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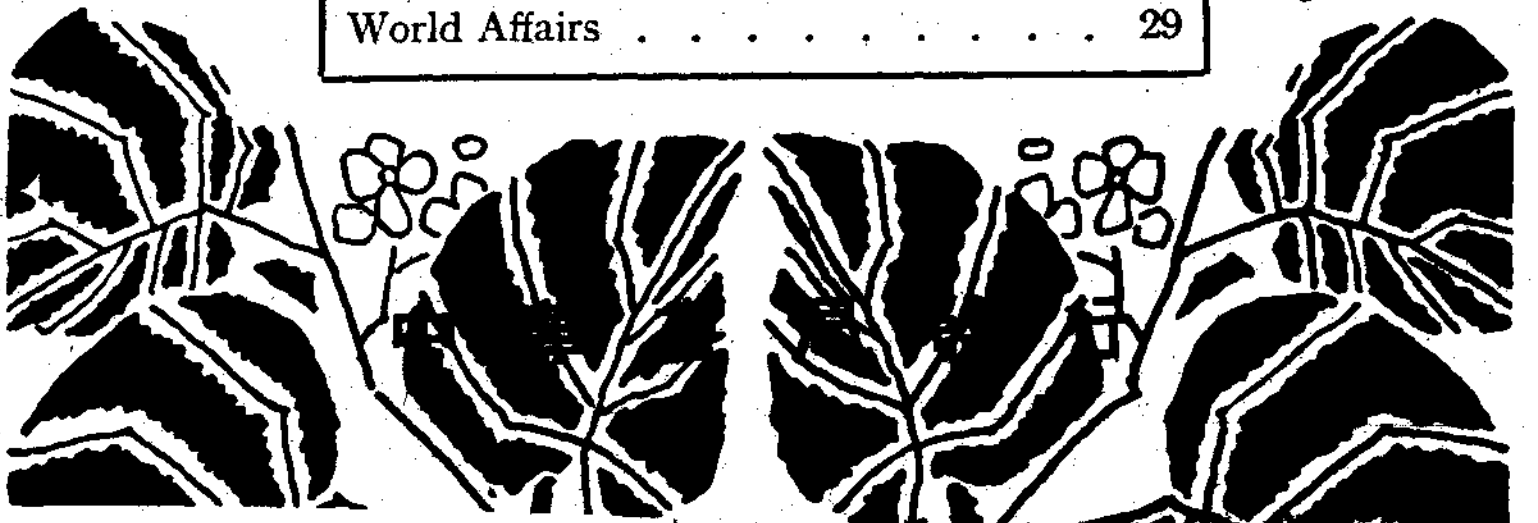
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REFORMS DICTATED TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The reforms dictated¹ by General MacArthur to the Japanese Government are seen to *fit into the general pattern² of his policy of *liberalising Japanese institutions³ and *liberating the Japanese people⁴ from the shackles⁵ of the old regime.

Most urgent of the measures⁶ which the Supreme Commander requires the Government of *Baron Shidehara⁷ to take are those for accelerating⁸ economic relief—the feeding, housing and clothing of the population.

The rapid demobilization⁹ of some three million men of the Japanese home-based forces alone raises a difficult labour problem. Even if the majority of these *discharged ex-servicemen¹⁰ are placed on the land,¹¹ the product of their work will not be felt until this next autumn, whereas it is during the winter that the economic crisis in Japan, as elsewhere, will be acute.

Reliable estimates of last year's *staple rice crop¹² in Japan was not available for a week or two. It is, however, to be anticipated that some rice and other food may have to be imported into Japan if rations¹³ are to be kept *above starvation level.¹⁴

General MacArthur is understood to be ready to authorise the allocation¹⁵ of the minimum of shipping for such imports on the condition that proof is given that they are a dire¹⁶ necessity. At the same time, it is reported that he will insist that such shipping must not be made available for the repatriation¹⁷ of Japanese troops from overseas¹⁸—roughly another three millions—whose immediate return to Japan would enormously aggravate the economic stringency.¹⁹

1. 命令; 指定. 2. 適合一般的方式. 3. 使日本的制度自由主義化. 4. 解放日本的人民. 5. 枷鎖. 6. 手段. 7. 幣原男爵. 8. 加速. 9. 解散軍隊. 10. 遣散的退伍軍人. 11. 農地. 12. 主要的米的收成. 13. 定量分配. 14. 在飢餓水準之上. 15. 分配. 16. 可怕的. 17. 送回本國; 使歸故鄉. 18. 海外. 19. 嚴重.

On assuming premiership, Baron Shidehara said that the feeding and housing of the Japanese people was one of the two primary aims of his Cabinet. As he defined the other primary aim as complete cooperation with the *occupation authorities,¹ the prospect seems to be offered that everything possible will be done to *tide over² the winter crisis.

To this end, rationing must be strictly and fairly adjusted³ and labour *drafted into⁴ peaceful production, especially the agriculture and fishery and building and clothing trades.

Other reforms now enjoined⁵ by General MacArthur strike deeper, and their effectiveness⁶ can only be judged by long-term results. One reform, for example, is the enfranchisement⁷ of the workers.

Japanese women, on an average,⁸ though not ill-educated, are not politically conscious. To begin with, women's votes⁹ are likely to be given on a family basis and will therefore merely multiply the voting figures without otherwise affecting the state of the political parties.

Reform of the legal system, especially the abolition¹⁰ of *secret inquisitorial methods,¹¹ is also long overdue.¹²

According to press reports, the Emperor is expected to announce shortly a *revision of the constitution on democratic lines.¹³

London commentators point out that, in the opinion of observers of Japanese affairs, the essential features for revision are:

(1) The present constitution is assumed to be the gift of the Emperor to the Japanese people and is, therefore the *quintessence of autocracy;¹⁴

(2) The present constitution provides that the Ministers are responsible to the Emperor, not to Parliament;

(3) There is an *unwritten law¹⁵ that the Ministers of War and Marine are not responsible to the Cabinet.

1. 佔領軍當局 (即指麥帥). 2. 渡過. 3. 調整. 4. 引入. 5. 命令. 6. 效率.
7. 賦予選舉權. 8. 平均. 9. 投票. 10. 廢止. 11. 秘密訊問的方法. 12. 過
期; 遲延. 13. 依照民主的方式修正憲法. 14. 專制的真髓. 15. 不成文法.

It is expedient¹ that an article specifically making the Service Ministers responsible to the Cabinet should be written into the constitution.

Observers of Japanese affairs generally agree that the present Japanese constitution, if modified on these heads, might be *converted into² a *charter of constitutional monarchy.³ Such appears to be the aim of man like Baron Shidehara and the Emperor himself is reported to be not averse⁴ to a change from illusion to reality.

Of the composition of Shidehara's Cabinet, observers of Japanese affairs have *no comment to make beyond saying⁵ that it is the anticipated mixture of Liberals, like Shidehara himself, and professed Liberals whom Shidehara was doubtless *constrained to⁶ include in his Government because of a short supply of sincere Liberals of the necessary ability and experience.

It has been remarked that democracy is in fashion and that the Japanese have been quick to adopt the fashion *in order to curry favour with the Allies.⁷ It is essential for the Allies not to be deceived by *pseudo-democratic antics.⁸ At the same time it is realised that genuine democratisation of Japanese mentality, if it is to be achieved, is *bound to⁹ be a long and slow process.

In this connection, special interest attaches to the meeting in Washington of the Far Eastern Commission. The Commission's function, as defined by the U.S. State Department, is "to *make recommendations¹⁰ to the *participating governments¹¹ on the formulation¹² of policies, principles and standards by which fulfilment by Japan of her obligations¹³ under the *instrument of surrender¹⁴ may be determined."

The participating governments are those of the United States, Britain, the Dominions,¹⁵ China, Russia, France, the Netherlands and the Philippines.

1. 得策的. 2. 改變爲. 3. 君主立憲的憲章. 4. 厭恨. 5. 除說...外無其他批評. 6. 強制. 7. 爲要討好於盟國. 8. 假民主的願像. 9. 必然. 10. 推荐. 11. 參加國. 12. 明白陳述. 13. 義務. 14. 投降條件. 15. 英國的自治領.

THE EVIL DESTINY OF DR. POLACEK

BY GERALD KERSH

波醫生的惡運

羅書肆譯註

On a *Transatlantic liner¹ in 1937 I met a Polish² doctor who was going to *New York.³ I believe he is still there, for he had been given a contract⁴ by some great scientific organization. So I will call him Polacek, which is not unlike his real name. He was a gay little man of middle age; vivacious,⁵ jocular,⁶ and remarkably agile.⁷ He spoke eleven languages with a certain fluency, and was a *man of many accomplishments.⁸ I hope that we may meet again after the war.

We talked a great deal together. One night I *happened to mention⁹ the name of Carnegie,¹⁰ and I referred to him as a benefactor of humanity *through the medium of¹¹ his libraries. Dr. Polacek, in his light, laughing way, said:

“There are always two sides to every question. There is always *a number of facets¹² to any human

一九三七年，我在一艘橫渡大西洋的郵船上遇見一位波蘭醫生，他正向紐約去。我相信他現在還在紐約，因為他接受了某大科學機關的聘約。我想叫他做波拉塞克，這有點像他真正的名字。他是一個快活而矮小的中年人；活潑，詼諧，而又特別爽快。他相當流利地說得十一種語言，而且是一個多才多藝的人。我希望在戰後我們可以再會面。

我們在一起談了很多話。一天晚上，我偶然說到卡內基這個名字，我說卡內基是由於他的圖書館而有益於人類的人。波醫生用他那輕快的帶笑的神氣說：

『每一個問題常有兩種看法。人的任何行為往往是多方面的。

1. 橫渡大西洋的定期郵船。 2. 波蘭的。 3. 紐約。 4. 合同。 5. 活潑的。 6. 滑稽的。 7. 輕快的。 8. 多才多藝的人。 9. 偶然說起。 10. Carnegie(1835-1919), 美國大實業家, 曾在英美及加拿大創辦許多慈善事業和圖書館。 11. 由於... 12. 許多方面。

action. I am not denying that Carnegie was a good man, and I am not denying that he has conferred benefits on Man¹ in general. But I find myself thinking, tonight, of the curious influences, good and evil, that seem to follow all human actions.

"It is somehow impossible to do something that *turns out to be² completely good. Nothing is entirely *free from³ certain *evil consequences.⁴ So one cannot speak of everything as having been perfectly beneficial to mankind; one can only say that something has been good, in general—or perhaps that the principle⁵ behind a thing was good.

"Many a skilful doctor has *wrestled with Death,⁶ as Hercules⁷ did, only to save somebody for unspeakable misery. The longer I live, the more completely I realize how we are in the hands of an *inscrutable providence,⁸ my friend. It is impossible for us to foresee the consequences of anything that we do. So we have to obey our consciences and leave the rest in the hands of God.

"I *pass as⁹ a good man. Yet if I were to be judged according to the consequences of my actions,

我不否認卡內基是一個好人，我也不否認他曾造福於人羣。可是今天晚上，我自己却想到人的一切行為所引起的奇怪的好影響和壞影響。

『要做一件結果完全好的事總是不可能的。沒有一件事能完全沒有一點壞結果的。因此我們不能說一切事情都是對人類完全有益的；我們只能說有些事大體是好的——或者也許可以說一件事的本意是好的。

『許多醫術精良的醫生們，像古希臘的大力士赫克利斯一樣，曾和死亡搏鬥，以解除人們的難以形容的痛苦。朋友，我的年紀愈大，我愈加完全實感到我們是在一個不可思議的天命的掌握中。我們不能預知我們所作的任何事情的後果。因此我們做事必須依着我們的良心，將其餘的事讓上帝去安排好了。

『我總算是一個好人。然而如果依照我的所作所為的結果來判

1. 人類。 2. 結果是。 3. 免於。 4. 壞結果。 5. 原則。 6. 和死亡角鬥。
7. 古希臘神話中的大力士。 8. 不可知的天命。 9. 可算是。

hanging¹ would be too good for me. Let me tell you an example....”

And this is the story Dr. Polacek told me:

It happened in the early 1920's.² Although I had completed my studies and had several degrees³ in medicine from three different colleges in Europe, I was not yet practising medicine. I had a small inheritance⁴ which I decided to spend on seeing something of life. I don't mean *night clubs,⁵ *gambling hells,⁶ and other things which class as “life” to young men who know no better. I wanted to see what your fine poet Tennyson⁷ describes as “Cities of men and manners, climates, governments....”

So I was *hanging about⁸ the unlikeliest⁹ places in Europe, calmly *running through my money¹⁰ and learning something about people and picking up languages.

And so I found myself in a certain pleasant city *idling away¹¹ most of my days in cafés,¹² contemplating¹³ the stream of life that came and went perpetually, and feeling in general that things

斷，那麼絞死都太便宜了我。我可以舉例來說...」

下面便是波醫生告訴我的故事：

事情發生在一九二〇年的初頭。那時候我雖然已完成了我的學業，得到歐洲三所不同的學院的醫學學位，我還沒有正式掛牌行醫。我得了一小筆遺產，我決定用這筆錢來看看世界上的生活。我不是說夜總會，賭窟，和只知道花天酒地的青年們所謂『生活』的其他的事情。我是想看看你們大好的詩人丁尼生所描寫的，『人羣和習俗的城市，風土，政府...』

因此我在歐洲那些最不像樣的地方徘徊，安閒地花我的錢，學習一些人情世故和各種語言。

所以我到了一個快樂的城市，我將大部份的時光都耗費在咖啡店裏，觀察着永遠往來不斷的生活的狂流，我感覺到大體上一切

1. 絞死. 2. 一九二〇年初. 3. 學位. 4. 遺產. 5. 夜間俱樂部. 6. 賭窟 (hell 原意為地獄). 7. 英國詩人 (1809-1892). 8. 徘徊. 9. 最不像樣的. 10. 用錢. 11. 浪費. 12. 咖啡店. 酒店. 13. 靜觀.

were going *on the whole¹ remarkably well with me. I frequented² every quarter of the city *in order to³ see its life from every possible angle. For example, on Monday I would be drinking champagne in an extremely elegant place in the *aristocratic quarter,⁴ and on Tuesday I would be swallowing cheap spirits⁵ in some *flea-bitten haunt⁶ in the slums.⁷

It was in one of the more flea-bitten places that I encountered, one night, the man about whom I am going to tell you.

I was sitting down eating what the French call an *Assiette Anglaise⁸—which is *nothing more than⁹ a plate of cold meat—and drinking a glass of wine.

He came in looking shabby,¹⁰ gloomy, and embittered,¹¹ and sat down at my table, and ordered the smallest available cup of coffee, which he stirred for a long time and sipped¹² very slowly, trying to make it last as long as he wanted to stay.

Now, you know, when you eat a plate of mixed meat, you *tend to save¹³ the nicest piece to eat right at the end. On my plate there was, at this stage, a little

都過得很順利。我常到這城市的每一個角落裏去，想從每一個可能的角度來看這城市裏的生活。例如，在星期一，我在貴族區的一所極雅緻的地方喝香檳酒，在星期二，我便到貧民窟裏那些常有蟲子咬人的地方，大喝其廉價的烈酒。

就是在一所有很多蟲子咬人的地方，有一天晚上，我偶然遇見了我將要告訴你的這個人。

我正在坐着吃法國人所謂『英國菜』——那不過是一盤冷肉——喝着一杯酒。

他走進來了，衣衫襤褸，顯得憂鬱和痛苦的樣子，他在我的桌子上坐下來，叫了一小杯咖啡，他將這杯咖啡搗了很久，然後慢慢地吸着，想儘可能地留到他走的時候才喝完它。

你知道的，當你吃一整雜拌菜的時候，你總是想把最好的一塊留到最後來吃。這時候，我的盤子裏還有一小塊犢肉，和圓圓的

1. 大概說來。 2. 常去。 3. 爲着要。 4. 貴族區。 5. 烈酒。 6. 常有蟲子咬人的地方。 7. 貧民窟。 8. = English dish, 英國菜。 9. 不過是。 10. 衣衫襤褸。 11. 苦惱的。 12. 吸。 13. 想留下。

piece of veal, and a rather nice little round slice of red beef. I had been intending to eat this beef at the end, you understand?

I needed something more to drink, and turned to order wine from a passing waiter. When I returned to my plate, the beef was not there, and the man at my table was sitting with a rigid face. Then he swallowed hastily. I said: "I quite agree with you, my friend, it was a very tempting piece of beef."

Then he began a hard luck story, of which I remember only a part, because it was a very uninspired bit of whining.¹

He had an aged mother; also a sick sister; he was an ex-Serviceman;² he had no job. It was the usual thing. He had not eaten anything since yesterday morning. And then only a *stale roll.³ And he had stolen my bit of meat because he needed it so much.

"But I have had enough of it," he said. "There is no point in it all. There's no hope. I've tried to go on, but I can't. There's nothing I can do, except beg. And nobody has anything to give away. I'm sorry I took your beef. I won't do it again. Tonight I'm going to *make an end of it."

I looked at this man and saw that he was serious. I have some skill in reading the expressions of

一小片相當好的紅紅的牛肉。我是想把這塊牛肉留到最後吃的，你懂得嗎？

我還需要再喝點什麼，於是回頭向那在身邊走過的茶房再拿點葡萄酒來。當我回轉過頭來的時候，我的盤子裏的那塊牛肉不見了，而坐在我的桌子上的那個人板着臉孔不動。然後他急促地吞下了。我說：『朋友，我很同情你，這是一塊很誘惑人的牛肉。』

於是他開始說着一個不幸的故事，現在我只記得一部份了，因為那是一些不很動人的哀訴。

他有一個年老的母親；還有一個生了病的姊姊；他是一個退伍軍人；現在沒有工作。這是很平常的事。自從昨天早上起，他沒有吃過一點東西。後來也只吃了一塊陳麵包。他偷吃了我那塊牛肉，因為他實在餓極了。

『不過，我真活得不耐煩了。』他說：『毫無意義。沒有一點希望。我雖想繼續活下去，但是不可能。除了討飯以外，我沒有什麼事可幹。沒有人有東西施捨給別人。我很抱歉，我偷吃了你的牛肉。我再不會這樣做了。今天晚上我就要完結了。』

我望着這個人，我看出了他是很嚴肅的。我有一點看透一個人

1. 泣訴。 2. 退伍軍人。 3. 一捲陳麵包。 4. 了結。

a face, and I had seen before, in the eyes of men who subsequently killed themselves, that same brooding look of *hopeless desperation.¹ And I am telling you that I *knew*—as well as I knew that the sun would rise on the following day—I absolutely knew that man meant to *do away with himself² after leaving the café.

He seemed to read my thought, for he said: “Yes, I am in earnest.³ I die to-night.”

I bought him a meal, but he ate only half-heartedly,⁴ starving though he was, and he barely put his lips to the glass of wine I offered him.

I talked to him. I took out some money but he let it roll out of his hand and said: “What’s the use? I can live on this for three weeks, let us say. Then what? I shall fall back again, and hunger will be *all the worse⁵ because I shall have got my belly accustomed to eating again. There’s nothing on earth that can stop me *committing suicide⁶ when I leave this place.”

So I adopted new tactics.⁷ I pretended to agree with him. I said: “Well, I believe that every man has a right to die if he doesn’t want to live. I’m a doctor. Come back to my flat⁸ and let’s discuss *ways and means⁹ of dying.”

的面部表情的本領，我曾經在後來自殺了的人們的眼睛裏看到過和他一樣的絕望的沉思的神色。我告訴你，當時我知道——就像我知道太陽第二天又會出來一樣——我的確知道那個人想在離開咖啡店以後自殺。

他似乎也懂得我的意思了，他說：「對啦，我的確打算今天晚上就去死。」

我請他吃了一頓飯，他雖然餓極了，但是他却不感興趣地吃着，而且他差不多一點也沒有沾我給他喝的那杯酒。

我和他談話。我拿出一些錢給他，但是他讓錢從他的手裏滾落下來，他說：「錢有什麼用處呢？就說我能用這點錢活三個星期吧。以後怎麼辦呢？我又會和現在一樣，而且會餓得更厲害，因為我又使得我的肚皮吃慣了東西了——當我離開這兒的時候，世界上沒有什麼可以阻止我自殺的。」

因此我便採取了新的策略。我假裝同意他的話。我說：「唔，我相信每一個人如果他不願意活下去的話，都有去死的權利。我是一個醫生。你同我到我的公寓裏去，我們可以來討論一下死的方法。」

1. 絕望. 2. 自殺. 認真地. 4. 不熱心地. 5. 更厲害. 更糟. 6. 自殺.
7. 策略. 8. 公寓. 9. 方法.

He nodded. We went back. His *disjointed talk and queer broken gestures¹ demonstrated him as a lunatic.² But you know how one always yearns³ to save people from themselves?

I gave him soap, made him take a hot bath, gave him *a suit of⁴ my pyjamas⁵ and put him to sleep in my bed. I gave him a suit of clothes which I bought readymade,⁶ *a change of⁷ linen,⁸ boots. He stayed with me for a fortnight.⁹

At the end of that time I was ridiculously proud of myself when I saw how confidence¹⁰ had returned to the man. His eye was bright and his step firm. He swore to me that he would never forget my kindness.

But one Saturday evening I returned home to find that he had gone, taking with him a valuable microscope,¹¹ my winter overcoat, and my best valise¹² full of my best clothes. I did not bother to inform the police—simply called myself a fool and, going to work, forgot the matter.

I recollected it, however, much later, when I saw his face and name in a newspaper.

I ought, at this point, to inform you that the name under the photograph was Adolf Hitler.¹³...

他點點頭。我們便回來了。他的雜亂無章的談話和奇特而不正常姿態，處處表現出他是一個瘋子。但是你可知道，一個人是多麼常想救助別人的嗎？

我給了他肥皂讓他洗了一個熱水澡，給他一套睡衣，把他安睡在我的床上。我給他一套我買的現成的衣服，一件換穿的麻紗襯衫。一雙靴子，他在我家裏住了兩個星期。

兩星期之後，我看到這個人已經恢復自信心了，我自己可笑地感覺得意。他的眼光發亮，脚步穩健了。他向我發誓，他決不忘記我的好處。

但是在一個星期六的晚上，我回家來，發覺他已經走了，他還拿走了一架貴重的顯微鏡，我的冬季大衣，和裝滿了我最好的衣服的我最好的皮包。我不願去報告警察——只認為我自己是一個笨蛋，我又去工作，把這回事置諸腦後。

然而，很久以後，我在一張報紙上看到他的像片和名字的時候，我又想起來了。

現在我應當告訴你，那張像片下面的名字是愛獨夫希特勒....

1. 雜亂無章的談話和奇怪而不正常的姿態。 2. 瘋人。 3. 切望。 4. 一套。 5. 睡衣。 6. 現成的，做好了了的。 7. a change of 換着穿的。 8. 麻紗襯衣。 9. 兩個星期。十四天。 10. 自信心。 11. 顯微鏡。 12. 皮包。 13. 希特勒。

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

J. M. SYNGE

1871-1909

It is recorded by W. B. Yeats¹ in his autobiography how, at the turn of the century, he found John Millington Synge rotting² in Paris, a typical example of the *artistic cosmopolitan³ *dying of thirst at the fountain-head of art.⁴ He saw enough in the wreckage,⁵ however, to urge himself to an attempt at salvage.⁶ With his gift for influencing people to bring out the best in themselves, he drove Synge back to Ireland; to help in the new movement to establish a *Celtic revival in the arts.⁷ Synge's post was in the dramatic section. History tells how well he carried out his *poet-imposed duties.⁸

Born in 1871, of Anglo-Irish stock,⁹ he left Trinity College, Dublin, and lived in France, with occasional travels in Italy and Germany. During those *formative years¹⁰ he listened to the storms that were blowing across literary Europe, and the winds of discussion about realism,¹¹ symbolism¹² and the rest settled in his brain. But Yeats turned him from this to a specific purpose. He was to study the Anglo-Irish idiom *at first hand,¹³ amongst the natives of the western isles and the Atlantic coast.

The result was a *body of plays¹⁴ that *brought the light of European vision into the rather dubious Celtic twilight,¹⁵ which even Lady Gregory's¹⁶ vigour and Yeats' genius could not dispel.¹⁷ These plays were produced¹⁸ at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and the tragedies were duly appreciated by the Irish public. Synge

1. 愛爾蘭詩人。 2. 墮落。 3. 藝術的世界主義者。 4. 將渴死於藝術的源頭。 5. 落魄。 6. 救助。 7. 克勒特文藝復興。 8. 詩人所負的義務。 9. 家系。 10. 形成的年歲。 11. 現實主義。 12. 象徵主義。 13. 直接地。 14. 許多劇本。 15. 把歐洲那幻想之光帶到頗為懷疑的克勒特的黃昏中去了。 16. 愛爾蘭劇作家。 17. 遜散。 18. 上演。

succeeded in isolating *for his dramatic purpose¹ an idiom *free of the music-hall "brogue".² The lovely dialect³ which the Gaelic larynx⁴ and temperament have made out of the English language was taken by Synge with that artistic skill which hides its own devices, and the dialogue of his little plays seemed to run quite naively⁵ off the tongues of his characters,⁶ characters generalized and typical of the *primitive fisher-folk and peasants⁷ who in real life actually did speak in poetic metaphor.⁸ But Synge's manipulation⁹ of this native richness of phrase was as artful as the skill with which Gogol handled the language of the Russian peasant in his stories *Evenings on a Farm in Dikanka*.

The European training of Synge affected more than his medium¹⁰ of words. It directed his attitude toward the self-conscious Celtic Movement, and also toward the appalling insularity¹¹ of the outlook of the people about whom he was writing. With his comedy, and his best work, *The Playboy of the Western World*, he brought both the religious and nationalist prejudices of the Irish public down on the Abbey Theatre. But Yeats, *autocratic and aloof,¹² and also utterly fearless, *stood by him,¹³ and the play was maintained. The Abbey Theatre survived. The controversy¹⁴ survives too.

Synge *died prematurely,¹⁵ in 1909, of tuberculosis,¹⁶ at the height of his newly discovered power. His death was a great loss to the Irish theatre, for none of the other brilliant dramatists who were his contemporaries¹⁷ and followers has done quite what he was capable of doing. He pointed a way to a perfect blend¹⁸ of realism and symbolism. The other dramatists have drawn to one or the other of the two techniques, but not to that happy poetic unity which marks Synge's miniature tragedies and comedies of peasant life. His *descriptive study,¹⁹ *The Aran Isles*, and his poems and translations, show how well equipped he was for this specialized job which the far-seeing eye of Yeats had beckoned upon him.

1. 爲他寫劇本的目的. 2. 免除娛樂場中的愛*鬧的腔調. 3. 土語; 方言.
4. 喉頭. 5. 天真地. 6. 劇中人物. 7. 原始的漁夫和農民. 8. 隱喻. 9. 操縱;
巧於處理. 10. 方法. 11. 島國根性; 偏狹. 12. 專制而高超的. 13. 擁護他.
14. 爭論. 15. 早死. 16. 肺病. 17. 同時的人. 18. 混合. 19. 描寫的研究.

BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

春 到 人 間

BY A. A. MILNE

瓊 鳳 譯 註

BELINDA (*reading to herself*). "It is *a matter of grave concern¹ to all serious students of social problems—" (*Putting the review down and shaking her head gently*) But not in April. (*Lazily opening the book and reading*) "Tell me where is love"—well, that's the question, isn't it? (*She puts the book down, gives a sigh of happiness, and lazily closes her eyes.* DELIA comes into the garden, from Paris. She is decidedly a modern girl, pretty and self-possessed.² Her hair is *half-way up,³ waiting for her birthday, perhaps. She sees her mother suddenly, stops, and then goes *on tiptoe⁵ to the head⁶ of the hammock. She smiles and kisses her mother on her forehead. BELINDA, looking supremely unconscious, goes on sleeping. DELIA kisses her lightly again. BELINDA wakes up with an extraordinarily natural start,⁷ and is just *about to⁸ say, "Oh, Mr. DEVENISH—you mustn't!"—when she sees DELIA.) DELIA!

白琳達(讀給自己聽)。「這是一件對於所有熱心研究社會問題的學生們利害相關而嚴重的事體——」(她把評論放下,輕輕的搖頭)但是這樣嚴重的事體放在四月天氣真有點不合適。(懶洋洋的拿起那本書來翻閱)「告訴我愛情在那裏」——這倒是一個問題,不是嗎?(她將書放下,快活的吐了一口氣,懶洋洋的閉上了眼睛。黛莉姆走進園中來,她是剛從巴黎回來的。不成問題的她是一個時髦女孩子,漂亮沉着。頭髮朝上斜梳着,也許是爲了她的生日快到的緣故。忽然間她看見母親了,脚步稍停,於是就蹣脚偷偷向床頭那邊走去。她滿臉堆着笑輕輕的在她母親的前額上親了一下。這時白琳達看過去完全像失了知覺似的,她睡着了。黛莉姆輕輕吻

1. 極其嚴重的事。 2. 決定地。 3. 鎮定;泰然自若。 4. 半朝上捲(不復小姑娘垂髮時模樣)。 5. 用脚尖悄悄地走。 6. 牀頭。 7. 驚起。 8. 正要。

她一下，白琳達很自然的吃了一驚，她醒轉來，迷迷糊糊剛想脫口說道：「哦，戴文尼思先生——你不應該這樣！」可是當她看見黛莉綱的時候她改了口) 黛莉綱！

DELIA. Well, mummy,¹ aren't you glad to see me?

黛莉綱. 媽媽，你喜歡不喜歡看見我回家呢？

BELINDA. My darling child! (*They kiss each other frantically*).

白琳達. 我的乖孩子！(她們兩母女狂熱的吻着)。

DELIA. Say you're glad.

黛莉綱. 告訴我你是喜歡的。

BELINDA (*sitting up*). My darling, I'm absolutely²—Hold the hammock while I get out, dear; we don't want an accident. (*Getting out with DELIA'S help*) They're all right when you're there, and they'll bear two tons, but they're horrid getting in and out of. (*Kissing her again*) Darling, it really is you?

白琳達 (坐了起來). 乖孩子，我太高興了！——你把吊床抓緊，我好下來，親愛的。我們不希望發生意外啊。(黛莉綱助她下了吊床) 這些吊床能載二噸的重量，當你坐進去的時候，它們還是很穩當的，就是有一點進出不方便。(她又吻着黛莉綱) 乖孩子，這真是你回家來了嗎？

DELIA. Oh, it is jolly⁴ seeing you again. I believe you were asleep.

黛莉綱. 哦，回來看見你是多麼快樂的事呵。我相信你正睡覺了。

BELINDA (*with dignity*). Certainly not, child. (*Picking up the review*) I was reading "The Nineteenth Century"—(*with an air*) and after. (*Earnestly*) Darling, wasn't it next Thursday you were coming back?

白琳達 (做出莊嚴的樣子來) 孩子，我並沒有睡着。(隨手拿起那本評論) 我正在讀『十九世紀』和近代的史事。(她似乎很神氣) 親愛的孩子，(熱忱的樣子) 你不是說下禮拜四才回家來的嗎？

DELIA. No, this Thursday, silly.⁵

黛莉綱. 不是，這個禮拜四，你弄錯了，真好笑。

BELINDA (*penitently*). Oh, my darling, and I was going over to Paris to bring you home.

白琳達 (後悔的像子) 哦，乖孩子。你知道我原來打算親自到巴黎去接你回來的。

1. 對母親的親密叫法. 2. 絕對地 (喜歡). 3. = They are 泛指那些吊牀說的. 4. 愉快的. 5. 粗忽的.

DELIA. I half expected you.

黛莉啊。我沒有完全指望你會去。

BELINDA. So confusing their both being called Thursday. And you were leaving school for the very last time. If you don't forgive me, DELIA, I shall cry.

白琳達。兩個都是禮拜四，所以把人弄糊塗了。而碰巧這會是你最後一次離開學校。真的你要不原諒我的疏忽，黛莉啊，我真想哭了。

DELIA (*stroking¹ her hand fondly*). Silly mother!

(BELINDA sits down in a *basket chair² and DELIA sits on a table next to her).

黛莉啊 (痛愛地撫摩她¹的手)。媽，你簡直變得像小孩子一樣。

(白琳達坐在一張藤椅裏面，黛莉啊坐在她旁邊的桌緣上)。

BELINDA. Isn't it a lovely day for April, darling? I've wanted to say that to somebody all day, and you're the first person who's given me the chance. Oh, I said it to Betty, but she only said, "Yes, ma'am."

白琳達。親愛的，這真是四月裏一個可愛的日子。我整天要想找個人把這話告訴他，現在你是第一個給了我這個機會的人。哦，我曾對白蒂說過了，可是她只答應了一聲『是的，太太』。

DELIA. Poor mother!

黛莉啊。可憐的媽媽！

BELINDA (*jumping up suddenly and kissing DELIA again*). I simply must have another one. And to think that you're never going back to school any more. (*Looking at her fondly*) Darling, you are looking pretty.

白琳達 (猛不防她又跳起來吻了黛莉啊一下)。我一定得和你再接一個吻。試想你從此以後再不回學校了。(痛愛的看着她)乖孩子，你真漂亮。

DELIA. Am I?

黛莉啊。真的嗎？

BELINDA. Lovely. (*Going back to her seat*) And now you're going to stay with me for just as long as you want a mother (*Anxiously*) Darling, you didn't mind being sent away to school, did you? It is the usual thing, you know.

白琳達。可愛極了。(回到她座位後面去)現在得和我同住些日子，隨你住多久，只要你需要一個母親的話。(不安的樣子)親愛的，你不在乎我曾把你送到學校裏去讀書吧？這是一件平常的事情啊，你要知道。

1. 撫摩. 2. 大藤椅.

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

ON A RAINY DAY

It was a rainy Sunday in the gloomy month of November. I had been detained¹ *in the course of a journey² by a *slight indisposition,³ from which I was recovering but I was still feverish,⁴ and was obliged⁵ to keep within doors all day, in an inn of the small town of Derby. A wet⁶ Sunday in a country inn! whoever has had the luck to experience one can alone judge of my situation. The rain pattered against the casements,⁷ the bells tolled for church with a melancholy sound.

The day continued *lowering and gloomy:⁸ the slovenly,⁹ ragged,¹⁰ spongy¹¹ clouds drifted heavily along: there was no variety even in the rain; it was one dull, continued, monotonous patter,¹² pattered, pattered, excepting that now and then I was enlivened¹³ by the idea of a brisk shower,¹⁴ from the rattling of the drops upon a passing umbrella. It was quite refreshing—if I may be allowed a *hackneyed phrase¹⁵ of the day—when in the course of the morning a horn blew, and a stagecoach¹⁶ whirled through the street, with outside passengers stuck all over it, covering¹⁷ under *cotton umbrellas,¹⁸ and seethed¹⁹ together, and reeking²⁰ with the steam of wet box-coats and upper benjamins.²²

The sound brought out from their lurking²³ places *a crew of vagabond boys²⁴ and vagabond dogs, and the *carraty-headed hostler²⁵ and *that nondescript animal²⁶ called Boots,²⁷ and all the other vagabond race that infest²⁸ the purlieus²⁹ of an inn. But the bustle was transient:³⁰ the coach again whirled on its way; and boy and dog, and hostler and Boots, all slunk³¹ back again to their holes; the street again became silent, and the rain continued to rain on.

—Washington Irving

1. 阻止. 2. 在旅途中. 3. 稍有不適. 4. 有點發熱. 5. 被迫. 6. 下雨的. 7. 窗扉. 8. 低暗陰沈. 9. 不整潔的. 10. 蓬鬆的. 11. 如海綿一般的. 12. 淅瀝聲. 13. 鼓舞; 使有生氣. 14. 驟雨. 15. 陳腐的說法. 16. 驛馬車. 17. 蹲伏. 18. 布傘. 19. 騾動. 20. 蒸發. 21. 車夫的外套. 22. 風帽. 23. 潛伏的. 24. 一羣浮浪的孩子. 25. 紅頭髮的旅館中的馬匹照料人. 26. 那種無法形容的動物. 27. 旅館中的舊皮靴者. 28. 充塞. 29. 外面. 30. 暫時的. 31. 潛逃 (slink 的過去).

COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

The Noun

b. Error of attraction.

1. { Incorrect: Too great a variety of studies distract the mind.
Correct: Too great a variety of studies distracts the mind.
2. { Incorrect: The whole range of mountains are visible from the sea.
Correct: The whole range of mountains is visible from the sea.
3. { Incorrect: The size of the plantations vary.
Correct: The size of the plantations varies
4. { Incorrect: The increasing use of luxuries are a menace to the country.
Correct: The increasing use of luxuries is a menace to the country.
5. { Incorrect: The prices of grain fluctuates in response to the demand.
Correct: The prices of grain fluctuate in response to the demand.
6. { Incorrect: Tom, as well as half a dozen other boys, are absent.
Correct: Tom, as well as half a dozen other boys, is absent.
7. { Incorrect: The captain, with three of his officers, were drowned.
Correct: The captain, with three of his officers, was drowned.
8. { Incorrect: Latin, in addition to many other modern languages, are taught in that university.
Correct: Latin, in addition to many other modern languages, is taught in that university.
9. { Incorrect: The school fee, no less than two hundred dollars, are to be paid at once.
Correct: The school fee, no less than two hundred dollars, is to be paid at once.
10. { Incorrect: "The Three Musketeers" were written by Dumas.
Correct: "The Three Musketeers" was written by Dumas.

c. Misuse of the genitive case.

1. { Incorrect: This book's price is one dollar.
Correct: The price of the book is one dollar.
2. { Incorrect: The table's top is rough.
Correct: The top of the table is rough.
3. { Incorrect: I like Smith's and Robinson's jam.
Correct: I like Smith and Robinson's jam.
4. { Incorrect: That is the King's of England's palace.
Correct: That is the King of England's palace.
5. { Incorrect: He went for a stroll through St. James' Park.
Correct: He went for a stroll through St. James's Park.
6. { Incorrect: He made restitution for conscience's sake.
Correct: He made restitution for conscience' sake.
7. { Incorrect: I like this kind of flower's petal.
Correct: I like this kind of petal of the flower.
8. { Incorrect: The farm's management is very satisfactory.
Correct: The managenment of the farm is very satisfactory.

QUIZ

1. Why is a ten-cent piece called a dime?
2. What is a past master?
3. Why are certain soft drinks called pop?
4. What famous Scottish king was a leper?
5. How did Graham bread get its name?
6. What is the grapevine telegraph?
7. Why do leaves turn red and yellow in the fall?
8. Do doves have galls?
9. What is dry ice?
10. Are the two young of doves always a sexual pair?

(Answers will be found on Page 26)

DISILLUSION

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

幻滅

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

「新聞也完了，」李克一面伸欠，一面說，「總之現在武漢的地位鞏固了。」

「到武漢去，明天就去！」史大礮奮然說，「那邊需要人工作！」

「人家打完了，你纔去！」王女士報復似的頂一句。

「我看你不去！」史大礮也不讓。

「當真我們去做什麼事呢？」趙女士冒冒失失的問。

龍飛偷偷的向王女士做了個鬼臉。李克微笑。

「那邊的事多着呢！」東方明接着說，「女子尤其需要。」

「需要女子去做太太！」龍飛忍住了笑，板着臉搶空兒插入了這一句。

「莫開玩笑！」李克攔住。「真的，聽說那邊婦女運動落後。你們兩位都可以

“The news is finished,” said Li, yawning. “In short, the position of Wuhan is established.”

“Let’s go to Wuhan; to-morrow we’ll go!” said the Cannon excitedly. “There’s need of people to work there!”

“You go after the fighting is over!” put in Wang in revenge.

“I’ll see if you won’t go!” the Cannon made it a drawn game.

“What can we do if we go there? I’m not joking,” said Chao recklessly.

Lung made a face at Wang by stealth. Li smiled.

“There are so many things to be done!” said Tungfang, “Women are badly needed.”

“Needed for wives!” put in Lung with a motionless face, suppressing a laugh.

“Don’t joke!” Li retorted. “That’s true. People say that the women’s movement has dropped

去。」又轉臉對靜女士說，「密司章，希望你也能去。」

靜此時已經站起來要走，聽了李克的話，又立住了。「我去看熱鬧麼？」她微笑地說，「我沒做過婦女運動，並且像我那樣沒用的人，更是什麼事都不會做的。」

趙女士拉靜坐下，說道：「我們一同去罷。」

「密司章，又不是衝鋒打仗，那有不會的理。」史俊也加入鼓吹了，「你們一同去，再好沒有。」

「章女士……」龍飛剛說出三個字，趙女士立刻打斷他道：「不許你開口！你又來胡鬧了！」

「不胡鬧！」龍飛吐了口氣，斷然的說下去，「章女士很能活動，我是知道的。她在中學時代，領導同學反對頑固的校長，很有名的！」

「這話是誰說的？」靜紅着臉否認。

「包打聽說的。」龍飛即刻回答，他又加一句道：「包打聽也要到漢口去，你們知道麼？」

behind there. You both can go," He then turned to Ching. "Miss Ching, I hope you can go also."

She had already stood up and was ready to go but halted on hearing Li's remarks. "Shall I go and be a spectator?" said she, smiling. "I've never worked for the women's movement. And, useless as I am, there's nothing I can do."

"Let's go together," said Chao as she pulled Ching to sit down again.

"Miss Ching, of course you can do something, as it's not fighting at the front." Shih joined in persuasively, "It would be better if you all go together."

"Miss Ching..." said Lung but was at once interrupted by Chao: "Hold your tongue, naughty boy! I know you are going to play a joke again."

"No, I won't play a joke!" Lung continued firmly as he sighed. "Miss Ching is very active, I know. She was famous in middle school days while leading her fellow students to object to their stubborn principal."

"Who said that?" Ching denied blushing.

"The Sleuth said it," replied Lung quickly, then he added, "The Sleuth will also go to Hankow, don't you know that?"

「她去幹什麼！」王女士很藐視的說。

「去做包打聽！」大家又笑起來。

「密司章，你不是不能，你是不願。」李克發言了，「你在學校的時候很消極，自然是因為有些同學太胡鬧了，你看着生氣。我看你近來的議論，你對於政治，也不是漠不關心的，你知道救國也有我們的一分責任。也許你不贊成我們的做派，但是革命單靠鎗尖子就能成麼？社會運動的力量，要到三年五年以後，纔顯出來，然而革命也不是一年半載打幾個勝仗就可以成功的。所以我相信他們的做派不是胡鬧。至於個人能力問題，我們大家不是頂天立地的英雄，改造社會亦不是一二英雄所能成功，英雄的時代已經過去了，現在是常識以上的人們合力來創造歷史的時代。我們不應該自視太低。這就是我們所以想到武漢去的原因，也就是我勸你去的理由。」

“What is she going to do?” asked Wang contemptuously.

“Sleuthing,” all laughed again.

“Miss Ching, it's not that you can't but you won't,” Li began. “I know you were negative in school days, because you could not help being angry with those fellow students who were too mischievous. I have found you are not altogether disinterested in politics of late, according to your argument. You know it's up to us all to work for the national salvation. Perhaps you don't approve of our forming parties, but the revolution won't be successful by depending upon guns only. The strength of the social movement won't come out for four or five years. And the revolution cannot also be successful in a year, after a few victories. So we believe their forming parties is not improper. As to our ability, we are not exceptional, and to better society is also not the work of one or two heroes. The time of heroes has passed, and now we're in a time of co-operation in creating history by common-sense people. We need not look down upon ourselves. That is the cause of our thinking of going to Wuhan, also the reason why I want to persuade you to go.”

「李克的話對極了！」史大礮跳起來說，「明天，不用再遲疑，和赤珠一同去。」

「也不能這麼快。」東方明說着立起身來，「明天，後天，一星期內，誰也走不動呢。慢慢再談罷。」

「會議」告了結束，三個男子都走了，留下三個女子。靜女士默然深思，王女士忙着對鏡梳弄她的頭髮，趙女士無目的地望着天空。

靜載着一腔心事，回到自己房裏；新的煩悶又憑空抓住了她了。這一次和以前她在學校時的煩悶，又自不同。從前的煩悶，只是一種強烈的本能的衝動，是不自覺的，是無可名說的。這一次，她卻分明感得是有兩種相反的力在無形中牽引她過去的創痛，嚴厲地對她說道：「每一次希望，結果只是失望；每一個美麗的憧憬，本身就是醜惡；可憐的人兒呀，你多用一番努力，多做一番你所謂奮鬥，結果祇加多你的痛苦失敗的紀錄。」但是新的理想卻委宛地然而堅決地反駁道：「沒

“It is quite right, what Li says,” said the Cannon jumping up. “To-morrow go with Chao; you need not hesitate.”

“It can't be too soon,” said Tunfang, standing up, “To-morrow, or the day after, or in a week, no one can go. We will talk it over again.”

The meeting then ended, and the three men left the three women. Ching fell into meditation, while Wang was busy doing her hair and Chao looking at the sky.

Ching returned to her own room full of anxiety. A new annoyance had caught her without reason. This time the annoyance was quite different from that of her school days. What she suffered before was a sort of strong instinctive impulse, unconscious and nameless, but this time she felt clearly that there were two contradictory forces invisibly attacking her past wound, and saying to her pitilessly. “Every hope ended with despair; every beautiful longing was itself a misshapen ugliness. Poor human beings. The more you endeavour and do what you call struggle, the more you gain in record of your pain and defeat as a result.” But the new ideal countered indirectly but firmly: “If there's

有了希望，生活還有什麼意義呢？人之所以異於禽獸，就因為人知道希望。既有希望，就免不了有失望。失望不算痛苦，無目的無希望而生活着，纔是痛苦呀！」過去的創痛又頑固地命令她道：「命運的巨網，罩在你的周圍，一切掙扎都是徒然的。」新的理想卻鼓動她道：「命運，不過是失敗者無聊的自慰，不過是懦怯者的解嘲。人們的前途只能靠自己的意志自己的努力來決定。」這兩股力一起一伏地牽引着靜，暫時不分勝負。靜懸空在這兩力的平衡點，感到了不可耐的悵惘。她寧願接受過去創痛的教訓，然而新理想的誘惑力太強了，她委決不下。她屢次企圖遺忘了一切，回復到初進醫院來時的無感想，但是新的誘惑新的憧憬，已經連結為新的衝動，化成一大片的光耀，固執地在她眼前晃。她也曾追索這新衝動的來源，

no hope, what's the meaning of life? Human beings differ from animals only because they know how to hope. As long as we have hope we cannot avoid having despair. It is not despair which pains us but the life with no aim and hope!" The past wound ordered her persistently: "The huge net of Fate covered you, and all your struggle is useless and vain." The new ideal encourage her again: "Fate, the meaningless self-consolation of the defeated, the excuse of a coward. Our future can only be decided by our own will and endeavour." These two forces fought to a deadlock in Ching's mind. Hanging at the balance point of these two forces, she felt an unbearable melancholy. She would rather accept the lesson of the past, but the seductive force of the new ideal was too strong for her to reject. She simply could not make a decision. She tried several times to forget all this and go back to senselessness as when she first came into the hospital, but the new seduction and new longing, which joined together as a new impulse and then turned into a huge bright light, persisted in shining before her eyes. She had tried to find the source of this new impulse

分析牠的成分，企圖找出一些「卑劣」來，那就可名正言順地將牠撇開了，但結果是相反，她反替這新衝動加添了許多堅強的理由，她剛以為這是虛榮心的指使，立刻在她靈魂裏就有一個聲音抗議道：「這不是虛榮心，這是責任心的覺醒。現在是常識以上的人們共同創造歷史的時代，你不能拋棄你的責任，你不應自視太低。」她剛以為這是靜極後的反動，但是不可見的抗議者立刻又反駁道：「這是精神活動的迫切的要求，沒有了這精神活動，就沒有現代的文明，沒有這世間。」她待要斷定這是自己的意志薄弱，抗議立刻又來了：「經過一次的挫折而即悲觀消極，像你日前之所為，這纔是意志薄弱！」

爭鬪延長若干時間，靜的反抗運動終於失敗了。過去的創痛雖然可怖，究不敢新

and to analyse its elements, attempting to find some baseness in it, so that she could give it up with good reason, but the result was just the contrary; she even added a number of firm reasons to this new impulse. As soon as she thought it was instigated by vanity, she heard a voice in the depths of her soul protesting, "It is not vanity, but the awakening of responsibility. Now we're in a time of co-operation in creating history by common-sense people. You cannot give up your responsibility; you need not look down upon yourself." She thought it was the reaction after the extreme stillness but at once the invisible protector rejected the thought. "It is an supreme demand of your spiritual activity, and if we haven't such spiritual activity, we have no modern civilization—no world like this." When she wanted to conclude that it was because of her own weak will, the protector came again: "One who becomes pessimistic and negative only because one has once been under adversity, as you did the other day, is truly weak willed!"

The struggle lasted for a long time and Ching's resistance gave way at last. Although the past wound was dreadful it was not

的憧憬之迷人。她回復到中學時代的她了，勇氣，自信，熱情，理想，在三個月前從她身上逃走的，現在都回來了。她決定和趙女士她們同走。她已經看見新生活——熱烈，光明，動的新生活，張開了歡迎的臂膊等待她。這個在戀愛場中失敗的人兒，現在轉移了視線，滿心想在「社會服務」上得到應得的安慰，享受應享的生活樂趣了。

因為趙女士等在上海還有一個月的停留，靜女士先回到故鄉去省視母親。故鄉已是青天白日的世界了，但除了表面的點綴外，依然是舊日的故鄉，這更堅決了靜女士的主意。在雨雪霏霏的一個早晨，她又到了上海，第二天便和趙女士等一同上長江輪船，依着命運的指定，找覓她的新生活去了。雖然靜女士那時腦中斷沒有「命運」二字的痕跡。

to be compared with the new longing's seduction. She came back to herself of the middle school days again. Courage, confidence, passion and ideals which had fled from her three months before all came back to her now. She decided to go with Chao and the others. She had already seen the new life—fervent, bright and moving new life—waiting for her with open arms.

The girl who was defeated in love now transferred her vision and wished whole-heartedly to gain proper solace from social service, and to enjoy properly the fullness of life.

Chao and all the others would stay at Shanghai for another month, so Ching went home to see her mother during that time. Her native place had been already a world of the Blue Sky and White Sun; but it had changed only in outward show. This confirmed her intention. She was in Shanghai again on a drizzly morning, and aboard a steamer with Chao and the others the next day. She was going to seek her new life, complying with Fate's designation, though there was no trace of the word Fate in Ching's mind then.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 18

1. *Dime* is derived from the Latin *decem*, meaning ten, or *decimus*, a tenth. The United States ten-cent piece was called a dime because it represents the tenth part of a dollar, the national monetary unit.
2. In Freemasonry a person who has been master of his lodge is called a past master. Hence *past master* has come to mean anyone versed in a subject, an adept, or one experienced in a particular line.
3. Certain sweet, non-intoxicating drinks containing carbon dioxide were named *pop* because when the bottles were opened the corks were expelled with a pop or quick, explosive noise. The original name was *soda pop*, which was soon shortened to *pop*.
4. Robert the Bruce (1274-1329), chief author of Scottish independence and king of Scotland from 1315 until his death, was a leper and he died of leprosy at Cardross on the Clyde.
5. Graham bread received its name from Sylvester Graham (1794-1851), an American lecturer on temperance and food reform. He maintained that a vegetable diet was incompatible with a desire for stimulants, and as part of his temperance and food campaign he not only advocated total abstinence from meat but also recommended the eating of bread made of unsifted or unbolted wheat flour; that is flour in which all the wheat kernel except the husk is used.
6. The transmission of messages by word of mouth is known as the *grapevine telegraph*, a term which originated during the Civil War and compared the method by which verbal news travels to the growth of a grapevine over a trellis or from tree to tree by reaching out with its tendrils. The long, slender vines were, in appearance, the nearest thing in nature to telegraph wires. Reports and rumors, false or

true, travel with remarkable speed particularly in armies and penal institutions.

7. It is popularly supposed that frost causes the leaves to turn in the autumn. That such is not the case is proved by the fact that some of the most brilliant red and yellow tints precede the first frost. Chemical processes in the tree are responsible for the change in color. During the spring and summer numberless tiny cells in the leaves serve as factories for the manufacture of plant food. The chief agent in this process is chlorophyll, which also gives the leaves their green color. Plant food or sugar is manufactured by combining carbon from the carbonic gas taken from the air by the leaves with hydrogen, oxygen and various minerals taken from the water gathered by the roots. In the fall the manufacture of sugar ceases, because the vital processes are gradually slowed down by lower temperature, diminished sunlight and changes in soil conditions. The chlorophyll is broken up into the various substances of which it is composed, and whatever sugar there is on hand is sent to the body of the tree for storage until spring. Nothing remains in the cell cavities of the leaf except a watery substance in which a few oil globules and crystals, and a number of yellow, highly refractive bodies can be seen. These give the leaves the yellow coloring so familiar in autumnal foliage. Frequently, however, there is more sugar in the leaf than can be readily transferred back to the tree. When this happens the remaining sugar combines with the other substances and the resulting chemical compounds produce the many colors varying from the brilliant red of the dogwood to the red-browns of the oak.
8. The gall or gall-bladder is present in most vertebrates, but it is absent from all doves and pigeons. It is a sac in which the bile secreted by the liver is stored until required for use in the digestive system. The bile is a bitter fluid and the ancients believed that the gall was the seat of bitterness,

grief and bad temper. Thus the absence of the organ in the dove, combined with the reputed inoffensive nature of this bird, led to its selection as the symbol of meekness and the emblem of peace.

9. Dry ice is carbon dioxide gas which has been solidified under pressure. In appearance it is a dense, snow-like substance which can be cut or sawed like ordinary water ice and which has a temperature of about 110° below zero, or 140° lower than natural or artificial ice. Dry ice does not melt in the ordinary sense, but evaporates to a dry, noncorrosive gas without leaving a drop of water. It weighs much less than water ice and is fifteen or twenty times as effective, pound for pound. Its commercial popularity is due largely to the fact that when properly stored it loses only about ten per cent of its weight a day and makes possible the preservation of perishable foods for more than a week without elaborate refrigerators. Although dry ice looks harmless it is capable of causing considerable injury if touched with the bare hands and therefore it should be handled with caution.
10. Doves and pigeons, including both wild and domestic varieties, generally lay two eggs to a setting. The U. S. Biological Survey says that in about three cases out of four the two squabs hatched from these eggs are male and female, and in only about one case out of four are the two squabs of the same sex. When the young birds represent a pair the second egg laid is usually the one which produces the female. It is not probable that a pair from the same nest often mate with each other in the wild state, for the simple reason that the young birds do not mate until they are about a year old and they are almost certain to be separated during the time intervening. Pairs hatched in the same nest, that is, full brothers and sisters, frequently mate with each other when raised in captivity or the domesticated state, and pigeon fanciers are constantly on the alert to prevent inbreeding.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Big Three Moscow Communiqué

A summary of the *official communiqué¹ on the *Moscow talks² has just been released. The actual communiqué runs into 5,000 words. It reports agreement amongst the Foreign Ministers of the *Big Three³ on the *outlawing of atomic energy,⁴ the control of Japan, the *restoration of Korean independence⁵ and *steps to broaden the basis of⁶ the Roumanian and Bulgarian Governments.

To deal with atomic energy, the three Foreign Ministers recommend that the *General Assembly⁷ of the United Nations should set up a *special control commission.⁸ This commission would have four objects:-

- (1) to *exchange basic scientific information for peaceful ends⁹ between all nations;
- (2) to *ensure that atomic energy will be used for peaceful purposes;¹⁰
- (3) to *eliminate all mass destruction weapons from national armament;¹¹
- (4) to *devise safeguards against evasion or violation of control arrangements.¹²

For the control of Japan, it was decided to replace the *Far Eastern Advisory Commission¹³ with a *Far Eastern Control Council,¹⁴ on which Russia is to be represented. The Council will have its headquarters¹⁵ in Washington to formulate policy. To advise the Supreme Commander on the carrying out of the *surrender terms,¹⁶ the Council for Japan will sit¹⁷ in Tokyo.

With reference to the restoration of independence to Korea, the first step to be taken is the *setting up¹⁸ of a *provisional democratic government¹⁹ there.

1. 公報. 2. 莫斯科三外長會議. 3. 三強. 4. 法律禁止使用原子能. 5. 恢復高麗的獨立. 6. 擴張...基礎之步驟. 7. 大會. 8. 特別管理委員會. 9. 爲和平的目的而交換基本的科學情報. 10. 保留原子能將用於和平的目的. 11. 從國家軍力中取消一切大量破壞的武器. 12. 對逃避及優待管制措施的安全保障辦法. 13. 遠東顧問委員會. 14. 遠東管制理事會. 15. 總部. 16. 投降條款. 17. 開會. 18. 組織. 19. 臨時民主政府.

The Big Three re-affirmed their *adherence to non-interference in China's internal affairs.¹ The withdrawal² of Soviet troops from Manchuria is to be delayed till February *at China's request.³ American forces will leave China as soon as the surrender terms have been carried out and China no longer needs United States help.

95 Jap Ships Taken Over at Hainan Ports

Altogether 95 vessels, including 71 junks, 18 motor boats and a 10,800-ton Japanese steamer, have been *taken over⁴ from the Japanese at three ports on *Hainan Island,⁵ according to a report received by the Office of Special Commissioner of the Ministry of Communications for the Kwangtung⁶ area.

The Japanese steamer was formerly an oil tanker. It was sunk during the war, but was recently salvaged.⁷ It is now under repair by the Japanese POWs⁸ and the repair work is expected to be completed within three months.

CNRRA to Ship Flour to North China for Relief

To relieve the acute shortage of flour in North China, large quantities of flour will be shipped by CNRRA⁹ shortly to *Peiping and Tientsin¹⁰ for sale at low prices. Shipping facilities have already been arranged.

During last month, 8,000 tons of wheat were shipped to Tsingtao¹¹ by CNRRA for distribution by that Office there.

It is learned that of the 90,000 tons UNRRA¹² relief supplies already shipped to Shanghai,¹³ 23,462 tons have been received and distributed by CNRRA.

1. 仍維持不干涉中國內政的主張。 2. 撤退。 3. 由於中國的要求。 4. 被接收。
5. 海南島。 6. 廣東。 7. 救助。 8. =Prisoners of war 戰俘。 9. =Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Association. 中國善後救濟總署。 10. 北平和天津。 11. 青島。 12. =United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association 聯合國善後救濟總署。 13. 上海。

Taiwan Government Issues List of Ceiling Prices

With a view to *curbing the recent price hike,¹ the Taiwan Provincial Government has issued a list of *ceiling prices² effective from Jan. 1.

The ceiling for hotel charges per day is fixed at *Taiwan currency³ \$50, for breakfast at \$10, for luncheon at \$15, for supper \$20, for haircuts \$3, for *a table of Chinese-style food⁴ \$500. *Black market⁵ prices have registered increase from 50% to 80% over *official prices.⁶

PCC Opens to Work Out China's Destiny

Thirty-eight delegates, *representing various political parties and non-partisan groups,⁷ got together on Jan. 10 at 10:00 o'clock to *work out⁸ the future destiny of the *four hundred million people⁹ of China.

President Chiang Kai-shek *presided over¹⁰ the opening session of the meeting, known as the *Political Consultation Conference,¹¹ and *deliver the inaugural speech.¹²

The Political Consultation Conference is being called *with a view to¹³ speeding up the *realization of constitutionalism.¹⁴

A new chapter in the political history of China has opened when the Political Consultation Conference convened. This was the first conference of its kind ever held in China, when the political parties *ground their political axes¹⁵ across the conference table, instead of on the battlefield. Its outcome¹⁶ will decide China's *vital internal problems.¹⁷

1. 抑制最近物價的暴漲。 2. 最高價格。 3. 臺幣。 4. 一桌中國菜。 5. 黑市。 6. 官價。 7. 代表各黨各派及無黨派的團體。 8. 想出。 9. 四萬萬人。 10. 任主席。 11. 政治協商會議。 12. 致開會詞。 13. 目的在。 14. 實現立憲。 15. 磨利其政治軸心。 16. 結果。 17. 重要的內部問題。

Chinese Mission Leaves for Siam

The Chinese Mission to Siam¹ headed by *Mr. Li Tieh-tseng,² Chinese Ambassador to Iran,³ left for Hanoi⁴ on Jan. 10 *en route⁵ to Bangkok.⁶

Cessation of Hostilities is Ordered by Government and Communists as PCC Opens

The protracted Government-Communist conversations were brought to a satisfactory conclusion on Jan. 10 with the long-awaited communique on the *cessation of hostilities⁷ between Government and Communist forces and of the restoration of communications. Orders have been issued by both sides for the cessation of hostilities as well as of destruction of all lines of communications as PCC⁸ opened.

General Assembly of United Nations Starts Functioning

A *new epoch⁹ in the relationships of mankind was launched in London with the *formal inauguration of the United Nations Organization¹⁰ on which millions upon millions of *people of all creeds and colors¹¹ throughout the world are planning their hopes and faith for an everlasting peace.

This is a historic day. The historic moment of the historic day occurred precisely at 4 p.m. on Jan. 10, 1946. As the 51 national delegations from the four corners of the globe sat and watched,*in hushed silence,¹² the 55-year old Dr. Eduardo Angel Zuleta of Colombia solemnly rose from his crimson chair in the newly decorated Central Hall in Westminster and declared in a clear voice the formal opening of the first session of the UNO¹³ General Assembly.

1. 暹羅. 2. 李鐵錚. 3. 伊朗. 4. 河內. 5. on (their) way 赴...途中. 6. 曼谷. 7. 停止軍事衝突. 8. 政治協商會議. 9. 新時代. 10. 聯合國組織正式開幕. 11. 各種信仰和各種顏色的人. 12. 在極端沈默中. 13. = United Nations Organization 聯合國組織.

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訪英簡筆

· 杭立武著 ·
定價七角

近百年來，我國之與外國接觸較繁者，首推英國，經八年之抗戰，中英邦交彌篤，而戰後合作互助，行見更爲親密，無待贅卜。但瞭解英國，認識大不列顛，實爲吾人當前之重要課題。作者於去年參與訪英團，在英倫逗留二月餘，行程二千五百公里，接觸朝野人士甚多。作者以如椽之筆，刺畫英國戰時風氣、社會情態、與政治、經濟、軍事等措施，分析明確，報導翔實，彌足珍貴，實爲關心中英邦交，認識英國實況，愛好遊記文學者之必讀書。

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財政部錢幣司編訂·中華書局印行

暫行銀行統一會計制度

雜，記載既多混淆，稽核亦多不便。財政部爲補救此項缺陷起見，與主計處會同制訂「暫行銀行統一會計制度」，通令全國，普遍施行，此項制度之樹立，不特便利銀行之管制與監督，抑亦有裨於銀行制度之健全發展。茲由財政部委由本局印行，藉便金融界及有關各界置備，以供攷查研究。

我國銀行會計制度，政府向無統一之規定，致各銀行所採者各自爲政，交錯靡

· 定價一元四角 ·

特0417(35,1.)