

國立北平圖書館藏

藝文印刷局刊物之一

## 名著選譯月刊

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● 假如歐戰一旦發生，美國會不會參加？這不但是舉世矚目的問題，同時也是美國國內所最關切的問題。這篇『美國確能置身於戰爭之圈外』的原作者，也就是『我們守望的壁壘』（見本刊第三期）的原作者，是美國的一位著名的軍事專家。他在這篇文章裏，堅決反對美國參戰，不管是對於參戰派的一個總答覆。從他所反駁的六個參戰理由中，我們很可以明瞭美國國內輿論的一斑。

● 納粹執政下的德國，無疑的已隱伏着德國的空前的經濟危機。這篇『軍備乎？民食乎？德國之進退維谷』的原作者，就經濟的立場來剖析德國的現狀。他認為德國擴充軍備的結果，將面對着三個主要的危機：（一）國內生活程度的減低，（二）通貨膨脹，（三）原料輸入額的銳減。而最後的結論是「德國的軍備和民食，在已往雖然都很充足，但是在將來絕對不能夠使兩者都增加」。

● 本期「科學」類的專稿，是『隱形眼鏡』。這種新奇的眼鏡，在美國已經逐漸流行。這裏所提到的，是關於牠的構造以及牠在用時的利弊。

● 『你能活多大歲數？』這是人人願意知道而無法預先知道的問題。這篇文章給予我們以「遺傳壽命」的預測，而另一個主要因素——「環境壽命」，則有待於我們自己的推定了。

● 憂慮是許多病症的直接病源。這篇『憂能傷人』對於憂慮和疾病的關係，有極詳盡的解釋。牠所引證的幾個醫生的話，都有醫學上的根據，而不是不着邊際之談。

● 本期「傳記」類的專稿，是『和平教皇』。庇護斯十二世——巴契利，是三萬七千五百萬天主教徒的精神領袖。他是民主國家的好友，而在另一方面，也就是全能國家的仇讎。

● 另一篇是『五十歲時的名人』。這裏舉出了十七個世界名人（包括政治家、軍專家、宗教家、科學家、探險家等）在五十歲時的狀況。有些在五十歲時已經完成偉大的事業；有些功業尚未完成，正在努力奮鬥；有些則還是碌碌無聞，但在他們生命的最後一階段裏，却一舉成名了。由此可見「功業」和「年齡」是兩件事情。

● 林白夫人的名著『聽呀！風在吼』，本期還不能刊完，下期准可結束。

## 名著選譯月刊第六期目錄

America CAN Stay Out of War.....	310
美國確能置身於戰爭之圈外	
Guns or Food? the German Dilemma.....	321
軍備乎？民食乎？德國之進退維谷	
Invisible Spectacles.....	329
隱形眼鏡	
How Long Can You Live.....	333
你能夠活多大歲數？	
Anxiety and Illness.....	336
憂能傷人	
Pope of Peace.....	342
和平教皇	
Famous Men at Fifty.....	347
五十歲時的名人	
Listen! the Wind (Cont'd).....	352
聽呀！風在吼（續）	
「編譯小問題」專欄.....	320

# America CAN Stay Out of War

## 美國確能置身於戰爭之圈外

(From "Current History", June, 1939)

By George Fielding Elliot

嚴安孚譯

The greater part of the winter of 1938-1939 I spent traveling about the country, lecturing on the subject of national defense and the relationship of military to foreign policy. I had the opportunity of speaking to more than fifty audiences, of a diversity of character which may be gathered from the fact that they included — for examples — the officers and cadets of the United States Military Academy, the Labor Club of New York, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Commercial Club of Boston, various peace societies, the Foreign Policy Association, and various public discussion groups. In practically all cases, my address was followed by a discussion period in which questions were asked from the audience.

They were interesting, and on the whole, intelligent questions. They indicated a considerable and rising degree of public interest in the matter of national defense, a far greater interest than would have existed in, let us say, the year 1913. Classifying them, I now find that certain questions recurred in almost every audience, whether in New York, Washington or Minneapolis, whether composed of business men, educators, reserve officers, students of world affairs, or the general public.

For example, not a lecture passed without someone inquiring whether the airplane was really an effective weapon against the battleship, indicating a clinging to the American belief in the efficacy of new and wonderful inventions to upset the old and expensive methods of waging war — the eternal search for a "get-rich-quick" road to victory in war, to national security in peace.

After the controversy over the fortification of Guam had broken in the public

一九三八年與一九三九年之間的冬天的一大半時日，我消磨於國內四處的旅行，對於國防問題及軍事與外交政策之關係，大發言論。我有過五十次以上的演講機會，每次聽衆的性質各自不同，可於下述他們包括在內的事實推測之——例如——美國陸軍學校的軍官和學生，紐約工人俱樂部，美國革命女兒會，波士頓商人俱樂部，各種和平團體，外交政策聯合會，以及各種公開討論的集團。實際上在這一情形中，在我講畢之後，就繼以一個討論的時間，在此時間中，由聽衆提出各項問題。

聽衆所提出的那些問題是很有趣味的，而在大體上，都是聰明的問題。它們證明公衆對於國防問題的關心，已達重要而高漲的程度，這一種關心，較之以前所存在的，譬如說在一九一三年的時候，更大得多哩。把那些問題分別起來，我現在發見其中若干則，差不多每一會聽衆中都有人提出來，不論是在紐約、華盛頓或明尼阿波利斯，不論那聽衆是商人、教育家、後備軍人、研究世界大事的學生或是一般的民衆。

譬如，每一次演講，總有人發問飛機是否真的是攻擊兵艦的有效的軍器。這表明對於一種美國信念的附從，以爲奇妙的新發明的效能，足以打倒那陳舊而重價的作戰方法——不斷地尋求一條「發橫財」的途徑以達於戰爭時的勝利，和平時的安全。

在關於關島設防的辯論公開發表以後，每一會聽

prints, there which at least one questioner did not desire to be informed on this point; there was an eagerness clearly evident for a full understanding, of both its strategical and political implications.

Our future relations with Canada and with our Latin American neighbors were the subject of many questions. For the most part, they seemed to assume the vigorous support on our part of the Monroe Doctrine, while quite generally recognizing the delicate and intricate character of the international relationships between the republics of the New World. In this connection, the Mexican oil controversy was frequently brought forward, and there was surprisingly little tendency to insist upon a "strong" policy regarding it.

Almost every audience produced at least one questioner who wanted to know about the possibility of a hostile air base being secretly established in Latin America which might menace the Panama Canal, or the cities of the continental United States. There was a general appreciation of the vital importance to us of the Canal, and much anxiety as to its security. There seemed to be a very general agreement, as far as could be judged, with my suggestion that it might be well for the United States to acquire the right to use for military purposes certain Western Hemisphere positions, notably Newfoundland, Bermuda and Trinidad, in exchange for a remission of part of the war debt of Great Britain.

It was surprising to note how generally these various audiences accepted the view that the United States, by the operation of inexorable historical and geographical forces, was becoming the predominant sea-power of the world and stepping into the position and the responsibilities which had been Britain's for so many years.

But of all the questions which were asked, one was most frequent, and it was put with the greatest degree of anxiety:

If war comes in Europe, can we stay out?

It is necessary to add that very often this thought was rather differently

衆中至少有一個發問人，希望知道關於這一點的報告；這裏很明顯的有着一種熱望，欲充分明瞭這島的軍略上及政治上的種種牽連。

我們與加拿大及南美洲諸鄰國的未來的關係，是許多問題的中心。大概它們對於門羅主義，似乎作有力的擁護，同時它們卻很普遍地承認這新大陸上面各共和國間的國際關係含有脆弱而複雜的性質。關於這方面，墨西哥煤油爭論的問題屢次被提出來；而對於此案主張「強硬」政策的趨勢，小得令人驚異。

差不多每一會聽衆中，至少必有一個發問人，他要知道一些關於敵人在南美洲秘密建造一個空軍根據地的可能性；這種空軍根據地如果實現，足以威脅巴拿馬運河，或北美洲大陸上合衆國的城市。巴拿馬運河對於我們的重要性，已有普遍的感覺，而關於它的安全，也有很大的關切。照當時的情形推想起來，我的提議似乎獲得一般的同意，就是美國不妨取得西半球若干地位的利用權，以便利軍事上的需用，特別是紐芬蘭、柏拿達羣島、及特立尼達三處，而以免於英國的一部份戰債爲交換。

看到這些各自不同的聽衆何等普遍地接受某一種的見解，是值得驚異的。這種見解就是說美國，由於歷史上與地理上不可動搖之力量的效果，已成爲世界上傑出的海軍強國，而踏上英國多年來所擁有的地位與責任。

但在一切被提出的問題中，有一個問題被提出的次數最多，而問得最懇切的是：

如果歐洲發生戰爭，我們能置身局外嗎？

這裏必須附加一言，就是這種思想時常用另一種不同的方式表白出來，在直捷了當的口氣中說，（通

expressed, in an outright assertion (usually with a sort of fatalistic grimness) that it would, of course, be impossible for America to stand aloof if Europe went to war.

In every such case, I can well recall the tension which instantly became apparent in the atmosphere of the lecture hall as the audience waited to hear my reply. It was clearly evident that this was the question which was in everyone's mind; this was the fear which haunted every heart.

Nor is this fear confined to those who have a sufficient interest in national defense and foreign policy to attend a lecture on these subjects. It is far more widespread than that. One reads it in editorials, in columns, in magazine articles; one hears it in conversations everywhere; one senses it in utterances of all sorts of people on all sorts of subjects. Polls of public opinion show that a large proportion of our people are convinced that we cannot avoid involvement in a general European conflict. Congress spends much time in debating and holding hearings on such legal devices as neutrality acts and the war referendum, intended to keep us out of war.

At a time, therefore, when the European witches' cauldron is boiling more fiercely than ever, when we may be about to see a renewal of the struggle for power on that unhappy continent, it may be well to review this matter of "inevitable" American involvement in that struggle calmly and carefully.

If war comes again in Europe, *must* we be involved?

To this question, my answer is an unequivocal "No!"

Let us examine, one by one, the reasons put forward by those who can see no escape from American participation in the suicidal quarrels of Europe:

(1) *We cannot afford to see Great Britain and France "go under," leaving us face to face with the victorious axis powers.*

But Great Britain and France are not going to "go under." There is almost no chance of such a catastrophe. Great

常帶一種宿命論的嚴肅態度)如果歐洲發生戰爭,美國當然無法袖手旁觀的。

每遇到這一種情形,我就能很清楚地回憶到,當聽衆等着聽我的答覆的時候,演講廳裏的空氣頓時顯得緊張起來。很顯然的,這個問題是讓在每一個人的心中;這是縈繞着每一顆心的恐懼。

這一種恐懼並不祇限於那些關心於國防問題與對外政策而到會聽講的一班人。這一種恐懼所廣播的範圍更大得多呢。在報紙的社評中,新聞欄中,雜誌的論文中,都可以看得到;在各處的談話中,都可以聽得到;在各色各等人對於各種主題的言詞中,都可以會意得到。輿論的投票指出我們人民中有一大部份深信我們無法避免捲入歐洲全面衝突的漩渦中。國會費了許多時間來辯論與集議各種法律上的策略,像中立法與戰爭全民複決權等,其目的在使我們避免戰爭。

所以,當此歐洲巫士的洪爐正在更兇暴地沸騰着的時候,當那不幸的大陸上的權力之爭鬥行將重演於我們眼簾之前的時候,我們對於這個美國「必然」被牽入那個爭鬥中的問題,不妨冷靜地謹慎地來檢討一下。

如果歐洲再來一次大戰,我們必被牽入漩渦嗎?

對於這個問題,我的答案是一個明明白白的「不字!」

讓我們來把那班看不出美國能避免加入歐洲自殺戰爭的人們所持的理由,逐一檢查。

(一)我們不容坐視英法「屈服」而留待我們來對付那戰勝的軸心國家。

但英法不會「屈服」的。這一種災變,差不多是沒有實現的可能的。偉大的民族決不會於一轉瞬之間



nations are not wiped out, or reduced to impotence, in the twinkling of an eye. Consider how severely France was defeated in 1870-71, or Germany in the last war; and look at those powers today. Moreover, the French still possess the best and most formidable army in Europe; the British by far the most powerful navy; the two powers are so superior in resources and wealth to the axis countries as to beggar comparison. It is true that the axis is superior in the air, but it is a superiority which is dwindling day by day; and air power alone is unlikely to be decisive in a major conflict. But it is also true that, if it should be decisive, it will be by an "all-out" attack upon civil populations, a bolt from the blue, or rather a succession of bolts, to bomb the will to resist out of the British people. It is not likely that such an attempt will succeed; it is not likely, indeed, to be made, because of the element of risk involved.

If it fails, God help its authors.

But if it is tried, and wins, it will win long before any aid of ours could arrive to prevent it. Which is another way of saying that, if the axis powers win at all, they must win quickly, which we cannot arrive in time to prevent. In a long war, they are sure to lose, whether we are involved against them or not.

It is high time that the myth of "invincible Germany" be exploded. As a matter of cold fact, the Germans are far less ready for war than they were in 1914, they lack the resources for a struggle of any duration, their Italian ally is the weakest and most vulnerable power in Europe, their economic and financial situation is uncertain (to say the least) and their armed forces are suffering the pains of a rebirth begun only four years ago. Not even Germans can overcome these obstacles to an extent which would permit them a chance of victory over two great powers — or perhaps three, if one is to include the Soviet Union as an enemy of Hitler.

(2) *Our people are not neutral in their sympathies, and those sympathies will*

被人消滅或變為萎弱的。試看法國在一八七〇至七一年被擊敗得何等慘厲；或看上次歐戰中的德國；但這兩個強國，今日仍屹然自存。而且，法國人仍然擁有歐洲最精良而最可畏的陸軍；英國人仍然擁有世界最強的海軍；這兩個強國在資源與財富上對軸心國家所佔的優勢，大得不可同日而語。在空軍方面，軸心國家固然佔着優勢，但這一種優勢正在日漸退縮；而且單是空軍的力量，在一個大規模的戰爭中，不見得能決定最後勝負。誠然，如果它能決定最後勝負的話，那便須對平民實施「狂轟濫炸」，禍從天上來，或不如說一連串的飛來橫禍（造成恐怖狀態），以炸滅英國人民繼續抗戰的意志。但這一種企圖不見得會成功；其實爲了此中含有危險的成分，這種企圖不見得會去嘗試呢。

這企圖如果不實行，那是上帝保佑那些禍首。

但如果真的來試行一下，而終於獲勝，那末遠水不救近火，我們的任何援助勢不能及時趕到。換一句話說，軸心國家不勝則已，如果勝利，她們必是出之速戰速決，使我們迅雷不及掩耳，無法及時加以阻止。在一個長期戰爭中，不論我們被牽入與否，軸心國家必歸於失敗，那是無疑的。

時到如今，「無敵的德意志」的迷信，可以打破了。無情的事實，顯示着德國人對於戰爭的準備，更遠不及一九一四年的時候：他們缺乏任何久長時期的戰爭所必備的財源；他們的聯盟國義大利是歐洲最弱而最易受攻的國家；他們的經濟與財政的情形，是不確定的（就最低的限度而言）；他們的軍隊正在遭受着一種新生的痛苦，而這個新生開始到今還不過四年哩。德國人甚至無法克服這些障礙到一種可以戰勝英法兩大強國的程度——或可以說三國，如果把蘇聯也算爲希特勒的敵人。

(二) 我們的人民的同情心是有偏袒的，而這些

*involve us on the side of Great Britain and France.*

Granted that they are not neutral in their sympathies; one hesitates to believe that they are not realistic in their thinking. They have observed the catastrophe of Munich. They are noting the present hesitations and dilly-dallings of the London and Paris governments. They appreciate quite well the characters of certain ministers in those governments. They appreciate even better the fact that the "peace" of Versailles was not an American peace, and that at the end of another war there is little likelihood of any better or more permanent result. They are not such fools as to suppose that any military victory can bring about peace in Europe unless and until the peoples of that continent make up their minds that there is nothing worthwhile to be gained by fighting—and implement that decision with realistic measures to keep the peace.

In other words, against the pull of emotional sympathy may be set the restraining influence of good American horse-sense—of which there is a great deal more in current American thought on this subject than there was in 1914-17. For this, we may largely thank the radio, which has kept us informed of the hour to hour occurrences of Munich and the succeeding crises.

If our natural sympathies for our former allies, for those whose ways of life and government more nearly approach our own than do the German ways, were suddenly to be fanned into a white-hot blaze of fury by some such occurrence as a German bombing of open cities, it is quite possible that emotion might overcome horse-sense. But the Germans cannot be without appreciation of that fact, which is one of the reasons why one may be permitted to doubt that they will ever adopt such methods of warfare.

(3) *We must stop the spread of dictatorship in order to make the world safe for democracy*

同情心將使我們與英法站在同一陣線上。

即使認定他們的同情心是有偏袒的；我們也不能就相信他們的思想會不顧現實。他們已觀察到慕尼黑的災變。他們正注意着倫敦與巴黎兩政府目前的躊躇猶豫舉棋莫定。他們很尊重兩政府中若干部長的人格。他們更感悟到一種事實，就是凡爾賽的「和平」並不是一個美國的和平；而再來一次大戰，並不十分見得會有什麼更好或更安定的結果。他們不是傻子，不至於相信任何軍事上的勝利會造成歐洲的和平，除非等到那個大陸上的各國人民打定主意，明白兵凶戰危，爭鬥決無便宜可得——再以維持和平的現實計劃，來實踐他們的這種主意。

換言之，我們不妨以良好的美國理智的力量來抵制感情用事的牽引力——美國現有思想中對於這個問題的理智，比一九一四到一七年的時候強得多了。對於這一點，我們大半要感謝無線電，它已使我們得到關於慕尼黑事變及以後各種危機的每小時的報告。

我們天然的同情心，傾向於我們從前的幾個聯盟國以及那些生活與政體比德國人更近似於我們的人。這種天然的同情心，如果因某一種事變（像德國人轟炸不設防的城市一類的事）而突然被煽成白熱的怒火，那末，理智反被感情克服，是很可能的。但德國人決不會不感悟到那個事實；這也是我們可以相信他們（德國人）不一定會採取這種作戰方法的理由之一。

(三) 我們必須阻止獨裁國家的擴張，使民主國家在這世界上得到安全。

This is an appealing idea, and is the father of all sorts of schemes and crusades to involve us in "measures short of war" against Germany, Italy, and Japan; embargoes, boycotts, and the like. But dictatorship is not imposed from without; it arises from internal causes. Germany is a dictatorship because despair (a despair for which we are not without responsibility) drove the German people to accept Hitler as the lesser evil. Italy is a dictatorship because her governmental machinery had broken down and become so worthless that even the Italian people were sick of the resultant conditions. Russia is a dictatorship because of a lack of political, racial and economic coherence, and because her people have never known any other form of government. Japan is a dictatorship by inheritance and tradition.

It is of course true that three of these dictatorships have set out upon careers of conquest. Germany has absorbed Austria, a nation of German population where at least a considerable part of the populace desired absorption; she has overrun Czechoslovakia, a conquest the fruits of which are yet to be apparent. Italy has conquered Ethiopia, but has not derived much benefit therefrom; she has also seized Albania. Japan is engaged in an attempt to conquer China, which is a long way from being (at this writing), completely successful.

But one might suppose, from the attitude taken toward these occurrences by some American commentators, that the like had never before occurred in foreign parts during the history of this Republic. One might suppose that we had not observed the rise and fall of the Napoleonic Empire; that we had not been the spectators, during the past century, of the conquest, not of one African country, but of practically the whole of that continent by the French and British; that we had not seen the independence of a score of Indian states overturned by the British, or the reduction of Annam, Cambodia and Cochin-China, to say nothing of Madagascar, to vassalage by the French;

這是一個動聽的意見；而一切把我們牽入以「戰爭以外之辦法」對付德義日的計劃與運動，以及停止通商，抵制貨物等事，都以此為根據。但是獨裁政體不是從外面來的；它是由於內部的原因而起的。德國成為獨裁國家，因為失望（這一個失望我們不能不任其咎）迫令德國人民不得其上，求其次而接受了希特勒。義大利成為獨裁國家，因為她的政府組織已崩潰而變為一無價值，甚至義大利人民對那結局的情形，都感到頭痛。俄國成為獨裁國家，因為缺乏政治上、種族上、與經濟上的團結，而她的人民又從來不知道任何其它體制的政府。日本成為一個獨裁國家，由於繼承與傳統。

誠然，這些獨裁國家中，有三國已開始其侵略的事業了。德國已併吞了奧國，那是一個德意志民族的國家，至少有一大部份人民願意被併吞；德國又蹂躪了捷克，這一個征服的結果如何，尚未顯明。義大利已征服了阿比西尼亞，但得不償失，無甚益處；她並已佔領了阿爾巴尼亞。日本正從事於征服中國的全圖，這個（在本文寫稿時）離目的地還遠哩。

但是從若干美國批評家對於這些事件所持的態度看來，人家或許以為在美國共和國的歷史中，外國各地從來沒有這類的事情發生過。人家或許以為我們未曾見過拿破倫帝國的興起與沒落；一若我們在過去的一世紀裏，未曾看到英法征服的非洲國家不是一個，而實際上差不多是整個非洲；一若我們未曾看見英國的推翻了幾十個印度邦國的獨立，或法國的克服了安南、卡姆若提河、與交趾支那，而將其淪為屬國，更不用提到馬達加斯加了；一若我們未曾眼看到一枝俄國的軍隊，為了奧地利的利益，勝利地降在匈牙利人民的頸上，或波蘭被三個歐洲最獨裁的君主加以最後的瓜分。

that we had not witnessed a Russian army standing triumphantly on the necks of the Hungarian people, in Austria's interest, or observed the final partition of Poland amongst three as dictatorial monarchs as ever reigned in Europe.

One might, indeed, suppose that our acquisition of Florida, of California and Texas, of Puerto Rico and the Philippines had been the result of peaceful negotiations, and that our dealings with the Indians had been marked by the most scrupulous devotion to the principles of fair play, justice and democratic ideals.

If we are to interfere in arms every time "the good old rule, the simple plan, that those shall take who have the power and those may keep who can" is applied by a great power against a small one anywhere on this troubled planet, we shall have plenty to do, and we shall not last very long at the doing of it. Nor is our own past so free of questionable conduct as to make our moral position imposing to the gaze of impartial opinion.

One further and all-important consideration here intrudes itself—that war in Europe has become totalitarian in its nature, involving the full and co-ordinated effort of every citizen, every resource of the states involved in it. This is made clear by the preparations now being made in France and Britain—the handing over of dictatorial powers to the French premier, the adoption by Britain of conscription and a Ministry of Supply. In only one way can war be made successfully against a totalitarian power by other than totalitarian methods, and that is by the use of sea-power, which involves keeping the enemy at a safe distance by the use of a superior fleet backed up by a system of suitably located advanced bases protected by a highly trained and fully equipped regular army and long-range aircraft. The British learned and applied this lesson, and it was the basis of all their imperial expansion and matchless prosperity for two hundred years—save as to the aircraft, the invention of which exposed the British

真的，人家或許以為我們的取得佛羅利達、加利福尼亞與泰克薩斯、波托利科與菲律賓羣島，似乎是和平談判的結果；一若我們與印第安人的來往，是絲毫不苟的虔誠奉行公正、正義與民治理想的原則。

如果在這多事的星球上的任何一處，每次遇到大國以「有力者取之而有能者守之的成例鎖規」施之於小國，我們便以武力去干涉，那我們將管不勝管，而也不會有這打抱不平的持久能力。我們自己的過去，也不是沒有可以非議的行爲，能使我們在道德上的地位，在不偏袒的眼光中，有什麼大不了的莊嚴之處。

這裏更有一個極重要的問題伸入進來——就是歐洲的戰爭已成爲全能性質，需要每一個公民的十足與同等的努力，而國家的全部實力也都被包含在內。這種情形，可見之於法國與英國目下正進行的準備——法國把獨裁政權移交內閣總理，英國推行徵兵與成立一個軍需供應部。與一個全能國家開戰，除了用全能方法以外，只有一條路可有把握，那便是利用海軍的力量。但必需用着優越的艦隊，把敵人遠阻在我們的安全距離之外；而一個優越的艦隊，須以一組地點適宜的先進的海軍根據地爲後盾，輔以訓練良好、配備充足的常備兵與長飛程的飛機，妥爲保護。英國人曾學到並運用這一個教訓，他們二百年來帝國的擴張與莫可倫比的興盛，都基於這一點——但飛機的發明，使英倫三島易受一種襲擊；這種襲擊不是他們的海軍所能對付，因而成爲他們目前可悲狀況的基本原因。

Isles to a form of attack with which their navy cannot deal, and is the basic cause of their present deplorable situation.

Today the United States is the one power which can successfully base her national defense upon a seapower policy, because we are out of reach of any save sea-borne attack. Yet we are asked to make the world safe for democracy by interfering once more in the affairs of Europe. To do that with any weight, we should have to send our young men to die again on the ancient battlefields of that continent, and to keep them there we should have to adopt the same measures of totalitarian control which other powers must employ if they are to fight with any hope of victory. In other words, we must begin the defense of democracy in Europe — assuming it to exist there at all — by destroying our democracy at home with our own hands; we must abandon a position, presented to us by a merciful providence, in which we are amply able to defend our own democracy and the independence of our neighbors by weapons which free peoples may safely wield (the weapons of sea-power) and throw our fate and the future of our children into the cauldron of Europe's hates and blood-feuds.

It may well be hoped that the American people will prove too intelligent to follow this senseless course. If the ideals upon which this Republic was founded are to continue to exist in this world — above all, the ideal of individual freedom, the superiority of the rights of the individual citizen to the rights of the state — it is here in our own land that they must be preserved. We may hope that they will flourish elsewhere; but democracy no more than fascism is an article of export — at least, not with arms in hand. If we succeed in preserving our own ways of life and government in our own land, we shall have done as much as posterity has any right to expect of us; and we shall have no inconsiderable difficulties to overcome, without adding to them the strains and risks of another armed crusade to Europe.

今日祇有美國，能夠成功地把她的國防計劃建築在海軍實力政策上面，因為我們的兩面重洋，除了海上襲擊以外，非任何攻擊所能及到。然而，我們還要爲了民主國的安全，而再去干涉歐洲的事情。如果我們負起這個重擔，我們無異把我們的青年再度打發到那個大陸的古戰場上去送死，而且如果我們把那班青年留在那裏，我們勢將與別國一樣，爲了要得勝利的希望而不得不採取全能管制的計劃。換言之，我們必須在歐洲開始民主國家的防線——假定那邊有這種防線的話——而以我們自己的手來毀滅我們國內的民主主義；我們必須放棄一個天賦獨厚的地位——在這個地位上面，我們儘能運用自由人民所能安全使用的武器（海軍），來保衛我們自己的民主主義與我們鄰國的獨立——而把我們的命運與我們子孫的前途去投入歐洲的怨恨與血仇的洪爐中。

我們很希望美國人民是很聰明的，決不至於採行這一種無意識的方針。如果欲求這一個共和國所作為基礎的理想繼續存在於這世界上——尤要者，個人自由的理想，公民的個人權利對邦國的權利所佔的優勢——那末它們必須保存在我們自己的疆土上。我們固不妨希望它們在別的地方也興旺起來；但民主主義與法西斯主義一樣，都不是一個裝運出口的東西——至少，不須帶着武器。如果我們能保存我們自己的生活方式與政體，那末我們才不負我們的後代所期望於我們的；我們將有不小的困難，須待克服，而不必自尋煩惱，再去加上另一次向歐洲開發的武裝運動的種種勞神與危險。

(4) *But we can and should do a great deal to support our friends in Europe besides sending armies to fight there.*

So we can; and so, no doubt, we shall. The seas are open to them, closed to the dictators. We should certainly be fools to deny Britain and France the right to purchase from us such goods and materials as we can sell them; for it is obviously to our interest that they shall be successful, if there is war in Europe. But it is not sufficiently to our interest so that we should send another A.E.F. across the ocean. We must not forget that we were told this same story last time: American troops weren't wanted, just American money and American munitions. Then it was announced that we would send just a token army — a division or two to "show the flag." We wound up with two million men in France, to say nothing of certain little sideshow such as Siberia and North Russia where a goodly number of American youths left their bones — for what purpose, or to what good end, no one today can tell. We must avoid participation to the extent that we become the economic partners of other countries, with a huge stake in their victory and a great vested interest pushing us toward war. We have the legal machinery at hand for such avoidance — the Johnson Act, which forbids additional American credits to states which have not paid their debts, and the financial controls which can prevent too rapid liquidation of foreign-held securities.

(5) *Yes, but our ships abroad will be fired on, or sunk, our citizens abroad will be molested, and then we shall be in it.*

We can keep our shipping out of war zones, and we can bring many of our citizens home. Of course we can't bring them all home, but we can take the measures for their protection which we have taken in the past, and which, on the whole, have proved both effective and safe. It might just as well be understood by all concerned that today, whether we like it or not, we are the predominant sea-

(四)但除了遣派軍隊到歐洲去作戰以外，我們是能夠而且應當出力去援助我們在那邊的朋友的。

我們能夠這樣做，而且，無疑的，我們將要這樣做。我們的海面，對他們開放之，而對獨裁者封閉之。我們如果拒絕英法向我們購買我們所能出售的貨物的原料的權利，那末我們當然變為呆子了；因為歐洲如果發生戰爭，她們的勝利顯然是有利於我們的。但這個利益，却不值得我們再遣派軍隊遠渡重洋去到歐洲參戰。我們切勿忘却上次他們所告訴我們的同樣的故事：美國的軍隊並不需要，只需要美國的金錢與美國的軍火好了。然後又來一盤聲明，說我們不妨只派一枝紀念軍隊——一二師的人馬用來「標明旗幟」。結果我們却派了二百萬人在法國，更不必提起在西伯利亞與北俄的附屬展覽品，在那邊二處地方有許多美國青年埋骨異域——目的何在，結局何在，到今日沒有人能知道。我們參加的範圍，務須力為擴大，不要成為別國的經濟合夥人，對於牠們的勝利下着巨大的賭注和巨額的股份，而使我們走上戰爭之路。我們對於這一種導遊，有着現成成的法律上的機構——給與法案和財政上的統制。前者禁止我們對於前途未清的國家，再予貸款；後者禁止外人所發證券的過於迅速的流償。

(五)是的，但我們在國外的船隻將被射擊或擊沉，我們在國外的僑民將受騷擾，那時我們將捲入漩渦了。

我們可以使我們的船隻離開戰區，並使我們的僑民多數回國。當然我們不能把他們一起都召回來，但我們可以採取種種保護他們的辦法，這些辦法我們以前已經施行過，而大體上已證明有效與安全。一切有關係的人，或許最好應當明瞭這一點，就是無論我們願意與否，在今日我們已成為世界傑出的海上強國，而在未來的數年內，我們這個傑出的地位將更形顯著。這一個地位並不是沒有它所附帶的責任的，但也有

power of the world, and that in the years to come our predominance will become more marked. It is a position not without its responsibilities, but it has also its benefits. The predominant sea-power, historically, has had a minimum of trouble in protecting its citizens and its shipping in foreign parts, and the use of its naval forces to afford such protection has rarely indeed been the cause of war.

Of course we may have to forbid our merchant ships, temporarily, from entering zones where they might get into trouble—the Mediterranean, perhaps, or the Baltic. This does not amount to isolation, nor to the destruction of our foreign trade—conclusions to which some people seem to leap very easily. It amounts to a temporary and local inconvenience, not unattended with financial loss to some of our citizens, but by no means either a permanent loss or an extensive one.

(6) *Peace is indivisible, and we cannot remain isolated from the world; we must accept our responsibilities.*

As for peace being indivisible, this is Old World philosophy. One wonders whether the condition of affairs would be improved by extending as far as possible the scope of such wars as may occur. No one expects us to remain isolated from the world, or to build a Chinese wall around our country or our continent. What we can do is to assure ourselves of the possession of the necessary military instruments to control the oceans which are the medium of our foreign contacts; and, with such control, to prevent the transference to the New World of the perennial conflicts of the Old.

So armed and so secure, we shall have a far better opportunity of influencing, in behalf of permanent peace, the settlement which must follow any European war, than we shall have as a belligerent. We must, indeed, accept our responsibilities; and if we have any to the rest of the world, surely the first of them is to be able to use our influence in behalf of a just and lasting settlement of the world's affairs. Such a

它的利益。由歷史上看來，傑出的海上強國，對於保護其在國外各地的公民與船隻，所遇到的困難一向是極少的；而利用其海軍去施以保護，的確難得成爲引起戰爭的原因。

當然我們或許不得不暫時禁止我們的商船駛入有危險之可能的區域裏——也許是地中海或波爾的海。這並不是等於孤立，也不是等於毀棄我們的國外貿易——有些人似乎很容易草率結論。這是等於暫時與局部的不便利，而在我們的若干公民方面並不是沒有經濟上的損失，但絕對不是一個永久的或浩大的損失。

(六) 和平是不可分開的，我們不能與世界隔離而保持孤立；我們必須負起我們的責任來。

關於和平不可分開一說，這是歐洲舊世界的哲學。盡量擴張未來戰爭的範圍，是否便能改進世事的情狀，還是一個疑問。沒有人期望我們與世界隔離或在我們的國家或我們的大陸四周建築一座中國的長城起來。我們所確能做到的，是保證我們自己有必備的軍事上的工具，以控制作爲我們與外界接觸之媒介的兩個洋面；有了這種控制，便可防避池魚之殃，使歐洲舊世界中不斷的衝突不致移轉到這新世界裏來。

有了這樣的武裝與這樣的安全之後，較之列爲交戰國之一，我們將有更好的機會，爲了永久和平之利益起見，來左右任何歐洲戰事結果所必有的解決。誠然，我們必須負起我們的責任來；如果我們對於世界其他各國負有任何責任的話，那末第一個責任當然就是我們須能爲了世界事情的一個公正與永久的解決起見而運用我們的勢力。這樣一種解決，在我們這一時代裏，也許永不會見到；但我們可以向着這一個目標

settlement we may never see in our time; but we may advance toward it, and American influence to that end will be far more potent if America remains strong and secure, the mistress of the seas, rather than weakening herself and draining her resources by participating in other peoples' wars.

America CAN stay out of war. America SHOULD stay out of war.

We have our responsibilities, yes; but the first and greatest of these is to our own country, and to our children who shall inherit it after us. What answer shall we make to them if they inherit a land in which, by our own folly, we have permitted to be extinguished those lights of liberty, of tolerance, of democracy, which, one by one, are going out in the war-torn darkness of other lands?

前進。美國與其爲了參加別國人民的戰事而自弱其國勢與自竭其財源，毋寧繼續保持其強盛而安全之地位與海上之霸權。果如此，則美國對於上述目的之勢力，將更見強大。

美國確能置身於戰爭之圈外。美國應當置身於戰爭之圈外。

我們有我們的責任，不錯；但這些責任中最先而最大的一個，是對於我們自己的國家，和在我們之後繼承這一個國家的子女。如果我們把一塊土地遺傳給我們的子女，在這塊土地上，由於我們自己的愚笨，我們任令自由、寬容、民主的亮光，一一投入別處土地上的戰爭的黑暗中，而終於熄滅，那末我們有什麼話可以回答他們呢？

### 繙譯小問題 (一)

自從開了這一欄之後，許多讀者（包括了編者的許多友人）對之都發生極度的興趣。最近，南山君寄來了一篇「小問題的討論」，在篇末註了幾行字，使編者很發生了些同樣的感想。

南山君說：「……所可慮者，人家不錯，我的錯了，則遺笑大方矣。……「人家不錯，我錯的」請你加以塗乙。其實那許多也許是人家臨時失檢，筆下之訛，任何人也不能免的。從事繙譯，可真不容易。除了文字的技巧而外，還要作一個 concise 式的 pocket 式的 walking encyclopaedia 常識呵！……」這些話，確是經驗之談。就是編者在執行所謂「刪改權」——批閱譯稿的時候，何嘗沒有「人家不錯，我的錯了」之疑慮？繙譯之所以難，是除了「忠實」和「流利」的原則之外，還要顧到原作者語氣的輕重而加以衡量。這些地方，失之毫釐，差以千里；任何人都不能絕對自信其無誤。所以有人說：「繙譯比創作還要難」，這實在是一針見血之論。

我們現在所希望於讀者的，是由於本欄的推進，引起大眾對於繙譯的興趣，同向理想的繙譯境界進行。這個目標，在眼前雖然距離尚遠；但由於不斷邁進的結果，我們相信總有一天可以達到。「人家不錯，我的錯了」，固然似乎有些遺笑大方。但是，人家「不錯」而我以為「錯」，則人家一定是有使人以為「錯」的地方，那末事實上就不見得一定是「不錯」；反之，正因為「人家不錯，我的錯了」，可以引起別人對於人家「不錯」的重新估定。至少，在向理想的繙譯境界進行的大道上，是更進了一步。我們相信，這決不是一種消極的工作。

[接第341頁]



# Guns or Food? The German Dilemma

## 軍備乎？民食乎？德國之進退維谷

(From "The N. Y. Times Magazine", May 21, 1939)

By Geoffrey Crowther

The present state of international affairs does not hold out much encouragement. The mere staving off of unlimited war for a few months more is the immediate aim of diplomacy and the farthest horizon of many men's hopes. But what if we succeed in postponing the struggle until the Fall, or perhaps until after the end of 1939, what follows then? Is it possible to foresee any turn of events, other than a war, which will put a limit to the aggressive ambitions of the dictators and make hopes of a "Golden Age" of relative confidence and peace look a little less foolish than they do today?

Chief among the hopes with which men all over the world are looking, rather desperately, to the future is the hope that the emergence of economic difficulties for the Nazi government in Germany will compel, or persuade, Adolf Hitler to moderate his policies and to seek his ends by the method of negotiation.

Are there going to be economic difficulties on this scale in Germany? The question is worth examining. But first of all we must make up our minds whether the prospect of economic difficulties for the Nazis is one that should inspire hope or despair. Many people hold the theory, for which they can find some justification in history, that economic difficulties drive a dictator to war, in order to distract the attention of his people.

The theory may have been true in the past, when a war was a matter for professionals and volunteers; when, at the worst, one family in twenty or thirty would actually suffer loss. The theory may be true even today for a small war, such as Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia. But even the dictators of the past never started, purely as a distraction, any war that they

樂天譯

國際事件的現勢，並不能使人得到許多興奮。最近外交的目的，和許多人們最遠大的希望，祇是想把那沒有節制的戰爭再延宕幾個月而已。但是，假使我們能把戰爭延至秋天，或者延至一九三九年終以後，到那時的情形是怎樣呢？如果戰爭沒有發生，能不能預先見到事態的轉變呢？這些事態的轉變也許可以制止各獨裁者的侵略野心，而使信賴和平的「黃金時代」的希望，比較今日所具的狀態稍為中看一點。

全世界的人們，對於將來所期望的各種希望中，比較最主要的，就是希望德國納粹政府的經濟困難的危機會迫使或勸導希特勒緩和他的政策，而用磋商的方法去探求他的目的。

德國將來經濟困難能夠達到這樣程度嗎？這個問題值得研究的。但是我們必須首先決定這經濟困難的形勢對於納粹黨人是否能夠引起希望或是引起絕望。許多人們持着這個理論（因為他們能夠尋出若干歷史上的證明），說是經濟困難會迫使獨裁者出一戰，其意在使他的國民移轉目標。

這種理論在已往的時候或許不錯，因為在那時候的戰事祇與一般以當兵為職業的人們和志願當兵的人們有關係；最壞的話，實際上祇有二三十口的家庭受有損失。這種理論在今日小規模的戰爭中，有如墨沙里尼征服阿比西尼亞，也或許不錯。但是，甚至已往的各獨裁者，如果他們不以爲他們是立於不敗的地位，也永遠不肯祇爲了移轉國民目標而發動任何一個戰

did not think they stood a good chance of winning. And today, when every European family feels the threat of war as a direct menace to itself, it is beyond the art of even a master propagandist to increase popularity by going to war.

I do not believe that, in these days, economic difficulties will drive any government to start a war which it was not already planning for political and strategic reasons. What may happen, however, is that if the Nazis' plans already envisage a war, at some time in the future, with the democracies, economic difficulties may lead them to speed up the timetable. That is the risk of 1939. But on the whole the sound view seems to be that any economic difficulties that may arise in Germany will be a factor for peace.

There is one economic weakness from which Germany is not now suffering, and from which she does not seem likely to suffer in the immediate future. This is unemployment. There is nothing particularly remarkable about the absence of unemployment in Germany. Most other countries could have done the same if they had chosen to put a million or two men into uniforms. The real test of a national economy (at least in peacetime) is not the extent to which it diminishes unemployment but the extent to which it increases employment. And by this test Great Britain and several other democratic countries have done a better job in the last few years than Nazi Germany.

Recruiting and rearmament are responsible, between them, for the fact that there are virtually no unemployed men or women in Germany. It has never been proved whether or not the Nazis would be equally successful in abolishing unemployment if they devoted their machine to the production of peaceful goods rather than weapons of war. They might have a better chance than the democracies, in view of their power to command labor and capital to do their bidding. But they have not tried. And in any case, so long as they continue to push their rearming as

事。時至今日，歐洲的每個家庭都感覺到戰爭的威脅是對於牠的本身的直接威脅。就是一個宣傳專家，也沒有法子使國民對於作戰，增加同情之心。

在今日之下，我不相信一個對於政治上和戰略上的因素沒有計劃過的國家，經濟困難會迫使牠走上戰爭的途徑。雖然如此，事勢也許會這樣，假使納粹黨人已經計劃着，在將來的某一時期內，和民主國家開戰，那麼經濟困難也許會使他們讓着速戰速決的思想。那就是一九三九年的危機了。但是，就大體而言，假使德國發生着經濟困難，一定可以成爲促進和平的原動力，這種觀察大概是不错的。

有一種經濟上的弱點，德國現在還沒有受着影響，即使在最近的將來，她也不像會受到這種影響。這種弱點就是失業。德國國內沒有受着失業的影響，並不見得引人特別注意。因爲多數別的国家，也能夠如法泡製，如果他們願意驅使一二百萬的人民去當兵的話。國家經濟力量的真確判斷（至少在太平的時候上講）並不在於減小失業的範圍，而在於增加職業的範圍。而且由於這樣的判斷，英國和幾個別的民主國家在過去數年中所收的效果，是比較納粹德國良好。

募兵和重整軍備兩件事，對於德國實際上沒有失業男女的事實，有直接的關係。假使納粹黨人把他們的機器拿來製造平時所用的各種貨物，而不拿來製造戰時所用的各種兵器的話，那麼他們對於避免失業一事，是否會一樣的大功告成，這件事情始終沒有證明出來。由於他們有權力支配勞工和資本使其執行命令這一點看起來，他們也許有比較民主國家更好的機會。但是他們始終沒有試驗過，而且無論如何，他們一天像現在那樣的迅速繼續推進他們的重整軍備計劃，他們一天不會面對着失業的問題。

fast as at present, they will not be faced with the problem of unemployment.

This is a very important political fact. For the secret of Hitler's strength with the German people is the fact that he has overcome unemployment. When he came into office there were over 6,000,000 unemployed, in a country half the size of the United States. Now there are none. And in any country the man who can do that will, other things being equal, enjoy great popularity. "Other things being equal"—and the chief "other thing" that has to be "equal" is the standard of living.

At the bottom of a terrible depression a country prefers to have an increase in jobs rather than a rise in the standard of living. It will even sacrifice some of its average standard of living in order to get jobs for all. But this sacrifice of the standard of living cannot be carried too far. There is a point beyond which it becomes too heavy a price to pay. And the longer the time that has elapsed since the bottom of the depression, the more faded do the memories of unemployment become and the less readily does the public put up with restrictions on its consuming power.

In spite of all the talk about "guns instead of butter," the German standard of living has not, on the average, suffered very much under the Nazis. Indeed, it is certainly higher now, on the average, than it was in 1932. Some people argue that it is actually higher than at the top of the last boom in 1929, though it is very unlikely that this is true. The period of Nazi rule since 1933 has been one in which the supply both of armaments and of goods for consumption has been increasing. If there have been shortages of food and other consumers' goods, the explanation has been that the supply has not increased as fast as the demand for them.

But there is a vital distinction to be drawn between the period from 1933 to 1938 and the present. The Nazis were able to increase the supplies both of armaments and of consumable goods because when they came into office there

這是一個極重要的政治事實。因為希特勒擁有德國全國國民實力的神祕，就是他能夠克服失業的事實。當他執政的那一年，在這個只有美國一半幅員的國家中，牠的失業人數竟達六百萬人以上。現在呢，一個都沒有了。而且無論在那一國，一個人能夠做到那樣，同時別的事情照常不變，他一定會受大多數人民的愛戴。所謂「別的事情照常不變」——最主要的「別的一件事情」不能不「照常不變」的，就是生活程度。

一個國家在極端不景氣之下，寧願把職業的位置增加，而不願把生活程度提高。有時因為要使全體得着位置起見，也許要把平均的生活程度稍微犧牲些。但是這種生活程度不能被犧牲得太厲害。因為有一個限度，如果越過了這個限度以外，則物價高漲過甚，難于負擔了。不景氣狂潮發生以來，所經歷的時間愈長久，失業的印象便愈容易消失，而大眾對於牠們的消耗力的限制，愈難以忍受了。

雖然大眾都說着「竈取鎗械，不用牛油」的話，平均的講，德國人在納粹黨人的統治之下，生活程度並沒有受到很多的影響。的確，平均的講，德國在現在的生活程度和一九三二年的生活程度比較起來，實在是增高了。有些人們爭辯着說，實際上比一九二九年市價飛漲時期最高的生活程度還要增高。但是這種說法不像靠得住。在一九三三年納粹執政以後的時期內，軍備和消耗品的供給都在增加着。如果發現食物和消耗品的不足，那麼就可證明供不應求了。

但是，一九三三年至一九三六年的時期，和現在時期比較起來，是有重要的不同存於其間的。納粹黨人能增加軍備和消耗品的供給，是因為在他們執政的時候，還有貯藏着許多沒有用盡的勞力和資本。那一

was a great reservoir of unused labor and capital. That reservoir is now exhausted.

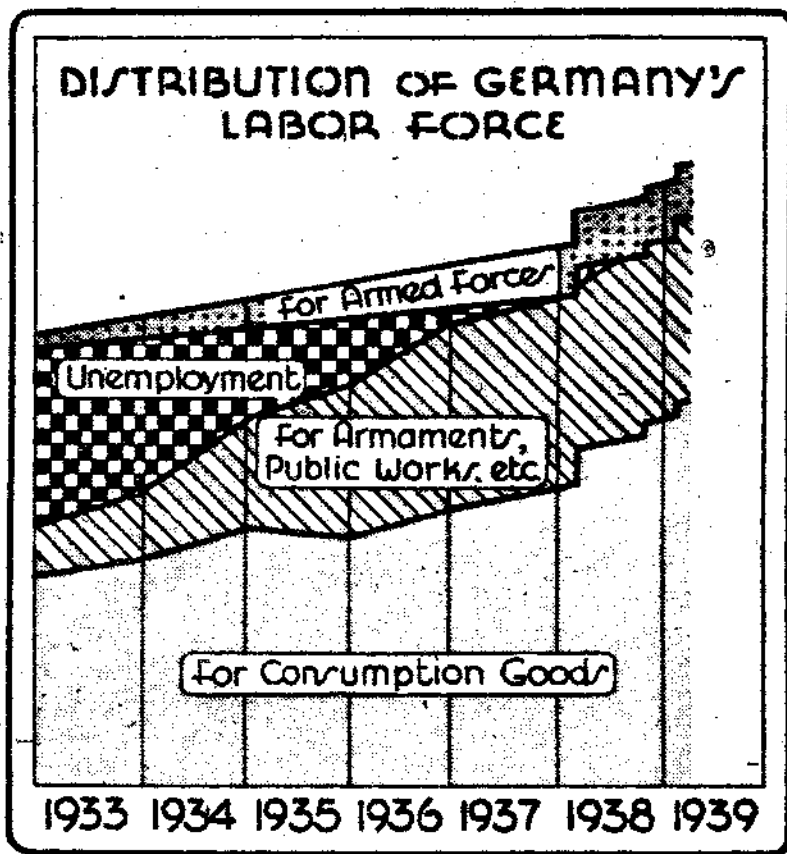
The causes and the consequences of this change (the understanding of which is vital for an appreciation of Germany's present position) can best be illustrated by the diagram on this page. The top line shows the potential productive capacity of Germany's labor force, assuming that all men are available for productive work. (The three "steps" in 1938-39 represent the acquisition of Austria, Sudetenland and Bohemia.)

The first subtraction that must be made is that of the men who are taken away from the labor force for service in the armed forces. The second line therefore shows the labor force available for production. This force is divided into three portions: the unemployed; those working on capital goods — that is, chiefly on armaments and public works — and those producing goods for consumption.

It can clearly be seen from the diagram that the increase in the production of armaments has been obtained by absorbing the unemployed, and not by cutting into the supply of labor available for consumption goods. But the change that came about in 1938 can also clearly be seen. Unemployment has been abolished. The only way by which, from now on, armament production can be increased still further is by taking men away either from the armed forces (which will not be done) or by reducing the production of goods

類貯藏的東西，現在已消耗淨盡了。

這種變化的一切原因和結果（要估計德國的現狀，須先明瞭這個）在本頁的圖表中，能夠充分說明出來。在上端的那條線指明全國的男人都從事生產工作時，德國勞工力量的可能的生產能力。（在一九三八至一九三九年的三個階段，表明佔領奧地利，蘇台德區，和波希米亞。）



第一個要除去的，是由勞工隊裏抽調出來而加入軍隊裏服役的人數。所以第二條線則指明可用以生產的勞工力量。這一種力量可以分為三部份：（一）失業者；（二）製造重要物品者——大概指軍用品和工程；（三）製造消耗品者。

由圖表上，可以明明白白看出來的，就是，軍用出產品的增加，是由於吸收失業者所取得的，並不是由製造消耗品的勞工中割出來的。但是在一九三八年中所發生的變化，也可以明明白白地看出來。失業已經沒有了。自今以後，要進一步增加軍用出產品的唯一方法，是由軍隊裏抽調人力（這個恐怕做不到），否則只有減少消耗品的出產——那就是減低生活程度了。

for consumption — that is, by reducing the standard of living.

Although Germany has had guns and food in the past, she cannot have more of both in the future.

The importance of this fact lies in the compulsion that the Nazis are under to go on increasing their output of armaments. They have aroused the democracies to gigantic rearmament plans of their own. Britain is already producing almost as many aircraft (and of much better quality). The American defense program is getting under way. France is reorganizing her aircraft industry. The mighty power of Russia is being enlisted. Germany must keep up in the race to accumulate war material.

But Germany has two other crying needs for capital expenditure. She is in the middle of a very costly program to make herself independent of imported raw materials. And many of her industries, notably the transport industry, have gone without any renewal of their fixed plant for so long a period of time that if money is not spent on them very soon they will break down.

So there must be a still further increase in the German Government's expenditure on things which, whether they are machine guns or railroad ties, are not things that the people can consume. But such an increase can only be achieved at the expense of the standard of living. In time of war, every country has to face this dilemma. But Germany is right up against it now, while the other countries (except Italy and Japan) still have reserves to draw upon. France is increasing her productive capacity by suspending the forty-hour week (which never existed in Germany). Britain still has a large pool of unemployment to draw upon.

This, then, is Danger No. 1 to the stability of the Nazi economy — the fact that, from now on, and for the first time since the Nazis came in, a reduction in the standard of living of the German people is inevitable. Indeed, it has already started.

德國的軍備和民食，在已往雖然都很充足，但是在將來絕對不能夠使兩者都增加。

這個事實的重要性，在於納粹黨人是在強制之下而擴充他們的軍備產額。他們已經把各民治國家喚醒，使他們巨量擴充他們自己的重整軍備的計劃。英國已經組成和德國差不多同樣數量的空軍（質地方面比較優勝得多）。美國的國防計劃正在着手進行中。法國正在改組她的飛機工業。俄國的龐大兵力是經人估計過的。德國對於儲積戰爭原料，必須和他們並駕齊驅。

但是德國的重要的支出，還有其他兩種彰明較著的需要。第一。她要想使她自己對於輸入原料能以自主，這個需款浩繁的計劃剛進行到一半。第二，她的許多種工業，主要的是運輸工業，久已沒有革新牠們的固定設備，如果不趕快把金錢化在牠們身上，牠們就要崩潰的。

因此，德國政府對於某些物品的支出仍須額外增加。這些物品，不管牠是機關鎗也好，鐵道的枕木也好，都不是人民所能消耗的物品。但是要增加這種支出，祇有犧牲生活程度才行。在戰時，無論那一國都要遇到這種進退兩難的窘況。但是德國現在適當其衝，至於其他各國（除了意國和日本之外）仍然尚有餘力進行着。法國暫時停止每星期工作四十小時的制度（這個制度在德國決不會存在的），用以增加牠的生產能力。英國仍然有大量的失業者可以進行着。

因之，這種情形對於納粹經濟狀況的安定方面，是第一號危險物——自今而後，也就是納粹黨人執政以來的破題兒第一遭，德國國民的生活程度的減低是無法避免的。的確，這種事實已經發動了。結果如何

It is very difficult to know what the effects will be. Already there are the first faint signs of stress and strain on this issue within the regime; the Labor Front, which is anxious to keep its popularity with the workers, pulling one way, and Field Marshal Goering, responsible for rearmament, pulling the other way.

If the standard of living of the people has to be reduced in order to release men and machines for the work of the State, there are various ways of accomplishing the purpose.

In a completely free economy, the State, demanding labor for rearmament, and the public, demanding labor to make consumable goods, would enter into competition and drive prices up until consumption was choked off sufficiently for the State to get what it wanted. This, of course, is the classic procedure of inflation. The Germans know more about inflation than any other people living, and the one thing that might possibly lead to the lynching of the Nazis would be if they permitted another inflation such as that of 1923 to happen. The Nazis must at all costs avoid it.

The alternative ways of cutting down the consumption of the public, however, are hardly likely to be much more popular—how could any method of taking bread out of the people's mouths be popular? One way is by imposing drastic taxation, so that the people have less money left to spend. Dr. Schacht advocated this method, and Dr. Schacht had to go. Another procedure is to ration the supplies of goods for consumption, so that people cannot buy as much as they want to, even though they have the money. But it is an essential part of this plan that everything shall be rationed, and people are apt to dislike standing in line for everything they buy just as much as they dislike heavier taxes.

It was for insisting that Hitler choose between these unpleasant alternatives that Schacht was dismissed. There is every sign that the leading Nazis do not

，頗難逆料。在納粹政體機構之內，對於這個問題已經露出壓力和強制的初步象徵了。勞工陣線，急切要獲得勞動者的同情，用一種方法去拉攏；戈林大將，爲了負着重整軍備的責任，又用別種方法去拉攏。

如果說，因爲要騰出人力和機器爲國家服務，所以必須減低人民的生活程度，那末達到這種目的的方法却多得很啦。

在完全自由的經濟狀況中，國家方面只顯著需要勞工以重整軍備，民衆方面則需要勞工製造消耗品，於是國家和民衆競爭起來，勢必促成物價增漲，必至于消耗品完全枯竭，國家方面雖欲利用此種消耗品，亦不可得了。自然，這是通貨膨脹的第一階段。德國人對於通貨膨脹，比較別國人民更爲明瞭。假使他們聽任像一九二三年那樣的通貨膨脹再度發生，那末，使他們受納粹黨人的私刑，也許就是這一件事了。納粹黨人必須不惜任何代價，去避免通貨膨脹。

雖然如此，採取減省民衆消耗這一種方法，恐怕不會得到大多數的同情——把食糧從國民的口裏拿出來，這種方法怎麼能夠得着同情呢？一個方法是強徵苛稅。這樣一來，人民便沒有剩餘的金錢去化用了。薛第博士主張這個方法，而薛氏不得不去職。另一個方法是對於各種消耗品的供給加以限額，這樣一來，人民即使有錢，也不能夠充分得到他們所需要的。但是，這種計劃的重要部份是在於每件物品都加以限額，這樣一來，人民對於他們所購消耗品的限制，和對於加重徵稅一樣，易於生出厭惡之心。

爲了固持着要使希特勒在這兩個不受歡迎的方法中選擇其一，薛第博士遂因之而去職。納粹黨人的各

fully comprehend the dilemma they have got into. They do not understand why it was right to pay for their munitions by creating money or expanding credit in the earlier years and wrong now. And there is a chance that they will be so reluctant either to impose taxes or to extend rationing to every consumable commodity that they will end up by getting the inflation they dread so much. There is nothing that could more effectively undermine their popularity. This is Danger No. 2.

Both these dangers arise out of the fact that Germany will be under strong pressure to expand her armament expenditures still further although she has no unemployed resources of labor and capital left. But there is another possibility. If Germany cannot get raw materials, she cannot expand her armament program.

Undoubtedly Germany's raw material difficulties are on the increase. She can import goods only to the value of her exports. The year 1938 was already a difficult one, in which the trade deficit was only covered by using the booty of the Austrian conquest. Those reserves have now gone, and the rape of Czecho-Slovakia has brought in very little in the shape of realizable foreign assets. Moreover, in addition to the mounting "silent boycott" of German goods, the governments of the outer world are beginning to take steps to cut down their purchase of German goods.

Germany has no immediate possibility of doing without imported raw materials. The ultimate value of the Four-Year Plan is smaller than German propaganda represents it to be. And in any case, it is not nearly finished. There is thus a possibility that shortage of raw materials may force a slowing-down in the pace of rearmament. This, if it happened, would to some extent release the Nazis from Dangers Nos. 1 and 2. But it would raise the specter of unemployment, since work would have to be found for the men displaced from the munitions factories. And since Germany would fall behind the other countries in

領袖，對於他們的已經陷於進退兩難的窘況，還不能充分瞭解。這個可以由各種徵象看出來。他們不能夠明瞭，爲什麼在早年時代，用羅掘資財或擴張借款的辦法去購置軍用品是合理的，而到了現在却變成不合理了。他們對於徵稅或是擴充消耗品的限額，都懷着極端厭惡的心理，因此他們也許要採用他們所恐怖的通貨膨脹的辦法，以收此殘局。傷損着他們所得的民衆同情心，沒有比較這個再利害的了。這是第二號的危險物。

這兩種的危險都是由於下面事實而發生出來的；德國雖然沒有剩餘的人力和剩餘的資本足資接濟，她却在強度的壓迫之下，仍然進一步地擴大軍備的支出。但是還有另一個可能性。如果德國得不到原料，她就不能實行擴張軍備的計劃。

無疑地，德國原料的發生困難是逐漸增加着。她所能輸入的貨物，祇不過和她輸出的貨物的價值相等。一九三八年已經是一個困難時期，在這一年中，貿易的入不敷出，祇有以克服奧國所得的掠獲物來做抵補。那些貯積物現在用得乾乾淨淨，而由捷克所掠得的比較有形而可靠的國外財產却渺乎其微。此外，世界各國政府除了日見增加的「暗中抵制德貨」之外，都正在採取着減少購買德國貨物的步驟。

德國若沒有國外的原料輸入，立刻就不能做事。四年計劃的實在價值，並沒有德國宣傳機關所宣布的那樣大。而且無論如何，四年計劃還不能就算完事。因此還有一個可能性，就是由於原料的缺乏，也許會迫使重整軍備的速度漸漸地紓緩下去。如果這事實現了，納粹黨人多少可以避免第一號和第二號的危險物。但是這個會激起失業人們的騷動，因爲必須要爲軍用品製造廠裏的退職人們尋找工作。而且因爲德國的軍力要比其他各國落後，那就是說她在政治威力方面的角逐失敗了。

military strength, it would certainly mean that she had lost the game of power-politics.

These would be the consequences of a really severe shortage of raw materials. But they would probably take a long time to appear. After all, no shortage of raw materials due to lack of foreign exchange would be as severe as that which would be produced in time of war by the blockade. And even with a blockade Germany could fight for a long time.

The practical effect of foreign trade difficulties is thus likely to be a mounting volume of difficulties in securing deliveries of munitions and a drop in the quality of those delivered rather than a final impediment to the program of rearmament. It constitutes, in fact, a Danger No. 3 which is additional, and not alternative, to those previously mentioned.

All of these three cardinal weaknesses in Germany's position lie in the future — though some of them in the immediate future. They mean that if Germany wants to win a war, and feels herself strong enough to do so, she has a better chance now than later. That is what lends the next few months their critical importance.

But if not, what do they amount to? Will they lead to an uneasy armed peace or do they hold out hope of a change of heart or a change of regime in Germany? It is impossible to say. It would be very unwise to exaggerate the possibilities. Economic difficulties have very rarely given rise to revolutions — still more rarely when there has been no organized and at least half-allowed opposition to rally the discontent. But this at least is true, that if peace is preserved, Hitler will meet with many more internal difficulties in the future than he has had to contend with hitherto

這些都是由於原料的嚴重缺乏而發生的結果。但是這些結果的實現，也許尚需時日。總而言之，因為外匯不足而感到原料缺乏，不至於像在戰時被封鎖所影響的那樣嚴重。然而，雖然就是被封鎖，德國尚且能夠支持着長時期的戰事。

國外貿易的困難所產生的實際影響，多半是保證軍用品運送出去的困難的增加，以及所運送出去的軍用品的品質的減低，而不是重整軍備計劃的遇到最後阻礙。事實上，這個影響構成一種第三號危險物，而這種危險物並不是上面所說的二者之一，而是另外加上的。

德國形勢上的這三種主要弱點，都是隱伏於將來然而有的却隱伏在最近的將來。這些弱點的意義是說，假使德國欲在戰爭中獲得勝利，而自信她的力量做得到的話，那麼現在的機會比以後好。因此下幾個月，就是他們千鈞一髮的緊要關頭。

但是，假若不然的話，他們結果要怎麼樣呢？他們能引起一個侷促不安的武裝和平嗎？或是德國國內有改變政策或改變政體的希望嗎？那是說不定的。如果把這可能性說得過分誇大，那是不聰明的。經濟困難絕少會激起革命的——尤其是沒有有組織的反對者，和至少有半數意見一致的反對者，作為對政府不滿的後盾，更絕少會激起革命的。但是下面的事至少是靠得住的，就是，假如和平可以維持得住，那麼希特勒將來所要遇到的內部的困難，必定加甚，遠過於截至目前止他所已經奮鬥的。

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注意：本刊第二次懸賞徵

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準於下期(十月號)揭曉。

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# Invisible Spectacles

## 隱形眼鏡

(From "Reader's Digest", May, 1939)

by Wilson Chamberlain

劉岱業譯

Six thousand Americans today are wearing "invisible spectacles." The starry eyes of a dozen favorite movie stars—of both sexes—are triumphs of the laboratory. And numerous ships' officers, singers, fashion models, at least one big-league ball player, go about their daily affairs without anyone guessing that they are peering through lenses.

They wear, attached by suction to the eyeball itself, a paper-thin shell of glass or bakelite, its center a tiny lens made to optical prescription. These "contact lenses" move with the eye; a foot away they are invisible.

The advantages of these lenses to actors, lecturers and others who must look their best before the public are obvious. Persons afflicted with certain eye diseases, notably keratoconus, in which the cornea becomes softened and deformed, find that contact lenses are the best aid to vision they can get. There are other reasons which account for their growing popularity: unlike spectacles, they cannot be knocked off; they do not get misty in rain. Professional athletes of course find spectacles a great handicap and are turning to contact lenses. Ships' officers and yachtsmen have found they obviate trouble with spray. In industry special contact lenses serve more conveniently than heavy goggles to protect eyes against chemical fumes or intense light. In Germany, where the contact lenses originated, 50,000 persons wear them for any one of these many reasons.

But there are disadvantages, too, which make it unlikely that contact lenses will ever abolish or even noticeably diminish the use of conventional spectacles. Unless you have a strong reason for needing contact lenses your eye specialist is likely

現在在美國有六千人戴着「隱形眼鏡」。成打的幸運明星——男的女的都有——的漂亮眼睛，都是實驗室裏的勝利作品。沒有人會想到無數的船員、歌伶、時裝模特兒、及至少有一位大團體球賽中的球員，天天照常地幹着他們的事的時候，還戴着眼鏡。

他們利用眼球的吸力，戴着一隻菲薄似紙的玻璃殼子或化學電木片。片子的中間裝着一塊照光學規定配製出來的小透鏡子。這些「貼目透鏡」跟着眼睛轉動。在一尺以外的人是不會看見牠們的。

這種透鏡對於演員、演說家、以及其他要在大眾面前炫耀色相的人的好處，當然是很顯明的。人們患了眼睛毛病，尤其是角膜錐形化病（這種病的樣子就是眼角膜鬆了而變成畸形），最能幫助這種人看東西的方法，祇有戴貼目透鏡。貼目透鏡的逐漸流行，還有別種原因：與其他種類眼鏡不同，牠們既不會被打掉，又不會遇雨模糊。職業運動家當然會覺得戴普通眼鏡的不方便，因而改用了貼目透鏡。船員和賽快艇者覺得牠們可以避免浪花濺目的麻煩。在工廠裏用貼目透鏡，較戴笨重的護目眼鏡易於抵禦化學上的煙氣或強烈的光線。在貼目透鏡發源地的德國，就有五萬人爲了上述的任一個原因戴着這種鏡子。

不過貼目透鏡也有些不好的地方，使得牠不像會有替代普通眼鏡的能力，甚至於還不能減少普通眼鏡的銷路。除非你有極強的理由要用貼目透鏡，不然你的眼科專家多半會勸你不要用牠們。牠們很貴，每副得要七十五塊錢到一百塊錢。還要外加技師的配光費

to discourage you from adopting them. They are expensive, costing from \$75 to \$100 the pair, plus the specialist's fee for fitting. Furthermore, many persons find them uncomfortable; they feel an actual sense of "something in the eye." The "nervous" person, likely to complain of the fit of shoes or false teeth, never gets used to them. Persons with tight eyelids or hay fever cannot wear them at all.

Questionnaire replies from eyesight specialists in the United States showed that 80 percent of their patients who wear contact lenses to correct unusual eye conditions are perfectly satisfied. But of those who wear them for occupational or "cosmetic" reasons, one fourth to one half confess they are not completely comfortable with them. One patient wore contact glasses 16 hours a day for nearly five years without any bad effects. Wearers have kept them in for 36 hours at a stretch, but eye doctors recommend taking them out every four hours or so for a rest period. When one first adopts them, they are worn for only a few minutes at a time, the period gradually being lengthened as the wearer becomes accustomed to them.

Contact lenses are as safe as glasses. With thousands of them in use, only one case of breakage has been reported—and that did not damage the eye. The glass of a contact lens is tough and its firm contact with the elastic eyeball gives it little chance to shatter. One contact lens wearer received in a motor accident a savage cut across the eyelid. A naked or uneyeglassed eye would have been badly lashed. The contact lens took the blow undamaged and saved the eye. Even outside the eye, these tiny gadgets are hard to break. Careless handling may snap them, but unless they hit at just the right angle, they will bounce harmlessly when dropped on a stone floor.

In fitting contact lenses, great care is taken to minimize discomfort. Surfaces are polished to microscopic smoothness. Contact with the eyeball is lubricated by a special liquid placed in the hollow of

。再說，而且有好些人覺得戴着不舒服。他們覺得實在「有些什麼東西在眼裏」。「神經質」的人們，連穿鞋鑲牙不合適都要叫苦，絕對用不慣牠們。眼皮緊的或是患高氣傷風的人，根本就不能戴牠們。

美國驗目專家們對於好些這類問題均有闡明，告訴我們說，他們所治療的病人之中，戴了貼目透鏡來糾正眼睛失常的毛病，有百分之八十是結果極其圓滿的。但是那些爲了職業上的道理，或因爲「愛美」的緣故而戴這種鏡子的人，則有四分之一到二分之一承認他們戴這種鏡子感到不舒服。有一位用者，每天戴十六個鐘頭，這樣的差不多有五年光景，而絲毫沒有見到什麼惡果。戴鏡者曾經一口氣把鏡子擱在眼裏，歷時三十六個鐘頭。不過眼科大夫總是奉勸每隔四小時須把它拿出來，讓眼睛休息一下。初次剛戴這種鏡子的人，一下子只好戴幾分鐘；以後等到用慣了，再慢慢地把時間延長。

貼目透鏡跟普通玻璃一樣的結實。用者已有幾千人；其中只有一個人報告破損——還沒有傷到眼睛。貼目透鏡的玻璃質料堅韌，而且緊貼着彈性的眼球，所以不容易震動。有一位戴貼目透鏡者開車闖禍，眼皮上面割破了一道很厲害的傷痕。要是他沒有戴眼鏡或是戴了普通眼鏡，那麼他的眼睛一定給撞壞了，貼目透鏡則撞了而沒有碎，因此就保全了眼睛。就是沒放在眼睛裏的時候，這種小玩意兒也不容易打破。用得不當心，或許會把牠打碎；但是也只有在校巧成爲直角角度的時候打下去才會碎；把牠擱在石板上，還會依然無恙的彈起來。

裝配貼目透鏡的時候，最要注意的便是要儘量減少戴着不舒服的程度。鏡面要磨到賽過秋毫那樣的細滑。用者每次把牠們擱進眼睛裏去的時候，要放些特製的液汁在透鏡的凹處，這樣牠們才能使眼球潤滑。

the lens each time the wearer inserts them. The liquid is synthetic tears. The patient's own tears are analyzed to ascertain the degree of salinity, and then accurately matched in a prescribed solution.

To put a contact lens on, the wearer first fills the inverted shell-like lens with the salt solution. The shell is then held at the top of a little rubber suction tube, as one might hold an eyecup, then gently fitted under the eyelids, a process learned in a few trials. The salt solution touches the eyeball, and there is a slight suction which holds the glass so securely in place that only the firm pull of the suction tube will get it off again.

The theory of invisible eyeglasses was first expounded by Herschel, the English physicist, in 1827. Little was done with the idea until the late 1880's, when the Zeiss factory in Jena began experimenting with the construction of a thin, accurately ground glass bowl with a spherical surface, which could be placed directly on the eye. Today Zeiss lenses are ground to prescription as accurately as any spectacle lens.

Somewhat later a skillful German glass blower named Muller developed the blown-glass contact lens. These blown lenses, still widely used, are not as accurate as ground lenses, but are often more comfortable. The blown lens covers almost all the front half of the globe of the eye, with a clear glass window in the center, and the rest cleverly painted to imitate the coloring and veining of the natural eyeball.

A third type of contact lens is the plastic. The American firm of Bausch & Lomb now puts out a white bakelite lens which matches perfectly the color and dimensions of the eyeball. The center part is clear optical glass ground to the proper prescription.

Formerly the fitting of these lenses was difficult and protracted. But the experiences of oculists, optometrists and expert mechanics have developed interesting innovations. In 1932, Joseph Dallos, eye specialist in Budapest, suggested the making of a cast of the living eye and fitting

這液汁是種混成淚。先把用者自己淚水的分析，確定牠的鹽度，然後再配製一種規定成分的溶液。

要戴上貼目透鏡，用者先把殼狀透鏡裝滿了鹽溶液，再把它放在一枝橡皮吸管的頂上，就像拿洗眼杯一樣地，再慢慢的把牠裝在眼皮下面——一種只須學了數次便會的手續，鹽溶液接觸了眼球，於是便輕輕地吸住了鏡子牢不可拔。只有用那吸管才能把它硬吸下來，不然便別無他法。

英國物理學家赫士初，於一八二七年第一次闡明隱形眼鏡的理論。以後這種理論並無多大實現，一直到後來一八八〇左近十年中，耶拿地方的蔡司廠才開始實驗，做了一副能直接放在眼球上的精工磨成的薄薄的球面凹形殼子。時至今日，蔡司透鏡已能照方子磨到跟所有普通的眼鏡透鏡一樣的準確。

稍為過些時候，有一位精巧的德國玻璃匠名叫穆勒的，將其演進為吹成玻璃的貼鏡。這種吹成透鏡，銷路更大，雖然準確不如磨成透鏡，而舒服的程度則過之。吹成透鏡差不多要遮滿了眼球整個的前半部，中間有一個清晰的玻璃窗，其餘的部分都巧妙漆過，偽飾自然眼球上所有的色彩和脈序。

貼目透鏡的第三式是摹造的。美國 Bausch & Lomb 公司，現在製出一種色澤和大小都和眼球完全相似的白色電木透鏡，中間一部是照正當計劃磨出來的清晰的透鏡。

從前的時候，裝配這種鏡子是困難而又費時。但是從眼科醫生、配光學家和機械老手們的經驗中，已展開了有興味的革新。一九三二年中，Budapest 眼科專家 Joseph Dallos 設計一個活眼睛的模型，再把貼鏡裝在牠的上面，恰像做一個嘴的模型來鑲準確

the contact lens on it exactly as one makes a cast of the mouth in order to produce exactly accurate teeth. The soft, pasty casting material is poured into an approximately fitting glass shell and placed on the eyeball, which has previously been anesthetized with cocaine. Thirty seconds later this is removed, producing a negative cast of the eyeball from which an accurately fitting contact lens may be made.

In London a contact lens center has been developed, using the Dallos technique, at which as many as 65 glasses have been made in one day. The British specialists are convinced that with experience it may become possible to decrease the cost and make fitting simpler. In the United States there are several firms which have been working in close cooperation with leading eye specialists in the fitting of contact lenses.

A New York optometrist, William Feinbloom, discovered that a great deal of time, inconvenience, and the risk of breakage could be reduced if, instead of making a direct cast of the eyeball, he merely measured the patient's eye, made a bronze cast to those specifications, and then fitted the contact lens to the cast, rather than the patient's eye.

To meet the "cosmetic" challenge of the contact lens, eyeglasses are now made in 300 shapes and a wide variety of tints, to conform more closely in color and contour with the wearer's face. Contact lenses are establishing for themselves a place in the optical field, and progressive oculists and optometrists agree that the use of this scientific triumph will grow.

口的牙齒那樣。把又軟又黏的捏物的原料倒進一個大小約相若的玻璃殼子內，再把殼子放在已被古加麻藥過而失了知覺的眼球上，經過三十秒鐘便可把牠移去，做了一個眼球的底型，由此可以準確地配成一副貼目透鏡。

倫敦已有一處貼目透鏡製造業中心，用着Dallos的技術，一天產出的鏡子多至六十五副。英國專家們深信有了經驗之後，也許有減低成本以及使配法簡單化的可能。美國有幾家公司與眼科專家的權威們保持密切合作，從事於配製貼目透鏡。

一位紐約配光專家William Feinbloom發現到一件事：假使不直接就做一个眼球的模型，可以節省好些時間並且減少麻煩及被打破的危險。他只要把患者的眼睛量一量，依着所有的特徵做一個銅型，然後再把貼鏡配在模型上面，倒不必裝到病人的眼上。

因為要適應貼目透鏡在「美觀」方面的競爭起見，現在的普通眼鏡有三百種式樣，再有各種不同的顏色，以使其在顏色和輪廓上跟戴眼者的面貌調和得更為貼切。貼目透鏡在光學界已經自成一格。而進步的眼科醫生及配光學家，一致認為這個科學勝利品的應用，很有前途。



## How Long Can You Live?

### 你·能·夠·活·多·大·歲·數·？

(From "The Woman & Women's Digest", June, 1939)

By the editor of THE CANADIAN DOCTOR

You had a mother and father, two grandmothers and two grandfathers. Take the number of years that each of these ancestors lived, add them together and divide by six. The result will give you — very roughly — your hereditary life expectancy.

Having obtained this figure of the number of years you can expect to live, probably the best thing you can do is to throw it away and forget it—after allowing it to impress the lesson that heredity is a powerful factor in determining a person's span of life. — Indeed, the only other factor is environment, which includes the things you eat and drink and the germs you bump into.

The rule given above is a fairly accurate statistical method of determining the influence of heredity on life expectancies over a large number of cases. But in your particular instance it may not mean a thing. More than likely the figure errs on the side of pessimism. Grandfather may have died in a fall from a haystack. Grandmother may have died from typhoid. These are environmental accidents which do not in the least depreciate the durability of your own life, for what you inherit in the way of a constitution, and what you do about that inheritance are entirely different.

Statistics become extremely fascinating when they set out to tell us how long we expect to glorify the earth with our presence. To begin with, you have one chance in 100,000 of living to be a hundred. That chance is better if you are a woman; two out of three centenarians are of the so-called weaker sex. One explanation is that life, except for childbirth, imposes fewer hazards on women.

南·登·山·譯

你有一個母親和一個父親、祖父母和外祖父母，把這些祖先每人所活的歲數一齊加起來，然後除以六。結果會告訴你——很大概地——你的遺傳壽命的將來。

既然得到你將來所活着的歲數，也許最好的辦法是在你得到一種教訓之後，（遺傳性是決定一個人壽命長短的有力的因素）就把它拋到九霄雲外，擱之腦後。的確，還有另一個僅有的因素，那是環境，包括你的飲食以及你所接觸的病菌。

上面所說的法則，是一種很精確的統計方法，斷定遺傳性對於大多數人未來壽命的影響。不過對於你個人特殊的例子，也許沒有意思。這種數字所表示的，也許多半誤入於消極悲觀的歧途。祖父也許是從草堆頂上掉下來跌死的。祖母也許是死於小腸炎。這些都是環境裏無爾的意外，一點也不影響到你自身壽命的長短；因為你所承襲的體質，與你怎樣去對付你所承襲的體質，完全是兩件事。

如果統計數字告訴我們，爲了我們降臨到人世間，有幾夕的時候，使大地生輝，它就變成富有靈惑性的東西了。話從頭說起，你在十萬人當中，有一個機會，可以活到一百歲。假使你是一個女人，那個機會就比較地容易；因爲三個長命百歲的人當中，兩個就是所謂柔弱的女性。一種的說法，便是生命之對於女人，除了生產嬰兒以外，危險比較少些。

If you want to live to be 64, you have a 50-50 chance. Out of 100,000 persons, 50,000 reach that age. Better yet, if you have reached 60, statistics give you an additional fourteen and a half years if you are a man or an extra 16 if you are a woman.

The odds that you will reach the age of 50 are four to one; 75,000 out of 100,000 attain that age. It is exactly the reverse — one chance in four — that you will live to be 77; 25,000 out of 100,000 live that long.

A hundred years ago life expectancy was only 35 years. In 1854 it was 40. A baby born today can expect to live 60 years, for medicine protects infants from childhood diseases, and people in general from infections, giving more persons a chance to live out their biological life-span.

All animals, including man, have an inborn, natural span of life. It begins with conception and ends with death. To be born is to begin to die. This is neither pessimism nor optimism, merely nature.

Chickens live from three to five years. Dogs are senile at 20. May flies live 24 hours. Each week of a laboratory rat's life is equivalent to one year of a human being's. Thirty years is average for a horse and a turtle may live three centuries. The normal life span of man is between 50 and 80 years. Which of these extremes you tend towards depends, largely upon your choice of ancestors.

Will big muscles make you live longer? Can you exercise yourself or diet yourself into an added decade? Unhappily, there is no proof that you can do any such thing. But by sensible living we can keep from passing away before our time.

The findings of life insurance statisticians, of Prof. Raymond Pearl, and of other scientists, support the conclusion that, by and large, the following make for long life: lower blood pressure and slower pulse than average, long-lived parents, thin body build, no hard physical labor after

假使你要活到六十四歲，你會有二分之一的機會十萬人當中，有五萬人達到那個歲數。更妙的是，假使你已經達到六十歲，統計數字會再給你增加十四歲半，假使你是男人的話；假使你是女人，就會額外地再添你十六歲。

你要活到五十歲的差異之比，為四對一；十萬人中有七萬五千人會達到那個歲數。你要活到七十七歲，情形恰好相反——四分之一的機會——十萬人當中，活到那末長久的，有二萬五千人。

一百年前壽命的期望，祇是三十五歲。一八五四年是四十歲。現在生下來的嬰兒，可以有活到六十歲的希望；因為近代醫藥保護着嬰兒，使它免去兒科疾病的侵襲，同時還保護着全體人類，避免疫病的傳染，使更多數的人們得到一個機會，享受他們的天年。

所有的動物，連人類在內，總有一個天生的自然的壽命，從懷孕起，到死亡止。有生之日，即是死亡的開始。這既不是悲觀，也不是樂觀，不過是自然的現象而已。

小雞可以活到三年至五年。狗類長壽的，可以活到二十歲。夏季裏的蒼蠅，能夠有二十四小時的壽命。試驗室裏老鼠每個禮拜的壽命，等於一個人一年的壽命。三十歲，是馬類平均的年齡。龜可以活到三百歲。人類正常的年齡，是介於五十歲與八十歲之間。這些壽命極相懸殊的動物，你會傾向於那一種，大部份就要看你對於祖先的選擇了。

筋肉強大，會使你延年益壽嗎？你能夠藉着運動滋補，多活十年嗎？很可惜，沒有證據可以證明你能夠辦到這樣。可是合理而有意思的生活，可以使我們不至於虛度一生。

人壽保險統計家賴芒珠教授以及其他科學家的研究所得，都擁護下面的結論；從各方面去看，下面所列舉的各點，是可以使人們長命百歲的：那就是低血壓和比通常人較慢的脈搏，有長壽的父母，軀幹不胖，四十歲後不作辛勞的苦工，樂觀，充份的養息，有

40, optimism, sufficient rest, absorbing interests, good luck as regards accidents.

The most important of these—long-lived parents—is beyond individual control. Parents are between two and three times as important as grandparents in handing down a long-lived heredity. If your grandfather and grandmother lived to be 80, that's fine—but it's much better if your father and mother lived that long. And as between parents a long-lived mother is to be preferred to a long-lived father, as far as your chances of attaining advanced age are concerned.

The mind does not age so swiftly as the body. That is why age does not come so swiftly to the man whose hobbies, work, or interests keep him alert. *You can actually live longer if you have some absorbing interest.*

As I grow older I can eat more meals, but consume less at each sitting; my digestive system will appreciate it. At the same time I will have to make sure that my slendered meals are properly balanced with vitamins and minerals.

Some 2,000 case histories of nonagenarians and centenarians studied by Prof. Pearl show that some of these long-lived persons ate gluttonously, others sparingly; some drank heavily and some didn't; some got a lot of sleep, and others didn't—in short, they showed about the same variations in habits as people in general. But in one respect the long-lived did differ from the general run of mankind: "The vast majority of these extremely long-lived people" (again quoting Prof. Pearl) "were of a placid temperament, not given to worry."

專一的癖好，遇到意外能夠幸免。

其中最重要的一點——長壽高齡的父母——是不在個人權力範圍之內。在傳接長壽遺傳性方面講，父母的重要實二三倍於祖父母或外祖父母。假使你的祖父母或外祖父母是活到八十歲，那是很好的。——不過，假使你的父母也活到那末久，那就更好了。並且就你可以得到高齡的機會方面講，在父母兩者之中，與其有一個長壽的父親，不如有一個長壽的母親。

精神不像肉體衰老得那末快。癖好，工作或興趣，常使人活潑精神，那就是爲什麼衰老不會很快地侵襲到這般人的緣故。假使你有某種專一的癖好，實際上你是可以延年益壽的。

每次逢開十花的時候，我要吃更多的餐數；但每餐的食量，總是減少。我的消化系的器官，最能體驗個中的道理。同時我一定要聲明的，就是我每餐微少的食料裏，都適當地配合着維他命和礦物質。

珠教授研究過差不多二千個九十歲和一百歲老人的歷史，表示這些長命的壽翁，有些是饕餮健啖，有些是單食瓢飲；有些是狂飲，有些不；有些是好睡，有些不——總而言之，他們正和普通人一樣，各有不同的習慣。不過有一點是這些長命壽翁有別於一班人的：「這些壽命極長的老人，絕大多數（還是引證珠教授的話）是性情溫和，從不憂慮的。」



## 憂能傷人

(From "Reader's Digest", June, 1939)

By George W. Gray

He came into the hospital one Monday: a man whose arms were pimpled with a bothersome skin disease. "Almost every Monday I have a breaking out like this," he said.

"What do you do on Sundays?" asked the doctor.

Usually, said the patient, he visited a young lady. It developed that for some years the couple had been engaged, but the woman repeatedly postponed naming the wedding day. Each Sunday the man pressed for a decision; each Monday was the day after a frustration. And "almost every Monday" his skin protested his anxious state by breaking into eczema.

To the same big eastern hospital came a man critically ill with asthma. After weeks of treatment he was relieved, and a day set for his discharge. Suddenly, on the night before his scheduled departure, all his former dangerous symptoms returned. Treatment was resumed; again his breathing became free; again arrangements were made for the journey. And again asthma returned in full force.

The record showed that this patient was a college teacher who had become embroiled in a faculty fight and feared for his job. Here was a situation of uncertainty such that it seemed better to remain within the protecting walls of the hospital than to go back to the scene of former strife and face the likelihood of dismissal.

Obviously in these cases there was more than the physical condition; there was also a mental or emotional disturbance which had its counterpart in the physical mechanism.

Medical men have long called certain ill-understood symptoms "functional," thereby segregating them from "organic" diseases in which the ailing organs show

天譯

有一個男人，他的兩邊臂上患着一種令人討厭的皮膚病。他在某星期一的那一天來到醫院裏，對醫生說道：「我差不多每逢星期一都會發生這樣的一種毛病。」

醫生問道：「那麼你每逢星期日，究竟做着什麼事呢？」

病者說，他常常過訪一個妙齡的女郎。據所發覺的情形，原來這一對情侶訂有婚約已經好幾年了，但是女的方面對於結婚日期屢次的展延。而男的方面每逢星期日必定強迫着要決定：每逢星期一這一天，算是失約的後一天。因此差不多每逢星期一這一天，他的皮膚上生出溼疹，好像把他的憂慮之忱宣布出來。

另一個男人患着極危險的氣喘病，來到以上所說的東部大醫院裏求治。經過幾個星期的治療以後，他的病狀康復了，並且出院的日期已決定了。在他所預定出院日期的前夜上，忽然間又回復到他以前所有的各種危險症候。再施以治療，他的氣息又覺得平復，於是又安排着走路的計劃。終於這個氣喘病又全部發作起來了。

據說這一個病人現充大學教授，他遭遇着一大堆職員的爭執，變成心神不定，由是對於工作發生畏怯。在這種躊躇莫決的情況中，好像是與其回到以前不睦的環境中，或許受着解職的侮辱，毋寧住在醫院裏，反而覺得多着一重的護庇。

在以上這些情況中，顯然不止是身體上的病狀；其中也含有一種精神上的或情感上的煩悶，和身體上的機械作用狼狽為奸。

一般的醫生向來把某某幾種心理病的症候叫做「作用」，因此可以和「實質」的病有所區別，因為實質的病由解剖術上察出來，在患病的器官上確有表現



anatomical defects. A headache that can be correlated with a brain tumor is an organic disturbance, but a headache that plagues its victim without traceable connection to any structural fault is "merely functional." Many a baffled doctor disposes of "functional" cases with the pronouncement, "You only imagine you are sick. Quit worrying, go home and forget it."

Such advice rarely is effective. And labeling such cases "psychoneurosis" does not dispose of the patients, who drift from one doctor to another, eventually perhaps to a faith healer, and some night may show up at a testimonial meeting, cured.

On the other hand, the neurotic may chance to apply to a physician who considers the patient as a whole. The old-time family physician was often of this school, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was a shining practitioner of its art in the 19th century. Scientifically trained doctors practicing it today, while growing in number, are still few. It is only within recent years that study of the emotions as factors in illness has received serious attention in medical schools and research centers, and it is being discovered that in a wide range of disease emotional states show themselves to be a complicating, often a controlling, influence.

In 1934 Dr. Flanders Dunbar and her associates at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York began investigating possible emotional factors in two widely different kinds of diseases, both generally related to organic impairment: diabetes and diseases of the heart. In each group emotional factors were found to affect more than half of the patients. In times of emotional disturbance the diabetes was worse and the cardiac symptoms intensified.

There is increasing evidence that pent-up, repressed anxiety which cannot be discharged in action is discharged in the form of disease. In many cases of high blood pressure no organic cause can be traced. And even when there is a definite organic cause, the patient often responds

不良狀態。就頭痛這一種病來說，如果和頭腦腫脹有關係的話，確是一種器管上的騷擾；（這是實質的病——譯者按）但是，如果不能察出在患者某種身體內部構造上有失常態的地方，那麼祇不過是一種「作用」而已。許多庸醫診察這類的「作用」病狀，只對病人發話道：「你不過想像着你是病了。你不要煩惱，回家去，把牠忘了罷。」

像上面這樣的勸告，絕少能夠發生效力的。僅僅把這些病狀標上「精神神經病者」的字樣，並不能治愈病人；任病人屢屢的更換醫生，最後或許病人遇到一個可以信得的醫生，而在某夜紀念會席上覺得病已痊愈了。

在另一方面說，患着神經病的人或許偶爾遇着一個重視病人整個病狀的醫生。早年的家庭常年醫生，常常屬於這一派；而十九世紀中的米捷爾博士，算是這類技術中的傑出的醫師。在今日受過科學化訓練的醫生們，雖然為數漸見增多，能夠實施這樣技術的仍然很少。研究疾病中含着情感的要素，僅僅在近數年中，纔始得到各醫科學校和各研究集團嚴切的注意。並且在疾病的廣大範圍中，已經發見到一切情感的狀態的本身，表現出複雜而常常寓有控制的勢力。

在一九三四年中，紐約長老會醫院中的丹巴博士和她的同僚，已經開始研究兩類種類迥不相同的疾病中所含着的很有可能性的情感的要素。這兩類疾病，就是糖尿病和心臟病，通常是屬於器官的變態。在類疾病中都發見到情感的要素，確能影響到半數以上的病人。在情感騷動的時候，糖尿病一定轉劇，而心臟上的症候更加嚴重。

被遏制而不能發洩出來的憂慮，如果不能在行動方面把牠發洩出來，便會現出一種病態，把牠發洩出來，這類的證據逐漸增多。有許多血壓過高的病，始終不能深出牠的實質上的病源，即使有時發見到實質上的病源，但此種病人往往由於牠的情感狀態得着強

directly to improvement in his emotional state.

Dr. Erwin Moos reports the case of a man with a systolic blood pressure of 280, who was also afflicted with a lung disorder, and whose urine showed traces of albumen. Rest and drugs brought no beneficial effect, but one day the patient remarked that he had done great wrong to his estranged wife. The doctor immediately arranged a meeting, and after a friendly discussion between the two, the man's blood pressure fell to 150, his lung symptoms abated, and the albumen disappeared. Several years later the patient was in good health, with a blood pressure of only 130.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston Dr. Stanley Cobb and a staff of clinicians have been studying patients afflicted with such widely contrasting disorders as asthma, arthritis, and mucous colitis. In each of these groups a large proportion were dominated by chronic emotional tension. In personal interviews with the colitis group it came out that 96 percent of them showed resentment, 75 percent were depressed in spirit, and 68 percent expressed feelings of guilt. They were indignant against employers, teachers, and parents, and reacted to these antagonisms with their bowels.

The Institute for Psychoanalysis in Chicago has made an intensive study of asthma. Even in those extremely allergic to definite material substances, it is noticed that the asthma attacks regularly occur in reactions to emotional situations.

A business woman who had been highly capable as an assistant was unexpectedly promoted to an executive position. Three months later she developed severe asthma. The doctor sensed that her increased responsibilities were a source of apprehension. When she was persuaded to resign her executive post and resume her old place as an assistant, the asthma became sufficiently mild to be controlled.

The whole physiology of anxiety is bound up with the idea of protection, and has its origins far back in human history.

等而直接生出感應。

穆斯博士報告一樁病情，說是有一個人患着心臟收縮的病，血壓高至二百八十度，他也受着肺部失常的痛苦，而且他的小便帶着些微蛋白質。休息和服藥都不能收到良好的效果；有一天，這病人敘述往事，原來他曾經大大的得罪過他的夫人，以致夫婦已經分居。這醫生立刻設法使他們作一度的會面，在他們兩人和平談判之後，這個人的血壓便降到一百五十度，肺部的症候已減輕了，小便中的蛋白質也不見了。幾年之後，這病人已經恢復健康，血壓只剩一百三十度了。

在波士頓城裏的馬薩諸塞普通醫院中，有一個卡伯博士和一班的臨診醫士，已經着手研究，所有病人對於各種不同的氣喘、關節炎、以及黏液的結腸炎各病所受的痛苦。在以上所列各種病狀中的每一種，一大部分都受着慢性情感的緊張所支配。和患着結腸炎這一類的病人個別會見之後，覺察到他們中間因為憤怒而生病的佔百分之九十六，因為精神上受着壓迫而生病的佔百分之七十五，因為感覺犯着罪過而生病的佔百分之六十八。他們因為對於僱主、教師、或父母的不滿而憤怒，他們的反抗心理在腸子裏起了反應。

芝加哥城中的精神分析法研究院，對於氣喘病已經加以深切的研究。據研究所得，一切氣喘病通常是由於情感狀況的反應而發生的，雖然在這些病中，所謂極端地後天性之免疫的遺傳只限於一定的實質。

一個商界中的某女士，在她當助理員的時候，確能顯出才能出來，想不到忽然被升任為辦事員。三個月之後，她患着嚴重的氣喘病。醫生領悟出來，她的責任的加重是她的病源之一，她聽從人家的勸告，辭去她的辦事員的地位，而恢復到她原有的位置的時候，這氣喘病完全減輕了。

憂慮生理學的全部，是和保護的觀念相聯繫着，而她的起原可以追溯到人類歷史上。怎樣使我們外

How to save one's skin was a supreme problem of primitive man. Every day there was the necessity of taking strong action either in fighting or fleeing. These demands gradually built into the body an automatic scheme of swift adjustment for action.

In time of fear or anger powerful changes go on within the body: the heart muscles are stimulated to more rapid pulsations, circulation is shifted from the stomach and intestines to the heart, brain, lungs, and skeletal muscles—all resources are mobilized for most effective fight or flight. The mechanisms of these automatic reactions are largely chemical—caused by powerful substances secreted by the glands and the nerve endings. And every impression from the outside world, that threatens the security of the individual that provokes him to anger or inspires him to fear, automatically calls into play this complicated biochemical mechanism to prepare the body for action.

Now the man who has just lost his fortune in a bank failure suffers a fear just as real as was the fear of a cave man confronted by a wild beast. However, whether the cave man ran, or stood and fought, he needed the stronger heartbeat, the change in blood distribution. But to the victim of the bankruptcy these adjustments are superfluous. They prepare him for action which does not take place. They glut his system with powerful substances he does not need, and which cause internal conflict. Such conflicts tend to be suppressed, but the fact that they are unconscious does not mean they are innocuous. Quite the opposite. The poisoning effect of a source of anxiety seems to increase in inverse ratio to the victim's awareness of its identity.

It seems likely that the stresses of life affect one individual differently from another because of differences in constitution, in relative weakness of certain organs which ordains which shall give way rather than others, and in the conditioning experiences of early child-

皮安全，是原始時代人類至高無上的問題，無論在戰鬥或逃亡的時候，每天都有採取堅決行動的需要。這些需要漸漸地在身體內部，建立一種能夠迅速地適合於行動的組織。

大凡在恐怖或忿怒的時候，身體內部不斷地發生劇烈的變化：心臟的肌肉受着刺激而跳動得更快；血液由腸胃內移動到心臟腦肺的骨骼和肌肉——全部的機智都動員起來，預備最有效的戰鬥或是逃亡。這些自動反應的機械作用，多半是屬於化學作用的——由於各腺以及神經各端所分泌出來的強烈的物質。而且由外界來的每種印象，有的會威脅個人的安全，也有的會激使他忿怒或恐怖，凡此都能夠自動地喚醒這種錯綜複雜而帶着生物化學上的機械作用，使全部身體預備着隨時行動。

一個人剛剛因為銀行營業失敗而損失他的財產，他所受的驚恐和一個穴居的人遇着野獸所受的驚恐，實在是一樣的。然而，這個穴居的人無論是要逃走，還是要站住去抵抗，他心裏頭一定跳動得更厲害，血液的流動也一定會發生變化。但是對於這個遭受破產的可憐虫，心房跳動和血液變化是沒有用的。它們也準備叫他動作，但是究竟無法實行。他們把他所不需要的強烈的物質充滿着他的全身，這些物質就造成內部的衝突。這種衝突要想設法把牠們抑制下去。但是這種衝突雖然是不太自覺的，却是無害的。事實上完全相反。由於憂慮而得的不良結果，其增加的程度，似乎和本人病狀的程度適成反比例。

生命上的壓力對於各個人的影響有所不同，是因為人的體質不同，各人身體內部某一些器官的比較稍弱（這個決定了某一些器官比較易於屈服，某一種器官則否）和各人在兒童時代所經歷的環境不同。芝加哥精神分析研究院中的索羅博士由觀察出來而下的

hood. Dr. Leon J. Saul of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis observes: "One child may be allowed to express his rages quite freely, as compared to another. Later in life he will allow himself to become very angry, while the other gets a headache. Again, a person who has been overprotected in childhood will more readily feel the stress of a highly competitive society which demands extreme aggressiveness and independence, and such a person will more readily develop symptoms." The aggressive business man who has repressed longings for a retreat to love, care and protection, often has a tendency to express his hidden conflicts in a gastric ulcer. Beneath the surface of a gentle, considerate personality, on the other hand, may be hidden a state of chronic rage — a repression that frequently expresses itself in high blood pressure.

The wise physician takes into account all the circumstances. He may use drugs, surgery, suggestion, social readjustment, anything that will get at the root of the anxiety. He does not treat only hearts, lungs, intestines or kidneys. He treats not only that which is sick but also him or her who is sick. Dr. Stanley Cobb has said that the criterion for calling one disease organic and another functional is artificial, and that the line between physical and mental is fictitious.

<sup>1</sup> We have seen that changes in the "structure" of the blood are wrought by minute quantities of added substance — adrenalin, for instance. Blood may be regarded as a fluid organ. As this circulating organ is changed by slight alterations of its chemical content, so are the other organs changed as they are bathed by these altered fluids.

Anxiety thus becomes a biochemical factor. Through automatic stimulation of secretions it may release materials as upsetting to the system as bacteria.

Bacterial invasions themselves seem to be aided by mental tension. It was perhaps not chance that the great influenza

斷語如下：「一個小孩隨他任意發怒，而另一小孩則不隨他。日後，任意發怒的小孩往往遇事易怒，而另一個小孩，遇事可憐的事情並不發怒，只不過感覺着頭痛而已。又如，一個在兒童時代被人家過於愛護的人，到現在進入一個富有競爭性的社會中，需要富有進取和獨立的精神，更容易感覺到社會的壓力。而且這種人更容易患着各種的症候。」善於進取的商人，他把一切遵守的願望諸如愛情、謹慎、和保障之類，都身抵制得乾乾淨淨，他常常會覺得有一種胃痛的病在體內部隱隱作祟。在另一方面說來，一個小心謹慎溫文爾雅的人，或許內部蘊藏着一種慢性的忿怒狀態——這樣抵制的結果常常會由高度的血壓表現出來。

一個賢明的醫生，對於種種的病情，都能夠考慮周至。他對於病人，也許給他服藥，也許施用手術，也許貢獻意見，也許採用社交上的調劑的方法，總之能夠達到斬斷病根為止，他不一定祇對心、肺、臟、腎各部施以治療。他不但對於患病部份施以治療，而且對於男女病人的心病也加以調理。卡伯博士已經說過，所謂實質病和作用病的標準是人造的；肉體上的和精神上的分界是想像的。

譬如，血液的組織會由於加入些微的物質——副腎素——而發生變化，這個是我們已經見到的。血液可以視為一種流質的器官。因為這種循環性的器官（譯者按——指血液）會由化學作用的內容生出些微改變而發生變化的，所以別的幾個器官受着這些改變的流質之浸潤，也會發生變化。

所以憂慮變成了一種生物化學上的要素。由於分泌物自動刺激的结果，它會使肉體鬆弛，對於全身的妨害，正如細菌一樣。

精神上的緊張似乎會有助於細菌相侵入。一九一八年的劇烈的流行性感冒傳染病，恰在世界大戰最緊

epidemic of 1918 coincided with one of the most anxious periods of the World War. Even the common cold seems to strike with maximum virulence when its victim is in a state of anxiety. During psychoanalysis of nine patients extending over many months Dr. Saul noticed that they developed colds in connection with certain emotional situations, and that as they gained insight into and relief from these problems, their colds disappeared.

As the 19th century brought insight into the nature of contagions and provided the powerful tools of antiseptics and immunology, so it may be that the great contribution of the 20th century will be insight into the relation of anxiety to disease, and the attainment of techniques for the prevention and control of its ill effects

張的一個時期發生，或許不是偶然的事。即使是普通的傷風病，當患者在一種憂慮狀態的時候，所侵襲的毒質，也好像加強。索羅博士對於九個病人施以精神上的分析，歷時好幾個月之久。他考察出來，說是他們患着傷風病，和某某幾種情感狀況，確有聯帶關係。而且當他們對於這些情感問題完全明瞭而放心的時候，他們的病就消失了。

因為在十九世紀中，已經能夠透察各種傳染病的性質，而且能夠供給以防病和免疫的有效工具，所以在這二十世紀中，大有裨益於我們的，也許就是能夠透察憂慮和疾病的關係，並且利用技術去預防和抑制牠的不良的結果。

### 繙譯小問題 (二)

本期的「小問題」的討論，按照來函收到的先後，刊佈如下：

#### (一) 曾戒伊君

P. 64 It was not enough to declare that all the bliss lay in their kisses; to swear that they were ready to die, he for her and she for him; to call each other: "My soul! My Flame! My dream!" 此中的 to declare 和 to swear, to call 地位相並，同和 It 發生關係。

P. 65. ……the conjugal chambers echoed only with dry conversations from easy-chairs that were never drawn close to each other. 譯文誤，因弄錯文法所致。

P. 67. If they ceased for a moment to have their mouths united and to look into each other's eyes, it was but to take pleasure in more amiable diversions. 譯文根本和原文不符。have their mouths united 者，kiss 之意也；譯作「閉攏着嘴巴」，誤。

#### (二) 張鑑君

策4期第203頁第3段末句：“Just to show scale, 36000 men built planes, all types, in the United States in 1938”似應改譯為：「為比較起見，一九三八年美國全部從事於製造各式飛機的工人，只有三萬六千人。」原譯文似誤解原文意思。

[接第346頁]

# Pope of Peace

## 和平教皇

(From "Reader's Digest", June, 1939)

By Joseph F. Dinneen

俞 允 詠 譯

Pope Pius XII seems cold and austere, cloaked in an impenetrable dignity, until he comes within five feet of you. Then you see that his blue eyes are wells of sympathy and understanding, his thin lips turn up slightly at the corners, features that appeared stern become warm and gentle. And when he speaks and uses his hands in gesture he is magnetic and charming. In conversation, his mind and tongue are keenly alive. He speaks fluently any one of a half dozen languages.

When he became Pope, on March 2, 1939, the democracies were pleased, but the totalitarian states were not, for Pius XII knows them well. And they know him as the experienced diplomat, versed in affairs of state, unafraid and willing to defy the actions of the dictators in opposing the church's program for world betterment and peace. His years in Germany, his travels over Europe and the United States, and his position as Papal Secretary of State had made him one of the best informed men on political affairs in the world, and they fear his strength.

Eugenio Pacelli was born in Rome in 1876. The men of his family had been for generations in the Vatican's civil service, and the Church was his calling from the start. He attended a public school conducted by nuns, and often disappeared from the boys' games; then he could be found in the Chiesa Nuova, kneeling silently in meditation. The class cartoonist, who portrayed others in ridiculous antics, always presented Eugenio in prayer.

At Capranica College, the world's leading ecclesiastical institution, Pacelli earned his doctorate in theology, philosophy and law. His record was so brilliant that he was called to the Vatican by Cardinal

羅馬教皇庇護斯十二世看來似乎是冷淡而嚴肅的，英姿赫赫，有神聖不可侵犯之概。但是待他走到你近身四五尺之地的時候，他就看見他那碧綠的眼睛裏，含着無限的同情和諒解；薄薄的唇片，二角稍向上啓。一望似乎是嚴酷的一副容貌，頓時變成了熱切而多情。在他指手畫腳當衆演說的時候，他能引人入勝而深獲人心。談話的時候，他的思想和談吐都極主動活潑。他能操六國言語，並且都很流利。

當他在一九三九年三月二日就任教皇之日，各民主國家無不欣喜；而那些全能國家則大為不滿，因為他深知牠們的底細。牠們知道他是個老練的外交家，熟諳政事，而且每逢獨裁者對教會的改善世界和促進世界和平等工作構加阻礙時，他就不顧一切地為正義而振臂一呼。他在德國的幾年工夫，他的漫遊歐美以及他的充任教廷國務卿，使他成了世界上最精政事的一大怪傑；牠們能不畏懼他的力量？

他名叫巴契利，一八七六年生於意京羅馬。他的家庭是世代服務於梵蒂岡教廷的；他自己的生涯也開始在教會中。少時，在一所尼僧主持的公立學校裏唸書。常常在和同學們遊戲的當兒，獨自溜走。那時你可在教堂裏找到他，默默跪倒在聖像前沉思着。有個同學善漫畫，他把人家都畫成滑稽的小丑的模樣，可是畫到巴契利總是一幅在祈禱的姿態。

巴契利在世界著名的教會學府喀巴尼加大學裏，得了神學博士、哲學博士、和法學博士等學位。成績優越異常，所以當時紅衣主教茹斯烈，一位極有經驗的宗教政治家兼外交家，就把他召到梵蒂岡，叫他擔

Gasparri, an experienced church statesman and diplomat, and assigned the task of codifying the canon law.

For 18 years he buried himself in the Vatican library. When the codification was finally published, in 1916, the Pope was greatly impressed, and the next summer he appointed Pacelli Archbishop of Munich and Papal Nuncio to Germany. Pacelli's life changed in a moment from tranquil routine to the hectic atmosphere of wartime diplomacy.

The suffering and horror of war were close to him now. He saw the dead, the maimed, the starving. In Munich, in the months before the Armistice, Pacelli watched the disintegration of the empire and the beginning of the revolution. The Spartacus group, seed of Communist government, was growing fast. Pacelli spoke against it from the pulpit, and one day in mid-December, 1918, a crowd of Spartacides, pistols in hand, broke into his residence. The Archbishop, dressed in the robes of office, walked calmly down the broad staircase to meet them. "You're on extra-territorial soil," he told them. "It is never wise to kill a diplomat." While revolvers were leveled at his breast he sympathetically analyzed their problem. One by one the pistols dropped, and the men made sheepishly for the door. Later the leaders returned to apologize.

In the following years Pacelli went through a training in peacetime diplomacy. First of the modern Papal diplomats, he kept in touch with German Catholic organizations by flying from place to place. He was a dynamo of energy, radiating personal magnetism and force, a born organizer. In 1925 he was transferred to Berlin, where for four years he was the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the first accredited diplomat to the Weimar Republic, and a spokesman for the chiefs of all foreign missions. Chancellor Brüning was his close friend during the ten years of the Republic.

He was exceptionally tactful in dealing with all men, particularly non-Catholics.

任了編修羅馬教法規的重任。

他埋頭在梵蒂岡圖書館裏從事編修，前後有十八年之久。終於在一九一六年法規編就，大功告成。他給予當時教皇的印象極佳，第二年的夏季他就被任為慕尼黑大主教兼駐德聖使。他的生活就從安靜的日常工作，驀地轉入了戰時外交的狂熱氣氛中，因為這時候正是歐戰方酣的當兒。

從此他耳聞目睹的都是戰爭的禍害和恐怖。他看見死人，他看見殘廢者，還看見奄奄一息的餓鬼。休戰前數月，他在慕尼黑眼看帝國的分裂和革命的展開。那時候，共產政府的種子斯巴達卡斯團（一種極端社會主義派的政治團體——譯者）正日夜滋長着。巴契利在講道的時候向之抨擊；因此在一九一八年十二月中旬的某日，有一羣斯巴達卡斯團的聖員持鎗衝進了他的寓所。而巴契利却身穿大主教的聖裝，慢步踱下寬闊的樓梯來接見這班暴徒。他解釋道，「這裏有治外法權。外國人有犯法行為，可交領事館處罪。須知殺害外交人員決非智者所為。」儘管手鎗準準着他的胸膛，他還是漫不介意，同情地把他們的問題詳加解剖。手鎗一支一支地放了下來，這班傢伙終於悻悻而退。事後，斯巴達卡斯團的領袖人物還來向他道歉呢。

此後，他也辦過幾年和平年頭的外交。他是第一個摩登的教廷外交家，飛東飛西，與德國的天主教團體交接往來。他有強烈的辦事才幹，能吸引人心，且具有魄力，天生就是個組織家。一九二五年被調往柏林。在柏林他充任了四年的外交團領袖，確是德馬共和國最受人信託的一個外交大員，而且代表駐德各教會領袖對外發言。在德馬共和國立國十年中，教皇會議長和他交誼頗篤。

他無論和什麼人交往，都有卓越的手腕，尤其是

He spoke German as fluently as a native, and he had a heartiness and inborn warmth that made him the idol of Berlin. Wherever he spoke, his theme was world peace.

In 1930 Cardinal Pacelli (he received the cardinal's hat in 1929), became Papal Secretary of State under Pope Pius XI, and chief of what is undoubtedly the best-informed foreign office in the world. The reports of 60 Papal legates and 1300 bishops poured over his desk; and the bishops, through their pastors and priests, were in touch with the sentiments of the people. Pacelli probably had a better idea of what was going on in the world than anybody else in it.

Under Pacelli, the policy of the Church became suddenly definite and determined. When Mussolini ordered the Italian Catholic Action group and the Catholic Boy Scouts disbanded, the Pope answered with an encyclical convening Catholic Action throughout the world. But Pacelli knew that if he released it to the press in Rome, Mussolini would delay publication until he had devised an announcement to checkmate it. So he detailed two priests to fly with it to Paris and release it there; Mussolini learned its contents for the first time when telegraph services brought it back to Rome.

Communism has long been the Church's Public Enemy Number One, because it limits the Church's activities and wipes out the family as the fundamental unit of society. Now the Nazis came to power in Germany and adopted similar policies. The Pope and Pacelli promptly denounced Nazi neopaganism, anti-Semitism and the revival of the medieval idea that citizens belong to the state, rather than vice versa. To a group of visiting Germans the Pope announced: "The most stupid and menacing atmosphere in the world's history, and especially in Germany's history, is present now." Hitler confiscated Catholic literature at the border, but Pacelli sent it to German pastors and clergy by airplane. And in June, 1935, Pacelli told 250,000

對於那些外教徒。他說的德國話流利得像德國人一樣，而且為人誠摯而天生熱切，因之使他成了柏林人的崇拜對象。他到處演說，題目總是關於世界和平的。

一九二九年他就任紅衣主教之職，翌年他在庇護斯十一世手下任教廷國務卿。無疑地他當了世界上消息最靈通的外交機關的長官了。六十個教廷使節和一千三百個主教把他們的報告如潮湧般地送來；這些主教經過了牧師和神父們，間接和一般民衆的心理發生着關係。巴契利對世界大勢的轉變，恐怕比任何人都要明白。

教會的政策在巴契利國務卿之下頓形鞏固。當墨索里尼諭令意大利天主教活動團和天主教童子軍解散時，那教皇就預備發一道召集全世界的天主教活動團的通令以爲反應。但巴契利知道假設這通令要在羅馬報章發表，一定要被墨索里尼攔起，一直要攔到他擬定了禁令的通告之後才予以刊佈。所以他特地派了二個神父乘飛機到巴黎，把這召集全世界天主教活動團的通令在巴黎宣佈出來。後來電報局把這通令從巴黎傳到了羅馬，墨索里尼方始知道，事前可絕無所聞。

共產主義早就是教會的天字第一號公敵，因為牠不僅限制教會的活動，而且與教會的家庭爲社會之本的原則相背。納粹黨（就是國家社會主義黨——譯者）上了台，也採取了同樣的政策。那教皇和巴契利國務卿連忙對納粹的新的異說大施攻擊，同時也攻擊納粹的排猶運動和中古世紀人民隸屬國家的觀念的再起。那教皇曾向一批德國訪客宣稱：「世界歷史上（尤其是德國歷史上）最無意識而最不安定的情況，已到臨人間。」希特勒把進口的天主教的宣傳品予以沒收；但是巴契利用了飛機，照常把印刷品運送給德國的牧師和教士們。在一九三五年六月裏，他曾向二十五萬參詣聖地盧爾特的教徒表示：天主教教會誓死不與中了種族觀念毒的敵人握手媾和。



pilgrims in the sanctuary of Lourdes that the Church would never make peace with enemies possessed by superstition of race or blood.

While Secretary of State, Pacelli brought Vatican City up to date. A radio station, designed by Marconi, was constructed. A new electric power station was built. Automobiles replaced carriages, electric elevators were installed, new railroad equipment was bought. The Vatican became as modern as New York.

In the discharge of his official duties, the Secretary was as efficient and business-like as the head of a large corporation. Yet visitors found him attentive and unhurried, and came away with the impression that, while they were present, their business was the most important before him. His staff were devoted to him; he knew their personal problems, was patient with those who made mistakes.

Pacelli was the first Papal Secretary of State ever to visit the United States. In 1936, he made an 8000-mile swing around the country by air, visiting most of the important cities and several Catholic colleges. He called on President Roosevelt and the two held a conference lasting two and a half hours, but he disclaimed any political significance in his visit to this country.

Pacelli was greatly interested in America's natural and man-made wonders. He had his plane detour several hundred miles so he could see Niagara Falls. In New York he contemplated Triborough Bridge in surprise, and halted his car three times to get out and inspect its construction.

He came to see America, and instead he met America. Anyone could meet him, talk to him. Sometimes police tried to keep crowds back, but he smiled and shook his head and let the crowds come to him. Once he stopped his car and walked three blocks through a throng of children who had gathered to watch him pass.

When Pius XI died last winter, German propaganda tried to influence the College of Cardinals to choose as the new Pope a

巴契利在國務卿的幾年裏，把梵蒂岡城改造成了個嶄新的時代的城市。一座無線電台由馬可尼設計而築成了。新式的發電廠也造起來了。馬車逐漸被淘汰，汽車應運而生。電梯和各種鐵路上的設備也都購置起來了。梵蒂岡竟一變而為一個和紐約一樣摩登的城市。

這位國務卿在辦公時候的精明幹練和有條不紊，真不啻大公司裏的經理先生。然而在訪客看來，他又是注意周到而不慌不忙的。訪客們離去時所得的印象是：這位國務卿當面對於他們所提呈的問題處理得極慎重的。他的下屬對他無不竭盡忠誠。同時他也顧到他下屬的切身問題；下屬有什麼錯誤，他總能以寬容。

教廷國務卿去訪遊美國的，巴契利還是破天荒第一人。他在一九三六年，搭乘飛機在美國上空漫遊八千哩之多，遍訪諸大商都要邑，並參觀好幾個天主教會學校。他還訪謁羅斯福總統，二人談商有二小時半之久，可是他否認此次訪美之行有什麼政治意味。

巴契利對於美國許多天然的奇觀和人造的偉大建築，極感興趣。他竟乘坐飛機在空中迂行數百英里之遠，以求一見亞瑟拉瀑布的真面目。在紐約，他采望着三邑大橋，驚訝莫名，曾三次下車來觀察這座橋樑的建築。

他到美國去，原欲看看美國，而結果是和美國有了聯繫。他在美國，任何人都可以來見他，和他談話。有時警察要把羣衆趕開些，使勿擠近巴契利；但他却笑嘻嘻地搖搖頭儘讓羣衆擠近身來。有一次，街上擁滿了孩子，爭着要看他走過這街道，他竟下了汽車，在人叢中步行了三個街口。

去年冬天，庇護斯十一世逝世。當時德國當局便大事宣傳，欲使紅衣主教團選個真正的宗教家來任新

"spiritual father" rather than a "politician or diplomat" — meaning Pacelli. The Nazis held Pacelli responsible for what they termed the "holy alliance" of Pius XI with Western democracies to undermine the Rome-Berlin axis.

But the 62 cardinals in solemn conclave selected Pacelli on the third ballot and he became Pius XII on his 63rd birthday. Pacelli's first message, upon becoming Pope, was a prayer for peace: "Peace of families, united and harmonized by holy love of Christ, and peace among nations through friendly collaboration and understandings." He is spiritual leader of 375,000,000 people — 25,000,000 of them in Germany — who look to him in a world fraught with strife. Nations turn to him now because they, too, know they can trust him.

It is possible that this confidence in him may yet restore the peace of the world.

教皇，不要選「政治家或外交家」之類。所謂「政治家或外交家」還不是指巴契利？納粹黨人認為庇護十一世與西方各民主國家所訂立以破壞德意軸心的所謂「神聖同盟」，乃是巴契利一手造成的。

可是六十二個紅衣主教在莊重的教廷選舉慶裏，終於選出了巴契利。他在六十三歲的誕生日就任了教皇之職，號稱庇護斯十二世。巴契利就職後的第一個通電，就是祈禱和平：「願家庭在基督的愛之下，團圓和諧而得和平；願國際間能彼此合作，彼此諒解，邦交和睦，天下太平。」他是三萬七千五百萬人的精神的領袖，其中有二千五百萬是在德國；他們在這多爭的世界裏，但求他賜給和平。大小國家現在也都對他有所企盼，因為她們都知道他是值得信賴的。

世人對他如此堅強的信念，也許能挽救世界和平於萬劫之中。

### 繙譯小問題 (三)

#### (三) F.Y.C. 君

¶2, P.272—"……as well as a smooth running……" 此 running 含有「管理」之意，謂由於有效率的編制，故白宮中一切進行，非常圓順，所以下文有「足使一般商店羨慕不置」一語。譯作「平滑的跑道」，似有誤。

¶3, P.273—"……Mrs. Roosevelt despises 'Society'……" 此 Society 一字，原文之所以加一引號符號者，蓋因其意義微有特殊，與普通作為「社會人士」解者有異也。此字似含有階級之意，而不能逕譯為階級。一般聲望較隆地位較高之人，往往不喜與販夫走卒交遊，而必樂與聲望地位相似者交遊，此種情形，即 "Society" 也。就原作證之，羅夫人招待女記者既云不抱禮節，而下文遽謂「一般人若以為她是藐視社會人士」，似嫌突兀；且「藐視社會人士」，又何須居英三載而後體會出來哉？

¶2, P.274—"President Roosevelt has introduced an informal note into……" 此 note 不能作為簡札便條解，而有音調之義，蓋謂羅斯福款客往往不拘形式也。

Last Line, P.290—"At Versailles he was served to Louis XV on a silver platter……" 似謂此矮先生被置於銀盤之中，獻於法王之前，閱 to 與 on 二 prepositions 可見；並無侍食於側之義也。

¶2, P.293—Papal Nuncio 係教皇駐外大使，並非教皇本人，而 Nuncio 亦非人名。

¶4, P.293—"Circumstances beyond his control prevented the Polish King……" 此 his 指波王，非指矮先生。譯文「他所」二字應刪，否則驟視之似謂此環境為矮先生所不能控制，殊失原意。

¶2, P.294—"Very painstaking about his personal appearance……" 意謂此矮兄對於外貌之修飾，非常經心刻意。譯文「他的外貌上刻着許多辛勞的痕跡」，似有誤。

[接第351頁]

## Famous Men at Fifty 五十歲時的名人

(From "Parade", July, 1939)

By the editor of PARIS-SOIR

朱基俊譯

When a man reaches fifty he has passed the last threshold of middle age. As a rule, he acquires mellowness and a greater sense of goodwill towards his fellow men.

If Adolf Hitler, who celebrated his fiftieth birthday last April, looks back on his amazing career, he will see the route by which he started life as a house painter (usually unemployed) and finally gained absolute authority over an Empire, whose boundaries he has greatly increased. But how much suffering inflicted on other people has marked each one of his successes!

What were other famous men who have left their mark on the world like at fifty? What had they achieved when they rounded up half a century?

### THESE WERE NOT YET FAMOUS

#### Christopher Columbus

Fifty found him disillusioned with the world. Nobody believed in his dream of a western route to India. Although Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain financed his first expedition in 1492, it was not until 1498, when he was fifty-one, that he discovered America. But neither he nor anybody else was aware at the time that he had landed on an unknown continent. He died in 1506, at the age of fifty-nine, without enjoying the glory or benefit of his great discoveries.

#### Louis Pasteur

At fifty he had been a schoolmaster, science professor, and member of the French Academy of Science.

He had not yet revealed to the world his famous medical discoveries such as his antirabies serum.

#### Marshal Foch

At fifty, in 1901, he was an obscure lieutenant-colonel. Coming from a Pyrenean bourgeois family, he enlisted in the French Army to fight in the Franco-

當一個人年達五十歲時，他的中年時代就已經告終。這時，他在待人接物上，通常已達到了圓熟和更為仁慈的境地。

假如在去年四月間慶祝五十誕辰的希特勒，對他自己的驚人事業回顧一下的話，他將看到他的過去的生活的全部過程，是以一個常常無人請教的油漆匠開始，而終於獲得了統治一個帝國主義的絕對的威權。這帝國的版圖，已經他大加開拓了。但他的每一次勝利所加於他人身上的痛苦是多麼大啊！

其他的名留青史的名人，在五十歲的時候是什麼樣子呢？其他的名人在人海中浮沉了五十年之後，成就了什麼呢？

#### 幾個尚未成名的人

##### 哥倫布

他到五十歲時，對於世界已經失望。沒有人相信他的向西航達印度的夢想。雖然西班牙的斐迪南國王和伊薩伯拉皇后資助他的一四九二年的第一次西航，但直到一四九八年，就是他五十一歲時，他才發見美洲新大陸。但在此時，他自己或是任何那一個人都不曉得他所踏上的是一塊無人知道的新大陸。他死於一五〇六年，就是他五十九歲的那一年，絲毫沒有享受到他的偉大發見的榮譽和利益。

##### 巴斯德

在五十歲時，他還是一個學校校長，科學教授和法蘭西科學學院會員。

此時，他還沒有把他的許多著名的醫藥上的發見（例如治瘋狗毒的血清）公表於世。

##### 福煦元帥

在一九〇一年，他五十歲時，他是一個無名的陸軍中校。他出身於庇勒納的中產之家。在一八七〇年普法戰爭時，他參加法軍作戰，但他的年級低了一些

Pussian War of 1870, but was just too late to take an active part.

He had not yet acquired any real fame as a soldier. In 1914, at the age of sixty-three, his name was to resound throughout the world.

#### Neville Chamberlain

At fifty he had just finished his first year as Member of Parliament.

He had not yet become a Cabinet Minister. He was to become one at the age of fifty-three for the first time.

#### THESE WERE HALFWAY TO FAME

##### Julius Caesar

At fifty he was a popular Roman general, the conqueror of Gaul and the Governor of Spain. He had founded the first triumvirate with Crassus and Pompey.

He had not yet delivered his ultimatum to the Senate, crossed the Rubicon and marched on Rome. Neither had he de-throned Ptolemy, crowned Cleopatra, conquered Egypt, or become supreme dictator. He was assassinated in 44 B. C. at the age of fifty-six.

##### Mohammed

At fifty he was working for the realisation of his great dream: uniting the Arabs in one religion. A former camel driver, he married a rich widow from Mecca and continued his work secretly for more than three years. Arabia was just delivering itself to his new faith.

He had not yet reached the peak of his power, nor had he conquered Mecca, Egypt, Greece and Persia.

##### Oliver Cromwell

At fifty he was the first dictator of modern history, holding Charles I at his mercy, later to execute him.

He had not yet been made Lord Protector of England, nor had he dissolved Parliament, triumphed in Scotland, Ireland and Holland. He died in 1658 at the age of fifty-nine.

##### George Washington

At fifty he was Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in the War of Independence. He was of England descent, and was living on his American estate at

，剛剛沒有派到他上火線。

此時他還沒有獲得一個軍人的真正名。直到一九一四年，就是他六十三歲時，他的名字卻轟傳全球了。

##### 奈維爾·張伯倫

在五十歲時，他剛剛度過他的國會議員的第一年的生活。

此時他尚未成為內閣的閣員。他第一次出任大臣，是在五十三歲的那一年。

##### 幾個尚未登峯造極的名人

##### 愷撒

五十歲時，他是一個極孚衆望的羅馬大將，高魯的征服者和西班牙總督。他曾和克勞色斯，龐培兩人創立第一次的三執政政權。

這時他還沒有把他的哀的美敦書提交參議院，還沒有越過羅比孔河，還沒有進軍羅馬，也還沒有推翻託勒密，推立克里奧佩特拉，征服埃及，或是成為無上的獨裁者。他於紀元前四十四年，被刺而死，享年五十六歲。

##### 穆罕默德

五十歲時，他正致力於實現他的偉大的理想，就是把阿拉伯人統一於一種宗教之下。他原是一個駝夫和一個麥加的富孀結婚後，仍舊秘密地繼續他的工作達三年以上之久。當時，阿拉伯正在開始皈依他的宗教。

此時他還沒有達到他權力的頂點，也還沒有征服麥加、埃及、希臘和波斯。

##### 克倫威爾

五十歲時，他是近代史上第一個獨裁者，玩弄查理一世於股掌之上，後來終於結果了他的性命。

此時他還沒有成為英國的護國公，也還沒有解散國會，及在蘇格蘭、愛爾蘭和荷蘭獲得勝利，他死於一六五八年，享年五十九。

##### 華盛頓

五十歲時，他是美國獨立戰爭中美軍的總司令。他的祖先是英國人；當母邦和殖民地間的爭端勃發時，他所賴以餬口的，是凡爾農山間自置的美國產業。

Mount Vernon when the dispute between the home government and the colonies broke out.

He had not yet been elected President of the United States.

#### Benjamin Disraeli

At fifty he was a Tory M.P., leader of the Conservative Party, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He had not yet been made Prime Minister, nor had he yet acquired the controlling shares of the Suez Canal Company for Great Britain.

#### THESE WERE FAMOUS

##### Charlemagne

At fifty he was at the peak of his power. King of the Franks, he had become master of Europe at thirty-nine; had fifty-two successful military campaigns to his credit. His aim was to unite all the people of Europe under his rule.

He had not yet been crowned Emperor of the West by the Pope (800), nor had he rebuilt the Holy Roman Empire.

##### William the Conqueror

Fifty found him desperately fighting Philippe I. of France, who claimed the dukedom of Normandy. He was the illegitimate son of Robert of Normandy and a peasant girl from Falaise. In 1066, at the age of thirty-nine, he invaded England, won a decisive victory over King Harold at Hastings, and became ruler of England.

##### Louis XIV

At fifty he was fighting against the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Holland and England. He was King of France at the age of five. At twenty-nine he invaded Flanders, captured every town.

He had not yet entered into the War of Spanish Succession, or ceded Newfoundland to Great Britain.

##### Frederick the Great

At fifty he had just laid the foundation stone of the new Prussia, taken Silesia and beaten the French.

He had not yet increased his territories by one-third, nor had he dismembered Poland and captured the whole of Pomerania. These two campaigns were to

這一年上，他還沒有被選為北美合衆國的總統。

#### 的士累利

五十歲時，他是託雷選區的國會議員，保守黨的領袖和英國的財政大臣。

這一年上，他還沒有做到首相，也還沒有為英國獲得蘇彝士運河公司的操縱一切股票額。

#### 幾個已經登峯造極的名人

##### 查理曼大帝

到五十歲時，他的權力已經登峯造極。原是法蘭克王的他，到三十九歲上已儼然是全歐洲的君主了。當時他已獲得了五十二次軍事上的大勝利。他的目的是要把全歐洲的人民統一起來，置於他的統治之下。

在五十歲時，他還沒有經教皇加冕而成為西羅馬帝國的皇帝（這是公元八百年的事）也還沒有重建神聖羅馬帝國。

##### 英王威廉一世

五十歲時，他正在和企圖佔奪諾曼底公國的法蘭西王斐利普一世作殊死戰。他是諾曼底征服者羅伯特和弗蕾絲地方一個農家女的私生子。他於一〇六六年，即他三十九歲時，征伐英格蘭，在哈斯丁地方擊敗哈洛德王而成為英國的統治者。

##### 路易十四

五十歲時，他正在和神聖羅馬帝國、西班牙、荷蘭和英國作戰。他以五歲的沖鋒，即登法蘭西王的寶座。而於二十九歲時，出師征伐法蘭德斯，所向披靡，攻無不克。

但他此時尚未投入西班牙王統繼承的戰爭，也還沒有割讓紐芬蘭與英國。

##### 腓特烈大王

五十歲時，他剛剛立定新普魯士的基石，取得西里西亞，擊敗法國。

但他此時所擴張的領土還不到三分之一，也還沒有分割波蘭的國土而奪得波美拉尼亞的全部土地。上述的這兩次戰役，使普魯士軍隊贏得全世界最強勁旅。

render the Prussian army the most efficient fighting force in the world. He died at seventy-four.

#### Napoleon

At fifty he was wasting slowly away on Saint-Helena. He was only forty-six when Wellington, who was of the same age, put an end to his career at the Battle of Waterloo. In those four years he had aged twenty years. Was this the same man who, lieutenant at sixteen and captain at twenty-six, forced the British to yield Toulon? Who, at twenty-eight, gave to France Belgium, and a frontier that extended to the Rhine? Who conquered Egypt and beat an army of 20,000 Turks with 2,000 Frenchmen? At thirty-six he was Emperor of France and King of Italy. He was victorious at Austerlitz when he was thirty-seven, occupied Berlin, deprived the Prussian monarchy of half its territory and created the kingdom of Westphalia.

#### Thomas Edison

At fifty he held the world spellbound by his numerous inventions: (telephone, gramophone, incandescent lamp, etc.). A thirty-four, in one year alone, he sold the patents of no less than 104 different inventions. In his youth he had been newsboy, shoeblick, railway worker, printer, before becoming, at an early age, one of the greatest figures of modern science.

#### Nikolai Lenin

At fifty, in 1920, he was master of Communist Russia. Son of a minor Government official. His brother was condemned to death for plotting against the Tsar. Lenin himself was sentenced to three years in Siberia. After having directed the revolutionary movement from Geneva, Finland and Paris, he returned to Russia in 1917 with the connivance of the German Government. Organising the Leningrad (Petersburg) revolution, he overthrew the moderate Kerensky Government and established the dictatorship of the proletariat, nationalising land, capital, and the means of production.

#### Benito Mussolini

At fifty he had been deserter from the

的聲名。他以七十四歲的高齡與世長辭。

#### 拿破崙

五十歲時，他正被放於聖海倫島，精力日漸衰退，和他同庚的威靈頓在滑鐵盧一役終結了他的一生事業的時候，他還祇有四十六歲。在這四年中，他老了二十歲，在十六歲時已身為陸軍中將，在二十六歲時以一陸軍上尉而迫使英軍退出土倫，不就是那個人嗎？在二十八歲時把比利時併入法國的版圖，並把國境拓至萊茵河邊的是誰呢？征服埃及，並以二萬法軍擊敗二萬土耳其軍隊的又是誰呢？在三十六歲時，他已是法國皇帝兼意大利王了。他在奧斯德里齊一役大破同盟軍，佔領柏林，奪去了普魯士帝國的一半領土，並建立了威斯特發里亞王國。那時他還祇有三十七歲哩。

#### 愛迪生

在五十歲時，他以其無量數的發明（電話、留聲機、電燈等）使全世界人士嘆為得茫然失措。在三十四歲這一年上，他賣出的發明物專利特許證，就不下一百零四件。在他年紀輕輕的就成為近代科學界最偉大的人物之一以前，他曾當過報童、擦鞋童、鐵路工人和印刷工人。

#### 列寧

在五十歲時，即一九二〇年，他是共產主義俄國的最高領袖。他的父親是沙皇政府的一個小官員。他的哥哥因謀刺沙皇而致處死刑。列寧自己也被判充軍西伯利亞三年。他亡命於日內瓦、芬蘭和巴黎，在那裏指揮國內的革命運動。旋於一九一七年，得德國政府的默許，而回到俄國。他組織了列寧格勒（彼得格勒）的暴動之後，即推翻溫和的克倫斯基政府而建立起無產階級的獨裁政權，把土地、資本和一切生產工具都收歸國有。

#### 墨沙里尼

在五十歲時，他是意大利軍隊中的逃兵，社會煽

Italian Army, socialist agitator, editor and founder of the Fascist movement. He had organised the march on Rome and had become dictator in 1922 at the age of forty.

He had not yet met Hitler, whose political star was just beginning to shine. Il Duce had not yet thought of the Rome-Berlin Axis. Possibly he was already dreaming of the conquest of Abyssinia.

動家，編輯人和法西斯運動的創立者，他組織過軍隊，向羅馬進軍，且於一九二二年，即他四十歲時，成為獨裁者。

五十歲時，他還沒有和新貴的希特勒會面。這位黑衣首相甚至還沒有想到羅馬柏林軸心哩。或許在這時他已經在夢想着征服阿比西尼亞也說不定。

### 繙譯小問題 (四)

(四) 南山君

(一) 波蘭四周無高山大川，在國防上無險可守，一再瓜分，慘遭亡國之痛，故251版11行之a victim of geography，並非「地理上的必爭之地」，而是「一個地勢上的犧牲者」。

(二) 1815年俄普奧根據耶穌教之神聖主義，成立Holy alliance (神聖同盟)，波蘭被瓜分了。依原著者意見，目前假使德蘇再來一次諒解，波蘭將遭遇神聖同盟時代同一之命運；但這個諒解，是基於「她們兩國內部政體，正在日趨類同」，而不是根據耶穌教之神聖主義，所以原著者來造一個“unholy alliance”的名詞，因此最好譯為「非神聖同盟」以代「不虔誠的同盟」(見253版第1行)

(三) 256版27行“terms”最好譯作「詞句」，以代「語氣」。

(四) 258版18行“adequately developed”可以譯作「相當地開發」。資源可以開發，而不好發展。

(五) 258版29行“substantial”應譯作「滋補」。

(六) 260版6行“high tariffs”應譯作「高率關稅」。

(七) 265版13行“being caught”「取締」應改為「被捕」。

(八) 杜威有一句名言Education is life (教育就是生活)，中國近來也有教育生活化的呼聲，所以把275版的Life-like college，譯為「生活化的專科大學」，似覺適合教育上的術語。細閱該篇內容，該college固不僅「生氣盎然」而已。

(九) 275版第4行“for students in later life”恐非「成人學生」之意，意思是「決心要使他的學校，訓練學生，準備將來的生活」。

(十) 276版13行“as a measure of progress”應譯作「而把它當作學生學業進步的測量」。

(十一) 276版16行“The students learn by thinking and doing.”此doing即係「做」，不是「研究」。教育學上本來有一句術語，叫做“learn by doing”，從「做」裏面去學。

(十二) 279版第5行“serious study”並不是「嚴格的研究」，而是「正式的繁雜的功課」，指下面的「心理學」和「經濟學」。上面所談的是體育，化妝，服飾，好像不如「心理學」「經濟學」那樣的serious。所以著者說「可是就是在這兒，我也發覺到同樣的風味，同樣的教學上的新門徑」；再看下面心理學和經濟學的教學方法，確是這樣。

(十三) 279版18行“Detailed technical information comes along when needed”意「詳細的專門知識等，到必需的時候，就因勢利導地告訴學生」。這是一種人所共知的新教學法。

(十四) 289版第2行Joujou可譯作「侏儒」，音意雙關，讀者定會啞然失笑。

## Listen! the Wind (Continued)

### 聽呀！風在吼（續）

(From "Reader's Digest", April, 1939)

By Anne Morrow Lindbergh

The wind was still blowing. I gratefully let it blow back my hair, smooth my forehead, roar past my ears. It was cool, strong and fresh. It would blow the bedbugs off. Oh, lovely wind!

We walked down the hill to the rowboat. I was not tired; I felt released. We had left that house, that room, that bed. We were free.

\* \* \* \* \*

I woke the next morning to a vague feeling of unrest. The wind was still blowing—all night long—no rest. We slept in the plane, I remembered—that room—those people—what would we say to them? We should have got up early and gone back there. Now the best thing to do was to dress quickly and go up and explain.

We began to hurry into our clothes, knocking our elbows against the fuselage, the gas tanks; bumping our heads against the sharp backs of instruments. Hurry, hurry, we must get up there before they—

"It's no use—they're down here already."

Peeking through the fuselage, I could see the "Chef" and his wife lugubriously standing on the dock, waiting for us. Just like yesterday, I thought, only today we were inextricably bound up in their lives. We knew them and how they lived. They had been kind to us and we had hurt their feelings.

Oh, Lord—what would we say to them? Better not say anything. Simply let it pass as a matter of course. We rowed over casually and said good morning with blank British cheerfulness. The "Chef" drew himself up and coughed ostentatiously.

"You could—ah—not sleep—up there?" he said, swallowing.

南 登 山 譯

風仍舊在吹着。我迎着風走去，讓風理順我的頭髮，拂拭我的前額，從我的耳邊吼過。涼爽，強壯，新鮮，會把臭虫吹去。呵，可愛的風！

我們向山下走去，到小艇子那兒去。我並不疲倦，祇覺我是如釋重負。我們已經離開那坐房子，那個房間，那張鐵床，我們自由了。

\* \* \* \* \*

第二天早晨，一覺醒來，覺得恍惚不安。風仍舊在吹——吹了一夜——一點也沒有停。我們睡在飛機上，記得——那個房間——那些人們——我們對他們如何措詞呢？我們應當早點起身回到那兒去。現在最好的辦法，就是快些穿好衣服，到山上去向他們解釋一切。

我們手脚不停地穿着衣服，肘都碰着飛機的骨架，碰着了汽油櫃，頭又撞在尖的東西上。快呀，快呀，我們一定要先趕到那兒，在他們——

「沒有用——他們已經來了。」

從飛機骨架隙縫間望出去，我可以看見「頭腦」和他的妻子，立在船隻停泊處等候我們，憂於於色。正和昨天一樣，我想我們今天又要被他們拘束糾纏，不克脫身了。我們了解他們，並且知道他們生活的情况。他們待我們很好，可是我們却叫他們難堪了。

哦，天哪——我們對他們說什麼呢？最好一個字也不提，就認為這是理所必然的事，讓它輕描淡寫地過去。我們若無其事地划着槳，向他們道了一聲早安，帶着坦白地英國人的愉快。「頭腦」大搖大擺地走來，裝腔作勢地咳嗽。

「你們不能——唔——睡在——那兒？」他說着，嚥下一口唾沫。



"Oh, yes," — my husband was casual — "we just decided to sleep in the plane, we often do — it's very comfortable —"

We turned and walked up to the bungalow for breakfast.

At the wharf, after breakfast, we found the fuel agent from Porto Praia waiting for us. The fuel, carefully planned for months ago, was there. Everything was ready, under control — except the wind.

My husband looked off for a moment at the whitecaps. "The wind never stops here?"

"Oh, yes," said the agent reassuringly, "it stops, but not now — not this time of year. It will blow like this for six months."

"Six months — and no calm?"

"No — never calm — not now — not for six months."

It was nearly noon when my husband rejoined me at the "Chef's."

"Well — I don't think we can get off here with a full load." He paused a moment. "I'm going to radio Dakar for permission to land there and reorganize."

"Back — go back to Dakar?" It seemed to me to be going down a hill we had just climbed up.

"It's only about 400 miles. We can take off from here with a light load, and Dakar's the next best place to start from. It's a French air-base, you know. Good facilities. I'll send the message off now — may get an answer tonight."

Late that afternoon we climbed the dusty hill to the radio station. Inside the radio house, the operator sat — impassive and efficient — his head encased in earphones, his fingers on the dials.

He was not aware of us. He was listening; he reached for a pencil. He had them, then, he had Dakar! The message was coming in now. We slipped behind the desk to watch. Slowly, in lifeless sleep-writing script, words — English words — a message. My eye fastened on important ones: "... TELEGRAM RECEIVED ... BEG TO INFORM ... IMMINENT DANGER ... YELLOW FEVER ... QUARANTINE ... IF WE CAN BE OF ANY ASSISTANCE ..."

「哦，是的，」——我的丈夫隨口回答他，「我們一心一意要睡在飛機上，我們時常這樣——很舒服——」

我們轉灣抹角，走到平房裏去吃早餐。

早餐後，我們從碼頭上，碰見從鮑士勃來亞的燃料經售人，在等着我們。幾月以前，就鐵密計劃好的燃料，已運到那兒。萬事俱備，皆在我們掌握之中，——除了那次個不停的巨風。

我的丈夫看了一會兒浪頭的白沫。「這兒的風，絕對不會停止嗎？」

「是的，」經售人帶着肯定的口氣說，「風會停的，不過現在不會停，——每年在這個時候，是不停的。像這樣的風，還要繼續六個月。」

「六個月——簡直就不停？」

「不——簡直就不停——現在固不會停——六個月之內也不會停。」

我的丈夫再和我在「頭腦」家會面的時候，快到正午時了。

「喂——我想我們要滿載而歸，是不可能的。」他停了一會兒。「我去拈無線電到達卡（正威德角），請求他們允許我們在那兒降落，重行計劃一下。」

「回去——回到達卡去？」這件事對於我，好像剛爬到山頂上，又要下去一樣。

「祇有四百哩，我們可以從這兒少帶一些行裝出發，達卡是第二個最好的出發點。你知道那是法國的空軍根據地，一切都順便，我現在就發電報去——今天夜裏或可得到回電。」

那天傍晚，我們爬上土丘，到無線電台去。在電台的內部，坐着一位接電員，——聚精會神，狀頗幹練——耳機繞着頭，手指在針盤上動着。

他沒有注意到我們。他在傾耳靜聽；伸手拿着一枝鉛筆。他收到別處的來電，然後又收達卡方面的。現在正是回電來的時候。我們輕輕地溜到桌子後面去看。在僵臥着的紙條上，慢慢發現了字蹟——英文字——一個回電。我的眼睛捉住了幾個重要的字。「……來電收到……敬啟者……危險萬分……黃熱病……病疫檢查……或可稍盡棉薄……」

My husband picked up the message and read it again. He said nothing, but his face had a slightly twisted look as though he had unexpectedly tasted something sour.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I think," said my husband, next morning, hoisting himself out of the cockpit, "I'll radio Bathurst for permission to land there."

"Where is Bathurst?" I asked.

"British Gambia — on the African coast — just below Dakar. It's a fair-sized settlement with a big harbor. We can make a night flight to South America, if we have to — with a moon. I'll send the message now — we might get an answer tonight."

At least we had something to wait for. We had a peg on which to hang the shapeless hours: "We might get an answer tonight." But, in the meantime, the day stretched ahead like a long road.

There were always certain regular duties to be performed: the pontoons to be pumped dry; the fittings and wires to be greased; oil to be wiped on the propeller blades, squirted on the hinges of the ailerons, the rudder and the elevator — all a part of the constant battle against the heat, the salt moisture, the changes in temperature — those slow inroads of decay. We started doggedly on this familiar routine.

By mid-afternoon the jobs were nearly finished. My husband stood in a rowboat, with a can of dope in his hand, carefully sticking down the curling edges of wing fabric. I had repacked the baggage compartment, written up my diary, and re-copied my radio notes. All those isolated, repetitious acts strung on the continuous threads of the blazing sun, the wind, had not added up to make a day.

There was nothing to do now but to face the thing we had been running away from all day. Nothing to do but to lie down and wait.

The quality of waiting is always the same: at an aviation field or a doctor's

我的丈夫拿起回電，又讀了一遍。他一句話也不講，祇是雙眉緊皺，面龐起筋，就像出乎意料之外地吃了些酸的東西。

\* \* \* \* \*

第二天早晨，我的丈夫從飛機座位上爬上去說，「我想要拍無線電到巴得斯特，請求他們允許我們在那兒降落」。

「巴得斯特在那兒？」我問。

「在美屬岡比亞那兒——在非洲海岸上——緊在達卡底下。那是一個大小適中的地方，港口很大。假使必須，我們可以乘着月亮，作黑夜飛行，到南美洲去。我現在就去發電報，——今天夜裏可以接到回電。」

我們至少有所希望了。我們有一個木栓，擊住那來去無形的時光：「我們可以在今天夜裏得到回電。」可是在這個時候，日間的時光總是不停，像一條長路一樣。

飛機起飛以前，總有些例行的事情要辦。船底小船裏面的水；零星裝配物件和鐵絲網加以塗漆；推進機葉上要塗油，兩旁安定翼的絞鏈上，舵上和升降機上要噴油——這一切都是和高熱度、鹽質潮溼、氣候變化作繼續奮鬥工作的一部份——那許多都能延緩毀壞的剝蝕。我們一絲不苟地，開始了這番例行的公事。

下午三四點鐘的時候，這個工作大致完畢了。我的丈夫站在小船上，手裏拿著盛液料（特指用以塗飛機骨架布面的液料，俾增加強度，發生緊張度，或保持不透空氣）的罐子，把機翼的捲邊弄得平伏妥貼。我已理好行李，重行包裝，寫好日記，重抄了一遍無線電碼。這一切不相關聯而重複的動作，是串在太陽光和風的延續不斷的線上，但是把所消耗的時間加起來，還未能成爲一天。

現在沒有事做了，祇有面對着今天辛苦勞碌所做的事，無事可做，祇有躺下來等待着。

等待的味兒，總是一樣的，無論在飛機場上，或者在醫生的診所裏；無論在電話間裏，或者躺在飛機

office; in a telephone booth, or even lying down in the baggage compartment of a plane, as I was now. It was always the same. That broken-off detached piece of time, suspended in mid-air, hovering. Waiting, for the plane to come, for the door to open, for the bell to ring, for a message from Bathurst. Unable to fasten your attention on anything else, unable to rest. And yet, in that suspense, you grew so tired that you could rest your attention on anything — on the crushed in side of an empty oil can, on advertisements of sanitary trusses in a magazine, on other people's telephone numbers scrawled on dirty walls, on the twisted wires at the back of the instrument board. You fastened on these trivial items desperately, straws on the surface in which you were suspended.

As we climbed the hill for supper, we saw the "Chef" hurrying down the path, a yellow radiogram in his hand.

"Monsieur — for you — from Bathurst . . ." The "Chef" coughed breathlessly. My husband took the sheet. We read it together. . . . PLEASED TO GRANT AUTHORIZATION . . . KINDLY ADVISE TIME ARRIVAL."

So that's all there was to it — as simple as that! I felt happy, no longer isolated, no longer outcast.

"Well, that's that." My husband folded up the message and tucked it casually in his pocket. That problem was over, behind us.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Arrive Bathurst about 13:40 gmt," I tapped a message back to Porto Praia — now far behind. Climbing, turning, roaring up the steep air, we had left the strange world that had imprisoned us a moment before. I shouted inaudible "good-byes" to the tiny figures still waving their miniature arms from the hill. Space became time in that instant. We were as far away as we would be next week, next year, or at the end of life.

The shore line of Gambia was already rising, unbelievably green after the bare

行李間裏，像我現在這樣。總歸是一樣的。那個最後分秒的一刹那，在半空中游蕩飄忽。等待飛機來，等待門開，等待鈴響，等待巴得斯特的消息。不能把你的注意力集在任何一件事上；也不能安息。然而在這望眼欲穿的當兒，你是疲倦而不耐煩了，反而可以把你的注意力寄託在任何事物上——寄託在空油罐壓扁了的邊上，寄託在雜誌上衛生短襪衣的廣告上，寄託在牆上亂畫的別人的電話號碼上，寄託在招牌後面絞亂了的鐵絲上。你把所希望的東西寄託在這些瑣碎的物件上面。

當我們上山去吃晚飯的時候，我們看見「頭腦」匆匆忙忙地由小路上奔下來，手裏拿着一張黃色的無線電報。

「先生——給你的——從巴得斯特來的……」「頭腦」咳得喘不過氣來。我的丈夫，拿着紙頭，我們倆一道兒讀着，「……甚願批准認可，……請告知抵達之時間。」

一切沒有問題了，——很簡單。我很高興，不再做孤獨的人了，不再做流浪者了。

「喂，行哪，」我的丈夫摺着電報，塞到衣袋裏去。問題解決，置諸腦後了。

\* \* \* \* \*

「約於十三時四十分（格林維基時間）左右抵達巴得斯特。」我拍了一個回電到鮑士勃來亞——現在是遠在千里之外。我們爬上飛機，扭轉機翼，飛機在空中怒吼了。我們離開了在一瞬以前，還牢籠着我們的新奇世界。我高呼「再會」，祇是聽而不聞，那些小才如豆的人影，還在山頭上搖着他們細小的膀背。那時候空間變成時間了，我們離開那兒的距離，好像是在下一禮拜，第二年，或者是生命的最後一息。

岡比亞的海岸線，已經出現在眼前，在聖地亞哥

volcanic hills of Santiago. The mouth of the river, now I could make it out, was broad and spacious. No trouble taking off that.

We circled the white-stoned town, the ships and docks—it was a big place, then, Bathurst—and landed gently, clipping the water imperceptibly. It was incredibly hot, steaming—much hotter than Porto Praia—not a breath of wind.

A small trim motorboat was cutting circles around our plane. Officers in white uniforms stood up, waved sun helmets at us. "His Excellency the Governor asked us..." "His Excellency's car..." Quickly we were tied up to a buoy, helped down into the boat.

A covered car was waiting for us, the seats lined with immaculate white cloth. Here we are again, I thought, sinking back into the atmosphere comfortably, with the English taking care of us. How they love to take care of people.

"His Excellency's car—the Governor and his wife have asked you to stay with them."

"Are you sure it is quite convenient?" we protested. "We don't need to—perhaps there is a hotel—"

"Oh, no—don't think about it—it's all arranged."

We drove down clean well-paved streets lined by freshly whitewashed houses with green shutters. Telephone wires ran ahead of us. Carts and cars and bicycles filled the road. A steady stream of natives padded the tree-shaded sidewalks in bare feet. Life was going on here. Time counted; we were in the stream again.

We drove between the wide gates of Government House; past the native guards in khaki uniforms with red vest and fezzes. The Governor and his wife came out to greet us. Her dress, her gestures, and her soft English voice all called up another world. They breathed of English summers, tea on the lawn and no weightier problems than a few friendly wasps in the jam-pot.

童山濯濯的火山後面的景色，幾乎使得使人難以置信。河口已隱約可辨，寬大而廣闊；在那兒降落，不會有困難的。

我們在上空盤旋，白石砌成的市鎮，船隻，船塢，歷歷可數——那末，巴得斯特是一個大地方了，——我們徐徐地降落在水面上，微微地剪成斜角的長條波紋。這兒的天氣，酷熱蒸人，——比鮑士勃來亞熱得多了——一陣風也沒有。

一隻小巧的汽船，在我們飛機的周圍繞着。着白色制服的軍官，昂然而立在船上，向我們揮着太陽帽子。「總督大人吩咐我們……」「大人的汽車……」我們很快地就把飛機扣在浮筒上，跨上小船。

一輛有篷的車子，在等着我們，座位上覆着一層潔白無瑕的白布。我想我們在這兒，又沉醉在舒適自然的氛圍中了，有英國人接待我們。他們是如何地樂於接待賓客啊。

「大人的車子——總督和他的夫人，請你們和他們住在一起。」

「你一定知道住在那兒方便嗎？」我們持着異議說。「我們無須——也許這兒有旅店——」

「哦，不——不要煩心——一切安排妥當了。」

我們一路走過清潔而平坦的街道，新粉刷過的白色房子排列在兩旁，百葉窗作綠色。電話線已搶先了一步，傳遍了我們到達的消息。馬車，汽車，熱踏車，紛至踏來，塞滿了街市。潮湧似的主人，赤着腳，也擁在綠樹成蔭的人行道上。這兒的人生，是在前進的路上。時間也在計數着，我們又回到緊張的人海裏了。

我們穿過總督府的鐵門，兩旁站立着土著衛兵，穿着茶褐色的軍裝，紅色背心，頭上戴着土耳其式無緣有縫的寬帽。總督和他的夫人，都出來迎送我們，向我們致候。她的衣飾，她的舉止，以及她的軟和的英語，都使我們想到這是另一個世界。他們避暑消夏，完全是英國式的，在草地上吃茶，除了二三知己像黃蜂一樣聚集在菓醬罐上，心中什麼煩惱的問題也沒有。

"You must come in and have some lunch," she said, and smiled apologetically. "We didn't know quite when you were coming. I am afraid the fish is a little overdone."

"Oh," I said, speechless with confusion, "thank you so much — I am sure —" I could not say anything more. It would be impossible at that moment to explain how strange it seemed to be back in a world where it mattered that the fish was "a little overdone."

After a delicious lunch, we had a hot bath (how blissful!) and rested between cool linen sheets. We went out for a drive to the flying field. A flight of British planes had just come across Africa from the Sudan. Some of the officers came back to Government House for dinner. We exchanged notes on our trips. They minimized the difficulties of a trip across Africa; we spoke lightly of the rollers off Santiago. We felt part of a large brotherhood of people who fly. It was all very jolly — flying was easy.

The next morning we began to wrestle with the problems of a South Atlantic crossing. At times it seemed to me we were struggling with a gigantic Chinese puzzle. For the problem of a flight from Bathurst was far more difficult than one from Porto Praia. The extra 200 miles of ocean made a great difference in our calculations. It meant that we could not complete the entire trip by daylight.

There were three possibilities open. We could leave at night and arrive in daylight. We could leave in daylight and arrive at night. Or we could leave in the evening, fly through the night, and arrive in the early morning.

There was not much to choose between a night take-off and a night landing. Both were difficult. The simplest plan seemed to be night flight. This would let us take off with our overload in full daylight, and we could still return and make a daylight landing if everything were not going well. During the night flight, too, we would have the stars for navigation, and much

「你們請進來吃飯，」她說着，帶着歉意的微笑。「我們不大知道你們什麼時候準到，恐怕魚有些煮得太老了。」

「哦」我心裏慌亂得說不出話來，「多謝你——我一定要謝謝你——」別的話我簡直不會說了。在那個當兒，要說明我心中的驚奇，是不可能的，我又回到魚「煮得有些兒太老的」世界裏來了。

盛饌以後，我們洗了一次溫水浴，（好福氣呀！）躺在涼爽的麻布布單上休息了一會。我們又乘汽車到飛機場去。一隊英國飛機，剛從蘇丹，穿過非洲大陸，飛到這兒來。有幾個軍官，回到總督府去吃飯。我們彼此交換旅行的記錄，他們解除了航行非洲的困難，我們祇輕描淡寫地敘述了一些聖地亞哥巨浪的情形。我們覺得志同道合，都是空中飛行的同志，大家都很高興，——飛行很容易。

第二天早晨，我們開始討論橫渡南大西洋的問題。有時候，好像我們是正在解決最困難的中國謎語；因為從巴德斯特起飛的問題，比較從鮑士敦來亞起飛要困難得多了。增加了二百哩的海程，在我們的計算中，造成一個很大的差別。意思就是說，我們不能在一個白天之內，完畢全程。

現在祇有三種可能的辦法：一種是夜裏出發，日間到達。一種是日裏出發，夜裏到。或者是傍晚時出發，整夜飛行，第二天清早到。

夜裏起飛，和夜裏降，並無所選擇，都不容易。最簡單的辦法，似乎是黑夜飛行。這個辦法，可以使我們在日間帶走過重的行李，假使情形不順利，我們還可以飛回，在日間降落；並且黑夜飛行，天上的星光，可以做我們航行的目標，無線電的波程，格外可以長些。日間四百五十哩的電波，在夜間一躍可為二

longer range for our radio. A wave with a daylight range of 450 miles jumped at night to 2200 miles. It would be an immense advantage to be in contact with the Pan American stations on the Brazilian coast, 1800 miles or more away.

That was settled then. We would leave in the evening and fly into dawn.

That evening, after dinner, my husband turned to the Governor. "You know," he said, "there isn't a breath of wind in the harbor — absolute glass water. We'd never get off a surface like that, with our load." He hesitated and smiled. "Is it usually like that in the evenings?"

"Yes, Sir" — the Governor's aide bent forward authoritatively — "there's never any wind in the evening this time of year — no wind at all."

"Oh —" The Chinese puzzle fell to pieces in our hands.

We had forgotten the wind.

"Well, when is there a wind?" asked my husband.

"Just about sunrise, you get a wind, invariably."

We went to bed with our minds working over a new set of plans. A daybreak take-off meant a night landing, we knew that. But if we got off with a good load of fuel we could cruise fast enough to make Fernando de Noronha, a small island 200 miles northeast of Brazil, before dusk, and still have range enough to wait until the moon was well up before landing at Natal. So we settled on a morning start.

But first there was a full day's work on the plane. The refueling alone took a good part of the next morning, for we were putting in more gasoline than we had ever carried before. Then there was the general overall check of the plane and engine before a long flight, and, of course, the endless recurring battle against the ravages of salt water and a tropical sun.

In the evening my husband came back, carrying equipment he had taken out of the plane. Rubber boots, magneto oil, pontoon cement and paint, our anchor. "We can get another anchor on the

千二百哩，這對於我們有很大的裨益，可以使我們和一千八百多哩以外巴西海岸上的泛美電台發生接觸。

那末這一點解決了。我們將在夜晚時起飛，一直飛到天亮。

那天晚上，晚餐以後，我的丈夫對總督說道：「你知道在這兒的港口裏，一陣風也沒有，——真是波平如鏡。我們帶著這些行李出發，從來沒有一次碰到那樣的波平浪靜。」他猶豫了一會微笑着。「在夜晚的時候，是否常是那樣呢？」

「是的，先生」——總督的副官，很莊嚴地向前微屈着腰，——「每年這個當兒，夜晚時是從來沒有什麼風的——一點風也沒有。」

「哦——」中國謎語在我們手裏，變得粉碎了。

我們已經忘記了風。

「喂，什麼時候有風呢？」我的丈夫問。

「大概日出時就有風了，一點不會差錯的。」

我們睡覺的時候，心裏又在打算着一套新的計劃。天亮時起飛，意義就是黑夜裏降落，那是我們知道的。可是假使我們的燃料充足，加速飛行，我們可以在黃昏以前，到巴西東北二百哩的小島菲南多得瓏哈；並且還專以繼續飛行，在降落納塔耳以前，等待月出。所以我們決定在早晨出發。

但是事先在飛機上要有一個整天的準備工作，祇就加添燃料一件事而論，第二天早晨，就忙了半天，因為這次我們裝了更多的汽油，我們從來沒有帶過那麼許多。然後還要在長途飛行以前，作一個機身和機器全體的總檢查；因為機身和機器，免不了要和鹽水或熱帶太陽的剝蝕損壞，作不斷的掙扎的。

黃昏時候，我的丈夫回來了，攜回他從飛機上拿走的零星物件。橡皮長靴，磁油，平底小船上用的水泥和油漆，還有我們的鐵錘。「我們到對岸去可以重

other side," said my husband, "and it weights 37 pounds. That's over 30 miles in fuel or almost four gallons of water."

Water, on a flight like this, is the heaviest item of the emergency provisions, and perhaps the most vital. There is no satisfactory lighter substitute. We carried eight gallons. And we had, besides other emergency supplies—in case of a forced landing at sea—navigation equipment, a rubber boat with oars, sails, and storm top; and a separate emergency radio set which when closed was waterproof, crash-proof and buoyant. He had taken nothing from these reserves, he said. We were ready to go.

\* \* \* \* \*

Bang, bang, bang. Someone was knocking on the door. I woke, confused and complaining, to find my husband already out of bed. I remembered now: This was the morning we were going across the Atlantic to South America. I rose like an automaton and started to put on my flying clothes.

What a relief to be back in the routine again. For this was our regular life—getting up early in the morning to fly. No matter how much our stopping places differed, our exits were always the same. Out of a Greenland cottage, or a European hotel; from an embassy, or a desert fort, it made no difference. We woke in the dark, confused and uncertain. We dressed hurriedly in the silence of other people's sleep, fumbling for our shoes. ("Listen—you'll wake up the house.") We stole out noiselessly, in our old clothes, shouldering our bundles. Out into the air, back to our own life, flying.

The world has different owners at sunrise. Fields belong to hired men opening gates for cows; meadows, to old women with carpetbags, collecting mushrooms. Even your own garden does not belong to you. Rabbits and blackbirds have the lawns; a tortoise-shell cat who never appears in the daytime patrols the brick walks, and a goldentailed pheasant glints his way through the iris spears.

找一隻鐵錨，」我的丈夫說，「錨重三十七磅，較之三十哩航程所需要的燃料還要重，差不多等於四加侖的水。」

像這樣的長途飛行，水是作萬一準備時最重的東西，也許還是最主要的。沒有一種滿意的較輕的代替品，我們帶了八加侖。我們除了其餘各種萬一的準備而外，還有——假如被迫在海上降落的時候——航海的設備，具有卡車、布帆、風暴檣樓的橡皮船，以及在危急時可以分開用的無線電機。當它關牢的時候，可以不透水，跌不壞，還可以浮在水面上。他說，這些準備，一樣也不缺少，我們是準備出發了。

\* \* \* \* \*

砰，砰，砰，有人在敲門。我驚醒了，糊裏糊塗，哀聲埋怨，發覺我的丈夫已經不在牀上。我記起了：這是我們飛渡大西洋到南美去的早晨，我像自動玩具似地跳起來，穿上我的飛行衣。

回復慣常的生活，是怎樣的令人心慰。這就是我們的慣常生活——清晨早起，駕機飛行。不管我們停歇的地方是怎樣的的不同，我們離開時的情況，總是一樣的。離開格林蘭的茅屋，或者歐洲的大旅館，從大使館或者一座廢棄的碉堡出發，總是那麼一會事，毫無差別。黑夜醒來，匆忙不定，旁人在靜悄悄地酣睡，我們急忙穿上衣服，摸索鞋履。（當心——你要把屋裏的人驚醒了。）我們穿上舊衣服，一聲不響，偷偷摸摸，肩着幾個行裝，走出郊外，回復我們自己的生活，在空中飛行。

朝日初昇時的世界有各種不同的主人。田畝是屬於雇傭的人們，在開着門，把牛牽出來；草地是屬於老太婆的，提着絨氈製成的手囊，在採集蕈菌。連你自己的花園，這個時候也不能屬於你了。兔子和山鳥（烏鴉之類）佔有了草地；龜殼色的小貓，日間從不出現的，這時也在磚石鋪成的小道上巡邏，金尾巴的雉雞，更在彩虹色的長草中，竄來竄去，閃閃發光。

To seize the world then is to have a new one. There is an element of discovery in it, of adventure and plunder. And for flyers it is more than plunder of a new world, but of time itself, priceless hours, snatched from the morning, stored up for use at the end of the day.

It was still dark when we rowed off across the water. We pushed up to the pontoons, and my husband, standing on the wing and working through the open hatch, stowed our bags and bundles in the baggage compartment and strapped them down.

"All right—will you help me with the bilge pump?" Water always seeped into the pontoons while we were at anchor, and if not pumped out added many pounds to the weight of our plane.

Presently we were all ready; there were pink streaks in the sky. Not much wind—but it might come up at sunrise.

"All clear?—Contact!" The whine of the self-starter. The first cold splutters of the engine, smoothing out into an even roar. The rush of wind. Now we had started—what time is it? Five-thirty. We could still be off before six.

The plane began to nose out toward the open bay, but slowly and heavily, heaving from side to side. It had never felt like this before. It actually seemed to creak, tired and lumbering, like a fat old woman puffing upstairs. Could this be our swift and powerful machine? What a load we must have! Would we ever get off? There wasn't much wind, either. Now, we were sweeping the take-off stretch, with a slow steady drag like horses pulling through snow. Then we swung about.

In the front cockpit I saw my husband's head turn and, in the pause, while the engine idled, heard his voice giving the familiar, "All set?" I felt for my safety belt. "All right." It had begun.

Blast of noise, rush of spray, storming over us, throbbing in our ears, streaming over the pontoons, the wings, the cockpits, pounding through the seats. Maelstrom of sound and spray, both inextricably

把握住這個時候的世界，你就有一個新的宇宙。其中有一種發現的、冒險的、掠奪的因素。至於飛行的人們還不僅是掠奪新的宇宙，而是搶着時間，無價的時間，從早晨就捉住牠貯藏起來，準備晚上應用。

我們在水面上搖蕩的時候，天色仍舊是黑漆一團。及至划到飛機下面的平底小船，我的丈夫便站在機翅上，從艙口把我們所有的袋囊包袱，都塞到行李間去，用皮帶繫牢。

「好了——你可以幫助我搖船底的抽水機嗎？」當我們拋錨的時候，水往往滲透到小船裏，假使不把牠抽掉，會增加飛機的重量。

馬上的工夫，我們已經一切準備妥當；天空顯出了淡紅色的雲霞。沒有什麼風——不過在日出的時候，也許會起風的。

「水都抽完了嗎？——連接電流線了！」一陣機身輾轉，如號似泣。機器裏噴出來的水沫，也奏成音調毫無變化的吼聲。風在奔馳，現在我們已經開始出發了——什麼時候？五點半。我們仍舊可以在六點鐘以前離開這兒。

飛機向海灣口外衝去，遲緩沉重，左右搖擺。從前從來沒有這樣過。它似乎在咯咯作聲，疲倦了，不能動彈了，正像一個肥胖的老太婆，氣喘喘地爬上樓。去我們速率迅捷，馬力強大的機器，就是這樣嗎？飛機的載重太多了！我們這樣就可以離開水面嗎？風也不大。我們在水面上掠過，作起飛的初步，就像馬匹拖着笨重的累物，在冰天雪地中行走一樣。我們在搖蕩着。

在前面司機座上，我看見我的丈夫掉轉頭來，在機器靜止了一會兒的當兒，聽見他高聲喊着他常說的口頭禪「一切安排妥當嗎？」我手摸着我的安全帶，「好了。」於是飛行開始了。

一時機身雷鳴，浪花四濺，迎面撲來，震人耳鼓，小船裏、機翅上、司機座上，水流成渠，在後面座位下激蕩。聲浪和波浪織成的漩渦，再雜着怒吼的機聲，把我們完全吞下去了。



mixed in a roar of power, covered us completely.

But this, I knew, was only the first stage, this blind charging through water. A few seconds only, then we would rise on top. A few seconds—I waited breathless for the spray to fall below, for the world to reappear, for the plane to emerge, spanking along the top of the waves, “on the step.” Now—now—trying to detect a difference in the sound, a change in that prolonged roar. There was no change.

Yes—the roar lessened; the spray fell. He was pulling back the throttle. The plane wavered a moment, uncertain, and then settled back in the water.

We could not get off. We could not even get “up on the step.” What was it—no wind? Overload? Or both?

“We’ll have to take out some fuel,” my husband shouted from the cockpit as we taxied slowly back to the dock after a second unsuccessful attempt to get off the water. “I’ll take it out of the pontoon tank.”

An hour went by and we were still pumping. “There—that’s enough now,” said my husband. “But I think we had better pump out the pontoons again.”

Finally we were ready. We said good-bye again, and started out into the bright bay. The ship was definitely lighter—we didn’t flounder about so badly. I looked at my watch—almost nine—our head start was completely gone! “All set?” “Yes—all right.” We started again. The roar—the spray—this time we emerged. The spray fell behind. We were up on the step, spanking along on the surface.

Spank, spank, spank—there was no quickening of the rhythm. There was no lift into the air. That miraculous moment when the vibrations ironed out into a smooth climb would never come. A bird with clipped wings, we couldn’t get off.

“The wind has died,” said my husband, “that’s the trouble.” We taxied back to the dock. “There’s no use trying any more now. We’ll just have to wait for a wind.” (To be continued)

可是我知道這祇是起飛時初步的情形，機器在水面下暗中活動。祇要幾秒鐘的時候，我們就可騰空昇高了。有幾秒鐘的功夫——我屏息以待浪花的退落，宇宙的再現，飛機的起昇，隨波逐流地在浪頭上飄蕩。現在——現在——我傾耳靜聽，聲音有無異樣，響個不停的吼聲有無變更。並沒有什麼不同。

是的——吼聲變小了，浪花退落了，他攀回節汽瓣，飛機搖蕩不定，一會兒又落到水面上去了。

我們走不成了，甚至飛到浪頭上去也不可能。什麼道理——沒有風嗎？載重過多嗎？還是兩個原因都有呢？

「我們一定要拿去一些燃料，」我的丈夫從司機座上大聲叫着，我們在第二次起水嘗試失敗之後，當時又慢慢地浮到船塢去了。「我祇從小船上的油櫃裏減去一些燃料。」

一小時過去了，我們還在忙着抽水。「好了——現在已經夠了，」我的丈夫說。「可是我想我們最好要再把小船裏的水抽掉。」

最後我們是準備妥當了。重行告別，向波光粼粼的海灣外出發。船身確是輕了一點——不再過分地抖動得太厲害。我看着我錶——差不多九點鐘——起飛時的困難情形完全沒有了。「一切安排妥當嗎？」「是的——都好了。」我們又來開始高飛了。吼聲——浪花——這次我們升起了。浪花在後面退落下去。我們已經浮騰在浪頭上，在水上隨波逐流地飄蕩。

飄蕩，飄蕩，飄蕩——音調並沒有加快。更未能向空中昇騰。那個神妙的一霎那，由搖擺不定而變為青雲直上，將永遠不會來到。正像翦短翅膀的鳥雀，我們不能離開水面了。

「風已經死去了，」我的丈夫說，「那就是毛病之所在。」我們又在水面上浮滑到船塢裏去。「現在再來試一次，是沒有用的。我們祇有等着起風。」

(未完)

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