

Chung Hwa

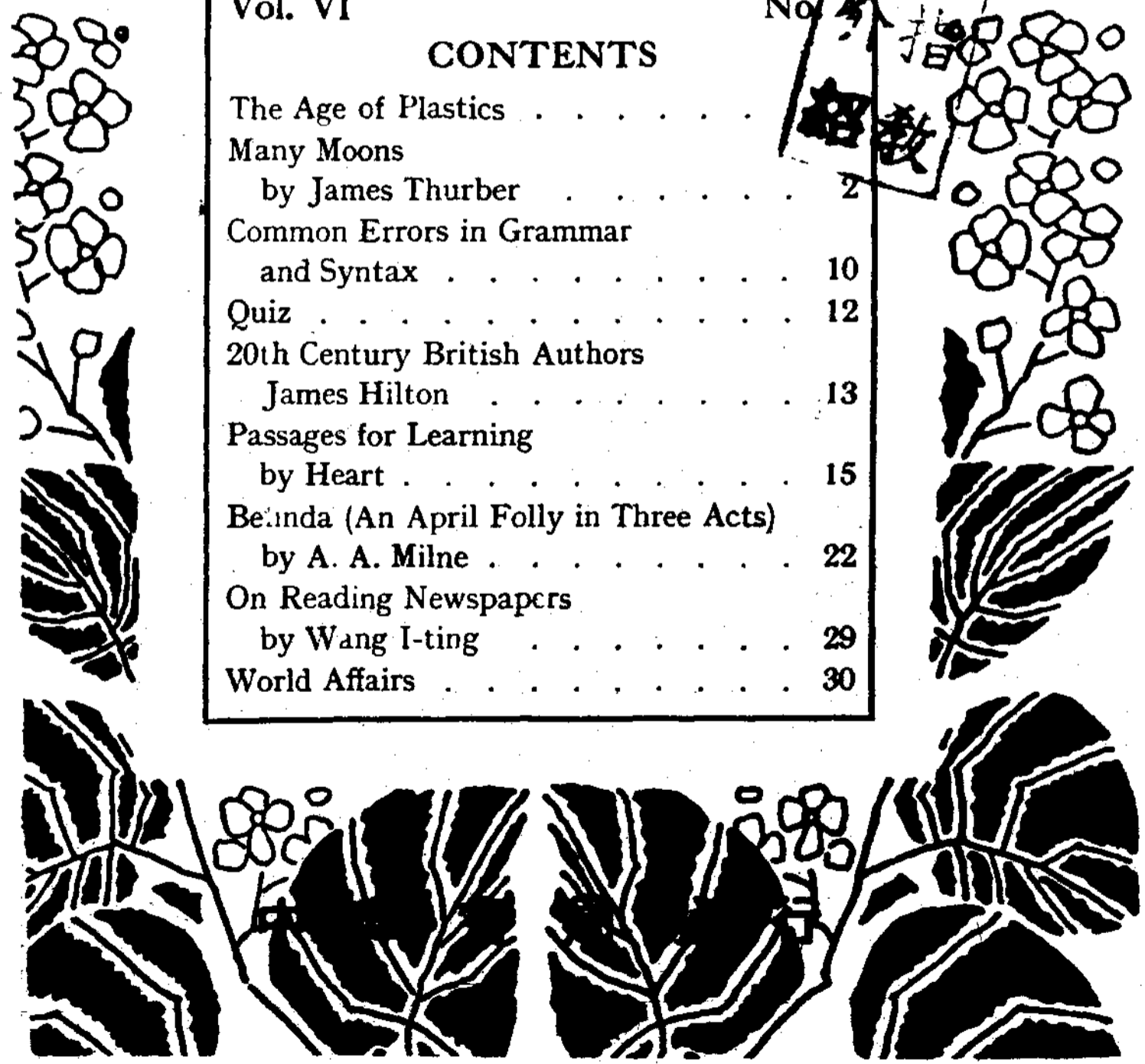
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錢歌川主編

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英文研究小叢書

錢歌川編著

要學會一國的語言文字，決不是一回輕而易舉的事，尤其是英國的語文，似乎更難精通。中國學生在中學六年，大學四年，一共要學十年英文，但學到大學畢業，學通了的人，似乎並不多。這當然應該歸咎於學校中要學的課程太多，無法專修，而讀書時不求甚解，只顧大體，忽視小節，實為失敗的主因。編者不揣譎陋，就平日個人研究的心得，分題寫出這許多小冊子，各書均自成段落。茲編印成冊，彙為叢書。解釋詳盡，例證豐富，使初學者有無師自通之便，已有門徑者有登堂入室之樂，學習英國語文者，均應購備，以為參考。全部共三十冊，陸續出版，茲將已出者列下：

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 英文雜話 | 定價八角 |
| 英文拼字法 | 定價八角 |
| 英文動詞用法 | 定價七角 |
| 英文類似句辨異 | 定價八角 |
| 英文倒裝法及省略法 | 定價七角 |
| 英文新辭彙 | 定價一元 |
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| 英文重音法 | 定價七角 |
| 英文難句詳解 | 定價八角 |
| 中文英譯舉例 | 定價八角 |

THE AGE OF PLASTICS

“There is hardly anything that cannot be made with plastics”¹ is a statement that has been made by experts in Britain and the U.S.A. on many occasions. In a recent issue of the **Evening Standard*,² London, John Thompson said that “if the **atom bomb*³ had not arrived to adjust our vocabulary we should all be to-day talking respectfully of the Plastic Age.” That does not prevent us from realising that this is the age of plastics, the new materials upon the manufacture of which Britain is concentrating⁴ in order to meet⁵ what Thompson has called “the vast post-war demand⁶ for plastic materials.” What are the plastic materials that China will demand? Probably the greatest volume of imports⁷ made of plastics will be **wireless sets*⁸ telephones and **electric fittings*.⁹ In a big **De La Rue factory*¹⁰ in England, Thompson saw operators touching a lever¹¹ so that the plastic material received a pressure of several tons to the square inch. One press produced a complicated dashboard¹² for a car, all in one piece. Another, with a pressure of 75 tons per square inch, was producing hundreds of combs per hour. The factory was producing thousands of telephones and thousands of radio sets each week. There is a plastic that you cannot distinguish from plain glass, another that can be used for **optical glass*.¹³ There are 40,000 workers in the industry and soon there will be many more. The rapidity of its development makes it one of the most attractive sections of **scientific research*.¹⁴ We are indeed grateful to those scientists¹⁵ and manufacturers¹⁶ who have created the plastic industries.

1. 「玻璃」, 可塑物. 2. 晚報名. 3. 原子炸彈. 4. 集中. 5. 迎合. 6. 需要. 7. 進口貨. 8. 無線電收音機. 9. 電料. 10. 英國工廠名. 11. 槓杆. 12. 遮泥板. 13. 鏡片. 14. 科學研究. 15. 科學家. 16. 製造商.

MANY MOONS

BY JAMES THURBER

許多月亮

張逸雲譯

Once upon a time, in a kingdom by the sea, there lived a little Princess named Lenore. She was ten years old, going on 11. One day Lenore fell ill of a surfeit of raspberry tarts and took to her bed.

The Royal Physician came to see her and took her temperature and felt her pulse and made her stick out her tongue. He was worried, and sent for the King, Lenore's father, and the King came to see her.

"I will get you anything your heart desires," the King said. "Is there anything your heart desires?"

"Yes," said the Princess. "I want the moon. If I can have the moon, I will be well again."

Then the King went to the throne room and pulled a bell cord, three long pulls and a short pull, and presently the Lord High Chamberlain came into the room. He was a large, fat man with thick

古時，海邊有一個王國，國裏有一個小公主名叫倫諾爾，年方十歲進十一歲。有一天，她因為吃楊梅果醬心的糕餅，吃得過多而生了病，倒在床上起不來了。

太醫院的醫生進宮診治，他試了公主的溫度，又試她的脈搏，又叫她伸出舌頭來看。他為她擔心，便請她的父親——即是這一國的國王前來看視。

『凡是您心裏所想要的事物，我都給你。』國王說，『你有沒有什麼非常想要的東西呢？』

『有的。』公主說了，『我要月亮，如果我得到了月亮，我的病就會好了。』

於是，國王走到金殿，用手一拉叫人鈴，拉三下長的，一下短的，即刻宮內大臣便應召而入。他是一個魁梧肥胖的人，眼上戴着一

glasses which made his eyes seem twice as large as they really were. This made the Lord High Chamberlain seem twice as wise as he really was.

"I want you to get the moon for the Princess Lenore," said the King. "If she can have the moon, she will get well again. Get it tonight, tomorrow at the latest."

The Lord High Chamberlain wiped his forehead with a handkerchief and then blew his nose loudly.

"I have got a great many things for you in my time, Your Majesty," he said. "It just happens that I have with me a list of those things." He pulled a long scroll of parchment out of his pocket. "Let me see, now." He glanced at the list, frowning. "I have got ivory, apes and peacocks; rubies, opals and emeralds; black orchids pink elephants and blue poodles; hummingbirds' tongues, angels' feathers and unicorns' horns; giants, midgets and mermaids; frankincense, ambergris and myrrh; a pound of butter, two dozen eggs and a sack of sugar—sorry, my wife wrote that in there."

"Never mind," said the King. "What I want now is the moon."

付深原的眼鏡，使得他的眼睛看起來有實際的兩倍大。這樣，也使得他表面看去，他有比實際兩倍大的賢明。

「你替小公主把月亮給取下來，」國王說了，「如果她得到了月亮，她的病就會好。你要今夜就把月亮拿來，至遲不得過明天。」

宮內大臣聽了這話，急得用手巾揩拭額上的汗，接着又大聲地擽擽他的鼻子。

「在我的任內，我曾為陛下進奉了很多數的事物，」他說了，「剛好我身上還帶着這些事物的單子。」說着，他從身衣袋裏取出一長卷羊皮紙來，他看一看這單子，皺皺眉頭，念道：「我曾進奉了象牙，猿猴，孔雀，紅寶石，貓眼石，綠玉，黑色蘭花，桃色大象，藍色老犬，蜂雀的舌頭，天使的翅膀毛，獨角獸的角，巨人，侏儒，人魚，乳香，龍涎香，沒藥；一磅牛油，兩打雞蛋，一袋白糖……呀，弄錯了，後面這些是我的妻子開上去的。」

「不必管它，」國王說，「現在我要的是月亮。」

"The moon," said the Lord High Chamberlain, "is out of the question. It is 35,000 miles away and it is bigger than the room the Princess lies in. Furthermore it is made of molten copper. I cannot get the moon for you. Blue poodles, yes; the moon, no."

The King flew into a rage and told the Lord High Chamberlain to leave the room and to send the Royal Wizard to him. The Royal Wizard was a little, thin man with a long face. He wore a high red peaked hat covered with silver stars, and a long blue robe covered with golden owls. He grew very pale when the King told him he wanted the moon for his little daughter, and that he expected the Royal Wizard to get it.

"I have worked a great deal of magic for you in my time, Your Majesty," he said. "I just happen to have in my basket a list of the wizardries I have performed for you. Now let's see. I have squeezed blood out of turnips for you, and turnips out of blood. I have produced rabbits out of silk hats, and silk hats out of rabbits. I have conjured up flowers, tamberlains and doves out of nowhere,

『陛下,』這宮內大臣說了,『要月亮是沒有辦法的. 它離我們這裏有三萬五千哩遠, 大小比公主所住的房間還大. 而且它乃是熔銅所成, 我實在無法把它取來. 如是藍色的龍犬到有辦法, 月亮委實拿不到.』

國王聽了大怒, 叫宮內大臣退出去, 把護國巫師召來. 這巫師是一個瘦小長臉的人, 頭上戴一頂紅色尖帽, 上面滿飾銀星, 身穿一件藍色長袍, 前後左右都繡得有黃金色的梟鳥. 當他聽見國王命他去取月亮給公主, 他急得臉都青了.

『陛下, 在我的任內, 我曾向你獻了不少法術.』他說. 我剛好帶着一張表在我的衣袋裏, 上面寫着歷年我施的法術. 現在, 我唸給陛下聽聽, 我曾爲你從胡蘿蔔裏擠出血來, 也從血裏變出胡蘿蔔. 我曾從帽子裏取出兔子, 又從兔子裏取出帽子; 我曾從無何有之

and nowhere out of flowers, tambourines and doves. I have brought you divining rods, magic wands, and crystal spheres in which to behold the future. I have made you my own special mixture of wolfs-bane, nightshade and eagles' tears, to ward off witches, demons and things that go bump in the night. I have given you seven-league boots, the golden touch and a cloak of invisibility—”

“The cloak of invisibility didn't work,” said the King. “I kept bumping into things the same as ever.”

“The cloak is supposed to make you invisible,” said the Royal Wizard. “It is not supposed to keep you from bumping into things.” He looked at his list again. “I got you,” he said “horns from Elfland, sand from the Sandman and gold from the rainbow. Also a spool of thread, a paper of needles and a lump of beeswax—sorry, those are things my wife wrote down for me to get her.”

“What I want you to do now,” said the King, “is to get me the moon. The Princess Lenore wants the moon, and when she gets it, she will be well again.”

「我取得花朵，手鼓，斑鳩，花
朵，手鼓，斑鳩等變成無名之
鄉；我曾給你探寶條，魔杖，以
及善知未來的水晶球。我曾給你
以烏頭，龍葵，鷹淚和成藥的藥
以避妖邪，魔鬼以及深夜驚嚇的
怪物。我又曾給你以七個寶物，
子，觸手成金的方法，和一件隱
身衣——」

「你那隱身衣一點也沒有用。」
國王說，「我穿上後還是和往常一
樣，撞在別的東西之上。」

「這隱身衣是作來隱蔽你的身
體的。」巫師連忙解說，「它不是
來使你不和別的東西相撞。」
後他又繼續唸他的表：「……我
曾為你從精靈島上取得藥，
沙人取得沙，從虹霓取得黃金，
有一捲線，一排針，一坨蠟。
呀，我弄錯了，這是我妻子寫下
我替她買的。」

「我現在要你作的。」國王說
「是去把月亮取下來。小巫師
這月亮，如果她得手，她就能
好了。」

“Nobody can get the moon,” said the Royal Wizard. “It is 150,000 miles away, and it is made of green cheese, and it is twice as big as this palace.”

The King flew into another rage and sent the Royal Wizard back to his cave. Then he summoned the Royal Mathematician, a bald-headed, nearsighted man, with a skullcap on his head and a pencil behind his ear.

“I don’t want to hear a long list of all the things you have figured out for me since 1907,” the King said to him. “I want you to figure out right now how to get the moon for the Princess Lenore.”

“I am glad you mentioned all the things I have figured out for you since 1907,” said the Royal Mathematician. “It happens that I have a list of them with me. I have figured out for you the distance between the horns of a dilemma, night and day, and A and Z. I have computed how far is Up, how long it takes to get to Away, and becomes of Gone. I have discovered the length of the sea serpent, the price of the priceless, and the square of the hippopotamus. I know where you

『誰也沒有能力取得月亮的,』巫師說, 月亮離我們有十五萬哩遠, 它是綠牛酪作成的, 有這皇宮兩倍大。』

國王聽了之後又復大怒, 他叫巫師回到他的山洞, 立刻又把皇家數學士叫來。這數學士是一個禿頭而近視的學者, 頭上戴一頂瓜皮小帽, 耳上插着一枝鉛筆。

『我不要再聽你背一遍你從一九〇七年起替我所計算的事。』國王對他說, 『我只要你計算出來: 怎樣才能把月亮取得下來給我的公主倫諾爾。』

『我很高興陛下提到從一九〇七年以來, 我替你計算出來的一切。』數學士說了, 『我剛好有一張表在這裏, 我曾替你算出進退維谷的谷間有多長, 日與夜之間有多遠, 從 A 到 Z 有多少路, 我又算出『上』有多高, 『離』有多遠, 『去』後的結果如何; 我也發現出海蛇有多長, 『無價』的價是若干, 河馬的平方是多少, 我知道你』七

are when you are at Sixes and Sevens, how much Is you have to have to make an Are, and how many birds you can catch with the salt in the ocean—187, 796, 132, if it would interest you to know.”

“There aren't that many birds,” said the King. “And anyway, what I want now is the moon.”

“The moon is 300,000 miles away,” said the Royal Mathematician “It is round and flat like a coin, only it is made of asbestos, and it is half the size of this kingdom. Furthermore it is pasted on the sky. Nobody can get the moon.”

The King flew into still another rage and sent the Royal Mathematician away. Then he rang for the Court Jester,* who came bounding into the room in his cap and bells, and sat at the foot of the throne.

“What can I do for you, Your Majesty?”

“The Princess Lenore wants the moon,” said the King mournfully, “and she cannot be well till she gets it, but nobody can get it for her. Every time I ask anybody for the moon, it gets larger and

顯八倒』時是在怎樣一個地方，是。是由多少而成，你用海中的鹽量，能够捉到多少雀子，如果陛下對此高興知道的話，這數目是一八七七九六一三二個雀鳥。』

『世界上也沒有這麼多的雀鳥。』國王說，『這些都不管，現在我要的是月亮。』

『月亮離我們有三十萬哩之遠。』數學士說，『它扁圓就像一枚貨幣一樣，只是它是石綿做成的，有我們這國土的一半大，而且是貼在天上的，誰也不能把它取下來。』

國王第三次大為震怒，叫這數學士走開。最後他拉鈴叫宮中的優孟來，這小丑戴着上有響鈴的帽子，一直跳到國王的面前，就坐在他的寶座之下。

『陛下，你叫我來幹什麼？』

『小公主倫諾爾要月亮。』國王悲愁地說，『她得不到手病就不會好的。可是誰也不能替她取來。每次我叫臣下們爲她去把月亮拿來，他們所說的月亮一個比一個

* 西洋古代的宮庭，常養有一種侏儒，以供帝王笑樂，正如中國古時的優孟一樣。英文謂之“Court jester.”

farther away. There is nothing you can do for me except play on your lute. Something sad."

"How big do they say the moon is," asked the Court Jester, "and how far away?"

"The Lord High Chamberlain says it is 35,000 miles away, and bigger than the Princess Lenore's room," said the King. "The Royal Wizard says it is 150,000 miles away, and twice as big as this palace. The Royal Mathematician says it is 300,000 miles away, and half the size of this kingdom."

The Court Jester strummed on his lute for a while. "They are all wise men," he said "and so they must all be right. If they are all right, then the moon must be just as large and as far away as each person thinks it is. The thing to do is to find out how big the Princess Lenore thinks it is, and how far away."

"I never thought of that," said the King.

"I will go and ask her, Your Majesty."

The Princess Lenore was glad to see the Court Jester, but her face was very pale and her voice was very weak.

大，一個比一個遠。現在我叫你來，除了爲我奏一曲哀愁的豎琴而外，你能做什麼呢？』

『他們說那月亮有多大？』那小丑問了，『又有多遠呀？』

『宮內大臣說有三萬五千哩遠，比公主住的房間還大，』國王說，『護國巫師說有十五萬哩遠，有皇宮兩倍大；數學士說有三十萬哩遠，有國土一半大。』

小丑把豎琴彈了一會，說道『他們都是賢明的人，所以他們的話一定都是對的。如果他們所說的話都對，月亮一定有每個人所說的那麼遠，那麼大。現在唯一的解決便是問問公主她認爲這月亮有多遠，有多大。』

『我簡直沒有想到這一點，』國王說。

『我去問問她吧，陛下。』

小公主很高興看見這宮中的小丑，可是她的臉色非常蒼白，她的聲音很微弱。

“Have you brought the moon to me?” she asked.

“Not yet,” said the Court Jester, “but I will get it for you right away. How big do you think it is?”

“It is just a little smaller than my thumbnail,” she said, “for when I hold my thumbnail up at the moon it just covers it.”

“And how far away is it?” asked the Court Jester.

“It is not as high as the big tree outside my window,” said the Princess, “for sometimes it gets caught in the top branches.”

“I will climb the tree tonight when the moon gets caught in the top branches and bring it to you,” said the Court Jester. Then he thought of something else. “What is the moon made of, Princess?” he asked.

“Oh,” she said, “it’s made of gold, of course, silly.”

The Court Jester went to see the Royal Goldsmith and had him make a tiny round golden moon just a little smaller than the thumbnail of the Princess Lenore. Then he had him string it on a golden chain so the Princess could wear it around her neck.

(To be Concluded)

「你替我把月亮拿來了嗎？」她向小丑問。

「還沒有。」小丑說了，「但是我即刻去拿了來。你以為它有多大呀？」

「它只比我的大姆指甲還小一點。」她說，「因為我舉起我的姆指甲對着月亮的時候，剛好遮住了它。」

「它離我們多遠呢？」小丑又問。

「它並不比我窗子外的樹高。」公主說，「因為有時候，它被頂上樹枝給掛住了。」

「那麼，今夜晚月亮給樹枝掛住的時候，我就爬上樹去給你拿下來。」小丑說了。接着，他想起了另外一樁事，又問，「這月亮是什麼東西做的呢？公主。」

「呵。」公主說了，「是黃金做的呀，自然是你真笨。」

小丑出去找着國王御用的金匠，叫他打一個金月亮，剛好比公主的大姆指的指甲還小一點；又叫他打一根金鍊子穿着，以便公主可以掛在頸項上。

COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

The Preposition

o. "In front of" for IN THE PRESENCE OF.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | { | <p><i>Incorrect:</i> He refused to repeat his confession in front of the judge.</p> <p><i>Correct:</i> He refused to repeat his confession in the presence of the judge.</p> |
| 2. | { | <p><i>Incorrect:</i> He talks very big, but in front of danger he cries small.</p> <p><i>Correct:</i> He talks very big, but in the presence of danger he cries small.</p> |

p. "Another", "other", followed by a preposition.

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | { | <p><i>Incorrect:</i> This is quite another kind of cloth from that.</p> <p><i>Correct:</i> This is quite another kind of cloth than that.</p> |
| 2. | { | <p><i>Incorrect:</i> The house survived under another name to that familiar to us.</p> <p><i>Correct:</i> The house survived under another name than that familiar to us.</p> |
| 3. | { | <p><i>Incorrect:</i> There was no other way open but to go.</p> <p><i>Correct:</i> There was no other way open than to go.</p> |

q. Preposition inserted.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | { | <p><i>Incorrect:</i> He has resigned from the office of commander-in-chief.</p> <p><i>Correct:</i> He has resigned the office of commander-in-chief.</p> |
| 2. | { | <p><i>Incorrect:</i> My attempt to see him was in vain.</p> <p><i>Correct:</i> My attempt to see him was vain.</p> |

3. { *Incorrect*: Where have you been to?
 Correct: Where have you been?
4. { *Incorrect*: I am anxious to meet with your requirements.
 Correct: I am anxious to meet your requirements.

r. "As to" inserted.

1. { *Incorrect*: I doubt as to the need of an operation.
 Correct: I doubt the need of an operation.
2. { *Incorrect*: As to whether Chaucer wrote this poem is a
 matter of dispute.
 Correct: Whether Chaucer wrote this poem is matter of
 dispute.

s. Preposition inserted.

1. { *Incorrect*: This is the book with which, when I saw it
 yesterday, I was very much pleased with..
 Correct: This is the book with which, when I saw it
 yesterday, I was very much pleased.
2. { *Incorrect*: It is uncertain whence the word is derived from.
 Correct: It is uncertain whence this word is derived.

t. Preposition omitted.

1. { *Incorrect*: Your action admits no excuse.
 Correct: Your action admits of no excuse.
2. { *Incorrect*: He has been operated for appendicitis.
 Correct: He has been operated upon for appendicitis.
3. { *Incorrect*: I was prevented going to the meeting.
 Correct: I was prevented from going to the meeting.
4. { *Incorrect*: He excelled in any occupation he chose to exert
 his abilities.
 Correct: He excelled in any occupation he chose to exert
 his abilities in.

1. Proposition followed by nominative.

1. *Incorrect:* She pictured the ruin of her son, and he the pride of her heart.
Correct: She pictured the ruin of her son, and him the pride of her heart.
2. *Incorrect:* He gave the money away to nobody knows who.
Correct: He gave the money away to nobody knows whom.
-

QUIZ

1. Are there real mermaids?
2. What is the difference between a purebred and a thoroughbred animal?
3. What does *Selah* in the Bible mean?
4. What causes the sparks when one rubs a cat's skin?
5. Is the earth's water supply diminishing?
6. How did *khaki* originate?
7. What does the *O* stand for in *A.W.O.L.*?
8. Why are newspapers called the fourth estate?
9. What is the average length of life?
10. Does the queen honey-bee have sting?

(Answers will be found on page 16)

What is now proved was once only imagined.—*William Blake.*

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

JAMES HILTON

b. 1900

It is not often that the gentle writer, *the advocate of quietness and sweetness of disposition,¹ is quickly recognized. The tendency today is all for *strong meat,² especially in fiction. *That swing over of public taste³ which began in America after W. D. Howells and Henry James had been deposed from their thrones, has spread through the novel-reading world, and probably includes even China and Tibet, *the last civilizations to succumb to the cult of violence.⁴

I mention Tibet because it brings me to the book which at once brought a gentle writer to fame, Mr. James Hilton, when with his novel *Lost Horizon*, he won the Hawthornden Prize in 1933, at the age of thirty-three. Its theme is a picturesque piece of symbolism,⁵ or allegory,⁶ with the intention of *contrasting our western civilization of materialism with that of the orient.⁷ He does so by *removing his characters from the complexities of both spheres of influence.⁸ A party of *representative British people⁹ is brought by means of an accident into contact with *the

1. 恬靜溫柔的賦性的維護者。 2. 艱深難懂的教義。 3. 那種公眾胃口的轉變。
4. 屈伏於暴力崇拜的最後的文明。 5. 象徵主義。 6. 寓言。 7. 使西方物質文明
與東方文明成一對照。 8. 將他(所寫)的人物性格脫除兩種勢力範圍的錯雜關係
9. 典型的英國人。

inhabitants of a religious institution¹⁰ in the high mountains of Tibet, and there the drama of their various characters¹¹ and their two traditions¹² is enacted. It takes place *in an air rarified by height and remoteness.¹³ Quiet reigns. In that quiet (*the central *motif* for all of Mr. Hilton's work¹⁴) *the accepted values of this sordid world,¹⁵ the *quest for¹⁶ riches, high place, the comforts of the flesh, the indulgences of the mind, are thinned away in the dry air, an air almost of eternity.

It is a book of arresting quality. Its sincerity, *its nostalgia after the heights of the human spirit¹⁷ *insinuate themselves into the reader's spirit.¹⁸ It is not surprising that this book has made an international reputation, and been filmed with great success.

And after that, Mr. Hilton made another success, with a book about a schoolmaster withdrawing into the mists of old age. *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*, is on a lower emotional plane. Many readers find it *abjectly sentimental.¹⁹ But here again, the story is told through the medium of a personality that has some quiet, compelling quality that draws people from the *boisterous demands of²⁰ more robust²¹ writers.

10. 一種具有其宗教習慣的居民。 11. 人物。 12. 傳統。 13. 於一種為高遠的性質所沖淡的空氣中。 14. Hilton 氏所有著作中的中心特性。 15. 目今卑賤世界中一般所認識的價值。 16. 追求。 17. 其於人類最高精神的企求。 18. 使之輸入讀者的精神中。 19. 情感重得可悲的。 20. 強烈的要求。 21. 粗壯的。

Self-trust is the first secret of success.—*Emerson*.

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

THE LABOUR OF OTHERS

I understand, far better than most men, what I owe to the labour of others. This money which I "draw"¹ at the *four quarters of the year,² *in a sense,³ *falls to me from heaven;⁴ but I know very well that every drachm⁵ is sweated from human pores.⁶ Not, *thank goodness,⁷ with the *declared tyranny of basest capitalism;⁸ I mean only that it is the product of human labour; perhaps wholesome, *but none the less compulsory.⁹

—G. Gissing.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

What we call society¹⁰ is very narrow. But life is very broad. It includes "the whole world of God's cheerful, fallible¹¹ men and women." It is not only the famous people and the well-dressed people who are *worth meeting.¹² It is everyone who has *something to communicate.¹³

—G. Gissing.

1. 從銀行提取存款。 2. 四季付款結帳日，即三月二十五日的 Lady Day，六月二十四日的 Midsummer Day，九月二十七日的 Michaelmas Day 及十二月二十五日的 Christmas Day，英國一般的習慣在此期中結算一切借貸帳務。 3. 在某種意義上。 4. 天賜之物，英國又說 Windfall，指意外的幸福，如突然獲得的遺產等。 5. [dræm] 古希臘的銀幣。 6. 氣孔，汗由此流出。 7. 謝天謝地。 8. 最卑鄙的資本主義的公然壓迫。 9. 但在壓迫的一點上是完全一樣的。 10. 意為 that part of humanity with which our interest is in one accord. 即利害與共的人們。 11. =liable to err 容易錯誤的。 12. 值得交結的。 13. 有點和你談話的材料。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 12

1. Mermaids are mythical beings of the sea supposed to have the form of a woman above the waist and that of a fish below. According to mythology, mermaids have great personal charms with which they lure amorous men to destruction in the deep. There is a slight physical basis for the myth. Certain marine animals resemble human beings when seen at a distance in certain attitudes. In some northern countries seals have a way of lifting their heads from the water with a human, intelligent look in their faces, and they hug their young to their bosoms much like a human mother. When Henry Hudson was on a voyage between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla in 1608, he reported that one morning in June two of his sailors saw a mermaid who came close to the side of the vessel and gazed at them intently. Her face and breasts were those of a woman, but below she was a fish as big as a halibut and colored like a speckled mackerel. If the two sailors were not telling a yarn it is probable that they saw a seal, an animal then little known to Europeans. A few years later, Captain Richard Whitbourne reported seeing a mermaid in St. John's harbor on the coast of Newfoundland. Whitbourne, like Hudson's sailors, was no doubt the victim of careless observation. Walruses seen dimly at a distance often appear like mermaids. Dugongs or seacows, as well as manatees, create a similar effect as they stand up in weedy shallows along the coast. The mother holds her young to her breast with one of her flippers, suggesting a mother and her baby. Many of the stories about mermaids were probably invented by sailors to amuse their families. It is not uncommon to find credulous people even today who believe in the actual existence of mermaids, and fake mermaids are frequently exhibited at circuses and other shows.

2. In popular usage *purebred* and *thoroughbred* are practically synonymous. They both refer to animals which have been bred from the best blood through a long line and whose pedigrees have been recorded for a number of generations. *Pureblooded* is used in the same sense. All three of these words, when used in the popular and general sense, apply to domestic animals of all kinds. It is equally correct to speak of purebred or thoroughbred sheep, cattle, hogs, and even chickens. Farmers frequently refer to such animals as blooded stock. Sometimes *thoroughbred* is extended to the vegetable world, and we hear of thoroughbred strawberries and other plants. However, when thoroughbred is applied to horses it has a specific meaning. Horse breeders like to restrict the word to breeds of running horses eligible to registration in the General Stud Book of England, the American Stud Book, or affiliated stud books for thoroughbred horses in other countries. Some authorities, including the United States Department of Agriculture, favor restricting *thoroughbred* to thoroughbred horses exclusively, using *purebred* and *pureblooded* when referring to other animals.
3. *Selah* as used in the Bible is a Hebrew word of unknown origin and meaning and has given translators considerable trouble. It occurs some twenty-two times in *Psalms* and three times in *Habakkuk*. The most logical theory holds it to be some kind of musical or liturgical sign or a direction to readers. Some authorities are of the opinion that it means a musical pause, indicating when the choir is to rest while the instruments play an interlude. Others believe the word to be equivalent to the musical term *da capo*, which is a direction to repeat. There is a popular theory, also without evidence to support it, that *Selah* in the Bible means *think of that* or words of similar import.

4. When a cat's back is rubbed in the dark sparks are often produced. This is caused by static electricity jumping between the cat's fur and the hand. When a person strokes the cat's back a multitude of electrons are detached from their atoms; sometimes these electrons accumulate in certain places in such numbers that the electrical equilibrium is disturbed and some of them jump from the cat's fur to the hand. Lightning is practically the same thing, only on a large scale; it is electricity jumping from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth. In the case of the cat, the same thing happens in daytime, but the sparks are not then seen. Noticeable static is often generated in our own hair when we stroke it or run our fingers through it.
5. Scientists are of the opinion that no appreciable change in the quantity of water on the earth has taken place within historic times. No water is lost in the natural process of evaporation and the consequent falling of rain, snow or hail. Water is composed of two elements—oxygen and hydrogen. A chemist in his laboratory can readily decompose water into these elements. Likewise he can combine them and produce water. But there are very few natural agencies on the earth which produce water by combining oxygen and hydrogen, or which decompose it into these elements. Consequently there is supposed to be about the same quantity of water on the earth today as there was 10,000 years ago. A limited amount of water is formed in the combustion of organic matter containing hydrogen, such as gasoline, natural gas, coal, wood, oils and fats. It is probable that a certain quantity of water is formed from the oxidation of organic matter containing hydrogen, even in cases where the oxidation is too slow to be termed *combustion*. But on the other hand, water is used by plants to form organic compounds. This water, however, moves in a

cycle. It is first used to build up compounds such as cellulose and sugar. Then when these compounds are broken down by slow decomposition or by combustion, the hydrogen unites with oxygen either from the air or from the plant material and water is again formed.

5. *Khaki*, as applied to army uniform, is derived from a Hindu word meaning dusty or ash-colored. In parts of India the fields and roads are very dusty during the dry season. The wind raises the dust to such an extent that all the foliage of the trees and shrubbery presents a dust-colored hue. This is the shade of color originally described by *khaki*. In the early days of the British occupation of India the regulars and the loyal troops wore the regulation red uniforms or white cotton and duck. These uniforms stood out so distinctly against the prevailing color of the landscape that the wearers presented excellent targets for snipers and sharpshooters. Bitter experience taught the British to make themselves less conspicuous ~~by~~ dipping their uniforms in muddy pools and streams to give them the same hue as the landscape. This was merely a crude application of the modern principle of camouflage. The native troops were the first to make better use of the knowledge. During the siege of Delhi in 1857 some of the Indian soldiers in the British army wore uniforms made of a brownish-colored cloth. In 1882 the British government adopted khaki uniforms for all field service. Other nations soon followed suit. Khaki uniforms were first worn by American soldiers during the Spanish-American War. A uniform of khaki was introduced because the regulation dark blue uniforms were too warm for service in the tropics. The new uniforms, however, were not introduced throughout the Army at once, but were issued from time to time as they became available to replace the blue uniforms previously worn.

7. In the military service these letters are the official abbreviation of *Absent Without Leave*. There has been considerable popular speculation as to why *O* is included in the abbreviation since *Without* is one word. The common explanation is that the letter stands for *Official* and that the complete phrase is *Absent Without Official Leave*. This is incorrect. The War Department explains that *A.W.O.L.* was adopted instead of *A.W.L.* to eliminate possible confusion with *Absent With Leave*.
8. The daily press is called the Fourth Estate because of its great influence upon public affairs. Formerly in England and France the church, the nobility and the commons were known as the Three Estates of the Realm. There has been much discussion as to who first called the press the Fourth Estate. Authorship of the phrase is variously attributed to Burke, Carlyle and Macaulay. In 1840 Thomas Carlyle published his *Heroes and Hero Worship*. In Lecture V of that work, he says: "Burke said there were Three Estates in Parliament; but, in the reporters' Gallery yonder, there sat a Fourth Estate more important far than they all. It is not a figure of a speech or a witty saying; it is a literal fact,—very momentous to us in these times." Carlyle's style of writing is such that it is not clear whether or not he intended to give Burke's exact phraseology. The phrase Fourth Estate does not appear in any of Burke's published writings and it is not known where Carlyle obtained his information. Some authorities have suggested that he may have coined the phrase himself. Three years earlier he published *The French Revolution*. One chapter in that work is entitled *The Fourth Estate*. It contains the following sentence: "A Fourth Estate, of Able Editors, springs up." But Macaulay had used the phrase as early as 1828. That year Macaulay wrote in the *Edinburgh Review*: "The

gallery in which the reporters sit has become a fourth estate of the realm." A correspondent to *London Notes and Queries* stated that he heard Lord Brougham use the phrase in the House of Commons about 1823 or 1824.

9. The United States Public Health Service estimates the average length of life in the United States at fifty-six years. Reliable figures are not available for estimating the average length of life for the entire world. Recent statistics indicate that the expectation of life in Australia is sixty-one years, placing that country at the head of the list. New Zealand, with an average expectation of sixty years, comes second. The average expectation of life at birth in various other countries, according to the United States Bureau of the Census, is as follows: Denmark, fifty-seven years; Norway, fifty-seven; Sweden, fifty-seven; England fifty-three; Holland, fifty-two; Switzerland, fifty-one; France, fifty; Germany, forty-six; Japan, forty-four; and India, twenty-three. As a general rule, statistics show that females have an expectation of life at birth several years greater than males.
10. The sting of the queen-bee differs from that of the worker in being longer, curved and having fewer and shorter barbs on the lancet. It is also more firmly attached in the sting chamber than is the sting of the worker, which is easily torn from the worker's body when the sting penetrates an object beyond the barbs which extend backward as does the barb on a fish-hook. The queen honey-bee seldom uses her sting except to kill rival queens, although there are a few cases on record where queens have stung the bee-keeper when they were handled. This instinct to sting other queens is so strong that they will often sting queens that have been dead for a considerable length of time when brought into contact with them.

BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

春 到 人 間

BY A. A. MILNE

瓊 鳳 譯 註

ACT II

BETTY has just come in from the door on the left.

白蒂剛從左門入。

BETTY. If you please, ma'am, cook would like to speak to you for a minute.

白蒂。請問你，太太，廚子想問你一句話。

BELINDA (*getting up*). Yes, I'll come. (*To TREMAYNE*) You'll forgive me, won't you? You'll find some cigarettes there. (*She starts to go, but comes back and adds confidentially*) It's probably about the lamb cutlets; I expect your little one refuses to be cooked.

白琳達(起身)聽見了，我就來。(向崔說)對不起，我得去一下。那裏有烟捲。(她準備走開，旋又走回很肯定的說)這大概是關於小羊排的事，我希望是你那塊小羊排，拒絕人家去烹調它。

[She goes out after Betty.]

她隨白蒂出。

(*Left alone, TREMAYNE stalks moodily about the room, occasionally kicking things which come in his way. He takes up his hat suddenly and goes towards the door; stops irresolutely and comes back. He is standing in the middle of the room with his hands in his pockets when DEVENISH comes in from the door on the left.*)

(崔一個人留在屋裏，無精打彩的慢步走來走去，有時有東西擋着他的路，他就把脚踢開，他忽然拿起帽子走到門口，猶疑不決的停了一會，又走回來。當戴文尼從左門入時，他正站在屋子中間，而兩手插在衣袋裏。)

DEVENISH (*surprised*). Hullo!

戴文尼 (驚訝). 哈囉!

TREMAYNE. Hullo! ... Are you Mr. DEVENISH?

崔麥茵. 哈囉! ... 你是戴文尼先生嗎?

DEVENISH. Yes.

戴文尼. 是的.

TREMAYNE. DEVENISH the poet?

崔麥茵. 詩人戴文尼先生?

DEVENISH (*coming up and shaking him warmly by the hand*). My dear fellow, you know my work?¹

戴文尼 (走上前來熱忱的和他握手). 親愛的朋友, 你知道我的著作?

TREMAYNE (*grimly*). My dear Mr. DEVENISH, your name is most familiar to me.

崔麥茵 (嚴肅貌). 親愛的戴先生, 你的大名我是最熟識了.

DEVENISH. I congratulate you. I thought your great grandchildren would be the first to hear of me.

戴文尼. 我恭喜你. 我想也許你曾孫子, 第一個聽見的人名, 就會是我吧.

TREMAYNE. My name's Robinson, by the way.

崔麥茵. 且慢, 敝姓魯濱遜.

DEVENISH. Then let me return the compliment, Robinson. Your name is familiar to *me*.

戴文尼. 那麼, 讓我來送你一個禮, 你的大名我也是很熟識的了.

TREMAYNE (*hastily*). I don't think I'm related to any Robinsons you know.

崔麥茵 (急辯). 我想我和你認識的姓魯濱遜的人沒有任何親族關係.

DEVENISH. Well, no, I suppose not. When I was very much younger I began a collection of Robinson. Actually it was only three days ago, but it seems much longer. Many things have happened since then.

戴文尼. 哦, 不會, 我想不會的. 當我比現在年輕得多的時候, 我曾開始收集所有姓魯濱遜的. 老實說, 這不過是三天以前發生的事, 但是好像日子長久得多啦. 從那以後, 發生了許多事情.

1. 著作.

TREMAYNE (*uninterested*). Really!

崔麥茵 (不感興趣). 真的嗎!

DEVENISH. There is a man called Baxter who is still collecting, I believe. For myself, I am only interested in one of the great family—DELIA.

戴文尼. 現在我相信有一位叫做霸克斯特的, 還在那裏收集着呢. 至於我自己, 我此刻只對一個大家庭——黛俐啊——感着興味.

TREMAYNE (*eagerly*). You are interested in *her*?

崔麥茵 (熱忱). 你對「她」很有興趣?

DEVENISH. Devotedly. In fact, I am at this moment waiting for her to put on her hat.

戴文尼. 深刻的很. 老實說, 我這時候, 就是在等候她收拾好一同出去.

TREMAYNE (*warmly*). My dear DEVENISH, I am delighted to *make your acquaintance.² (*He seizes his hand and grips it heartily.*) How are you?

崔麥茵 (熱烈貌). 我親愛的戴文尼. 我真高興認識了你. (他抓住他的手熱心的握着) 你好?

DEVENISH (*feeling his fingers*). Fairly well, thanks.

戴文尼 (撫着握痛了的手). 託福託福, 謝謝你.

TREMAYNE. That's right. (*They sit on the sofa together.*)

崔麥茵. 那好極了. (他們同坐在沙發上.)

DEVENISH (*still nursing his hand*). You are a very lucky man, Robinson.

戴文尼 (仍然在捫撫着). 魯濱遜, 你是一個非常有福氣的人.

TREMAYNE. In what way?

崔麥茵. 從那一方面講呢?

DEVENISH. People you meet must be so very reluctant to say good-bye to you. Have you ever tried strangling³ lions or anything like that?

戴文尼. 人們和你會過面的, 一定很不願意向你道別. 你是不是曾經試過去勒死獅子或者像這一類的事.

2. 認識你. 3. 勒斃.

TREMAYNE (*with a laugh*). Well, as a matter of fact, I have.

崔麥茵 (笑着). 事實上, 我到真試過.

DEVENISH I suppose you won all right?

戴文尼. 我猜想你一定得勝了?

TREMAYNE. In the end, with the help of my beater.⁴

崔麥茵. 結果, 得了趕獸人的幫忙, 我算是勝利了.

DEVENISH. Personally I should have backed⁵ you alone against any two ordinary lions.

戴文尼. 照我個人的意思我是會擁護你獨自去和兩個普通的獅子相搏的.

TREMAYNE. One was quite enough. As it was, he gave me something to remember him by. (*Pulling up his left sleeve, he displays a deep scar.*)

崔麥茵. 一個就夠了. 就像前回那個吧, 它還給了我一點紀念它的東西呢. (捲起袖口, 他露出了一個大疤.)

DEVENISH (*looking at it casually*⁶). *By Jove,⁷ that's a nasty one! (*He suddenly catches sight of the mole and stares at it fascinated.*)

*Good heavens!⁸

戴文尼 (隨意地望了一下). 我的天, 那是一個多粗大的疤啊! (忽然他看見他頸瘰, 於是注精會神的拼命瞪着它) 哦, 天呀!

TREMAYNE. What's the matter?

崔麥茵. 什麼事呀?

DEVENISH (*clasp ing his head*). Wait. Let me think. (*After a pause*) Have you ever met a man called BAXTER?

戴文尼 (拍着他的頭) 等一等, 讓我想一想. (停了一會) 你曾經碰到過一位叫霸克斯特的人嗎?

TREMAYNE. No.

崔麥茵. 沒有.

DEVENISH. Would you like to?

戴文尼. 你願意不願意見見他呢?

TREMAYNE (*grimly*). Very much indeed.

崔麥茵 (嚴格貌). 當然我很願意.

4. 圍獵時趕獸之人. 5. 擁護. 6. 不經意地. 7,8. 均嘆詞.

DEVENISH. He's the man I told you about who's interested in Robinsons. He'll be delighted to meet you. (*With a nervous laugh*) Funny thing, he's rather an authority⁹ on lions. You must show him that scar of yours; it will intrigue him immensely. (*Earnestly*) Don't shake hands with him too heartily just at first; it might put him off the whole thing.

戴文尼. 他就是那個我已經告訴過你的, 對於姓魯濱遜的很有興趣的人. 他一定會很高興認識你. (神經質的笑了) 真滑稽, 他對於獅子可算是一個權威. 你一定得把你的疤痕露給他看. 這一定會惹起他很大的興味的. (熱忱) 可是最初你不要和他握手太親密了, 那樣會使他把整個的事都推脫開去的.

TREMAYNE. This Mr. BAXTER seems to be a curious man.

崔麥茵. 這位霸克斯特先生, 好樣是一位奇怪的人.

DEVENISH (*absently*). Yes, he is rather odd. (*Looking at his watch*) I wonder if I—(*To TREMAYNE*) I suppose you won't be—(*He stops suddenly. A slight tapping noise comes from the room where they keep umbrellas.*)

戴文尼 (心不在焉). 是的, 他有點特別. (看錶) 我知道假若我——(向崔) 我想你不至於——(他忽然停住了. 從那間放傘的小房間裏, 傳來了一陣輕微的叩門聲.)

TREMAYNE. What's that?

崔麥茵. 那是什麼聲音?

(*The tapping noise is repeated, a little more loudly this time.*)

(叩門聲又起, 這次聲音且較高.)

DEVENISH. Come in.

戴文尼. 請進來.

(*The door opens and BAXTER comes in nervously, holding his bowler-hat in his hand.*)

(門開處, 霸克思特胆怯的進來了, 手上拿着他圓頂帽.)

BAXTER. Oh, I just—(*TREMAYNE stand up*)—I just—(*He goes back again.*)

霸克思特. 哦, 我只是要——(崔麥茵站起來)——我只是要——(他又走回去了.)

DEVENISH (*springing across the room*). BAXTER! (*The door opens nervously again and BAXTER'S head appears round it.*) Come in, BAXTER, old man; you're just the very person I wanted. (*BAXTER comes in carefully.*) Good man. (*To TREMAYNE*) This is Mr. BAXTER that I was telling you about.

戴文尼 (從屋子這頭跳去). 霸克思特! (門小心的開了一點縫, 霸克斯特的頭在那裏露了出來) 進來, 老霸; 你剛好是我要找的人. (霸小心翼翼的走了進來) 好人 (對崔說) 這就是我剛才告訴你的霸克思特先生.

TREMAYNE (*much relieved¹⁰ at the appearance of his rival*). Oh, is this Mr. BAXTER? (*Holding out his hand with great friendliness*) How are you, Mr. BAXTER?

崔麥茵 (看見他的情敵放心了許多). 哦, 這就是霸克斯特先生嗎? (很講友情的伸出了手) 霸先生, 你好.

DEVENISH (*Warningly*). Steady! (*TREMAYNE shakes BAXTER quite gently by the hand*) BAXTER, this is Mr. Robinson. (*Casually*) R-o-b-i-n-s-o-n. (*He looks side-ways at BAXTER to see how he takes it. BAXTER is noticeably impressed.*)

戴文尼 (警告地) 站穩啊! (崔很柔和的和他握手) 霸克思特, 這位是魯濱遜先生. (脫口而出的) 魯——濱——遜. (他偷眼看霸克思特對這名字怎樣接受法. 霸克思特是顯明的表示在注意着了.)

BAXTER. Really? I am very glad to meet you, sir.

霸克思特. 真的嗎? 先生, 我很高興遇見你.

TREMAYNE. Very good of you to say so.

崔麥茵. 你真客氣這樣說.

DEVENISH. (*to BAXTER*). Robinson is a great big-game hunter.

戴文尼 (對霸). 魯濱遜是一個善於打猛獸的人.

BAXTER. Indeed? I have never done anything in that way myself, but I'm sure it must be an absorbing pursuit.

霸克思特. 真的? 我自己從來沒有做過那樣的事情, 但我聽說這一定是一件引人入勝的玩意兒.

TREMAYNE. Oh, well, it's something to do.

崔麥茵. 哦, 這是有一點兒玩頭.

10. 安心.

DEVENISH (to BAXTER). You must get him to tell you about a wrestle he had with a lion once. Extraordinary story! (*Looking at his watch suddenly*) Jove!¹¹ I must be off. See you again, Baxter. Good-bye, Robinson. No, don't shake hands. I'm in a hurry.

戴文尼(對霸說)。你一定得讓他告訴你一件他和獅子決鬥的事。太有趣的一個故事(忽然看錶)啊,我非走不可了。霸克思特,再見吧,再見。魯漢遜,不不用握手了。我得趕快。

[*He looks at his watch again and goes out hurriedly by the door on the left.*]

[他又看看錶, 急忙從左門出。]

(TREMAYNE and BAXTER sit down together on the sofa.)

(崔與霸同坐沙發上。)

TREMAYNE. Unusual man, your friend DEVENISH. I suppose it comes of being a poet.

崔麥茵。你的朋友戴文尼是一個很不普通的人。我想那是因為他是一個詩人的緣故。

BAXTER. I have no great liking for Mr. DEVENISH——

霸克思特。我是不怎麼樣喜歡戴文尼先生——

TREMAYNE. Oh, he's all right.

崔麥茵。哦,他算是個好人。

BAXTER. But I am sure that if he is impressed by anything outside himself or his own works, it must be something rather remarkable. Pray tell me of your adventure with the lion.

霸克思特。但是我敢肯定的說,假若他爲了本身以外,或是他自己的工作以外的事情而感動,那事情必是了不得的。請告訴我,你和獅子角鬥的那一場冒險吧。

TREMAYNE (*laughing*). Really, you mustn't think that I go about telling everybody my adventures. It just happened to come up. I'm afraid I shook his hand rather more warmly than I meant, and he asked me if I'd ever tried strangling lions. That was all.

崔麥茵(笑了)。當真,你可不要以爲我逢人便說我的冒險事情。這不過正好碰巧提起來罷了。我恐怕是我和他握手時比我預料的過於熱烈了一點,於是他問我是不是曾和獅子角鬥過來。就是那麼一回事。

11. =by Jove 嘆詞。

ON READING NEWSPAPERS

BY WANG I-TING

Reading newspapers is like smoking cigarettes. There is one difference between the two: newspapers are a necessity, especially so, to the educated class; while cigarettes are a luxury.¹ We read newspapers for information and entertainment, but seldom for instruction or enlightenment: for information, as we human beings are social and are always interested in the events going around us; for entertainment, as we sometimes wish to *while away² our monotony; but seldom for instruction or enlightenment, as we do not quite believe in what the leader-writer³ says in his *leading articles.⁴

When people are accustomed to smoke one particular brand of cigarettes, they will always stick to that brand. So do we in reading newspapers; we will insist on reading that newspaper *for life,⁵ as we readers are always conservative.⁶

The parts of newspaper that interest a person most, often tells what kind of man he is. If he is a student, he is invariably interested in *sports or educational page.⁷ If he is a government officer, he will turn to the *political news⁸ first. A businessman is always interested in financial or commercial news, while a housewife is interested in the prices of *daily necessities.⁹

Newspapers often publish fake stories or propaganda¹⁰ of a party or clique. We must read them, but we need not believe them. We must not be fooled by them. We have to *read between the line.¹¹

Good newspapers are a mirror of society. They reflect the social conditions of the place where they are published. It is regrettable that *yellow journals¹² and *mosquito newspapers¹³ are flooding in the streets of Shanghai. They do more harm than good to the mind of the *rising generation.¹⁴ It will certainly do a world of good, if all the yellow journals are *burned in a big Ephesian bonfire.¹⁵

1. 奢侈品. 2. 消遣. 3. 作社論者. 4. 社論. 5. 一生. 6. 保守.
7. 運動欄或教育欄. 8. 政治新聞. 9. 日用品. 10. 宣傳. 11. 體味其言外之意.
12. 黃色刊物. 13. 小型報. 14. 青年. 15. 付之一炬.

WORLD AFFAIRS

British Warships for Chinese Navy

A *Government spokesman¹ confirmed that the Chinese Navy is receiving 12 ships as a gift from the *British Government.² The ships include a 7,000-ton cruiser,³ one destroyer,⁴ two submarines⁵ and eight torpedoboats.⁶

The spokesman said the gift represented "valuable acquisition" by the Chinese Navy.

Local reports state that the ships are at Hongkong⁷ and about to be *handed over⁸ to the Chinese authorities.⁹

Henry Ford Has 83rd Birthday

Henry Ford¹⁰ celebrated his 83rd birthday On July 30 by advising youth to devote itself to "clear long-range thinking and planning,¹¹ to the selection of proper sincere leadership,¹² and above all to hard work.

"I am constantly reading and hearing about *unsettled conditions¹³ in the world today. In my life-time I have witnessed¹⁴ similar situations many times, as they followed military or economic warfare. Actually each of those periods was only temporary,¹⁵ and from each of them we learned. We emerged a little more intelligent, a little more able to combat its recurrence.¹⁶

1. 政府發言人. 2. 英國政府. 3. 巡洋艦. 4. 驅逐艦. 5. 潛水艇.
6. 魚雷艇. 7. 香港. 8. 移交. 9. 中國當局. 10. 福特. 11. 企劃. 12. 袖
領. 13. 不安定狀況. 14. 目睹. 15. 暫時的. 16. 重演.

"We have never succeeded in preventing these cycles¹⁷ because we have never searched out and rid ourselves of the real reasons for them."

Ford is now in complete retirement¹⁸ except for directorships in the *Ford Motor Company¹⁹ and *Ford of Canada.²⁰ He is reported to be *in good health²¹ despite his age.

Hitler's Yacht Brings \$300,000

Hitler's 3,600-ton yacht²² "Grille,"²³ now lying rusty and with guns on her decks²⁴ at Hartlepool,²⁵ has been sold by the British Government for \$300,000 to an *entertainment concern,²⁶ which plans to turn her into a *floating cinema, cafe and dance hall.²⁷

The vessel will be taken to various popular *seaside resorts.²⁸ The Fuehrer's²⁹ suite, once the scene of parties staged for high ranking Nazis³⁰ and diplomats, is reported still *in good condition.³¹

Doctor's Degree for Chiang

*Liege University³² has conferred upon Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek³³ the *doctor's degree honoris causa³⁴ for his contribution towards winning the war.

The diploma³⁵ will be presented to the Generalissimo by *Belgian Ambassador Jacques Delvaux de Fenffe³⁶ who is scheduled to leave for Kuling³⁷ as soon as weather permits.

17. 週而復始之事。 18. 退休。 19. 福特汽車公司。 20. 加拿大福特公司。
21. 健康。 22. 游艇。 23. 格列爾(艇名)。 24. 甲板。 25. 地名。 26. 娛樂
公司。 27. 水上影院, 咖啡館及舞廳。 28. 海濱娛樂處。 29. 總理的(指希特
勒)。 30. 納粹黨人。 31. 完好。 32. 列日大學。 33. 蔣總司令。 34. 名譽
博士學位。 35. 文憑。 36. 比利時大使戴爾德。 37. 牯嶺。

Report on Second Bikini Test

The *atom bomb³⁸ exploded under water in *Bikini Lagoon³⁹ on July 21 sank 95,220 tons of shipping—four times the amount sunk in the *previous test,⁴⁰ in which the bomb *exploded in the air.⁴¹

At least 20 ships were definitely damaged by the *underwater explosion,⁴² in addition to those sunk.

The report was based⁴³ on recently obtained information on the condition of all the targets⁴⁴ except three submarines,⁴⁵ which are still on the bottom of the lagoon.

Chinese Classics for New Roosevelt Library

More than 170,000 volumes of famous *Chinese classics,⁴⁶ formerly the treasured collection of puppet Chen Chun,⁴⁷ will form the nucleus⁴⁸ of the new *Roosevelt Library⁴⁹ now in the process of being set up in Shanghai, *Central News⁵⁰ learned. Preparations are *under way⁵¹ to open in the near future the new library *in memory of the late American President.⁵²

H. G. Wells Dies at Age of 79

H. G. Wells,⁵³ the famed British author of *scientific romances⁵⁴ and *political writings,⁵⁵ died in London on August 13 at the age of 79. Wells' secretary told a reporter⁵⁶ that the author had died peacefully at 4 p.m. He had been in failing health for a "considerable time," suffering from diabetes.⁵⁷

38. 原子彈. 39. 比基尼湖礁. 40. 上次的試驗. 41. 在空中爆炸. 42. 水中爆炸. 43. 根據. 44. 靶子艦. 45. 潛艇. 46. 中國古籍. 47. 陳羣. 48. 核心. 49. 羅斯福圖書館. 50. 中央通訊社. 51. 進行中. 52. 紀念美故總統. 53. 威爾斯. 54. 科學小說. 55. 政論. 56. 記者. 57. 糖尿病.

A scientist, politician, historian⁵⁸ and novelist, Wells was one of the most prolific⁵⁹ and widely read authors⁶⁰ of his day. His influence on the *thinking world⁶¹ was considerable.

The catalogue⁶² of this British author, who was born on September 21, 1866 in the English country of Kent, is immense. Up to 1935 his works included 20 novels, 19 fantasies,⁶³ four volumes of *short stories⁶⁴ and another 12 books on *social, religious and political questions.⁶⁵

His book *"Outline of History"⁶⁶ sold 1,500,000 copies and made him a rich man.

58. 歷史家. 59. 多產的. 60. 著作家. 61. 思想界. 62. 目錄. 63. 幻想小說. 64. 短篇小說. 65. 社會, 宗教, 政治問題. 66. 世界史綱(書名).

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吳瑞年編著

基本化學

本書編制，以教育部頒佈之「高中化學課程標準」爲依據，間有詳略之處，亦以不背規定目標，而合於教學原理爲原則。而對於觀察及利用自然之技能與培養學習之興趣，特加注意。關於溶液、平衡、電離等項於化學反應之關係，均極重要；原子之構造，爲近代化學上研究之新趨勢，故有充分說明。此外，如國防化學教材，亦特加重說，故對於氮、磷、硫各章分別論及外，復於末章作詳細總結，使學生得一系統的認識與深刻的印象。所用化學名詞，均依教育部公佈之「化學命名原則」，並附有精美插圖。可作中學教本，並可爲師範學校教本及參考書之用。

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化學精華

本書共分五部：(一)定義、定律、別名，(二)非金屬及其化合物，(三)金屬元素，(四)有機化合物，(五)化學雜解，(六)化學計算。內容係根據一般高中化學教本之教材，分別將歷屆各省會考題及國內著名各大學之入學試題，列於各部材料之後，使學者養成活用死書之習慣；並爲助學者確實理解化學起見，編插化學題例，凡化學上各方面之問題，大半羅列。且各附加簡明之解答，使初學者得有潛心領會之機會，故本書可作初高中學生入學參考或複習之用。

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