

Chung Hwa

# English Fortnightly

## 中華英語半月刊

錢歌川主編

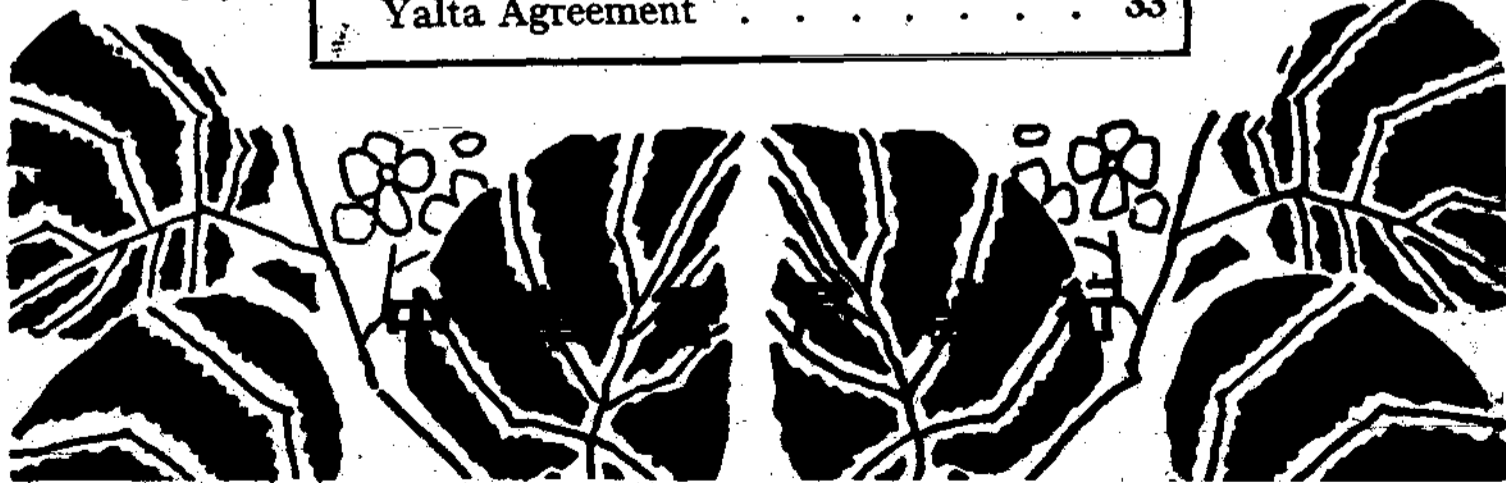
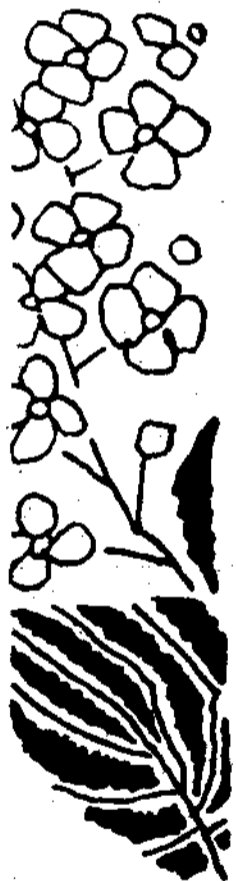
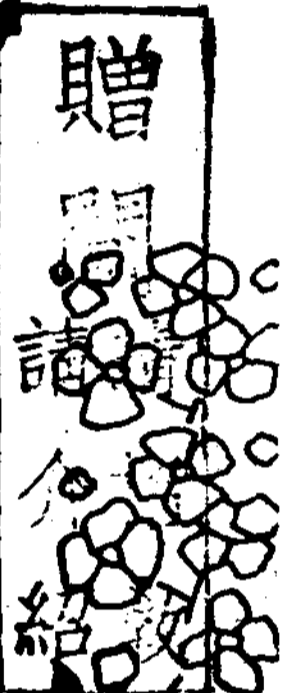
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Vol. V

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### CONTENTS

The Radar of the Bats by E. S. Grew . . . . .	1
Quiz . . . . .	5
The Stolen Bacillus by H. G. Wells . . . . .	6
Belinda (An April Folly in Three Acts) by A. A. Milne . . . . .	14
20th Century British Authors J. B. Priestley . . . . .	22
Common Errors in Grammar and Syntax . . . . .	25
Disillusion—Rendered Into English by Chien Gochuen . . . . .	27
World Affairs . . . . .	30
The Full Text of Big Three Secret Yalta Agreement . . . . .	33



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# THE RADAR OF THE BAT

BY E. S. GREW

The bat that, fitting in the dusk, picks up insects without fail, or in a darkened room pursues its way without blunder, carries a sound sense with it as its radar<sup>1</sup> guide. Radar operates by the discharge of \*electro-magnetic waves<sup>2</sup> which are reflected back from the objects they encounter. The waves the bat emits to be reflected back are sound waves, some too minute to be perceptible to the human ear, and so are named \*supersonic waves.<sup>3</sup> These are not its only equipment.

Bats produce four different kinds of sound waves. They are defined by Dr. Hamilton Hartridge, F.R.S., as a buzz note inaudible<sup>4</sup> to an observer unless he is close at hand; a signalling tone of about 7000 cycles and lasting about a quarter of a second; and, thirdly, the supersonic tone of seldom less than 30,000 cycles a second, and usually lying between 40,000 and 55,000 cycles a second. This is the locating tone, and it may be emitted by the bat in a single pulse lasting about 1-100th of a second, or in a number of pulses, rising from 5 to 10 a second when the bat is at rest to 20 to 30 a second when it is beginning to fly, and when an obstacle is immediately ahead rising to 60 a second for short periods. The fourth sound is a click, audible anywhere within the confines<sup>5</sup> of a small room.

The signalling tone of about 7000 cycles a second is reflected from all objects, but is not employed, like the locating supersonic, to give information as to what is to be avoided. It is for

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1. 雷達. 2. 電磁波. 3. 人耳所不能聞的音波. 4. 聽不出的. 5. 界限.

communicating information to other bats about the presence of insects. It may be produced alone or accompanied by the supersonic locating tone.

The supersonic depends for its effectiveness in locating objects from which it will be reflected, on the shortness of its waves. There is another limiting condition for the supersonic device, which arises from the bat's ability to hear the reflected sound which is attenuated<sup>6</sup> by its passage through the air. So that the best results may be attained, a frequency<sup>7</sup> of about 50,000 cycles appears the most effective, and this computation<sup>8</sup> is confirmed in the experimental conditions of a small room where the bat flies in darkness.

There the bat is evidently enabled to \*keep clear of<sup>9</sup> carpet thread or wire stretched athwart the room, and to determine differences between such objects and flying insects, since it steers away from the wires but towards the insects. It receives from it powers precise information whether there is or is not a clear passage, and when to \*pull up<sup>10</sup> if there is danger ahead. The bat will, however, be \*at a loss<sup>11</sup> if confronted with a fine mesh or a mass of fine material backed by a solid object, such as the hair on a person's head into which it may blunder.

But this sixth sense suffices<sup>12</sup> for all conditions met with in \*natural surroundings.<sup>13</sup> In them the bat can produce an uninterrupted note, the signalling note of 7000 cycles, or can produce it without discarding the higher-rated supersonic sound. Furthermore, it can interrupt the supersonic note. The interruptions, and the rate at which they are made can be varied, being increased when obstacles<sup>14</sup> are ahead, and reduced when the obstacles have been

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6. 減低, 變弱. 7. 週率. 8. 計算. 9. 避開. 10. 停止進行. 11. 沒辦法. 12. 足夠. 13. 自然的環境. 14. 障礙物.

negotiated.<sup>15</sup> The useful purpose may be comprehended by an appreciation of the consequences when a continuous note is reflected from surrounding objects \*without cessation.<sup>16</sup> These reflected sound waves are far weaker than those proceeding from their originator,<sup>17</sup> the bat, particularly when reflected to the bat's ears from small objects, such as insects, or from others, of which the wires are an experimental example. In consequence, if the bat should continue incessantly to emit the supersonic note, the weaker reflections might easily escape observation, particularly if the \*emitting apparatus,<sup>18</sup> the mouth or nose of the bat, is situated close to the bat's ears, its \*receptive organs.<sup>19</sup> By the design of an interrupted source, the weak reflected sounds will reach the ears between the pulses of emitted sound—that is, in the silent intervals.

Evidently the source of the sound must be shut off sharply, and it is of use to increase the number of interruptions as the distance from an obstacle diminishes and increased accuracy of localisation<sup>20</sup> becomes necessary. The bat's \*hearing powers<sup>21</sup> are of much higher range than those of human beings. The audible limits for man are those between sounds of 16 to 16,000 or 20,000 cycles a second: the audible limits for the bat range from 30 to 98,000 cycles per second. In man, acuteness of hearing falls off at 5000 cycles a second; in the bat, it is still acute at 60,000 cycles.

Comparison between the beam<sup>22</sup> of supersonic waves of sound emitted by the bat and the beam of short electro-magnetic waves of radar may be made as follows. The most effective frequency of the bat's penetrating supersonic waves is 50,000 cycles. The

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15. 消除. 16. 不停. 17. 發聲者. 18. 發聲器官. 19. 受音器官. 20. 辨  
定地位. 21. 聽音能力. 22. 定向放射.

frequency of radar's electro-magnetic waves is 30,000,000,000 cycles. The length of the supersonic wave is seven-tenths of a centimetre, that of the electro-magnetic wave one centimetre. The electro-magnetic pulse lasts 1-1,000,000th of a second. The bat delivers pulses rising from 16 to 60 a second, the electro-magnetic pulses 200 or more. The receiver<sup>23</sup> of the aeroplane for reflected electro-magnetic waves is rendered insensitive<sup>24</sup> during the emission of the pulses; the ears of the bat are similarly insensitive during the emission of the supersonic tone. The bat has one natural advantage over radar in hearing the reflected waves. It has two ears, and, as in the human ear, the sounds reaching them arrive in different phases because of the distance between one ear and the other, and this enables the bat to locate their origin better.

It is to Dr. Hamilton Hartridge that we are indebted for the survey of these and other problems of the production and mechanism of the bat's radar. Apart from the click, the three sounds produced have frequencies of 12 to 60 for the buzz; about 7000 cycles per second for the signalling tone, and 50,000 cycles per second for the supersonic. So different are these frequencies that they could hardly all be produced by the vibration of a single \*vocal mechanism.<sup>25</sup> As the frequencies of supersonic and signalling tones are in the ratio of 7 to 1, only within three octaves<sup>26</sup> of one another, they could be produced one at a time by the same vibrating structure in the bat's larynx.<sup>27</sup> Some bats appear to be able to produce both at the same time, and though it is stated that certain species have two separate structures, they might possibly have three; and possibly also the actual structure for the buzz may be the false \*vocal chords<sup>28</sup> situated in front of the true chords, and

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23. 收音機. 24. 不靈敏. 25. 發聲機構. 26. 八度音程. 27. 喉頭.  
28. 聲帶.

\*under the control of<sup>29</sup> the will. Normally separated, they are brought together when swallowing, and also if the breath is held for some violent muscular movement. They are brought together and separated for a cough.

How is the supersonic tone transmitted—through the nose or by the mouth, by either or by both? One object of a bat's flight is to collect its food of night-flying insects in a widely-opened mouth. The back of the mouth must be kept shut by the fauces,<sup>30</sup> for otherwise an insect or part of one might enter the windpipe<sup>31</sup> and cause coughing. The mouth, therefore, must not be used for breathing or for the supersonic emission while insect-catching is in progress. The task then falls for both on the nose. The hunting bat breathes through its nose.

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29. 在...之控制下. 30. 喉門, 口峽. 31. 氣管.

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## QUIZ

1. Where are Panama hats made?
2. Why are X-rays so named?
3. Can moles see?
4. What does *carrying coals to Newcastle* mean?
5. Why can camels travel long distances without water?
6. Do snakes dig their own holes in the ground?
7. How does frog breathe?
8. Why does it rain harder after a flash of lightning?
9. How tall do giraffes grow?
10. Does the hair grow after death?

(Answers will be found on Page 18)

## THE STOLEN BACILLUS

BY H. G. WELLS

## 被盜走的桿狀細菌—(續)

錢歌川譯註

Minnie remained straining out of the window for a minute. Then she drew her head back into the room again. She was dumbfounded.<sup>1</sup> "Of course he is eccentric," she meditated. "But running about London—in the height of the season, too—in his socks!" A happy thought struck her. She hastily put her bonnet on, seized his shoes, went into the hall, took down his hat and light overcoat from the pegs, emerged upon the doorstep, and hailed a cab that opportunely crawled by. "Drive me up the road and round Havelock Crescent, and see if we can find a gentleman running about in a velveteen coat and no hat."

"Velveteen coat, ma'am, and no hat. Very good, ma'am." And the cabman whipped up at once \*in the most matter-of-fact way,<sup>2</sup> as if he drove to this address every-day in his life.

美妮仍然伸出頭在窗外望着，停了一會，她回轉頭來重入房中。她變得呆若木雞了。『不消說他是一個怪人，』她私自想。『但也不好，只是穿着一雙襪子在倫敦街上跑着，而且是在這樣的盛夏！』一個快樂的思想來到她的腦中。她匆匆地戴上她的帽子，拿了丈夫的皮鞋，走到廳堂，又從衣架上取下她丈夫的帽子和春大衣，便走出大門，叫到一部恰從門前走過的馬車。『開向馬路前頭，到哈瓦洛克半圓場，看我們是不是可以找到一位頭上沒有戴帽子，身上穿着假天鵝絨上衣的先生在跑着。』

『太太，頭上沒有戴帽子，身上穿着假天鵝絨上衣。好呀，太太。』於是那馬車夫立刻很自然地驅車前進，好像他一生中每天都是朝這個地址在開着車子一樣。

1. 呆若木雞. 2. 最實事求是的樣子.



Some few minutes later the little group of cabmen and loafers that collects round the cabmen's shelter at Haverstock Hill were startled by the passing of a cab with a ginger-coloured screw<sup>3</sup> of a horse, driven furiously.

They were silent as it went by, and then as it receded—"That's 'Arry' Icks. Wot's<sup>4</sup> he got?" said the stout gentleman known as Old Tootles.

"He's a-using his whip, he is, to rights," said the \*ostler boy.<sup>5</sup>

"Hullo!" said poor old Tommy Byles; "here's another bloomin' loonatic.<sup>6</sup> Blowed if there ain't."

"It's old George," said old Tootles, "and he's drivin' a loonatic, as you say. Ain't he a-clawin' out of the keb?<sup>7</sup> Wonder if he's after Arry' Icks?"

The group round the cabmen's shelter became animated. Chorus: \*"Go it,<sup>8</sup> George!" "It's a race." "You'll \*ketch em!"<sup>9</sup> "Whip up!"

"She's a goer, she is!" said the ostler boy.

幾分鐘之後，那集合在哈瓦斯搭岡上馬車夫休息所的一小羣馬車夫和浮浪者，看到一部由淺黃色的馬拖着馬車，驅策得飛跑而過，都爲之驚訝了。

當車子經過的時候，他們都一聲不響，可是車子一跑過去，一個渾名叫多話老爹的大漢便叫將出來：『那是哈利希克斯。他不曉得接的是一筆什麼生意？』

『他是在他的本分上揮着他的鞭子呀，』一個旅館裏的馬丁回答說。

『看呀！』老托米拜斯說：『這裏又來了一個神經病。要是沒有來，你把我殺了。』

『那是老喬治，』多話老爹說，『他是載着一個如你所說的神經病在跑。他不會從車子裏爬出來吧？不曉得他是不是在追趕着哈利希克斯呀？』

在馬車夫休息所的那一羣人，變得更有生氣了。大家在合唱着：『跑呀，喬治！』『這是一個競賽。』『你可以追到他們的！』『加鞭呀！』『他的馬很會跑的！』那旅館的馬丁說。

3. 驚馬. 4. =What's. 5. 旅館裏的馬丁. 6. =lunatic. 7. =cab.  
8. =march on. 9. =catch them.

"Strike me giddy!" cried old Tootles. "Here! *I'm* a-goin' to begin in a minute. Here's another comin'. If all the kebs in Hampstead ain't gone mad this morning!"

"It's a fieldmale<sup>10</sup> this time," said the ostler boy.

"She's a-followin' *him*," said old Tootles. "Usually the other way about."

"What's she got in her 'and?"<sup>11</sup>

"Looks like a \*'igh 'at."<sup>12</sup>

"What a bloomin' lark<sup>13</sup> it is! Three to one on old George," said the ostler boy. "Nexst!"<sup>14</sup>

Minnie went by in a perfect roar of applause. She did not like it but she felt that she was doing her duty, and whirled on down Haverstock Hill and Camden Town High Street with her eyes ever intent on the animated back view of old George, who was driving her vagrant husband so incomprehensively away from her.

The man in the foremost cab sat crouched in the corner, his arms tightly folded, and the little tube that contained such vast possibilities of destruction gripped in his hand. His mood was a singular

『使我看得頭發暈!』多話老爹說。『看呀!我也就馬上要開始了。這兒又來了一部。今早我看哈孟斯德所有的馬車都發狂了!』

『這一次的是一個女人,』那旅館的馬丁說。

『她是在追他呀,』多話老爹說。『普通却是男的追女的,』

『她手裏拿的什麼?』

『看去好像是一頂禮帽。』

『這多麼有趣呀!一個賠三個我賭老喬治跑贏,』那旅館的馬丁說。『再看還有誰跟上來!』

美妮經過的時間,大家都同聲喝采。她當然不喜歡街上的人這樣對她,不過她覺得她是在盡職,也只得旋風似的馳下哈瓦斯塔岡和康頓市大街,目光銳利地望着老喬治那活潑的背影,因為他正莫名其妙地把她的放浪的丈夫從她驅走。

那個坐在最前面一部車裏的人,彎着腰坐在車中的一角,兩手緊緊地挽着,而那一小管包含那般偉大破壞力的細菌,便捏在他手上。他的心情是憂喜交集。主

10. —female. 11. —hand. 12. —high hat. 13. 有趣;愉快. 14. —next.

mixture of fear and exultation. Chiefly he was afraid of being caught before he could accomplish his purpose, but behind this was a vaguer but larger fear of the awfulness of his crime. But his exultation far exceeded his fear. No Anarchist before him had ever approached this conception of his. Ravachol, Vaillant, all those distinguished persons whose fame he had envied dwindled into insignificance beside him. He had only to make sure of the water supply, and break the little tube into a reservoir.<sup>15</sup> How brilliantly he had planned it, forged the letter of introduction and got into the laboratory, and how brilliantly he had seized his opportunity! The world should hear of him at last. All those people who had \*sneered at<sup>16</sup> him, neglected him, preferred other people to him, found his company undesirable, should consider him at last. Death, death, death! They had always treated him as a man of no importance. All the world had been in a conspiracy<sup>17</sup> to keep him under. He would teach them, yet what it is to isolate a man. What was this

要地是他怕在他任務尚未完成以前被人捉住，不過在這種心情的奧底，還有一種模糊而更大的恐怖——他怕犯罪。但是他的喜悅遠勝過他的恐怖。在他以前再沒有一個無政府黨，曾經接近過他這種想法。拉瓦科爾，威蘭特，那一切他曾經羨慕過的名人，和他相形之下，都不足取了。他只消要把水的供給源頭找到，便可把這小管打破傾入一個貯水池中就行了。他計劃得多麼周密呀，捏造了一封介紹信而得進到實驗室，他抓住了他的機會，多麼難得呀！他終將要因此而名震全球。從前一切冷笑過他，輕視過他，不喜歡他，討厭與他為友的人們，畢竟都非對他另眼相看不可。死亡，死亡，死亡！他們以前老是把他們視為一個無足輕重的人物。全世界的人都一致地同謀要把他壓倒。他現在却要給他們一個教訓，使他們知道隔離一個人是會得到怎樣的一個結果的。這條很熟習

15. 貯水池。 16. 冷笑。 17. 陰謀。

familiar street? Great Saint Andrew's Street, of course! \*How fared<sup>18</sup> the chase? He craned out of the cab. The Bacteriologist was scarcely fifty yards behind. That was bad. He would be caught and stopped yet. He felt in his pocket for money, and found half-a-sovereign. This he thrust up through the trap in the top of the cab into the man's face. "More," he shouted "if only we get away."

The money was snatched out of his hand. "Right you are," said the cabman, and the trap slammed, and the lash lay along the glistening side of the horse. The cab swayed, and the Anarchist, half-standing under the trap, put the hand containing the little glass tube upon the apron<sup>19</sup> to preserve his balance. He felt the brittle thing crack, and the broken half of it rang upon the floor of the cab. He fell back into the seat with a curse, and stared dismally at the two or three drops of moisture on the apron.

He shuddered.

"Well! I suppose I shall be the first. *Phew!* Anyhow, I shall be a Martyr. That's something. But it is

的街是叫什麼名字？無疑，是聖安殊大街！追他的人怎樣了？他伸出馬車來看。那細菌學者緊跟在他後面還不到五十碼遠。那真糟。他還是可以被捉住，而阻止他的。他伸手到口袋裏取錢，找到了一個十先令的金幣。他拿着這個從馬車上面的小門中向車夫的眼前伸過去給他。『還要再加。』他叫道，『只要我們能逃脫的話。』

馬車夫從他手裏把那錢抓了去。『好的。』那馬車夫說，那小門拍的一下關上了，鞭子又打在那馬的光亮的屁股上了。馬車搖晃地前進，而那無政府黨，在小門下略略站起身來，一手捏着那根玻璃管子，扶在車子的前門上，以支持他身體的平衡。他覺得那玻璃管破了，一半已經落在馬車的地板上。他口裏罵了一聲坐下來，悽慘地望着馬車前門上的那兩三滴汽水。

他抖了一下。

『好吧！我想我是第一個人。呸！總之，我將成爲一個殉難者。那也不錯。雖然這是一種非命之死。

18. 如何了。 19. 馬車的前門。

a filthy death, nevertheless. I wonder if it hurts as much as they say."

Presently a thought occurred to him—he groped between his feet. A little drop was still in the broken end of the tube, and he drank that to make sure. It was better to make sure. At any rate, he would not fail.

Then it \*dawned upon<sup>20</sup> him that there was no further need to escape the Bacteriologist. In Wellington Street he told the cabman to stop, and got out. He slipped on the step, and his head felt queer. It was rapid stuff this cholera poison. He waved his cabman out of existence, so to speak, and stood on the pavement<sup>21</sup> with his arms folded upon his breast awaiting the arrival of the Bacteriologist. There was something tragic in his pose. The sense of imminent death gave him a certain dignity. He greeted his pursuer with a defiant laugh.

"Vive l'Anarchie!<sup>22</sup> You are too late, my friend. I have drunk it. The cholera is abroad!"

The Bacteriologist from his cab beamed curiously at him through his spectacles. "You have drunk it!

不曉得是不是果如他們所說，死時很痛苦。』

隨即他有了一個新的想頭——他在他兩腳之間去摸索，把那破玻璃管捏了起來，其中還留得有一滴，他吞了下去看到底是不是有效，最好是實驗一下。總之，他不會失敗的。

他知道現在已經沒有再從那細菌學者逃走的必要了。到威靈街時，他便叫車夫停止，好走出車來。他踏在梯板上，便覺得頭腦有點異樣。這霍亂的毒作用真快。他揮手叫車夫開走，而立在人行道上，兩手挽在胸前，等待那細菌學者的到來。在他那種姿勢之中，實有點悲壯的神氣。想到迫切的死，使他有一種尊嚴之感。他以輕視的笑迎着他的追蹤者。

『無政府萬歲！你來得太遲了，我的朋友，我已經吞下去了。霍亂已經散播出來！』

那個細菌學者坐在車中，眼鏡下面的眼睛，炯炯發光，奇異地望着他。『你吞下去了！原來是一個

20. 悟到. 21. 人行道. 22. =Long live the Anarchy!

An Anarchist! I see now." He was about to say something more, and then checked himself. A smile hung in the corner of his mouth. He opened the apron of his cab as if to descend, at which the Anarchist waved him a dramatic farewell and strode off towards Waterloo Bridge, carefully jostling his infected body against as many people as possible. The Bacteriologist was so preoccupied with the vision of him that he scarcely manifested the slightest surprise at the appearance of Minnie upon the pavement with his hat and shoes and overcoat. "Very good of you to bring my things," he said, and remained lost in contemplation of the receding figure<sup>23</sup> of the Anarchist.

"You had better get in," he said, still staring. Minnie felt absolutely convinced now that he was mad, and directed the cabman home on her own responsibility. "Put on my shoes? Certainly, dear," said he, as the cab began to turn, and hid the strutting black figure, now small in the distance, from his eyes. Then suddenly something grotesque struck him, and he laughed. Then

無政府黨,我現在明白了。』他還預備說點什麼,可是自己又止住了。他的口角上掛着微笑。他打開他馬車的前門,好像要下來,於是那個無政府黨便向他揮手作別,而大步向滑鐵盧橋去了,小心地用兩手盡量分開羣衆,以免觸到他有傳染性的身體。那個細菌學者一心在幻想着,所以當他老婆拿着他的衣帽現出在人行道時,他差不多沒有表示一點驚異。『謝謝你送我的東西來,』他說,仍然專心致志地在想着那無政府黨的消失的面影。

『你頂好先上車去,』他說,仍然在凝視着。美妮現在絕對相信他是發狂了,於是自己負責地指揮車夫開回家去。『要我穿上皮鞋嗎?一定,親愛的,』他說,當馬車開始轉彎,而把那遠遠的高視闊步的小黑人影,從他的視線中遮斷了。突然間,他想到一件奇怪

23. 指那 Anarchist.

he remarked, "It is really very serious, though.

"You see, that man came to my house to see me, and he is an Anarchist. No—don't faint, or I cannot possibly tell you the rest. And I wanted to astonish him, not knowing he was an Anarchist, and took up a cultivation of that new species of Bacterium I was telling you of, that infest, and I think cause, the blue patches upon various monkeys; and like a fool, I said it was Asiatic cholera. And he ran away with it to poison the water of London, and he certainly might have made things \*look blue<sup>24</sup> for this civilised city. And now he has swallowed it. Of course, I cannot say what will happen, but you know it turned that kitten blue, and the three puppies—in patches, and the sparrow—bright blue. But the bother is, I shall have all the trouble and expense of preparing some more.

"Put on my coat on this hot day! Why? Because we might meet Mrs. Jabber. My dear, Mrs. Jabber is not a draught. But why should I wear a coat on a hot day because of Mrs.—? Oh! *very well.*"

的事，他笑了。於是他說，『不過這確是很嚴重的。』

『你知道的，那個人來到我的家裏看我，他却是一個無政府黨。不，不要昏倒，那末我不能把其餘的一切告訴你了。我不曉得他原是一個無政府黨，因為想嚇他一下，所以取了一管我培養的那桿狀細菌的新種出來，那是我告訴過你的，有傳染性的細菌，在各種猴子身上長的藍斑，我想就是這細菌的原故；而我當時傻裏傻氣地說這是亞洲霍亂。而他便盜了去，想要毒化倫敦的吃水，如果實現，他也許真會使得這個文明都市的人看去全是藍的。而現在他却把它吞下了。當然，我不能夠說，那會產生一種什麼結果出來，不過你知道，這個曾使那匹小貓和三條小狗變成藍色——全身長斑點——鮮明的藍色。但是現在的麻煩是，我又得花上一些氣力和金錢重來培養過。

『這樣一個熱天，要我把大衣穿上嗎！爲什麼呢？那是因爲我們也許會遇見茄伯太太。我親愛的，茄伯太太並不是一股冷風。不過爲什麼因爲她找就應該在這樣一個熱天穿上一件大衣呢？哦！好吧。』 (完)

24. 看去毫無精神的樣子 (意氣銷沈)。

## BELINDA

*(An April Folly in Three Acts)*

春 到 人 間

BY A. A. MILNE

瓊 鳳 譯 註

BAXTER. If I wanted to be personal I could say, "Why don't you get your hair cut?" Only that form of schoolboy humour doesn't appeal to me.

霸克思特。假若我要願意說點關於私人的話，我可以反問你『你為什麼不把你的頭髮剪掉？』只是那種小學生派的幽默，引不起我的興趣吧了。

DEVENISH. This is not a personal matter; I am protesting \*on behalf of<sup>1</sup> nature. What do the birds and the flowers and the beautiful trees think of your hat?

戴文尼。這並不是關於個人的事。我是替自然界提出來的抗議。那些小鳥和花朵，還有美麗的樹，看見你這頂帽子將作何感想啊？

BAXTER. If one began to ask oneself what the birds thought of things——(*He pauses.*)

霸克思特。假若一個人，開始去問自己，那些小鳥們對於事情怎樣想法的話……(他停住了。)

DEVENISH. Well, and why shouldn't one ask oneself? It is better than asking oneself what the Stock Exchange thinks of things.

戴文尼。不錯，為什麼一個人不可以向自己發問呢？這總比一個人去問自己那些交易所對於事體是怎樣想法的來得好些吧。

BAXTER. Well (*looking up at DEVENISH's extravagant hair*), it's the \*nesting season.<sup>2</sup> (*Suddenly*) Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!

霸克思特。好了(抬頭看着戴文尼那過長而蓬勃的頭髮)，這是小鳥營巢的季節吧。(忽然間)哈，哈，哈，哈，哈！

1. 爲了。 2. 搭巢的季節(此指其頭髮蓬鬆，有如鳥巢)



DEVENISH (*hastily smoothing it down*). Really BAXTER, you're vulgar.

(*He turns away and resumes his promenading. Suddenly he sees his book on the grass beneath the hammock and makes a dash for it.*)

Ha, my book! (\**Gloating over*<sup>3</sup> it) BAXTER, she reads my book.

戴文尼(急忙把頭髮理清了一下)。真的, 霸克斯特, 你是一個俗人。(他轉身又踱起步來, 忽然看見吊牀上有他的一本書, 他跑過去拿起來) 哈, 哈, 我的書! (逼視書面) 霸克斯特, 她在讀我的書呢!

BAXTER. I suppose you gave her a copy.

霸克思特. 我猜想是你送了她一本。

DEVENISH (*exultingly*<sup>4</sup>). Yes, I gave her a copy. My next book will be hers and hers alone.

戴文尼(雀躍貌)。是的, 我送了她一本。我的第二本書, 就是給她的, 專給她一個人的。

BAXTER. Then let me say that, in my opinion, you took a very great liberty.

霸克思特. 那麼照我的意見說起來, 你這人任性的很。

DEVENISH. Liberty! And this from a man who is continually forcing his unwelcome statistics upon her.

戴文尼. 任性? 這倒可以說有一個人那樣不斷的拿他那不受歡迎的統計學強迫她去看。

BAXTER. At any rate, I flatter myself that there is no suggestion of impropriety<sup>5</sup> in anything that I write.

霸克思特. 無論如何, 我可以自慰, 就是在我寫的文章裏, 絕沒有什麼傷風敗俗的論調在裏面。

DEVENISH. I'm not so sure about that, BAXTER.

戴文尼. 霸克斯特, 那我可不敢担保。

BAXTER. What do you mean, sir?

霸克思特. 先生, 你的意思是什麼呢?

3. =to gaze earnestly, 凝視. 4. =very happy 喜極. 5. 非禮, 下流.

DEVENISH. Did you read *The Times* this month on the new reviews?

戴文尼. 你是不是讀過本月份的倫敦時報上關於新評論的批評.

BAXTER. Well?

霸克思特. 怎麼呢?

DEVENISH. Oh, nothing. It just said, "Mr. BAXTER'S statistics are extremely suggestive.<sup>6</sup>" I haven't read them, so of course I don't know what you've been up to.

戴文尼. 哦, 沒有什麼. 那裏面只是說道『霸克斯特先生關於統計學的文章是非常有誘發性的,』你的大作我沒有讀過, 所以我不知道你究竟說了些什麼.

BAXTER (*turning away in disgust*). Pah!

霸克思特 (鄙視的掉轉頭去) 下流!

DEVENISH. Poor old BAXTER! (*He wanders about the garden again, and, having picked a flower, comes to rest against one of the trees from which the hammock is swung. He leans against this and regards the flower thoughtfully.*) BAXTER——

戴文尼. 可憐的老霸! (他又在園裏來回踱着, 摘了一朵花走回來靠在拴吊牀的一顆樹上, 對花朵作沈思樣.) 霸克斯特.....

BAXTER (*crossly*). I wish you wouldn't keep calling me "BAXTER."

霸克思特 (有脾氣地). 我希望你不要老叫我『霸克斯特』.

DEVENISH. Harold.

戴文尼. 哈諾.

BAXTER. It is only by accident—an accident which we both deplore—that we have met at all, and in any case I am a considerably older man than yourself.

霸克思特. 這僅僅是一樁偶然的事——一件使我們兩個人都難過的偶然的事——讓我們兩個人在一齊碰頭. 不論如何, 我總比你的歲數老得多.

6. 挑釁色情的.

DEVENISH. Mr. BAXTER—father—I have a proposal to make. We will leave it to this beautiful flower to decide which of us the lady loves.

戴文尼。霸克斯特先生——我的父親——我想向一個女人求婚，我們可以讓這朵美麗的花來決定這件事，看這位夫人到底愛我們中間那一個。

BAXTER (*turning round*). Eh?

霸克思特 (轉過頭來)。唉！

DEVENISH (*pulling off the petals*). She loves me, she loves Mr. BAXTER, she loves me, she loves Mr. BAXTER—Heaven help her!—she loves me——<sup>7</sup>

戴文尼 (將花瓣一片片扯下)。她愛我，她愛霸克斯特先生，她愛我，她愛霸克斯特先生——啊，皇天保佑她！——她愛我——

BELINDA (*at the garden door*). What are you doing, Mr. DEVENISH?  
白琳達 (在花園門口)。戴文尼先生，你在幹什麼啊？

DEVENISH (*throwing away the flower and bowing very low*). My lady.  
戴文尼 (將花丟開鞠躬唯謹)。夫人。

BAXTER (*removing his bowler-hat stiffly*). Good-afternoon, Mrs. Tremayne.

霸克思特 (拘泥地脫下他的圓頂帽)。崔麥茵太太，你好。

(*She gives her left hand to DEVENISH, who kisses it, and her right to BAXTER, who shakes it.*)

(她將左手遞給戴文尼，他吻了一下，同時她將右手給霸克斯特，他握着行了見面禮)。

BELINDA. How nice of you to come!

白琳達。真好，你們兩位都來了。

BAXTER. Mr. DEVENISH and I are inseparable—apparently.

霸克思特。戴文尼思和我是離不開的——顯然的事。

7. 外國人常用小菊花一朵以卜休咎或事之成敗。卜時將花瓣一一撕下，如所卜為關於愛情之事，則於撕時口念「她愛我」，「她不愛我」等句，如撕第一瓣時口念「她愛我」，撕第二瓣時口念「她不愛我」，如是循環為之，直至撕最後一瓣時口念何句，即為所卜之結果。

**ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 5**

1. Panama hats are not made in Panama, as popularly supposed. They are manufactured almost exclusively in Ecuador and Peru. The misnomer arose from the fact that such hats, originally made in Ecuador, were introduced to the commercial world through Panama. Genuine Panama hats are made of the young leaves of the *jipijapa* plant, or stemless screw pine, which is especially abundant in Ecuador. Locally the fiber is known as *paja toquilla*. The government of Ecuador attempted to monopolize the Panama hat industry for its own people by placing a heavy export duty on jipijapa fiber, but large quantities of *toquilla* still reach Peru and that country is a strong competitor in the manufacture of such hats.
2. The X-ray was discovered in 1895 by a German physicist named Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen. In mathematics the letter X stands for an unknown quantity. Röntgen called the new rays X-rays because he did not understand their nature, the X representing that which had not yet been explained by science. They are also sometimes called Röntgen rays.
3. The common garden mole has eyes, but they are very small and sunken, being almost completely buried beneath the fur and skin. Apparently they serve no practical purpose as organs of sight. If the mole is not totally blind, it can at best merely distinguish between light and darkness. Investigators have found that the eyes are most nearly perfect in every young mole. In the adults they seem to degenerate until they are of no use for vision.
4. Newcastle is a city in England in the center of a great coal-producing region. In fact there are two cities by that name

in England, both in the section producing much coal. But *carrying coals to Newcastle* refers to the more populous Newcastle-upon-Tynes, which began to export coal as early as the thirteenth century. Just when the popular expression originated is unknown. It was already a common saying in the early part of the seventeenth century. Since Newcastle is in the coal country it would be quite superfluous to carry coal there. Hence *carrying coals to Newcastle* means to do what is superfluous; to take goods to a place where they already abound—and, by extension, to throw away one's labor.

5. There are two reasons why camels can go longer without water than most other animals. As a rule a camel will not begin to suffer from thirst until about the fifth day. This power to endure thirst is partly due to the peculiar structure of the stomach of the camel. In the walls of the stomach are numerous small pouches in which water is stored. Camel drivers frequently tie up the heads of their animals and force water down their throats before starting on a long journey over the desert. The camel's capacity for traveling long distances without food or water is also partly due to the fat stored up in the hump or humps. When the camel is overtaken by famine the fat in the hump is reabsorbed by the body. The humps of the camel increase or diminish materially in size according to the physical condition of the animals. They become small and flaccid after long travelling without water and food.
6. Most snakes which go underground do not dig their own holes but make use of natural crevices and holes and burrows made by various animals and other creatures.

7. The frog has no ribs and therefore breathing is not accomplished by the expansion and contraction of the chest, as in most air-breathing animals. The air must be swallowed in order to be conveyed to the lungs. For this reason it is not necessary for the frog to hold his breath when he jumps into the water. All he has to do is to quit swallowing air. A frog can go for a considerable length of time without breathing because he gets part of his oxygen supply through the skin. In cold weather frogs frequently sink to the bottom of a body of water and remain there for an extended period. The breathing movements then cease, the blood circulating in the skin being able to absorb enough oxygen to support life while the animal is in this inactive state.
8. That it often rains harder after a vivid flash of lightning and heavy peal of thunder is a fact well known to meteorologists. Strictly speaking, however, the *rain gush*, as weather experts call it, is caused by neither the lightning nor the thunder. A cloud is electrified when rain drops are produced by a rapidly rising mass of warm humid air. The greater the quantity of raindrops produced, the greater, in general, will be the quantity of electricity. Therefore, when a large number of raindrops have been formed in a cloud, there is often a correspondingly heavy discharge of lightning, followed by thunder. The light from the discharge, the thunder, and the raindrops, all start down at the same time; but the light, being much faster, is seen before the thunder is heard, and the drops, being slower even than the thunder, follow immediately. In other words, the action of the rising air on the raindrops causes the lightning, and the lightning causes the thunder.

9. Giraffes are the tallest animals in the world. According to Raymond Ditmars, curator of mammals at the New York Zoological Park, a giraffe sixteen feet high is regarded as unusual. That is the height of the largest specimen in captivity. In Africa, says Dr. William Mann, director of the National Zoological Park, one often hears of giraffes reaching a height of twenty or twenty-one feet. It is probable, he thinks, that occasionally such a height is attained by bulls, although animals more than eighteen feet tall are excessively rare. Theodore Roosevelt killed a bull seventeen feet and two inches in height. In order to bend its head to the ground to eat grass or to drink from a stream or pond a giraffe must assume an awkward position by spreading its forelegs apart and lowering the entire body. This species of animal, however, seldom feeds on grass and is capable of going for long periods without water. It obtains its food chiefly by browsing on the lower branches of trees, which it is able to do because of its long neck. Its eyes project far from the skull and the giraffe has the peculiar advantage of being able to see behind it without turning its head.
10. Scientists and morticians differ somewhat on this subject, but the weight of authority favors the view that hair, including the beard, ceases to grow at death. Apparent growth of the hair and beard after death is explained by the shrinkage of the soft tissues around each individual hair, which is the natural result of the evaporation of the liquids of the muscles. Those authorities who believe there are authentic cases of the hair actually growing after death admit that such cases are very rare and that the growth could continue but a brief period. No credence is given by scientists to the many popular reports that a complete beard or suit of hair sometimes grows on a corpse.

## 20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

### J. B. PRIESTLEY

b. 1894

Writers tend to live and to think too much \*within the confines<sup>1</sup> of their own profession. After the first struggle in youth, and the attainment of some recognition, they prefer to nurture their growing self-confidence by moving about amongst the few people who have heard of them. It is a weakness<sup>2</sup> common to folk in \*all walks of life,<sup>3</sup> and writers must not be unduly censured for it. But the habit cuts them off from the larger, and alas, indifferent world which knows and cares nothing for their achievement. "What are Keats?"<sup>4</sup> said the old lady, on overhearing a discussion about our immortal,<sup>5</sup> ever-young poet, John Keats. It is a chilling<sup>6</sup> phrase for the ambitious author. It makes him realize how rare and miraculous it is for a writer to break through the literary world, and to command the attention of \*the man in the street.<sup>7</sup> Dickens<sup>8</sup> did it. Kipling<sup>9</sup> did it. Not many more, during the past century.

John Boynton Priestley is one of those few. His name is a \*household word.<sup>10</sup> As novelist, dramatist and broadcaster he has captured the attention of the great British public. And he keeps it. They like him. He is rude to them. He airs<sup>11</sup> his professional grievances before them, he curses the politicians they have chosen as their representatives, he tells them they are fools to \*put up

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1. 在...界限之內. 2. 弱點. 3. 各種職業. 4. 濟慈 (英國詩人). 5. 不朽的. 6. 使人意冷的. 7. 局外人. 8. 迭更斯 (英國文學家.) 9. 吉卜林 (英國文學家). 10. 家喻戶曉的名字. 11. 透露, 發表.



with<sup>12</sup> the sort of lives that our social muddle forces them to live. He tells them that he knows better, and that they should listen to him. In spite of that, they like him and even admire him. Why is that?

The first reason is that Priestley is sound;<sup>13</sup> as sound as a clean, ripe apple. The man and his work are patent<sup>14</sup> to the eye and to the instinct. One knows at once that here is something good, healthy, normal, and above all, charitable. Priestley has the ability to love his neighbour. He does it in a detached, guarded way, for he is a Yorkshireman. \*First acquaintance<sup>15</sup> with him through his work is a matter of gruff and even suspicious contacts. But very soon one feels in his novels, his essays, and his plays (even more during his broadcasts) a certain sureness of heart, an understanding of the \*thousand and one<sup>16</sup> everyday troubles and delights which are the \*common lot<sup>17</sup> of British men and women. He carries a sense of encouragement and vitality. It is a valuable force, which, added to his \*literary gift,<sup>18</sup> makes him a power in the land.

What of that literary gift? It is not so ordinary as some superior critics<sup>19</sup> have assumed it to be. As a \*verbal craftsman<sup>20</sup> he is admirable, for he loves his medium of words and uses them with imagination. He began as an essayist, and throughout his work he colours his phrases with the essayist's nice touch; a selective touch. This delicacy has frequently been overlooked by people impressed with the large vigour which has forced him to

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12. 容忍. 13. 完全; 無疑. 14. 周知的; 無隱的. 15. 初次相識. 16. 無數的. 17. 共同的遭遇. 18. 文學天才. 19. 批評家. 20. 擅長言辭的人

write. Priestley has skill and tenderness, a sensitiveness and a sense of solitude and privacy. These are the poet's attributes, which give his work depth and fragrance. You will find them impregnating<sup>21</sup> all his work, and you will have to \*take them for granted,<sup>22</sup> because he has a larger purpose with you, his reader. He has set out to prove something to you, or to convict you of being stupid, lazy, muddled. He is going to \*set you right,<sup>23</sup> or to show you how some hitherto insoluble problem in ethics<sup>24</sup> or metaphysics<sup>25</sup> does not really exist at all. He'll brush aside your reference to his aesthetic<sup>26</sup> gifts. Nevertheless, they are considerable.

Born in 1894, he remained within the enclosure of the literary world until 1929, when his long novel, *The Good Companions*, won a tremendous popularity, which it has retained. It is a story of ordinary people, good souls putting up a brave fight in the \*battle of life.<sup>27</sup> Priestley has indulged his love of the street, the railway station and all public places. He has indulged also his still potential<sup>28</sup> love of the theatre, for the centre of interest in this picturesque tale is a concert party.

That love did not long remain potential. The best that Priestley has done, the deepest and most courageous explorations<sup>29</sup> both into the mind and heart of man, he has done in the theatre. He is still comparatively young, and has \*survived success.<sup>30</sup> That last is something which only \*sterling character<sup>31</sup> and a fine humility<sup>32</sup> can do. What will be his next conquest?

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21. 充滿. 22. 認爲當然. 23. 矯正你. 24. 倫理學. 25. 形而上學; 心理學. 26. 審美的. 27. 生活的奮鬥. 28. 潛在的. 29. 察訪. 30. 於生前獲致成功. 31. 名實相符之人格. 32. 謙遜.

## COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

### The Pronoun

**f. Improper attraction of pronoun into the objective case by a preceding verb or preposition.**

1. { *Incorrect:* Punish whomever is guilty.  
*Correct:* Punish whoever is guilty.
2. { *Incorrect:* A reward will be given to whomsoever brings the dog to its owner.  
*Correct:* A reward will be given to whosoever brings the dog to its owner.
3. { *Incorrect:* The mystery as to whom had rendered him this service remained.  
*Correct:* The mystery as to who had rendered him this service remained.
4. { *Incorrect:* He asked whomever came to his house.  
*Correct:* He asked whoever came to his house.
5. { *Incorrect:* He told the story to whomever would listen.  
*Correct:* He told the story to whoever would listen.

**g. Another pronoun substitute for the relative.**

1. { *Incorrect:* We read of a man who was a great general, but he was a leper.  
*Correct:* We read of a man who was a great general, but who was a leper.
2. { *Incorrect:* He had an old boat, which he made into a house, and lived in it for some time.  
*Correct:* He had an old boat, which he made into a house, and in which he lived for some time.

3. { *Incorrect:* This is the girl whose hat was lost and her purse stolen.  
       *Correct:* This is the girl whose hat was lost and purse stolen.

**h. The use of "they who" and "them who".**

1. { *Incorrect:* Only they who have tickets will be admitted.  
       *Correct:* Only those who have tickets will be admitted.  
 2. { *Incorrect:* Be kind to them who ask for help.  
       *Correct:* Be kind to those who ask for help.

**i. Omission of the relative.**

1. { *Incorrect:* Here is the book mentioned in the catalogue, which I admired and is full of pictures.  
       *Correct:* Here is the book mentioned in the catalogue, which I admired and which is full of pictures.  
 2. { *Incorrect:* There are many people say the contrary.  
       *Correct:* There are many people who say the contrary.  
 3. { *Incorrect:* Tickets will be given to those boys desirous of competing.  
       *Correct:* Tickets will be given to those boys who are desirous of competing.  
 4. { *Incorrect:* This is the gold watch which they bought, and was the best they could find.  
       *Correct:* This is the gold watch which they bought, and which was the best they could find.  
 5. { *Incorrect:* Our excellent friend Mr. Chang, who will come here and we shall ask to attend the meeting.  
       *Correct:* Our excellent friend Mr. Chang, who will come here and whom we shall ask to attend the meeting.

## DISILLUSION

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

## 幻滅

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

更不幸是靜所認為遺憾的，在她的同事們適成其為革命的行為，革命的人生觀，非普及於人人不可，而靜女士遂亦不免波及。她任事的第三日，就有一個男同事借了她的雨傘去，翌日並不還她，說是轉借給別人了，靜不得不再買一柄。一次，一位女同事看見了靜的斗蓬，就說：「嘿！多漂亮的斗蓬！可惜我不配穿。」然而她竟拿斗蓬披在身上，並且揚長走了。四五天後來還時，斗蓬肩上已經裂了一道縫。這些人們自己的東西也常被別人奪得不知去向，他們轉又奪別人的；他們是這麼慣了的，但是太文雅拘謹

It was most unfortunate that what Ching admitted as regrettable was the very revolutionary behaviour, revolutionary view of life, of her colleagues, who wished to diffuse it among all, so that Ching could not avoid being affected. On the third day a male colleague borrowed her umbrella and did not give it back to her, saying he had lent it to some one else, so that Ching had to buy a new one. Another time a female colleague saw Ching's cape and said: "Oh, what a splendid cape! I wish I had one." She then took it and put it on, and went away. When it was returned after four or five days, the cape was split at the shoulder. People's belongings were often taken by others, but they, in turn, also took other people's property. They were accustomed to this, but the polite and prudent

的靜女士卻不憤。鬧戀愛尤其是他們辦事以外惟一的要件。常常看見男同事和女職員糾纏，甚至踮着要親嘴。單身的女子若不和人戀愛，幾乎罪同反革命——至少也是封建思想的餘孽。他們從趙女士那裏探得靜現在並沒愛人，就一齊向她進攻，有一個張誠和她糾纏得最利害。這件事，使靜十二分的不高興，漸漸對於目前的工作也連帶地發生了嫌惡了。

現在靜病着沒事，所有的感想都兜上了心頭。她想起半年來的所見所聞，都表示人生之矛盾。一方面是緊張的革命空氣，一方面卻又有普遍的疲倦和煩悶。各方面的活動都是機械的，幾乎使你疑惑是虛應故事，而聲嘶力竭之態，又隨在暴露，這不是疲倦麼？

Ching was not. Love-making was the one thing of importance to them besides their official duties. She had often seen the male colleagues trouble the girls, kissing them against their will. Unmarried girls who did not permit love-making, would be held as criminal as the counter-revolutionaries. At least, they were the evil remnants of feudal ideas. They ascertained from Chao that Ching had no lover, and made a general attack upon her. A certain Chen pursued and besieged her to the utmost, which displeased her greatly. She accordingly grew to dislike her present work more and more.

Now she was lying ill and at leisure, and every thought emerged from her secret mind. She thought of what she had seen and heard in the past six months, that showed the contradictions of life. There was a tense revolutionary atmosphere on the one hand and a pervading languor and irritation on the other. The activities on every side were mechanical, and like the new European clothes. And the condition of exhaustion was exposed everywhere. Was it not

「要戀愛」成了流行病，人們瘋狂地尋覓肉的享樂，新奇的性慾的刺激；那晚王女士不是講過的麼？某處長某部長某廳長最近都有戀愛的喜劇，他們都是兒女成行，並且職務何等繁劇，尙復有此閒情逸趣，更無怪那班青年了。然而這就是煩悶的反映。在沈靜的空氣中，煩悶的反映是頹喪消極，在緊張的空氣中，是追尋感官的刺激，所謂「戀愛」，遂成了神聖的解嘲。這還是犖犖大者的矛盾，若毛舉細故，更不知有多少。剷除封建思想的呼聲喊得震天價響，然而親戚故舊還不是拔茅連茹地登庸了麼？便拏她的同事而言，就很有幾位是裙帶關係來混一口飯的。

boredom? Love-making became a prevailing disease, and people were mad to seek fleshly enjoyment and the stimulus of sexual indulgence. Wang had said one night that the heads of certain departments of certain bureaux and of certain boards were lately all performing the comedy of love. They were married persons with a row of children and were busy enough with their official duties, but still they had their moments of gallant and epicure leisure. It went without saying that the young men must be absorbed in love-making. It was, however, the reaction of irritation. In a quiet atmosphere it was decadent and negative, but in a tense atmosphere it became a seeking for sensual stimulus. Love, so-called, then became the sacred excuse. This was the greatest contradiction, and there were in addition too many small points to be mentioned. Talk about the eradication of feudal ideas was copious, loud and fervent, but nepotism was actually carried on. As to her colleagues, some of them were appointed owing to their relationships with women,

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Sun Fo Says Political Confab Great Success for Kuomintang*

Gen. Chang Chih-chung,<sup>1</sup> Minister of Political Training of the Military Council, was host at a reception in honor of the delegates to the recent Political Consultation Conference<sup>2</sup> and leading persons in local educational and cultural circles.

More than 300 persons attended the party. Prominent among them were Dr. Sun Fo,<sup>3</sup> Mr. Chow En-lai,<sup>4</sup> Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang<sup>5</sup> and Mr. Mo Teh-hui<sup>6</sup> who all spoke on the occasion, among the woman guests present, Mrs. Mao Tse-tung<sup>7</sup> attracted the most attention.

Dr. Sun Fo in his speech refuted the allegation that the Political Consultation Conference, while a success to the \*various parties and groups,<sup>8</sup> was a failure for the Kuomintang. He said such an allegation was entirely wrong but in fact the conference was a great success for the Kuomintang. The Kuomintang has \*given up<sup>9</sup> half of the seats in the State Council but it has thereby won peace and unity for China and paved the way for democratic national reconstruction. This, Dr. Sun emphasized, has been the objective<sup>10</sup> of the Kuomintang and this objective is now attained. Indeed this is not only the greatest success for the Kuomintang but also for the various parties and for the country. Dr. Sun was greatly applauded as he closed his speech.

### *Celebration Of PCC Success Is Marred By Melee*

Pandemonium<sup>11</sup> broke out in the Chungking Square at 9 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 10 when several hundred people

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1. 張治中. 2. 政治協商會議. 3. 孫科. 4. 周恩來. 5. 馮玉祥. 6. 莫德惠. 7. 毛澤東夫人. 8. 各黨派. 9. 放棄. 10. 目標. 11. 大混亂.



detached themselves from a concourse of 3,000 people which gathered in a rally to celebrate the success of the PCC,<sup>12</sup> \*surged up<sup>13</sup> the \*Chairman's platform<sup>14</sup> and manhandled the members of the Presidium,<sup>15</sup> Messrs. Li Kun-po,<sup>16</sup> and Chang Nai-chi.<sup>17</sup> In the ensuing melee<sup>18</sup> \*non-Partisan delegate<sup>19</sup> Mr. Kuo Mo-jo<sup>20</sup> and one of the speakers on the occasion also suffered bruises in the head.

#### *Gen. Chennault To Devote Himself To Chinese Aviation*

Maj-Gen. Claire L. Chennault<sup>21</sup> told \*Central News<sup>22</sup> that he would devote himself to the development of \*aviation industry<sup>23</sup> in China, and plan to stay in Shanghai for a long period.

The former "Flying Tiger" commander did not disclose the nature of the aviation work he would tackle in China. The General hinted that everything was \*in the planning stage<sup>24</sup> and added that he had some ideal of what he is going to do after conferring with responsible \*authorities concerned<sup>25</sup> in Chungking.

#### *"Top Secret" Yalta Agreement Made Public*

The hitherto undisclosed \*secret Yalta Agreement<sup>26</sup> \*entered into<sup>27</sup> by Stalin,<sup>28</sup> Churchill<sup>29</sup> and Roosevelt<sup>30</sup> on Feb. 11, 1945, specifying the conditions<sup>31</sup> upon which Russia would enter the war against Japan after the German surrender, was published on Feb. 12, 1946 and released simultaneously in Washington, London, and Moscow.

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12. — Political Consultation Conference. 13. 湧上. 14. 主席臺. 15. 主席團. 16. 李公樸. 17. 章乃器. 18. 混戰. 19. 無黨無派代表. 20. 郭沫若. 21. 陳納德. 22. 中央通訊社. 23. 航空工業. 24. 計劃時期. 25. 有關當局. 26. 雅爾達秘密協定. 27. 訂立. 28. 史大林. 29. 邱吉爾. 30. 羅斯福. 31. 條件.

*Gen. Stratemeyer Leaves China For New Post In U.S.*

Lt. General Geoge E. Stratemeyer,<sup>32</sup> Commanding General of the U.S. Army Air Forces in the \*China Theater,<sup>33</sup> is scheduled to leave on Feb 12, by air for Washington.

Interviewed by the Central News, General Stratemeyer said that he was greatly impressed with China and that he was returning to Washington \*to assume a new post.<sup>34</sup> He did not disclose the nature of his new job.

*UNO Decides To Set Up Interim Hdqrs. In N.Y.*

The \*interim headquarters for the United Nations<sup>35</sup> shall be in \*New York City,<sup>36</sup> according to a decision reached at the meeting of the UNO<sup>37</sup> General Assembly's Headquarters Committee. The decision was made by 29 votes to 13.

*Flour Rushed To Hengyang To Feed Starving People*

The first batch of CNRRA<sup>38</sup> relief supplies<sup>39</sup> allotted to the Hengyang<sup>40</sup> area, consisting of 90 tons of American flour, is being rushed to Hengyang to be distributed to starving refugees there.

Owing to acute food shortage, the price of rice in Hengyang has been skyrocketing<sup>41</sup> and now reaches the peak<sup>42</sup> of \$42,000 a picul. Poverty-stricken refugees are now practically living on herbs<sup>43</sup> and quite a number of old men and children have died from starvation, according to a report from Hengyang.

*World Olympic To Be Held In London*

The 1948 \*World Olympics<sup>44</sup> will be held in London, it was officially announced.

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32. 史特拉梅耶. 33. 中國戰場. 34. 担任新職. 35. 聯合國臨時總部.  
36. 紐約城. 37. =United Nations Organisation 聯合國機構. 38. =Chinese  
National Relief and Rehabilitation Association 中國善後救濟總署. 39. 救濟  
品. 40. 衡陽. 41. 飛騰. 42. 高峯. 43. 草. 44. 世界運動會

## THE FULL TEXT OF BIG THREE SECRET YALTA AGREEMENT

The terms of the agreement provided the preservation of the \*Outer Mongolian People's Republic,<sup>1</sup> restoration of Russian rights lost in the \*Russo-Japanese War<sup>2</sup> in 1904, and the awarding of the \*Kurile Islands<sup>3</sup> to Russia after Japan's defeat in the war. The \*full text<sup>4</sup> follows:

“The leaders of the three great Powers—the Soviet Union, the United States of America, and Great Britain—have agreed that in two or three months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe has terminated,<sup>5</sup> the Soviet Union shall \*enter into war against Japan<sup>6</sup> on the side of the Allies<sup>7</sup> on the condition<sup>8</sup> that:

“Firstly, \*status quo<sup>9</sup> in Outer Mongolia (the Mongolian People's Republic) shall be preserved; secondly, the former rights of Russia, violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz: (a) the southern part of Sakhalin,<sup>10</sup> as well as all the islands adjacent to it, shall be returned to the Soviet Union, (b) the commercial port of Dairen<sup>11</sup> shall be internationalized,<sup>12</sup> the prominent interests of the Soviet Union in this port being safeguarded and the lease<sup>13</sup> of Port Arther<sup>14</sup> as a naval base of the USSR be restored, (c) the \*Chinese Eastern Railroad<sup>15</sup> and the \*South Manchurian Railroad<sup>16</sup> which provides an outlet to Dairen, shall be jointly operated by the establishment of a joint Soviet-Chinese company, it being understood that the preminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain her full sovereignty<sup>17</sup> in Manchuria, thirdly, the Kurile islands shall be \*handed over<sup>18</sup> to the Soviet Union.

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1. 外蒙人民共和國。 2. 日俄戰爭。 3. 千島羣島。 4. 全文。 5. 終結。  
6. 參加對日作戰。 7. 同盟國。 8. 條件。 9. 現狀。 10. 庫頁島。 11. 大連。  
12. 國際化。 13. 租借。 14. 旅順口。 15. 中東鐵路。 16. 南滿鐵路。  
17. 主權。 18. 移交。

"It is understood that the agreement concerning Outer Mongolia and the ports and railroads referred to above, all require the concurrence<sup>19</sup> of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The President will \*take measures<sup>20</sup> in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

"The heads of the three Powers have agreed that these claims<sup>21</sup> of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

"For its part, the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to conclude with the National Government of China a \*pact of friendship and alliance between the USSR and China<sup>22</sup> in order to render assistance to China with its \*armed forces<sup>23</sup> for the purpose of the liberation<sup>24</sup> of China from the Japanese yoke. Signed Feb. 11, 1945, Josef Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill."

19. 同意. 20. 設法. 21. 要求. 22. 中蘇友好同盟條約. 23. 武裝軍隊.  
24. 解放.

中內  
華郵政  
政登部  
記登部  
認爲誌  
第一類  
登新  
新聞記  
紙類證  
上海普  
郵政字  
管理第  
局執照  
第九八  
二四七  
四號

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