不寫信，不過有時候對於親戚朋友寫封信去問候問候也是好的。」

Some people never write letters except for business, but it is well sometimes to write to your relatives and friends asking after their welfare. (誤)

Some people never write letters except on business, but it is well sometimes to write to your relatives and friends to inquire after their welfare. (正)

(註) 在 for heaven's sake(懇求你), for the sake of mercy(為憐憫的緣故), for emphasis' sake(為加重語氣計), for convenience' sake(為便利計)等成語中的 for 都是表目的的。以 on 來表示目的的則有 on business(因公, 因事), on errand(出使, 差使), on a mission(帶着任務), on an official mission(公幹), 等等。他如 on a tour(為旅行), on an expedition(為遠征), 也是一類。

Idioms With A Background

英文成語探源

1. The writing on the wall. 危急的預兆。

例: Events inside Germany itself show that experienced German generals have seen *the writing on the wall*.—Anthony Eden.

在德國內部發生的事情，其本身已表示有經驗的德國將領，都已見到危急臨頭的預兆。

這成語意為大難將臨的朕兆，係出自舊約聖經但以理書 (Book of Daniel, 但以理原是紀元前六世紀時被擄於巴比倫的希伯萊的大預言家)。在其中第五章上，說到一個人的手指，突然出現於巴比倫亡國之君伯沙撒 (Belshazzar) 大開筵席的時候，而多出下面這樣幾個文字 “Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin,” 經預言家但以理解釋為：『上帝已將你這王國的命數算盡，而結束了它。你已經被放在天秤上秤過，而不是稱了。你的王國已經分裂，而給與米太人 (Medes) 和波斯人 (Persians) 了。』就在那天晚上，巴比倫便陷落了，伯沙撒王也被殺了。

2. Pyrrhic victory. 得不償失的勝利。

例: We gained a *Pyrrhic victory* over the enemy.

我們對敵人打了一個得不償失的勝仗。

一種付出極大的代價所得來的毀滅的勝利或成功，便叫作 Pyrrhic victory。源於古希臘伊庇魯斯 (Epirus) 的皮洛士王 (King Pyrrhus)，在意大利的 Heraclea 和 Asculum 地方打敗了羅馬人之後所產生的一種說法。在紀元前 281 年琉撥尼亞人 (Lucanians)，即 Gulf of Tarentum 一帶的住民，請求皮洛士王出兵到意大利去幫助他們抵抗羅馬。皮洛士王答應了他

們的請求，而在紀元前 290 年以二萬五千人之兵力，在 Gulf of Tarentum 的海岸附近的 Heraclea 地方，與羅馬人干戈相見。希臘人與羅馬人以前從來沒有遇這樣大規模的戰爭。由於優越的騎兵和大象，皮洛士王竟得把羅馬人打得大敗一場，但雙方損失都慘重，而且羅馬拒絕與戰勝者講和。翌年皮洛士王又在 Asculum 地方經兩次交鋒而再敗羅馬人，但他軍隊的精華經此而損失完了。所以希臘傳記家波盧塔克 (Plutarch) 就寫着 When they had all quitted the field, and Pyrrhus was congratulated on the victory, he said, "Such another victory and we are undone." (當他們都收了兵而皮洛士被人慶賀勝利的時候，他說，「再有這樣的一個勝利，我們就真受不了呀。」)

3. Cock-and-bull story. 荒唐無稽之談。

例: Nobody could believe his statement, for he told a *cock and bull story* which was palpably impossible.

誰也不能相信他的話，因為他說的是顯然不可能的一種荒唐無稽之談。

一種狂妄誇大，荒唐無稽之談，如奇跡的虎口脫逃，便是所謂 *cock-and-bull story*。這個成語在莎翁很久以前，就為一般人所習用，其來源不明。根據一種說法謂 *cock-and-bull* 是 *concocted and bully* 之傳訛。以前在倫敦街上呼賣的那些過時的便宜書籍和小冊子，便稱為 *cocks*，相信是說造作的東西 (*concocted things*)，可是有些人却以為是由 *cockney* (倫敦人) 一字轉化而來的。偶然有些時候，仍聽還有人用到 *cock* 的那種意思來說的。Bully 一字相信是由丹麥文的 *bulen* 而來，意思是說誇大。很可能的 *bull* 是指大錯特錯，如云 *an Irish bull* (矛盾的話)，也是出於同一源流。另外還有人說這是出自中世紀羅馬教皇的法令 (*papal bulls*)。那種法令原叫作 *bulls*，即拉丁文的 *bullae* 意為關防，在每件文書上都要蓋的。關防的圖案為 St. Peter 和雄雞 (*cock*)。宗教改革之後，任何報告或

故事聽來不可信的，都比作 *papal bull*，而說是 *cock-and-bull story*。相當於這個成語的注文為 *un coq à l'âne*，意為雄雞和驢子。

4. A red letter day. 吉日。

例: When he received the testimonial it was a *red letter day* in his life. It was an outstanding event that he will never forget.

當他收到那獎狀的時候，那是他一生中的一個吉日。這是他永遠不能忘記的一件特著的事情。

在古時的新曆書和年鑑上，凡聖徒日和教堂的節日都是印成紅色的，至今有些新曆書還是如此，現今許多世俗的日曆，也是用紅字來指示禮拜日和紀念日。從這種習俗傳下來 *red letter day* 便有了他現今的這種意思，即是我們可紀念的，曾經或將要發生重要事件的任何一日，也就是我們所謂吉日。

5. Possession is nine points of the law. 現在占有於法律上有九分勝利。

例: The thing is now in his hands. You know "*possession is nine points of the law*".

那東西現在在他手裏。你知道現在占有於法律上有九分勝利。

這是一句通俗的古話，與實際法律的條文並無關係。意為在爭所有權之際，現在佔有實有決定性的利益。所謂造成既成事實，正是這種辦法，事實上他已經佔有着，你再來和他爭論也就遲了。句中的數字「九」，並無特殊的意義。其實原來是說 *Possession is eleven points of the law*。所謂「九」者也和「七」或「十一」一樣，是一般民衆喜歡聽的數目，中國好事成雙，外國人却愛用單數。有一位英國的律師竟好幸地把那 *nine points of the law* 列舉如下：要有錢，要能忍，要理由正當，要有好律師，要有好顧問，要有好見證，要有好

稱審官，要有好裁判官，還要有好運道。

6. To reckon without one's host. 不問上司而獨斷計算。

例: When you are young and have no experience in life, you mustn't *reckon without your host*. 你年輕時不懂世故不可自作主張，獨斷獨行。

所謂 *to reckon or count without one's host*, 意為只依自己的立場而忽略重要的事實以獨斷事情。這句成語已經有好幾百年了，原為在旅館中沒有先問店主就獨斷地計算招待費或其他費用之意。常常店主要指出還有某些項目客人沒有計算進去，所以實際的數目不止此數。最早的形式是作 *to reckon before one's host*, 意思更明顯些。當初，雖只是指算旅館的帳，現在却應用於一般事情上了。

7. Say it with flowers. 藉花傳意。

例: It is very wise for the flower shops to adopt the phrase "*Say it with flowers*" as a selling slogan.

花店採用「藉花傳意」這句話來作推銷的標語是很聰明的。

這句成語是由一個花商創造出來的。那是一個丹麥人，名叫林白 (N. P. Lindberg), 他在美國 North Dakota 的 Rugby 地方種花出賣。在第一次世界大戰前不久，林白到芝加哥去參加全國養花家會議，遇到另外別處一個代表問他: What can you raise in the barren country of North Dakota? (你在北打可搭那不毛之地能栽種些什麼東西出來呢?) 林白隨口答道: Up there, we say it with flowers. (在那裏，我們說話都是以花傳意的。) 他這句即席的禱語，雖不一定是專為那時會面創造出來的，却成爲一句很好的賣花的標語，而使人注意到花是送人的最好的禮物，所以不久便爲全世界所採用了，林白自己

即在 1922 年因汽車出事而喪命。

8. To cook his goose for him. 致其死命。

例: This infection of yellow fever will *cook his goose for him*.

他傳染了黃熱病將致他的死命。

當我們對別人說, I'll cook your goose for you, 意即要報復別人的侮辱。這成語原於古代的瑞典王 Eric, 有次帶着極少的兵隊走近一個敵方的城市去, 惹起了市民的輕視, 他們為嘲笑那王, 便懸出一頭鵝來給那王和他的兵隊去射擊。瑞典王見之便說, 他要替他們來烹調那頭鵝, 隨即放火把那城市燒毀了。(注意, 不要和另一成語 to cook one's goose 即「破壞別人的計劃」相混)。

b. A big gooseberry, 一件大事

例: Vice-President Wallace's visit to China was *a big gooseberry*.

華萊士副總統訪問中國是一件大新聞。

這成語, 是在十九世紀末葉才通用的, 意思是指一件大新聞。在英國國會不開會的時候, 報紙沒有新聞, 很難填滿它們的篇幅, 所以他們只好登載任何東西以娛讀者——甚至某地長了一個巨大的暗栗, 他們也作為新聞發表。所以從那以後國會不開會的時候, 便叫作 the Big Gooseberry Season, 而任何胡思妄想的故事故, 便叫作 a big gooseberry.

10. Sour grapes 因不可得而被蔑視之物。

例: He professes he didn't accept the post, though it was offered him. But in fact it's only matter of "*sour grapes*".

他說別人要他担任那職務他沒有接受。實在的情形是他沒有謀到手。

這成語是從伊索寓言中狐狸與葡萄那個故事而來的。其中說有一隻見成熟的葡萄垂然懸諸樹上, 它想盡各種方法去取終於沒有取到, 於是望望然而去之, 自作解嘲地說, 那些葡萄都是酸澀的, 沒有什麼好吃。所以後來凡遇到求之不得而說它不好的東西, 便稱為酸葡萄。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 14

1. Churchill meant land, sea and air operations, coining the word from "amphibious." Lexicographers were quick to condemn the word as a barbarism, since amphibious, a Greek derivative, is made up of the prefix "amphi" meaning around or on both sides and "bios" meaning life, and to insert the Latin prefix "tri" in place of the first syllable of the Greek prefix "amphi" would be meaningless.
2. Caterpillar tractors used for leveling airfields and excavation operations.
3. A "milk run" is a routine mission or one in which little opposition is encountered. A "dry run" is a practice operation in which no live ammunition is used.
4. Minenwerfer, small German trench mortar; Nebelwerfer, powerful German multi-barreled rocket gun.
5. Because "Beach Bricks" are highly specialized British infantry troops, trained in landing tactics.
6. The main thrust.
7. Balloon barrages are considered an effective anti-aircraft weapon that (1) prevents enemy aircraft from flying in low and attacking troops as they land and ships which are unloading in the harbour; (2) forces enemy planes to fly at higher altitude where anti-aircraft fire is more effective.
8. RAF Group-Captain Frank Whittle.
9. (a) Yugoslavian especially, but there are Partisan groups in other countries, Greece and France, for example; (b) Greek; (c) Nickname for members of the United States Marine Corps; (d) Russian; (e) Australian and New Zealand; (f) Frenchmen fighting the Germans in the Mountains of France.
10. 120,958.

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≡ PLAIN ENGLISH SECTION ≡

THE WONDERFUL TABLECLOTH

ONE day, towards the close¹ of the eighth century, when the mighty Emperor Charlemagne was sitting in the hall of his palace *attending to affairs of state,² a stranger who described himself as a magician³ arrived at the gate and requested the officer *on duty⁴ to conduct⁵ him to the Emperor. As he would not tell his business, the request was refused. The stranger, however, *persisted in⁶ his request, and then declared that he brought, as a present⁷ for the Emperor, a miraculous piece of cloth such as no one else in the wide world possessed. On receiving this message, the Emperor, whose *curiosity was aroused,⁸ ordered the stranger to be admitted.

Accordingly, the self-styled⁹ magician was led in and placed before the Emperor. His dress indicated that he came from Italy, and he carried with him a bundle in a silk covering.¹⁰

"I have travelled far," said the man, "and have learned many mysteries that are revealed to the sons of men only through much suffering. Here, beneath this wrapper of silk, is a more wonderful covering for bed or board than any king has ever possessed."

*Undoing the parcel,¹¹ he exposed to the view¹² of the expectant company what appeared to be a piece of canvas,¹³ neither artistic colour nor extraordinary in design. Annoyed by the man's seeming stupidity or impertinence,¹⁴ the Emperor warned him that if he failed to justify his words,¹⁵ he would feel the lash¹⁶ on his back.

"Sire," said the man, unmoved by the Emperor's threat, "this cloth is made of *Salamander's wool,¹⁷ and you may cast¹⁸ it into the hottest furnace, but you cannot destroy

it by fire."

With a look of contempt and unbelief, the Emperor ordered the cloth to be thrown into the fire burning on the hearth. The order was obeyed, flames enveloped the cloth, and in a moment it was white with the heat. "Now," said the Emperor, "draw out the ashes." An attendant obeyed. Not ashes, but the cloth was drawn out, the light faded from it, and there it lay upon the floor, in appearance exactly as before.

Everyone pressed forward to see this wonder; the Emperor stooped and handed the cloth, and sure enough, it was uninjured, nor had a fibre of the fabric been scorched.¹⁹ The magician was the only one unmoved in that throng.²⁰

"You are indeed a magician," exclaimed the Emperor, "and this is a miracle. Often have I heard it said that the Salamander is born in heat and can live through the hottest fire, but I have never believed the story. Now I know it must be true."

Charlemagne richly rewarded the mysterious visitor, and allowed him to live in the palace precincts.²¹

The wonderful cloth was used as a tablecloth, and, when it it was soiled, it was cleansed by being thrown into the fire.

There was, of course, no magic in the cloth at all. It was woven from asbestos,²² a fibrous mineral²³ which few people knew in those days, but whose fire-resisting property²⁴ has led to its use in various forms in almost all our homes.

Notes

1. 末業. 2. 聽取國家大事. 3. 寬爾師. 4. 值班. 5. 引見. 6. 堅持. 7. 禮物. 8. 好奇心被激起來. 9. 自稱的. 10. 包裹. 11. 打開那小包. 12. 觀察. 13. 帆布. 14. 塵毒. 15. 證明他的話不錯. 16. 燒燬. 17. 火蛇的毛. 18. 投擲. 19. 燒焦. 20. 羣. 21. 附近('pri:sikt). 22. 石棉(az'bestos). 23. 礦物. 24. 抗火性.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Hitler Injured In Alleged Assassination Attempt, Promises New Purge In Germany

FOLLOWING swiftly *on the heels of¹ the *political crisis² in Japan, the *German News Agency³ announced that Hitler had been slightly injured in *an attempt made on his life,⁴ that several *high ranking members of his staff⁵ received injuries and that one of them was killed. Among the wounded were six generals and two admirals.

After the incident, Hitler broadcast⁶ to the German people to assure them, as he said, that he was still alive. He said it was plotted⁷ by a small clique⁸ of officers who wished to exterminate⁹ not only himself but the entire German *High Command.¹⁰ He said the injury to himself was negligible.¹¹

Americans Land Guam

American Forces have landed on Guam,¹² have established several beachheads¹³ and are pushing inland against only moderate¹⁴ Japanese opposition. This is the first Allied landing on American territory seized by the Japanese.

Guam is 1,500 miles south of Tokyo and has been described as a *"stepping stone to the Philippines,"¹⁵ 1,300 miles to the west.

A communique from Admiral Nimitz's Headquarters announcing the landings stated: "United States Marine¹⁶ and Army assault troops established beachheads on Guam Island on July 20, with the support of *carrier aircraft¹⁷ and *surface-combat units of the Fifth Fleet.¹⁸"

"Enemy defences are being heavily bombed and shelled *at close range.¹⁹ The landings are continuing against moderate ground opposition."

The landing on Guam climaxed 17 days of *continuous bombardment²⁰ of the island by aircraft and warships. Observers say that before the Americans went ashore the island received the heaviest pounding²¹ yet given any island in the Pacific theatre. The bombing and shelling continued as the American forces swept into the attack.

Latest reports say the Americans have pushed inland from their beachheads and that their casualties have so far been moderate.

Americans Land On Tinian Island

American forces have landed on *Tinian Island,²² four miles north of Saipan,²³ which they *wrested from the Japanese²⁴ less than a fortnight²⁵ ago. Land artillery,²⁶ naval guns and heavy bombing *paved the way for²⁷ the attack.

Admiral Nimitz's communique announcing the operation, says Japanese opposition was light and that the landings were continuing.

Super-Fortresses Bomb Mukden Targets

U. S. Super-Fortresses²⁸ on July 29 covered nearly 3,000 miles in the first *daylight raid²⁹ on the Mukden³⁰ area in Japanese-occupied Manchuria.³¹ The bombers reached the targets,³² *dropped their bombs and returned to their bases in almost perfect accord with the original plans. Visibility³³ was good and crews say they made the "most delightful" runs³⁴ they ever had.

After the first raiders had ~~dropped their bombs on~~ Anshan,³⁵ heavy industries' centre, 55 miles south-west of

Mukden, flames and smoke leapt thousands of feet in the air and were visible 150 miles away. The first bombers encountered light "anti-aircraft fire" and no "fighter opposition."

An airman taking part in the raid, reported that although they flew over several Japanese fighter fields on the way to the target, no enemy aircraft came up to meet them.

Notes

1. 擊着; 迫擊. 2. 政治的危機. 3. 德國新聞社. 4. 謀刺. 5. 高級將官.
6. 廣播. 7. 陰謀刺殺. 8. 黨派. 9. 劇宗. 10. 最高統帥部. 11. 輕微; 不足
重視. 12. 關島. 13. 濠洲陣地. 14. 適度的; 輕微的. 15. 到菲律賓的落石.
16. 海軍陸戰隊. 17. 航空母艦上的飛機. 18. 第五艦隊的洋面戰鬥艦. 19. 短距離.
20. 艦隊轟擊. 21. 砲轟. 22. 秋津島. 23. 臺灣島. 24. 從日本人手中奪
取了. 25. 二星期. 26. 大砲. 27. 準備. 28. 超級空中堡壘. 29. 白晝轟炸.
30. 瀋陽. 31. 滿洲. 22. 目標. 33. 觀界清楚. 34. 征服. 35. 鞍山. 36. 延
射砲火. 37. 破壞性的抵抗. 38. 飛機場. 39. 飛機.

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