

Chung Hwa

English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

錢歌川主編

贈

閱

請
速
寄
回

Vol. V No. 1

CONTENTS

The Future of Radar	1
The Diamond Maker by H. G. Wells	4
Language Grows During War by Walter Bla	22
On Leaving Chungking by John Blofeld	29
The Roadable Airplane	31
Triplets	34
Common Errors in Grammar and Syntax	35
20th Century British Authors Lytton Strachey	37
Disillusion Rendered by Chien Gochuen	40
Quiz	50
Belinda—by A. A. Milne	51
World Affairs	62



中華書局出版

外國文字字典辭典

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|------|
| 新式英華雙解詞典 | 沈 彬等編 | 精裝八·一〇 | (定價) |
| 新式英華詞典 | 張士一等編 | 精裝五·四〇 | |
| 英華萬字字典 | 陸費執編 | 精裝二·五〇 | |
| 袖珍英華雙解字典 | 楊錦森等編 | 精裝二·七〇 | |
| 英華正音詞典 | 陸費執編 | 精裝六·六〇 | |
| 中華漢英大辭典 | 嚴獨鶴等編 | 精裝三·五〇 | |
| 實用英漢漢英詞典 | 李備勳編 | 精裝五·四〇 | |
| 模範英文成語辭典 | 桂紹軒編 | 精裝四·二〇 | |
| 袖珍英漢縮語辭典 | 陸費執編 | 精裝二·一〇 | |
| 中華英漢商業辭典 | 李天註編 | 精裝二·七〇 | |
| 德華字典 | 馬君武編 | 精裝八·一〇 | |
| 模範日華新辭典 | 黃鑑村編 | 精裝二·七〇 | |

海照定價一〇三〇倍發售·外埠另加運費

THE FUTURE OF RADAR

The full story has now been told of the development of Radar¹ before and during the war. This *spectacular invention² played as important a part in gaining victory as the *atomic bomb.³ If it had not, in the first place, been prepared by Allied scientists for detection⁴ of enemy aircraft, the *key device⁵ that made thousand bomber raids possible in any weather would never have been discovered either.

The question now arises as to what use radar will be *in peace?⁶ For the ten years of its past existence there has been *complete concentration on its military applications.⁷ A great deal of the apparatus⁸ will be scrapped,⁹ never to be used again, but the knowledge gained and skill developed by many thousand scientists and technicians will not be wasted.

Their research has resulted in great advances¹⁰ in the new science of electronics¹¹—*harnessing of electrons¹² for control and communications. The effect on television¹³ will be *far reaching.¹⁴ Devices for automatic control of *intricate factory operations,¹⁵ for chemical and physical analysis of samples and for testing finished products will be the indirect result of radar research. It has even taken us a considerable step towards the *economic transmission of power by radio.¹⁶ One day we may need no wires to carry electricity to our homes for light and heat. We may have lamps that require no wire connecting them to a plug in the wall. Such a

1. 雷達；無線電偵察器。 2. 奇觀的發明。 3. 原子彈。 4. 偵察。 5. 主要的方案。 6. 在昇平時。 7. 完全集中在軍事上的應用。 8. 器具。 9. 作為廢鐵。 10. 進展。 11. 新電子。 12. 把電子武裝起來。 13. 遠地傳映的活動電影；電映；電傳。 14. 遠大。 15. 錯雜的工廠的運轉。 16. 以無線電經濟地傳送電力。

lamp would be put down anywhere and switched on the power being received by its own *minute "aerial."¹ We might even have transport vehicles drawing their motive power from the ether² or, at least, *by induction cables laid underground³ as in some Russian factories today.

In the more immediate future many radar devices will be directly adapted to peace time needs. The apparatus which enables a ship to be picked up *with great accuracy⁴ in *pitch darkness⁵ or *thickest fog,⁶ will enable great liners⁷ to travel at full speed in the worst conditions with perfect safety. Collisions⁸ in fogs or danger of *running ashore,⁹ causes of ship-wreck in pre-war days, will be largely eliminated¹⁰ when all ships are radar equipped.

*Adaptations of military radar installations¹¹ will be equally useful in the air. Devices giving an aircraft its position with great accuracy have made *Atlantic flying¹² comparatively safe and can be simply adapted to commercial transport. Radar devices will also reduce the number of hours during which an airfield is *"fog bound."¹³ Time lost from this cause has done much in the past to rob commercial aviation of its full advantage of speed. At present it is not always possible for an aircraft to make a completely blind landing but radar aircraft have an error of only forty feet and it is almost certain that research in a few years will result in eliminating even this *margin of error.¹⁴

Radar will also find applications in quite new fields.¹⁵ Its potentialities¹⁶ for giving greater safety in motoring and railway

1. 細小的天線. 2. 以太. 3. 由於敷設在地底下的導線. 4. 非常正確地.
5. 漆黑. 6. 濃霧. 7. 定期船. 8. 衝突. 9. 觸礁. 10. 除去. 11. 採用軍事上的雷達設備. 12. 橫渡大西洋的飛行. 13. 爲霧所籠罩. 14. 差錯. 15. 方面. 16. 可能性.

transport have hardly yet been explored. The possibilities of using radar to assist *the blind¹ are being tested. It is hoped that in time a device may be developed which gives the blind person a picture in sound of his surroundings. The picture will be crude, as is the picture given by photos of the ground below, a simple distinction being made between houses, land and water. But even this would be of immense value to a blind person, particularly in conjunction with the special sensitivity to sound which the blind develop. Sound and touch reading from ordinary books have both formed the subject of many experiments.

As an example of unexpected developments of radar, we quote its experimental use for rapid finding of the queen in a hive of bees. A technician has found that *a minute speck² of radioactive substance inserted under the wings of the queen enables her to be found instantly at any future time with a comparatively simple amplifier.³ Thus one of the bee-keeper's oldest problems seems have been solved.

Radar as an instrument for research in all sciences is only just beginning to be used. Here we have a device by which a picture of the most rapid unexpected movements can be recorded and the possible applications are many. The flight of a bat can be accurately followed. It is interesting to note that recent research has shown that the bat itself is helped by a kind of natural sound radar to avoid obstructions in the dark.

It is now freed from the need of putting military requirements first and there will come a time when the world will recall with surprise the far-off days without radar.

1. 盲人. 2. 一小點. 3. 放大器; 擴音機.

THE DIAMOND MAKER

鑽石製造者

BY H. G. WELLS

錢歌川譯註

Some business had detained me in Chancery Lane until nine in the evening, and thereafter, *having some inkling of¹ a headache, I was disinclined² either for entertainment or further work. So much of the sky as the high cliffs of that narrow cañon³ of traffic left visible spoke of a serene night, and I determined to make my way down to the Embankment,⁴ and rest my eyes and cool my head by watching the *variegated lights⁵ upon the river. *Beyond comparison⁶ the night is the best time for this place; a merciful darkness hides the dirt of the waters, and the lights of this *transition age,⁷ red, glaring orange, gas-yellow, and electric white, are set in shadowy outlines of every possible shade between grey and deep purple.

因爲一點事情把我留在法院街直到晚上九點鐘，所以弄得我有點頭痛了。我既不想再去尋樂，也不想再來工作了。從那交通峽谷的懸崖絕壁間見到的天色看來，知道是一個晴朗的夜，於是我便決心走下到河岸上去，看河上的彩色燈火，以休息我的眼睛，冷靜我的頭腦。對於這個地方，夜間才是無可比較的最好的時候。一種仁慈的黑暗，遮住了河水的髒污，而在這個過渡時期的燈光，有紅的，有閃耀着的橙色的，有瓦斯的黃色的，有電燈的白色的，都爭奇競異地呈現着灰色和深紫色間的各種可能的色度的暗影。通過滑鐵盧橋的拱門看去，有百點燈光表現着河岸上浮光

1. 微感. 2. 不願. 3. 峽谷 (或拼作 canyon). 4. 泰晤士河岸 (倫敦地名).
5. 各色雜呈的燈火. 6. 不能比較. 7. 過渡時期.

Through the arches of Waterloo Bridge a hundred points of light mark the sweep¹ of the Embankment, and above its parapet² rise the towers of Westminster, warm grey against the starlight. The black river goes by with only a rare ripple³ breaking its silence, and disturbing the reflections of the lights that swim upon its surface.

"A warm night," said a voice at my side.

I turned my head, and saw the profile⁴ of a man who was leaning over the parapet beside me. It was a refined face, not unhandsome, though pinched⁵ and pale enough, and the coat collar turned up and pinned⁶ round the throat marked his status⁷ in life as sharply as a uniform. I felt I was *committed to⁸ the price of a *bed and breakfast⁹ if I answered him.

I looked at him curiously. Would he have anything to tell me *worth the money,¹⁰ or was

掠影，一覽無餘的全景。而在它那欄杆之上，聳出維斯敏斯特的高塔，襯在星光之上，呈現着溫暖的灰色。那黑色的河水，慢慢地流去，偶然才聽到一點潺潺的漣漪，打破夜來的沈寂，它浮到水面上來，搗亂了水上反映的燈光。

『一個溫暖的夜晚，』我身邊的一個聲音說。

我轉過頭來，便看見正倚在我旁邊欄杆上的一個男人的側面。那是一個很文雅的面孔，不能說他不漂亮，雖則消瘦而够蒼白了，他上衣的領子翻了起來，緊圍着他的喉頭，嚴密地就像一件制服一般，表示出他在人生的地位。我覺得如果我回答了他，我便得給他一點食宿的費用。

我用好奇的眼光望了他一下。他有什麼值錢的故事告訴我嗎？他是不是也和普通

1. 一帶；連綿。 2. 欄杆。 3. 潺潺聲。 4. 側面。 5. 消瘦。 6. 束縛；釘緊。
7. 地位。 8. 委身於。 9. 普通英國租房間主人多只供給早餐。 10. 值得我替他出那筆食宿費。

he the common incapable—incapable even of telling his own story? There was a quality¹ of intelligence in his forehead and eyes, and a certain tremulousness² in his nether³ lip that decided me.

“Very warm,” said I; “but not too warm for us here.”

“No,” he said, still looking across the water, “it is pleasant enough here... just now.”

“It is good,” he continued after a pause, “to find anything so restful as this in London. After one has been *fretting about⁴ business all day, about getting on, *meeting obligations,⁵ and parrying⁶ dangers, I do not know what one would do if it were not for such pacific corners.” He spoke with long pauses between the sentences. “You must know a little of the *irksome labour⁷ of the world, or⁸ you would not be here. But I doubt if you can be so brain-weary and footsore as I am... Bah! Sometimes I doubt if *the game is worth the candle.⁹ I feel inclined to throw the whole thing

人一樣，連自己的故事都說不出來呢？在他的前額和眼睛裏，現出一種智力的特質來，在他那下嘴唇上，有一種怯弱之態，就是那點，使我決定來回他的話

『很暖和呀，』我說；『但却沒有暖和得使我們在這裏感着不舒服。』

『沒有，』他說，仍然朝河面望過去，『在此地够愉快了……適纔。』

『在倫敦，』他歇了一會又繼續說，『找到這樣萬物靜寂的地方倒不容易。在一個人忙着過活，克盡厥職，躲避危險，奔波了一整天之後，如果沒有這樣的安靜的角落，我真不曉得他要怎樣辦呀。』他在說過每句話時都要停頓很久。『你一定懂得一點俗務的麻煩，要不然的話，你也就不會到這裏來的。但是我却不相信你有我這樣精疲力竭，腰酸脚痛的……啐！有時我懷疑那到底值得值不得。我有點想要把那整個事業——聲名，財

1. 特質. 2. 恐懼；畏縮. 3. 下面的. 4. 煩惱. 5. 盡義務. 6. 閃避.
7. 令人厭煩的勞動. 8. 不然. 9. 那事情值得花工夫去做.

over—name, wealth, and position—and *take to¹ some modest trade. But I know if I abandoned my ambition—hardly as she² uses me—I should have nothing but remorse left for the rest of my days.”

He became silent. I looked at him in astonishment. If ever I saw a man hopelessly hard-up³ it was the man in front of me. He was ragged and he was dirty, unshaven and unkempt; he looked as though he had been left in a dustbin⁴ for a week. And he was talking to me of the irksome worries of a large business. I almost laughed outright.⁵ Either he was mad or playing a sorry jest on his own poverty.

“If high aims and high positions,” said I, “have their drawbacks⁶ of hard work and anxiety, they have their compensations. Influence, the power of doing good, of assisting those weaker and poorer than ourselves; and there is even a certain gratification⁷ in display....”

產，和地位——都拋棄不管了，而另外來幹點平常的行業。但是我知道，如果我放棄了我的野心——我差不多沒有受野心的驅策——我在以後半生中便只有後悔的。』

他變得緘默了。我驚奇地望着他，如果我生平見過一個人窮苦到絕望地步的話，那便是在我前面的這個人了。他衣裳襤褸，污穢不堪，滿臉鬍子，頭髮蓬亂；他看去就好像被棄在垃圾箱裏有一個禮拜了。而他却在和我談論着做一種大事業所免不了的煩憂。我差不多很不客氣地笑出來了。要不是他發了狂，就是對他自己的窮困開着一種可憐的玩笑。

『如果崇高的目的和崇高的地位，』我說，『有它在堅苦工作和憂慮上的缺點，也還是有報酬的。影響，為善的勢力，和幫助那些比我們弱，比我們窮苦的人的那種勢力；而且在這樣做的時候，甚至還有一種快感，令人滿意……。』

1. 委身於. 2. 指 ambition. 3. 窮苦. 4. 垃圾箱. 5. 當場. 6. 缺點.
7. 令人愉快.

My banter¹ under the circumstances was in very vile taste. I spoke *on the spur of² the contrast of his appearance and speech. I was sorry even while I was speaking.

He turned a haggard³ but *very composed⁴ face upon me. Said he: "I forget myself. Of course you would not understand."

He measured me for a moment. "No doubt it is very absurd. You will not believe me even when I tell you, so that it is fairly safe to tell you. And it will be a comfort to tell some one. I really have a big business *in hand,⁵ a very big business. But there are troubles just now. The fact is... I make diamonds."

"I suppose," said I, "you are out of work just at present?"

"I am sick of being disbelieved," he said impatiently, and suddenly unbuttoning his wretched coat he pulled out a little canvas bag that was hanging by a cord round his neck. From this he produced a brown pebble.

我的揶揄，在這種情形之下，趣味是很卑劣的。我因為他外表和說話的對照，一下子衝動就立刻說出來了。我覺得很抱歉，甚至在我正說出口的時候。

他把他那憔悴而端正的面孔向我轉過來。他說：『我忘記我自己了。當然你是不會了解我的。』

他打量了我一下。『無疑這是很無聊的，即令我告訴你，你也不會相信的，所以我現在就告訴你，是決無危險的。而且告訴別人知道，也有一種安慰。我確是手頭有一個大的事業，一個非常大的事業。不過現在正發生了麻煩。事實是……我在製造金鋼鑽。』

『我料想，』我說，『你目下正失業吧？』

『我非常討厭說話別人不信，』他不耐煩地說，突然他解開了他那破上衣的鈕扣，掏出了一個小帆布袋，那袋子是用一根繩子吊在他的頸項上的。從這袋子裏，他取出一粒棕色的小石子。

1. 揶揄；調笑。 2. 立刻；即席。 3. 憔悴。 4. 端正。 5. 手邊。

"I wonder if you know enough to know what that is?" He handed it to me.

Now, a year or so ago, I had occupied my leisure in taking a *London science degree,¹ so that I have a smattering² of physics and mineralogy.³ The thing was not unlike an uncut diamond of the darker sort, though far too large, being almost as big as the top of my thumb. I took it, and saw it had the form of a regular octahedron,⁴ with the *carved faces⁵ peculiar to the most precious of minerals. I took out my pen-knife and tried to scratch⁶ it—vainly. Leaning forward towards the gas-lamp, I tried the thing on my watch-glass, and scored⁷ a white line across that with the greatest ease.

I looked at my interlocutor⁸ with rising curiosity. "It certainly is rather like a diamond. But, if so, it is a Behemoth⁹ of diamonds. Where did you get it?"

『我不曉得你是不是認得出這是什麼東西。』他把那小石子遞給我了。

在約莫一年以前，我曾以我業餘的閑暇去攻讀一個倫敦大學的科學學位，所以現在我對於物理學和礦物學，具有一知半解的知識。他那東西並非不像一粒未磨好的暗鑽石，雖則粒子太大一點，幾乎大得像大姆指的圓頭一樣。我拿在手裏，看見它有那正規的八面體的形式，各面都很光滑，為這種寶石所特有的。我拿出我的小刀來，想去試切一下看，但是切不動。走向前面路燈底下去一點，我拿它在我的錶玻璃上畫了一下，很安易地就把玻璃畫出一條白線來了。

我用增長的好奇心，望着我的對談者。『這確是很像金鋼鑽。但是，如果是的，這便是世界最大的一粒鑽石了。你從那裏得來的？』

1. 倫敦大學的科學的學位。 2. 一知半解。 3. 礦物學。 4. 八面體。 5. 每面都切得很光。 6. 抓破。 7. 劃線。 8. 對話者。 9. (聖經中的) 巨獸，此處指巨大之物。

"I tell you I made it," he said.
"Give it back to me."

He replaced it hastily and buttoned his jacket. "I will sell it you for one hundred pounds," he suddenly whispered eagerly. With that my suspicions returned. The thing might, after all, be merely a lump of that almost equally hard substance, corundum,¹ with an accidental resemblance in shape to the diamond. Or if it was a diamond, how *came he by² it, and why should he offer it at a hundred pounds?

We looked into one another's eyes. He seemed eager, but honestly eager. At that moment I believed it was a diamond he was trying to sell. Yet I am a poor man, a hundred pounds would leave a visible gap³ in my fortunes and no sane man would buy a diamond by gaslight from a ragged tramp *on his personal warranty only.⁴ Still, a diamond that size *conjured up⁵ a vision of many thousands of pounds. Then, thought I, such a stone could

『我告訴你是我製造的，』他說。『把它還我吧。』

他快快地把它歸原，扣上了他上衣的扭扣；『我可以一百鎊錢把它賣給你，』他突然很熱望地細聲說了。爲此我的懷疑又發生了。那東西也許畢竟不過是一塊鑽石一樣堅硬的物質，鋼玉，偶然長成鑽石同樣的形式罷了。要不然的話，如果真的是是一粒鑽石，他怎樣會得到的呢，爲什麼他要以一百鎊的廉價賣給我呢？

我們互相面面相覷。他好像很熱烈的樣子，但他那種熱烈，却是很誠實的。在那時候，我相信他想要賣出的確是一粒金鋼鑽。可是我是一個窮人，一下支出一百鎊錢要使我的財產發生一個大的漏洞，而且神經健全的人，決不會在街燈之下，從一個襤褸的浮浪漢，單由他一個人的保證，而去購買一粒鑽石的。還有，一粒那樣大小的鑽石，可以使構成好幾千鎊的幻想。於是，我想

1. 鋼玉. 2. come by 獲得；弄到
3. 裂口. 4. 單由他一個人來保證.
5. 作出 (想像等).

scarcely exist without being mentioned in every book in gems, and again I called to mind the stories of contraband¹ and light-fingered² Kaffirs at the Cape.³ I put the question of purchase on one side.

“How did you get it?” said I.

“I made it.”

I had heard something of Moissan, but I knew his artificial diamonds were very small. I shook my head.

“You seem to know something of this kind of thing. I will tell you a little about myself. perhaps then you may *think better of⁴ the purchase.” He turned round with his back to the river, and put his hands in his pockets. He sighed, “I know you will not believe me.

“Diamonds,” he began—and as he spoke his voice lost its faint flavour⁵ of the tramp and assumed something of the easy tone of an educated man—“are to be made by throwing carbon out of combination in a suitable flux⁶ and under a suitable pressure; the carbon crystallizes out, not as

到這樣大的一粒寶石，如果存在的話，每本談寶石的書上都不免要提到的。因此，我又想到好望角的那密賣和盜竊的卡發士的故事。我把購買的問題放到一邊了。

『你怎樣得到這個的？』我問。

『我自己做出來的。』

我曾經聽到過關於穆桑的事，但是我知道他的人工鑽石是很小粒的。我搖了一下頭。

『你好像對於這種事情知道一些情形。我要把關於我自己的事告訴你一點。也許那時你對於購買的事可以換過一種想頭。』他轉過身來，以背向河，把手插在口袋裏。他歎息了一聲。『我知道你不會相信我的。』

『鑽石是，』他開始了——當他說話的時候，他的聲音，完全失掉了那浮浪者的氣味，而帶着一個上等人隨便說話的聲調——『可以製造的，只消在適當的壓力之下，在適當的熔劑之中，把炭素從那混合物中提來便成功了。那炭素提出來之

1. 違禁的. 2. 偷竊的. 3. 好望角 4. 改變意見. 5. 氣味. 6. 熔劑.

black-lead or charcoal-powder, but as small diamonds. So much has been known to chemists for years, but no one yet has *hit upon¹ exactly the right flux in which to melt up the carbon, or exactly the right pressure for the best results. Consequently the diamonds made by chemists are small and dark, and worthless as jewels. Now I, you know, have given up my life to this problem—given my life to it.

“I began to work at the conditions of diamond making when I was seventeen, and now I am thirty-two. It seemed to me that it might take all the thought and energies of a man for ten years, or twenty years, but, even if it did, the game was still *worth the candle.² Suppose one to have at last just *hit the right trick,³ before the secret got out and diamonds became as common as coal, one might realize⁴ millions. Millions!”

He paused and looked for my sympathy. His eyes shone hungrily. “To think,” said he, “that

後，便成結晶體，並不像黑鉛或是煤灰，而是一粒粒的小鑽石。化學家知道這些已經有年了，但是還沒有人想到正確地要用多少鎔劑，來鎔解那炭素，或是正確地要用多大的壓力，才可得到最好的結果。因此化學家所造的鑽石，既黑又小，作為寶石，是沒有多少價值的。現在我，你知道，曾以學生的精力來研究這個問題——曾以學生的精力來研究它。

『我在十七歲的時候，就開始研究製造鑽石的情形，而現在我已三十二歲了。我好像覺得這要花費一個人十年或二十年的全部思想與精力，但是，即令如此，這玩意還是值這樣做的。假令一個人終至一下弄對了，在那種祕密沒有公開，鑽石尚未普通得像煤炭似的以前，那人是很可以發一筆財的，成為百萬富翁！』

他停頓了一下，眼睛望着我，冀望我的同情。他的目光如渴地閃着光。『試

1. 偶然想到. 2. 值得去做. 3. 做對了. 4. 成就.

I am *on the verge of¹ it all, and here!

"I had," he proceeded, "about a thousand pounds when I was twenty-one, and this I thought, *eked out² by a little teaching, would keep my researches going. A year or two was spent in study, at Berlin chiefly, and then I continued *on my own account.³ The trouble was the secrecy. You see, if once I had *let out⁴ what I was doing, other men might have been *spurred on⁵ by my belief in the practicability of the idea; and I do not pretend to be such a genius as to have been sure of coming in first, in the case of a race for the discovery. And you see it was important that if I really meant to *make a pile,⁶ people should not know it was an artificial process and capable of turning out diamonds *by the ton.⁷ So I had to work all alone. At first I had a little laboratory, but as my resources began to *run out⁸ I had to conduct my experiments in a wretched, unfurnished room

想，『他說，『我現在已快要達到這種地步了，就在這裡！

『我在二十一歲的時候，』他繼續說，『曾有過一千鎊的光景，有了這個，再由稍稍教一點書來補足，我當時曾覺得是可以繼續研究下去的。一兩年工夫專門花在研究上，主要是在柏林，以後就自己繼續研究。麻煩的就是難守祕密。你知道，如果我一旦把我所幹的事洩露了，我這種理想可以見諸實行的信仰，也許要激勵別人；而我並不想裝作一個天才，自信可以在人類發明史上先着一鞭。而你曉得這是很要緊的，如果我真的想發一筆大財，人們並不會知道這是一種人工的製造，可以大批產出鑽石來的。所以我得完全獨自一人來工作。最初我有一個小小的實驗室，可是當我的資金用完

1. 瀕於. 2. 補足. 3. 獨力地. 4. 洩露. 5. 激勵. 6. =make a fortune 發大財. 7. 大批; 一噸噸地. 8. 用完.

in Kentish Town, where I slept at last on a straw mattress on the floor among all my apparatus. The money simply flowed away. I grudged¹ myself everything except scientific appliances. I tried to keep things going by a little teaching, but I am not a very good teacher, and I have no university degree, nor very much education except in chemistry, and I found I had to give a lot of time and labour for precious little money. But I got nearer and nearer the thing. Three years ago I settled the problem of the composition² of the flux, and got near the pressure by putting this flux of mine and a certain carbon composition into a closed-up gun-barrel,³ filling up with water, sealing tightly, and heating.

He paused.

“Rather risky,” said I.

“Yes. It burst, and smashed all my windows and a lot of my apparatus; but I got a kind of diamond powder nevertheless. Following out the problem of getting a big pressure upon the

的時候，我便不得不在肯特地方一個小城市裏，弄了一間毫無傢具的破屋，來繼續我的實驗，在那兒我終至窮得連牀都睡不起，只好在地板上許多機器之間鋪一牀草墊來睡。錢簡直像水一般地流去。我什麼東西都省，只有科學用具不惜成本。我教一點書來幫助工作的進行，但我却不是一個好的教師，而我又無學位，除了化學之外又沒有別的專門知識，我覺得爲着要賺一點小錢，我却要花費很多的時間與勞力。但是我却一天天接近了我的目標。三年以前，我把鎔劑的成分問題解決了，而將我的這種鎔劑，和某種炭素的混合物，放到一個閉上的砲筒裏去，注滿清水，然後緊緊封好去加熱力，這樣對於壓力的問題，也幾乎解決了。』

他停頓了一下。

『那是頗危險的，』我說。

『是呀，它爆炸了，把我的窗子，和許多工具都炸壞了；但是我却得到了一種鑽石的粉末。爲要實行在那可

1. 吝嗇. 2. 成分. 3. 砲筒

*molten mixture¹ from which the things were to crystallize, I hit upon some researches of Daubrée's at the Paris *Laboratoire des Poudres et Salpêtres*. He exploded dynamite in a tightly screwed steel cylinder, too strong to burst, and I found he could crush rocks into a muck not unlike the South African bed in which diamonds are found. It was a tremendous strain on my resources, but I got a steel cylinder made for my purpose after his pattern. I put in all my stuff and my explosives, built up a fire in my furnace, put the whole concern² in, and—went out for a walk."

I could not help laughing at his matter-of-fact³ manner. "Did you not think it would blow up the house? Were there other people in the place?"

"It was in the interest of science," he said ultimately. "There was a costermonger⁴ family on the floor below, a *begging-letter writer⁵ in the room behind mine, and two

以結晶成的鑽石的鎔解的混合物上，施以大的壓力，我想到了在巴黎的火藥與硝石工廠中的朵布雷的研究。他把炸藥放在一個旋得很緊的鋼的汽缸內去爆炸，只是太堅固了炸不破，我覺得他可以將岩石壓成泥漿，和南非的可以從中找到鑽石的河牀一樣。這對於我雖則是一筆無理的耗費，可是我還是依照他的設計，去定做了一個鋼的汽缸。我把所有的材料和炸藥放了進去，在爐中生火了，便拿到上面去燒，於是——我走出去散步了。』

我對於他這種實事求是的態度，忍不住笑了。『你難道沒有想到這會把屋子炸掉嗎？你那地方還有別的人嗎？』

『這完全是為科學的進步起見，』他終於這樣說了。『有一個菜販的家庭住在我樓下，一個代人寫信的人住在我的後樓；而我樓上就住

1. 鎔化的混合物. 2. —thing. 3. 實事求是. 4. 菜販；賣水果者. 5. 代人寫信者.

flower-women were upstairs. Perhaps it was a bit thoughtless. But possibly some of them were out.

“When I came back the thing was just where I left it, among the white-hot coals. The explosive hadn't burst the case. And then I had a problem to face. You know time is an important element in crystallization. If you hurry the process the crystals are small—it is only by prolonged standing that they grow to any size. I resolved to let this apparatus cool for two years, letting the temperature go down slowly during that time. And I was now quite out of money; and with a big fire and the rent of my room, as well as my hunger to satisfy, I had scarcely a penny in the world.

“I can hardly tell you all the shifts¹ I was put to while I was making the diamonds. I have sold newspapers, held horses, opened cab doors. For many weeks I addressed envelopes. I had a place as assistant to a man who owned a barrow,² and used

着兩個賣花的女人。也許這是有點欠考慮。不過也許他們有的出外了。

『等我回家的時候，那東西還在原處，放在燒得白熱的煤中。那炸藥沒有把汽缸炸裂。於是我遇到了一個難題。你知道在結晶上，時間是一個重要的因素。如果我把過程弄得太快，那結晶體便很小——那只能由於經過時間的延長，才可以大到任何程度。我決心把這器具冷上兩年，讓溫度在那期間內慢慢地降下。而我現在十分窮困，要燒一爐大火，要付房金，以及要滿足我的飢腸，我差不多一文莫名了。

『我差不多不能夠告訴你，在我製造鑽石的時期，我幹過多少行業。我賣過報，帶過馬，替人開過馬車門。還有好幾個禮拜，替人專寫信封。做過拉獨輪車的

1. 變換的職業。 2. 獨輪車。

to call down one side of the road while he called down the other. Once for a week I had absolutely nothing to do, and I begged. What a week that was! One day the fire was going out and I had eaten nothing all day, and a little chap taking his girl out gave me sixpence—to show-off.¹ Thank heaven for vanity! How the fish-shops smelt! But I went and spent it all on coals, and had the ~~furnace bright red again, and~~ then... Well, hunger makes a fool of a man.

“At last, three weeks ago, I let the fire out. I took my cylinder and unscrewed it while it was still so hot that it *punished my hands,² and I scraped out the crumbling lava-like mass with a chisel, and hammered it into a powder upon an iron plate. And I found three big diamonds and five small ones. As I sat on the floor hammering, my door opened, and my neighbour, the begging-letter writer, came in. He was drunk—as he usually is. ‘Ner-chist,’³ said he. ‘You’re drunk,’ said I. ‘Structive⁴ scoundrel,’

助手，和他分做兩邊沿街叫賣。有一次，整整的一個禮拜，我沒有找到一點什麼工作，只好求乞了。那個禮拜真够受了！有天家裏的火熄了，我有一整天沒有吃東西，有一個矮小的傢伙帶着他的愛人出外，給了我一個六分錢的銀幣——故意做給那女人看的。謝謝他的這種虛榮！魚店裏的香味多麼引人！但我却把這錢拿去全都買了煤，使得火爐又燒得紅紅的，於是……哎呀，飢餓是可以愚弄人的。

「終於，在三個禮拜以前，我讓那火熄了。我把汽缸拿下來，當它還熱得炙手的時候，我把它旋開了。用一把鑿子把裏面那火山溶岩一般的東西敲出來，在一個鐵盤子上把它錘成粉末。於是我發現了三粒大的鑽石，和五粒小的。當我坐在地板上錘的時候，我的房門開了，我的隣居，那代人寫信的人進來了。他喝醉了酒——他時常要喝醉的。「你這無政府黨，」他說。「你喝醉了，」我說。「破壞的惡棒，」他說。「到你父親那里去吧，」我說，意思是

1. 眩暈. 2. 燙了我的手. 3. —anarchist. 4. —Destructive.

said he. 'Go to your father,' said I, meaning the Father of Lies. 'Never you mind,' said he, and gave me a cunning wink, hiccupped, and leaning up against the door, with his other eye against the door-post, began to babble¹ of how he had been prying² in my room, and how he had gone to the police that morning, and how they had taken down everything he had to say—*'siffiwas a ge'm,'³ said he. Then I suddenly realized I was *in a hole.⁴ Either I should have to tell these police my little secret, and get the whole thing *blown upon,⁵ or be lagged⁶ as an Anarchist. So I went up to my neighbour and took him by the collar, and *rolled him about⁷ a bit, and then I gathered up my diamonds and *cleared out.⁸ The evening newspapers called my den the Kentish-Town Bomb Factory. And now I cannot *part with⁹ the things for love or money.

"If I go in to respectable jewellers they ask me to wait, and go and whisper to a clerk to

要他到撒謊的始祖那裏去。「你不要擔心，」他說，對我狡猾地霎了一下眼睛，又咳了一聲嗽，於是靠住門站着，用一隻眼睛對着門柱，開始咕嚕地說他怎樣地密查過我的房間，那天早上怎地去報告警察，他們怎樣地記下了他所報告的一切——「看去好像是一個上等入」，他說。於是我突然感到我已陷於進退兩難之境。如果我自己不把我的祕密向警察和盤托出，讓這回事整個推翻的話，就只好讓他們把我當作無政府黨拘禁。所以我向我的那個隣居走去，捏了他的領子，把他打倒在地，然後我收拾起我的鑽石走了。當天的晚報把我的事登了出來，說我那里是肯特城中的炸彈工廠。所以我現在無法把這鑽石脫手，無論是為愛情也好，為金錢也好。

『如果我走進那些珠寶商店去兜售，他們便要我等一下，而走過去和一個店員耳

1. 含糊說話. 2. 竊探; 細察. 3. —As if he was a gentleman. 4. 遭遇難谷. 5. 告密; 背叛. 6. 拘禁. 7. 把他打倒. 8. 逃走. 9. 脫手.

fetch a policeman, and then I say I cannot wait. And I found out a *receiver of stolen goods,¹ and he simply stuck to the one I gave him and told me to prosecute² if I wanted it back. I am going about now with several hundred thousand pounds-worth of diamonds round my neck, and without either food or shelter. You are the first person I have taken into my confidence. But I like your face and I am hard-driven.”³

He looked into my eyes.

“It would be madness,” said I, “for me to buy a diamond under the circumstances. Besides, I do not carry hundreds of pounds about in my pocket. Yet I more than half believe your story. I will, if you like, do this: come to my office to-morrow...”

“You think I am a thief!” said he keenly. “You will tell the police. I am not coming into a trap.”

“Somehow I am assured you are no thief. Here is my card.

語，要他去叫警察，於是我便告訴他們我不能等待就走了。我又找到了一個收買贓物的人，而他只是沒收了我給他看的那一粒鑽石，並說如果我要想他歸還，除非我去起訴。而我現在帶着價值幾十萬鎊的鑽石掛在頸上，却既沒有東西吃，又沒有地方住，到處在流浪着。你是我所相信的第一個人。但是我喜歡你的和善的面孔，而我却是被虐待的。』

他望着我的眼睛。

『在我的現況之下，如果還要來購買一粒鑽石，那真是發了瘋。而且，我身上也沒有帶得有幾百鎊錢，雖則我並不是不相信你所說的。如果你願意的話，我可以這樣：你明天到我的辦公處來……』

『你以為我是一個賊！』他嚴厲地說。『你要去報告警察。我不會入你的圈套的。』

『我決不認為你是一個賊。這是我的名片，不管怎

1. 收贓物的人. 2. 起訴. 3. 被虐待的.

Take that, anyhow. You need not come to any appointment.¹ Come when you will."

He took the card, and an earnest² of my good-will.

"Think better of it and come," said I.

He shook his head doubtfully. "I will pay back your half-crown with interest some day—such interest as will amaze you," said he. "Anyhow, you will keep the secret?... Don't follow me."

He crossed the road and went into the darkness towards the little steps under the archway leading into Essex Street, and I let him go. And that was the last I ever saw of him.

Afterwards I had two letters from him asking me to send bank-notes—not cheques—to certain addresses. I weighed³ the matter over, and took what I conceived to be the wisest course. Once he called upon me when I was out. My urchin⁴ described him as a very thin, dirty, and ragged man,

樣，你可以收下。你不必和我約定一個時間來看我，你願意什麼時候來，你就什麼時候來好了。』

他接受了那名片，和一點我的好意。

『你再去想一下，要來就來吧，』我說。

他懷疑地搖着他的頭。

『我有一天會要帶着利息歸還你這兩塊半錢的——那利息會大得嚇壞你，』他說。『總之，你可以爲我保守秘密吧？……不要尾行着我。』

他跨過街去，向着到愛塞街的拱門下的石級走到黑暗中去了，我就是那樣讓他走了。從那以後，我就再沒有見到過他。

後來，我接到他兩封信，要我寄點鈔票——不要支票——到一個指定的地址，我把那事情權量了一回，而採取了我認爲最聰明的途徑。有一次他曾來訪問過我，可是我不在家。我的書僮描述他是一個非常瘦弱，骯髒，

1. 約會. 2. 熱心; 誠懇. 3. 權衡. 4. 書僮.

with a dreadful cough. He left no message. That was the finish of him so far as my story goes. I wonder sometimes what has become of him. Was he an ingenious monomaniac,¹ or a fraudulent² dealer in pebbles, or had he really ~~made diamonds as he asserted?~~ The latter is just sufficiently credible to make me think at times that I have missed the most brilliant opportunity of my life. He may of course be dead, and his diamonds carelessly thrown aside—one, I repeat, was almost as big as my thumb. Or he may be still wandering about trying to sell the things. It is just possible he may yet emerge upon society, and, passing athwart³ my heavens⁴ in the serene altitude sacred to the wealthy and the well-advertised, reproach me silently for my want⁵ of enterprise. I sometimes think I might at least have risked five pounds.

衣裳襤褸的人，咳嗽得很厲害。他也沒有留什麼話語。那便是我故事所能敘述他的最後一幕。我有時很想知道他的情形。他到底是一個有發明才的偏狂者呢，還是一個巧於欺詐的販賣石子的人，或是如他自己說的真箇製造過鑽石嗎？最後一點是很可相信的，足以使我有時要認爲我失去了我生平千載難逢的機會。當然，他也許已經死了，他的鑽石不經意地拋到一邊了——我再說一遍，有一粒幾乎大得像我的大姆指一樣。或許他還在到處浮浪着，試想把那些東西售出。很可能的他有一天會再出現於我那欲到未能的天堂，在那只有富翁和名人才能進出的上流社會裏高視闊步着，默默地來譴責我缺乏企業之心。我有時想我至少還該再浪投五鎊錢的。

1. 偏狂者. 2. 巧於欺詐的. 3. 橫過. 4. 天堂, (指豪貴的社會). 5. 缺乏.

LANGUAGE GROWS DURING WAR

BY WALTER BLAIR

H. L. MENCKEN, who *has a rich vocabulary of his own¹ and who is an *authority on the American language,² recently had a look at some of the words which have come into our speech as a result of *World War II.³ Mencken was able to *list and define⁴ more than a hundred World War II words, and he conceded⁵ that ~~his list was, of course, far from complete.~~ An examination of the evidence shows that actually the chances are good that this war will probably prove to have been as fruitful of new expressions into our language as any in the past. The following sentences were all culled⁶ from one issue of a newspaper which appeared in July:

"Our attack on Normandy⁷ *outblitzed⁸ the blitzkrieg⁸ of a few years ago."

"The Germans, according to reports reaching Switzerland, are complaining more and more about ersatz⁹ products."

"The Wehrmacht¹⁰ isn't what it used to be."

"The *Fifth War Loan drive,¹¹ then, may be called the *V drive."¹²

"Airmen reported that the ackack¹³ was very light."

Each of these sentences contains a word which would have been unintelligible¹⁴ to most Americans before 1939—a word which has come into such *general circulation¹⁵ during World War II that the writer saw no need for defining it. In other words, just as World War I gave us "camouflage,"¹⁶ "Der Tag,"¹⁷ "Jerry,"¹⁸

1. 自己所記得的字彙極多。 2. 美國語的權威。 3. 第二次世界大戰。 4. 列舉和解釋。 5. 承認。 6. 剔出；選擇。 7. 諾曼第。 8. 超過德國閃電戰的閃擊。 9. 代用品。 10. 德國陸軍。 11. 第五次戰債運動。 12. V字運動 (V為羅馬字的五字，同時又為Victory的首字)。 13. 高射砲。 14. 不懂。 15. 通行。 16. 偽裝。 17. =the Day (德文)，在第一次大戰中，德國人常用此辭祝盃意為勝利的那天。 18. 德國兵。

and "cootie,"¹ World War II has given us "blitzkrieg," "ersatz," "Wehrmacht," "V," "ack-ack" and a number of other new expressions.

Three sources have been particularly important as introducers of new words: Our enemies and our allies; technicians and scientists at work on wartime inventions; the men and women *in the services,² at home or abroad.

Because the Germans, at the start of this conflict,³ had worked ~~out most of the innovations⁴ in warfare, they were, for a time, very prominent fountainhead⁵ of new expressions.~~ "Blitzkrieg," from "blitz" (lightning), and "krieg" (war), was one of the first German expressions to be naturalized.⁶ Shortly, of course, it was adapted to a number of other meanings, and we had "blitzwagon,"⁷ "blitz it,"⁸ "blitz lull"⁹ and "blitz peace."

"Ersatz" (substitute) is another *Teutonic word¹⁰ with which we became acquainted early in the war. From the same source came "putsch,"¹¹ "lebenstraum,"¹² "panzer,"¹³ "Wehrmacht," "Luftwaffe"¹⁴ and others: it's astonishing how much German many people have learned without trying since 1939.

Japan has been less drawn upon,¹⁵ perhaps because the Japanese language is so strange to us. From Japan, however, we have derived "Bushido"¹⁶ (the national code of honor) and "semurai"¹⁷ (the arrogant officers who, allegedly, observe it).

From other countries have come other erstwhile¹⁸ foreign words: from Spain—"Falange"¹⁹ and *"the fifth column;"²⁰ from Norway—to her sorrow—"Quisling"²¹ and a verb based upon it, "to quisle"²² (to turn traitor). England, naturally, has given us many expressions—"blackout,"²³ "bomphlet"²⁴ (a propaganda

1. 士兵身上的虱子。 2. 在軍中。 3. 戰爭。 4. 新術語。 5. 源頭。 6. 入籍。
7. 閃電戰車。 8. 閃擊之。 9. 休息。 10. 條頓字。 11. 反叛；暴動。 12. 生存空間。
13. 坦克；裝甲部隊。 14. 德國空軍。 15. 引用。 16. 武士道。 17. 武士。
18. 以前；也曾。 19. 長槍會（西班牙的法西斯黨）。 20. 第五縱隊。 21. 吉斯林
（挪威傀儡之名）。 22. 當傀儡。 23. 燈火管制。 24. 新彈（用飛機投擲宣傳品）。

pamphlet dropped from a bomber over enemy territory), "canary"¹ (a gas mask), "chatter-bug"² (a civilian who talks too much), "commando,"³ "gussie"⁴ (a barrage balloon), "incident"⁵ (damage caused by an air raid), *"moaning Minnie"⁶ (an air raid siren), "paraspotter"⁷ (civilian or home guard spotter of paratroops), "to raff"⁸ (from "R. A. F."⁹—to bomb or shell heavily), "shiver-sister"¹⁰ (a frightened civilian), "warphan"¹¹ (a war orphan), and others.

Then there is the world of research and science. War is a ~~*boom time¹² for the study of new techniques useful to both~~ civilians and fighters, and new words descriptive of such study or of its results, appear in great numbers. Thus the *Napoleonic war¹³ produced *"canned" foods¹⁴ and the American Civil War, *"condensed milk."¹⁵

Mr. Elrick B. Davis, in an article in *American Speech*, recently pointed out that during the present conflict a good many words are coming into common usage as a result of discoveries about wood made by scientists active in the war effort. He cites, among words used to describe new products, *"compressed wood,"¹⁶ *"plastic plywood,"¹⁷ and "compreg."¹⁸

The last of these, which is so new that it is not yet in general use, Mr. Davis defines as "wood which is both impregnated and compressed." *Synthetic rubber¹⁹ research, eventually, will probably add its share of new words: already it has introduced the *man in the street²⁰ to "buna."²¹

Research in radio, likewise stimulated by the war, has also contributed to our speech. "Radar,"²² the secret aircraft detector,

1. 防毒面具. 2. 愛說話的市民. 3. 挺擊隊. 4. 防空氣球. 5. 空襲的損失. 6. 空襲警報. 7. 偵察傘兵的保安隊或平民. 8. 重轟炸. 9. —Royal Air Force 英國皇家空軍. 10. 受驚的市民. 11. 難童; 戰時的孤兒. 12. 興盛的時候. 13. 拿破崙戰爭. 14. 罐頭食物. 15. 煉乳. 16. 壓木. 17. 膠質疊木. 18. 縮木; 經過浸壓的木頭. 19. 人造橡皮. 20. 一般人. 21. 硬橡皮. 22. 雷達; 無電偵察器.

has, of course, crept into the talk of thousands of people who have no conception whatever of the way it works; and doubtless we shall continue to talk about it in peacetime. "Radiophone,"¹ *"walkie-talkie,"² and "handie-talkie,"³ are others. The "handie talkie" as schoolboys know, is really a five-pound, eleven ounce "transceiver"⁴ which looks like a French telephone and which is used for two-way conversation by paratroopers.⁵

Research in aeronautics,⁶ since it has played a prodigious role in relation to modern warfare, naturally has been extremely fertile of new words. Names of particular kinds of planes have figured⁷ in so many news stories, that even hasty readers have learned at least some of them—"Airacobra,"⁸ *"Boeing Flying Fortress,"⁹ "Mosquito,"¹⁰ "Thunderbolt,"¹¹ "Wildcat,"¹² "Zero,"¹³ and others.

Perhaps the most amusing word-coinage¹⁴ to designate a plane was *dreamed up¹⁵ *on the spot¹⁶ when some *Hurricane fighters¹⁷ were hastily transformed into bombers: some genius immediately dubbed¹⁸ them "Hurri-bombers."¹⁹ Most readers, too, these days, know of the "blockbusters"²⁰ dropped by some of the big bombers, bombs so named because they are large enough to pulverize²¹ all the buildings in a city block.

Various sciences connected with aerial activity have also become known to at least some of the citizenry and have left their marks upon our vocabulary. Some people, at least, are no longer puzzled by the word "aerodnetics"²² (the science of motorless flight), or by "aerography"²³ (the science of observing, interpreting and reporting weather conditions for flyers), or by "aerostatics"²⁴ (the science of aerial equilibrium)

1. 無線電話. 2. 輕便電話. 3. 手提電話. 4. 收發機. 5. 傘兵. 6. 航空術. 7. 顯露頭角. 8. 飛蛇式. 9. 波式飛行堡壘. 10. 蚊式. 11. 雷霆式. 12. 野貓式. 13. 零式. 14. 創字. 15. 夢想. 16. 當場. 17. 颶風式戰鬥機. 18. 命名. 19. 颶風轟炸機. 20. 大炸彈. 21. 粉碎. 22. 滑翔力學. 23. 自記航空氣象學. 24. 航空靜力學.

But as in past wars, fighting men and women have been more productive of amusing and vivid new phrases than any other group. They have had to describe situations, conditions and actions *brand new¹ to them. Furthermore, they have played imaginatively with words to forget their troubles and enjoy a few laughs.

So they use words which crystallize their "gripes"² in a laughable way. Army food annoys them. They therefore *suggest that the chicken is tough by calling it "crow" or "albatross."³ The canned milk they call *"armored cow."⁴ Coffee is "battery acid,"⁵ and the *mess sergeant⁶ is a "belly robber." Salt and pepper are "sand and dirt"; canned beef is *"embalmed meat"⁷ or "canned horse"; salad is "grass"; and bread is "punk."

"Kraut"⁸ has supplanted "Heine"⁹ as a front line G. I.¹⁰ appellation¹¹ for the German soldier and speaking of "G.I.," it and "G.I. Joe." have in the current fracas¹² pretty largely replaced "doughboy"¹³ and "Yank" as labels for the American soldier. "Yank," made popular in the last World War by George M. Cohan, put an end to the efforts of certain writers to match the British "Tommy"¹⁴ with the American "Sammy."¹⁵

Army discipline and duties are productive of numerous coinages. Dishwashing is *dolled up with the name "bubble dancing."¹⁶ A shovel is called, affectionately, an *"army banjo."¹⁷ A fine¹⁸ imposed by *court martial¹⁹ is a "blind," an unfavorable report is a "gig,"²⁰ and a rifle which, in spite of careful cleaning, doesn't pass inspection is a "gig getter." A person who talks a great deal about military rules and regulations is a *"guard

1. 嶄新. 2. 抱怨. 3. 以烏鴉或信天翁名喻不羈的雞. 4. 罐頭牛乳. 5. 咖啡. 6. 管餐廳的上士. 7. 木乃伊肉指罐頭牛肉. 8. 德國兵. 9. 德國兵. 10. 美國兵, 係由 Government Issue 之首字而來, 蓋一切皆政府所發給也. 11. 稱呼. 12. 喧嘩. 13. 美國兵. 14. 英國兵. 15. 美國兵. 16. 美其名曰「水泡跳舞」. 17. 軍用五絃琴. 18. 罰款. 19. 軍事法庭. 20. 最低分數, 指不利的報告.

house 'lawyer.'¹ *Balls of lint² which appear on the floor when an officer is inspecting quarters are "mice" or "rats."

Various military failings are given appealing names. A soldier who wears non-regulation insignia³ or clothing is a "canteen soldier." A *chronic complainer⁴ is "a crab." A man who dodges his share of the work is a *"gold bricker."⁵ A deserter⁶ goes "over the hill." The man who leaves or enters camp without permission *"runs the guard."⁷

Another batch of words, naturally, makes it possible for army men to talk in their own way about various amatory characters and situations. A "behavior report" is a letter to the girl friend; her reply is a "sugar report." "Blind flying" is a blind date, army style.

A *"6 and 20 tootsie,"⁸ for a flying cadet, is a damsel so appealing that she causes her hero to return late from a weekend leave. She is so called because his punishment is 6 demerits⁹ and 20 *punishment tours.¹⁰ Soldier searching for feminine companionship in a strange town are said to be on *"skirt patrol."¹¹

The air servicer, which have reached a new high¹² of importance in this war, have, as was to be expected, *hit upon¹³ many novel expressions connected with their jobs or their aircraft.¹⁴ Thus *"flying the iron beam"¹⁵ means to a pilot following a railroad track; *"flying the wet beam"¹⁶ Means following a river. *"Riding the beam"¹⁷ is to pretend innocence.

To fly a plane above the normal speed is to *"bend the throttle."¹⁸ A plane has a *"built-in head wind"¹⁹ when it

1. 看家律師。 2. 垃圾球。 3. 徽章。 4. 慣好訴苦的人。 5. 包金磚的人。
6. 逃兵。 7. 逃過守衛。 8. 六和二十的土齊，指飛行學生的女友。 9. 小過。
10. 游行示衆。 11. 市郊巡行 (skirt 又作女裙解；語妙兩關)。 12. 高處。 13. 偶然想到。
14. 飛機。 15. 沿鐵路飛行。 16. 沿河流飛行。 17. 假裝無罪。 18. 彎曲氣管 (意爲超速飛行)。 19. 遇到逆風 (意爲不能達到巡行的速度)。

doesn't have the cruising speed it should have. When a flyer *scoots over¹ a town, he says that he is *"buzzing the town."²

A man who is in a *mental daze³ is said to be *in a "cockpit fog."⁴ The cadet who talks aviation in barracks⁵ is guilty of *"bunk flying,"⁶ and his companions imply that he should stop by shouting, "Drive it in the hangar!"⁷ A "dual" is either a flight with an instructor or a *date with a chaperon.⁸

An airman who lacks *get up⁹ and gumption¹⁰ is said to be *"low on amps and voltage";¹¹ one who is doing something incorrectly is *"off the beam."¹² To indicate disbelief, an airman may say, *"Prop wash!"¹³

The *air corps¹⁴ uses "spin" for a number of expressions: A man who takes a nap *"spins in."¹⁵ A person who is mentally unsettled is *"in a spin,"¹⁶ and he, who gets unduly excited "spins on."¹⁷ Such are only a few of the expressions which the air corps so far has contributed to wartime talk. On its showing so far, this branch of the service seems destined to win *top honors¹⁸ in the present war in the field of word coinage.

But every branch of the service has done pretty well, as is quite clear from the "Glossary of Army Slang" issued by the War Department Bureau of Public Relations a while back. Only about a tenth of the words listed in this glossary have here been reported on, and the number of candidates for the list is growing every day. It is quite evident that our allies and our enemies, our scientists and our technicians, and our imaginative soldiers will have done a great deal to enlarge our stock of words before World War II comes to a conclusion.

1. 掠過. 2. 吵鬧城市. 3. 精神暈眩. 4. 在座艙的迷霧中. 5. 營盤.
6. 紙上談兵. 7. 飛機庫. 8. 與女監獲(老太婆)密會. 9. 組織. 10. 智慧;
常識. 11. 電力不足(amps 爲 ampees 之縮寫). 12. 逸出正軌. 13. 推動機的
無稽之談(Prop 爲 propellor 之縮寫). 14. 空中步隊. 15. 小睡. 16. 心神不安.
17. 過份的興奮. 18. 殊榮.

ON LEAVING CHUNGKING

BY JOHN BLOFELD

Almost everyone in Chungking who is not a native of Szechuan is constantly asking "When shall we be able to go home?" 'Home' may be Shanghai, Peiping, Canton or even London, but the feeling is the same. Nevertheless, *when the moment of departure comes,¹ some of us will feel our pleasure marred² by the same sensation that one has on saying goodbye to an old friend.

No one can say that Chungking is a beautiful or even a comfortable city, but time will soften³ the memory of the hardships we have endured and leave us, perhaps, with memories not altogether unpleasant. After all, we owe a lot to Chungking and to the Szechuanese.⁴ As city after city fell to the enemy, the resources of Free China became more and more limited and the burden on the people have *become correspondingly heavier.⁵ The Szechuanese have borne this burden for years, patiently and without allowing their expectation of an Allied victory to waver.⁶ Refugees⁷ pouring into the province, first from the east and then from *Kweilin and Kweiyang,⁸ added to the congestion⁹ and discomfort with which the local inhabitants had to *put up.¹⁰ Sometimes, some of us, who had not given enough thought to the matter, spoke of Szechuan *in disparaging terms,¹¹ which was *by no means¹² pleasant for the local inhabitants if they happened to overhear. We did not always remember that Szechuan and the neighbouring provinces of West China were like an island of refuge in a stormy sea. The eastern provinces were lost, and to the south, Indo-China, Malaya and Burma were captured *in turn¹³ by the enemy. At one time, even India was threatened. Then came the fall of Kweilin and the threat to Kweiyang. Chungking, which had already been bombed out of existence and risen again from its own ashes, appeared to be cut off completely from the rest of the world, but the loyalty of its inhabitants remained firm. Tens of thousands of refugees lived on the produce of the patient

1. 到了臨去之時. 2. 損傷; 破壞. 3. 緩和. 4. 四川人. 5. 隨之而更重.
6. 動搖. 7. 難民. 8. 桂林和貴陽. 9. 充血. 10. 受忍 (加 with 用). 11. 壓抑 (或輕蔑) 的話. 12. 決不. 13. 一個一個地.

toil of the Szechuanese farmers and sheltered under the roofs of Szechuanese homes. China's debt to this province should ever be remembered. The neighbouring provinces of Kweichow and Yunnan¹ are not blessed with great fertility² and after the loss of the rice-producing areas in Hunan,³ it was fertile Szechuan which saved us from starvation and surrender.

Even the hardships which we have endured have their amusing and pleasant side. When we wander through the well-stocked bookshops of Shanghai and Peiping, we shall have affectionate memories of the times when we *combed the length and breadth of Chungking⁴ for a second-hand copy of some book which we particularly needed. When we send the servant to the door to call a taxi, we shall think of the days when we were glad to get on a Chungking bus without having to wait half an hour, even if it meant standing *in a closely packed mass of humanity⁵ all the way from the ferry to *Shang Ching Ssu.⁶ Those of us who return to England with its *rationing system still in force,⁷ will think longingly of the flesh-pots⁸ of Chungking, where food was always plentiful—if a trifle expensive!

Besides, we can curse the climate of Chungking and the awful steps,⁹ covered with mud and a source of constant danger, but we cannot fail to recognize the beauty of the natural surroundings. The *North Hot Springs¹⁰ and the *miniature gorges¹¹ above and below Peipei,¹² *Wang Shan¹³ with its spring blossoms and its swimming pools, the beautiful, feathery bamboos and the incredible green of the rice-fields, these are all subjects for the poet or the painter. With better communications, modern hotels and fine buildings (all of which will become possible in the future), Chungking may even aspire¹⁴ to be a *beauty spot¹⁵ which will attract the air-tourists¹⁶ of the future.

Is it too much to say that the *Pacific War¹⁷ was won, not only on the battle-fields of Okinawa¹⁸ and *Iwo Jima,¹⁹ but in the rice-fields of Szechuan?

1. 雲南. 2. 富裕. 3. 湖南. 4. 在重慶到處尋找. 5. 擠在一大堆人中間.
6. 上清寺(慶重地名). 7. 定量分配的辦法還在實行. 8. 肉碗. 9. 石級. 10. 北溫泉.
11. 小三峽. 12. 北碚. 13. 汪山. 14. 希望. 15. 美景之區. 16. 用飛機旅行者.
17. 太平洋戰爭. 18. 沖繩島. 19. 硫磺島.

THE ROADABLE AIRPLANE

When 39 per cent of all civilians interviewed in the recent Crowell-Collier Tomorrow's Customers for Aviation Survey replied they would prefer to own a *combination auto and plane¹ (the next highest preference being 31 per cent for the conventional airplane), we decided you should hear from two outstanding pioneers of this type of private flying. They are William B. (Bill) Stout, head of the Stout Research Division of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, and best known for his¹ development of the Ford trimotor, and John H. Geisse, consultant to the C.A.A. and, for more than a decade,² a crusader³ for a plane everybody can fly.

Here are Bill Stout's plans for your post-war flying.

The postwar plane will have the characteristics⁴ of an automobile, after it lands. You could drive from your home to the airport or some convenient field, open up the wings and *take off.⁵ If you struck bad weather you could land, fold the wings, drive onto the road and proceed until you again found good flying conditions.

When you land at your destination⁶ airport, you'll be able to check your wings and drive around town in what's left—a good automobile. Such a vehicle is visualized by several airplane companies now working toward that end⁷. It probably will be driven in the air by a pusher propeller.⁸ The landing gear will be of the four-wheel variety.

The cabin will be enclosed, roomy, comfortably heated and ventilated.⁹ It will have all the regular requirements: license

1. 汽車與飛機的混合物. 2. 十年. 3. 十字軍的兵士; 改革者. 4. 特色.
5. 起飛. 6. 目的地. 7. 目標. 8. 推動機. 9. 通風.

number, radio, and instruments that are necessary both for the automobile on the ground and when it is flying as a plane. *Two-way radio¹ for airport approaches will be needed.

On the road, the propeller will be inactive, but the machine will drive like any rear-wheel-drive motorcar, with front-seat drive and gear arrangements. Wheels will be smaller *in proportion² than they are on automobiles to-day, but experimenters already have found how to get a much easier ride out of these small wheels with big tires.

The second requirement of this vehicle is low cost. If any volume³ is to be sold, the price must be not over \$2,000⁴ for the combination car and airplane.

The next great development for private flying will be the establishment of a system of *air strips⁵ or air parks throughout the country, along the main roads *adjacent to⁶ all cities and towns. The motorcar would never have gained its present place without highways, and the private plane, or sky car, can never be as popular as the automobile until landing points are available everywhere throughout the country.

Before we are through, we must have a plane as simple to operate as a car. It should steer right and left with a steering wheel and take care of all of its own bank⁷ without any necessity of super co-ordination⁸ *on the part of the pilot.⁹ It should approach airport at a constant speed and in a horizontal position. The old airplane type that *noses down¹⁰ and "falls" into a field *nose first¹¹ is too scary¹² for the amateur.¹³

If we can get a plane steered with a wheel like an automobile, controlled up and down with a throttle,¹⁴ even perhaps, a foot

1. 可收可發的無線電. 2. 比例上. 3. 數量. 4. 美金二千元. 5. 小飛機場.
6. 接近. 7. (飛機旋轉之際的) 傾斜. 8. 調整. 9. 在駕駛員方面. 10. 急降.
11. 機首在先. 12. 容易受驚的. 13. 外行; 業餘者. 14. 總舌門.

throttle, like a motorcar; a plane that just flies from here to there without maneuvers,¹ and which will fly just as level through clouds and fog as it does when the pilot can see the ground, we will then have a *new era² in private flying.

These things haven't been accomplished so far, but the studies are being made, and it can't be long before someone finds a way.

Ten years ago, Mr. Geisse's private plane division of the Department of Commerce fostered³ the development of a *road-able autogyro⁴ by the Pitcairn people. He flew it from Washington to Baltimore, landed at the airport and drove it through the city where it was exhibited at an automobile show. Here are his conclusions on what personal flying "could be after the war, if all concerned played their part."

One million families owning an automobile and an airplane.

The automobile would be built for city driving only, easy to park,⁵ and much cheaper to operate. Its first cost would be \$500.

The airplane would be either two or three-place, or four or five place, the former costing \$1,500, the latter \$2,500.

The airplane would be able to fold its wings for operation on the highway⁶ and would also be able to shed its wings and tail surfaces when it would be undesirable to carry them along.

The seats would be arranged so that by folding them back you could sleep in the airplane.

The plane would be able to operate from strips⁷ 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide irrespective of the direction of these strips relative to the wind.

The ship would be relatively quiet, and such flight strips would be within easy reach of your home where the airplane could be kept.

1. 演習. 2. 新時代. 3. 養育. 4. 可以在馬路上跑的自動迴轉機. 5. 停車.
6. 公路. 7. 臨時飛機場.

There would be flight strips at *remote country clubs,¹ at beaches, notional parks, and along the highways. There would also be *aerial tourist camps.²

The minimum controlled flying speed would be not over 25 miles per hour, and the cruising speed not less than 90 miles per hour.

To get a pilot certificate, one would merely demonstrate his ability to fly safely in clear weather and show his knowledge of the rules of the road.

There would be no regulations other than the rules of the road except those requiring that you keep your airplane in an airworthy condition.

-
1. 遠處的鄉村俱樂部. 2. 空中游覽者的營盤.
-

TRIPLETS

When the name Brown is mentioned we think also of Jones and Robinson. There are other names and ideas that run in threes, the first suggesting the other two. Here are clues to twenty such triplets. The first word only is given. In how many cases can you name the other two?

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Tom | 8. Bell | 15. Mulvaney |
| 2. Red | 9. The butcher | 16. Love |
| 3. I came | 10. Eat | 17. Animal |
| 4. Blood | 11. Ships | 18. The lame |
| 5. Hear no evil | 12. Tall | 19. Friends |
| 6. Faith | 13. A loaf of bread | 20. Liberty |
| 7. Athos | 14. Life | |

(Solutions on Page 36)

COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

The study of English grammar from an historical or scientific point of view is better suited to colleges and universities than to middle schools. All grammar, like all spelling and punctuation, is a matter of common agreement, and therefore of convention,—or, if we prefer a simpler word, of fashion. What we term rules are based on the language habits of educated people, especially of the best English writers of the day. So, here, grammatical problems are considered only in so far as they relate to current speech and writing, the object being to ascertain and summarize the best practice in disputed questions of usage. No attempt will be made to do more than to warn students how to avoid common errors and thus to talk and write correctly.

The Noun

a. Confusion of singular and plural.

1. { Incorrect: The news are bad.
Correct: The news is bad.
2. { Incorrect: Mathematics are very difficult to learn.
Correct: Mathematics is very difficult to learn.
3. { Incorrect: They were suddenly aware of a startling phenomena.
Correct: They were suddenly aware of a startling phenomenon.
4. { Incorrect: We searched the indices in the library for the title of the book.
Correct: We searched the indexes in the library for the title of the book.
5. { Incorrect: We tore our cloths climbing over the hedge.
Correct: We tore our clothes climbing over the hedge.

6. { Incorrect: He gave me a five-dollars note.
 Correct: He gave me a five-dollar note.
7. { Incorrect: The farmer has many heads of cattle on his farm.
 Correct: The farmer has many head of cattle on his farm.
8. { Incorrect: He reported that after the air-raid the street looked like a shamble.
 Correct: He reported that after the air-raid the street looked like a shambles.
9. { Incorrect: Informations have been received that riots have broken out.
 Correct: Information has been received that riots have broken out.
10. { Incorrect: Three Maries and eight Henries have reigned in England.
 Correct: Three Marys and eight Henrys have reigned in England.

(To be Continued)

ANSWERS TO TRIPLETS on page 34

1. Dick and Harry. 2. white and blue. 3. I saw, I conquered. 4. sweat and tears. 5. see no evil, speak no evil. 6. hope and charity. 7. Porthos and Aramis. 8. book and candle. 9. the baker, the candlestick-maker. 10. drink and be merry. 11. and shoes and sealing-wax. 12. dark and handsome. 13. a jug of wine and thou. 14. liberty and the pursuit of happiness. 15. Ortheris, Learoyd. 16. honour and obey. 17. vegetable, mineral. 18. the halt and the blind. 19. Romans, countrymen. 20. Equality, Fraternity.

20th CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

LYTTON STRACHEY

1880-1932

THROUGHOUT the nineteenth century the art of biography¹ in Britain was little more than an* extension of that employed by the monumental mason,² who buried his subject under a weight of *marble angels³ and urns⁴ filled with *artificial flowers.⁵ The two or three volume* "official" records of the lives of the great⁶ moved *in procession of each distinguished corpse⁷ to the cemetery.⁸ Only the virtues of the dead were touched upon, and if there happened to be no virtues, certain stage-properties⁹ of biography could be drawn upon.

In 1907 this technique¹⁰ was rudely broken by Edmund Gosse, with his cruelly skilful *pen portrait¹¹ of his father, in *Father and Son*. Nobody followed this lead¹² until in 1918 Lytton Strachey published *Eminent Victorians*, a gallery¹³ of portraits of Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and General Gordon, figures artfully selected as representative¹⁴ of the *outstanding characteristics of our national temper¹⁵ during the nineteenth century. The portraits were prefaced¹⁶ with a challenge¹⁷ to the old method of "official" biography in which Strachey pointed out that "if the historian is wise, he will attack his subject in unexpected places: he will *fall upon¹⁸ the flank,¹⁹ or the rear;²⁰ he will shoot a sudden, revealing searchlight²¹ into obscure recesses,²² hitherto undivined"²³

1. 傳記. 2. 墓誌的補遺. 3. 墓上大理石雕的天使. 4. 甕; 壺; 瓶. 5. 人造的假花. 6. 記載偉人生活的「正」傳. 7. 在每個顯要的屍首的行列中. 8. 墓場. 9. 行頭. 10. 技巧. 11. 以文字的描畫. 12. 領導. 13. 集. 14. 代表. 15. 國民性質的顯著的特色. 16. 序言. 17. 挑戰. 18. 攻擊. 19. 側翼. 20. 後殿. 21. 探照燈. 22. 隱蔽之處. 23. 沒有察知的.

In the hands of this gifted and fastidious writer, that method was triumphant. Strachey, compelled *by an invalid physical constitution¹ to remain a spectator of life, was already thirty-eight² and *intellectually mature³ when he launched this challenge upon our British tradition of piety⁴ toward the eminent dead. The result was electric. London's intelligentsia⁵ rose and dedicated their fountain pens to this new crusade,⁶ self-consciously diluting⁷ their ink with vetriol.⁸ But though they used the same ammunition,⁹ they could not direct it with the same accuracy and skill. Most of them were too indiscriminate and too vehement, ~~so that finally the whole method fell into disrepute, and the crusade collapsed.~~

Strachey's own work, however, remains because within its limits it is the *product of a master-hand.¹⁰ Those limits are suggested in the legend which survives in minds trained to that recollection by Strachey himself. It is said that when, during the last war, he appeared before the *Military Tribunal,¹¹ he produced and blew up *with pedantic solemnity,¹² a rubber cushion, upon which he allowed his long, hypochondriac¹³ body to rest before he gave his attention to the court. Given that somewhat dyspeptic removal from the *rough and tumble of life,¹⁴ Strachey's mind worked with *devastating selectiveness.¹⁵ His prose, *as drawn and languid as his physical articulations,¹⁶ accumulated strength, like the silken threads that tied down Gulliver in the land of Lilliput.¹⁷ It reached its *most perfect achievement¹⁸ in his next study, *Queen Victoria* (1921). Here his ability to combine affection for his subject with a *ironic selection¹⁹ of its aspects *found full scope.²⁰ *Queen Victoria* is a model of its kind, and has influenced biographers variously gifted, such as the *robust and witty²¹ Philip Guedalla, and the gentle Lord David Cecil.

1. 由於身體上的一種痼疾。 2. 三十八歲。 3. 智力成熟。 4. 虔誠。 5. 知識階級。 6. 十字軍。 7. 沖淡。 8. 堇類；硫酸。 9. 彈藥。 10. 出自能手。 11. 軍事法庭。 12. 帶着學究的莊嚴。 13. 患憂鬱病的；鬱鬱不樂的。 14. 無規律的生活。 15. 非常的洗練。 16. 也和他身體的關節一般衰弱無力。 17. 小人國。 18. 完成之域。 19. 諷刺的選擇。 20. 盡量地發揮。 21. 銳敏的機智的。

So complete was this literary success, so finely *rounded off,¹ that the author hesitated to *follow it up.² Seven years passed before he published *Elizabeth and Essex*, but by this time the rubber cushion of his vitality³ was already deflating.⁴ Further, he proved to be uneasy and confused in the garish⁵ and violent world of the Renaissance,⁶ whereas he had been confident amongst the antimacassars⁷ of the Victorian era. *Queen Victoria* remained his masterpiece. As a literary critic he was inclined to the *most civilized and artifice of work.⁸ *His Landmarks in French Literature* contains perhaps the most illuminating study of Racine ever written by an Englishman.

-
1. 圓熟. 2. 遵守; 繼續前進. 3. 活力. 4. 放出空氣. 5. 過於華美的.
6. 文藝復興. 7. 防油污之物; 椅罩. 8. 最開化而最有技巧的作品.
-

COUNTER-WEAPON FOR ATOMIC BOMB

British and American scientists have devised counter-weapons to the atomic bomb, which are already in advanced stages of development. The principles of British radar, German rockets and American fuses are being combined to make anti-atom projectiles capable of destroying 'planes or rockets attacking at any height. The key to the anti-atom weapon is the 'radio proximity fuse.' The idea is to send a high-speed rocket up a radar beam, locked to the incoming target. Impulses from a tiny transmitting set carried in the fuse will be reflected back as a ripple from the target. When this is strong enough to affect the fuses of the receiving set, the rocket will explode, being by that time within destruction range of the target. The radio fuses will stand acceleration 20,000 times greater than those of a falling bomb. This means that they can be used in the fastest possible rockets—even those which may be powered by atomic fuel. Atomic rockets or bombs would not be likely to explode if hit in mid-air. Their mechanism would be destroyed.

DISILLUSION

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

幻 滅

茅盾原書——錢歌川英譯

住醫院的第二日，靜當真病了。醫生說是流行性感冒，但熱度很高，又咳嗽得利害；病後第二天下午，這纔斷定是猩紅症，把她移到了隔離病房。

十天之後，猩紅症已過危險時期，惟照例須有兩個月的隔離療養。這一點，正合靜的心願，因為借此可以杜絕抱素的纏繞。即使他居然找到了這裏，但既是醫院內，又是猩紅症的患者，他敢怎麼樣？靜安心住下。病，像已在現在和過去之間，劃了一道界線，過去的一切不再闖入她的暫得寧靜的靈魂了。

一個月很快地過去。每天除了睡覺，就是看報，——

The day after she entered the hospital, she fell actually ill. The doctor diagnosed that he was suffering from influenza, but she had a high fever and a bitter cough. The afternoon after the outbreak it was decided that the real trouble was scarlet fever, and she was removed to an isolation room.

After ten days the scarlet fever had passed its danger point, but still the patient must as usual rest in an isolation room for two months. This was what Ching desired, as she could thus get rid of her attachment to Pao. Even if he could have traced her to the hospital what could he do? Ching set herself at ease, and the past did not come into her temporarily quiet soul again, as if her illness had drawn a line between the present and past.

Very quickly a month passed. Every day, if not asleep, she read

不看報，她更沒事做。這一月，她和家裏通了三次信，此外不會動過筆；她不願別人知道她的蹤跡。況且她的性格，也有幾分變換了。本來是多愁善感的，常常沈思空想，現在幾乎沒有思想：過去的，她不願想；將來的，她又不敢想。人們都是命運的玩具，誰能逃避命運的播弄？誰敢說今天依你自己願望安排定的計畫，不會在明天被命運的毒手輕輕地一下就全部推翻了呢？過去的打擊，實在太利害，使靜不敢再自信，不敢再有希望。現在她只是機械地生活着。她已經決定：出了醫院就回家去。將來的事，聽憑命運的支配罷。

醫院裏有一位助理醫生黃興華，和靜認了同鄉，常常

the newspapers; in fact she had nothing to do but read. She did not touch the pen except to correspond with her family three times in the month. She was unwilling to have it known where she was. Her character seemed to have changed somewhat. She had been sentimental and wool-gathering, and used to be given to fantasies and had been always in the clouds, but now seemed to have no thoughts at all: the past she wished not to think of; the future she dared not, as she knew that human beings were the playthings of Fate and who could escape its playing? The plan you arranged according to your own desire to-day, who could say it would not be lightly ruined to-morrow? The blow in the past was too heavy to let Ching believe in herself and cherish any hope, but she lived a mechanical life. She had already decided to go to her native place after discharge, and give her future to the complete control of Fate.

There was an assistant doctor named Huang in the hospital. He came from the same province

來和她閒談。黃醫生是一個腳踏實地的人，儉樸，耐勞，又正直；所以雖然醫道並不高明，醫院裏卻深資倚畀。他是醫生，而極留心時事，最喜歡和人談時事。人家到他房裏，從沒見他讀醫書，總見他在看報，或是什麼政論的雜誌。他對於政治上的新發展，比醫學上的新發明更爲熟悉。但是他實在也沒有政治頭腦，他只是一個忠實的政治的看熱鬧者。

有一天，黃醫生喜氣沖沖的跑來，劈頭一句話就是：「密司章，吳佩孚打敗了！」

「打敗了？」章女士興味地問，「報上沒見這個消息？」

「明天該有了。我們院裏剛接着漢口醫院的電報。是千真萬確的。吳佩孚自己受傷，他的軍隊全部潰散，革命軍就要佔領漢口了。」黃醫生顯然是十分興奮。「這

as Ching and always came and talked with her. He was a firm person, careful, patient and honest, so, though his knowledge in medicine was not deep, the hospital depended on him much. In spite of being a doctor, he paid great attention to current affairs and liked to talk of them with people. He was never seen in his study reading medical books, but rather newspapers or political magazines. He knew the new developments in political circles much better than the new discoveries in the medical world. But in fact he had no political brain, he was only a devoted spectator of politics.

One day he came with great delight. "Miss Ching, Wu Pei-fu has been defeated!" he began.

"Defeated?" asked Ching with interest, "I haven't seen it in the paper."

"It will appear to-morrow. We received a telegram from the Hankow hospital. It is quite true. Wu Pei-fu himself was wounded and his troops routed. The revolutionary army should capture Hankow soon. "Dr. Huang was apparently excited. "This

一下，中國局面該有個大變化了。」他滿意地握着手。

「你看來準是變好的麼？」靜懷疑地問。

「自然。這幾年來，中國亂的也够了，國家的主權也喪失盡了；難道我們五千年歷史的漢族，就此算了麼？如果你是這麼存心，就不是中國人了。中國一定有擡頭的一日。只要有一個名副其實的共和政府，把實業振興起來，教育普及起來，練一枝強大的海陸軍，打敗了外國人，把朝鮮，安南，暹羅統統收回來，便成爲世界第一等強國。」黃醫生鼓起他常有的雄辯口吻，又講演他的愛國論了。

在一年以前，此類膚淺的愛國論大概要惹起靜女士的暗笑的，因爲那時她自視甚高，她的「政治理想」確也屬於進步的思潮；但是現在她已經失掉了自信心，對於

should make a great change in China.”

“Do you think it will be a change for the better?” asked Ching doubtfully.

“Of course. We have suffered a great deal and lost much of our sovereignty during the last decades. We shan't be finished with our five thousand years' history. If you think it's the end of us, you're not a Chinese. China shall one day be the master of herself. If only we have a good government with reality to its name, developing our industry, fulfilling the spread of education, as well as training a new force in the navy, the army and the air, after taking back Korea, Indo-China and Siam by defeating the foreigners, we shall be one of the first-class powers of the world.” Dr. Huang, with his usual eloquence, gave a lecture on patriotism.

Ching would probably have laughed at such skin-deep patriotism a year ago when she had looked at herself loftily and her political bad ideal certainly belonged to progressive current ideas, but now she had already

自己從前的主張，根本起了懷疑，所以黃醫生的議論在她耳邊響來就不是怎樣的不合意。況且黃醫生的品行早已得了靜的信仰，自他的議論更加中聽了。靜開始有點興奮起來，然而悲觀的黑影尙遮在她眼前；她默然半晌，慢慢地說：

「我們知道國民黨有救國的理想和政策，我的同學大半是國民黨。但是天意確是引導人類的歷史走到光明的路麼？你看有多少好人慘遭失敗，有多少惡人意外地得意；你能說人生的鵠的是光明麼？革命軍目前果然得了勝利，然而黑暗的勢力還是那麼大！」

「怎麼迷信命運了？」黃醫生詫異地笑，「我們受過科學洗禮的人，是不應該再有迷信的。」他頓了一頓，

lost self-confidence, and become doubtful of her own advocacy in the past, so that Dr. Huang's argument sounded rather reasonable to her ears. Moreover, his conduct had won her belief already and his argument was naturally granted. She began to get excited, though the shadow of tragedy curtained her eyes. She kept silent for some time, then said:

"I know the Kuomintang has as its aim and ideal for our national salvation. Most of my fellow students belong to the party. But is the will of heaven actually leading the history of the human race along the road of light? You know there were so many good people mercilessly defeated and so many bad ones unexpectedly victorious. Could you say that life's target is the light? The revolutionary army at present is truly gaining a victory, but the dark influence is still very great."

"Why should you be enthralled by a superstitious belief in Fate?" laughed Dr. Huang in wonder. "After our baptism of science we should not be superstitious." He

「況且，便挈天意而論，天意也向着南方；吳佩孚兵多，糧足，鎗礮好，然而竟一敗塗地！」

他掄起指頭，計算吳佩孚的兵力，他每天讀報的努力此時發生作用了；他滔滔地講述兩軍的形勢，背誦兩軍高級軍官的姓名；章女士凝神靜聽。後來，在外邊高叫「黃醫生」的聲中，他作了結論道：「報上說革命軍打勝仗，得老百姓的幫助；這話，我有些不懂。民心的向背，須待打完了仗，纔見分曉。說打仗的時候，老百姓幫忙，我就不明白。但也許兩湖民情不同，老百姓都會打仗。」

黃醫生的熱心至少已經引起靜女士對於時事的注意了。她以前的每日閱報，不過是無所事事借以消閒，現

paused, then continued, "Moreover, since we talk of the will of heaven, it favours the south; as you see, Wu Pei-fu had more troops, sufficient rations and better munitions, but he was beaten to the ground!"

~~He bent his thumb and fingers~~ to count Wu Pei-fu's forces; his experience in reading newspapers was now effectual. He spoke with great eloquence of the condition of both sides and repeated their high officers' names. Ching listened with attention. He ended, as his name was called outside, "The paper says that the revolutionary army gained their victory with the help of the people, but I can't understand this. Whether the heart of the people is favourable or not, can only be made clear after the war. I don't understand how the people can help during the war. Perhaps the nature of the people of Hunan and Hupeh is different; even the people can fight as well."

The enthusiasm of Dr. Huang at least drew Ching's attention to current affairs. Till then she had read the newspapers every day to kill time, but was truly

在卻起了濃厚的興趣。每一個專電，每一個通訊，關於南北戰事的，都爭先從紙上跳起來歡迎她的眼光。並且她又從字縫中看出許多消息來。議論時事，成爲她和黃醫生的每日功課，比醫院裏照例的每日測驗體溫，有精神得多！一星期以後，靜女士已經剝落了悲觀主義的外殼，化爲一個黃醫生式的愛國主義者了。

然而她同時也化爲一個黃醫生式的忠實的政治的看熱鬧者。她以爲在這爭自由的壯劇中，像她那樣的人，是無可貢獻的；她只能掬與滿腔的同情。

革命軍的發展，引起了整個東南的震動。靜連得了兩封家信，知道自己的家鄉也快要捲入戰爭的旋渦。母親在第一封信中說：有錢的人家幾乎已經搬盡，大姨夫勸她到上海避避。靜當即覆了

interested in them now. Every telegram and every despatch concerning the civil war, jumped to her welcoming eyes from the paper. She also found much news between the lines. Discussing current affairs became her daily topic with Dr. Huang, and this was much more effective than the usual daily taking of her temperature. A week later Ching shed her pessimistic skin and turned into a patriot of Dr. Huang's type.

She also turned, however, to a faithful political spectator of Dr. Huang's type at the same time. She thought persons like herself were of no use or aid during the heroic struggle for freedom. She could only feel full-hearted sympathy.

The development of the revolutionary army shook the whole territory of the south-east. Ching had heard from her family twice of late and knew her native place would soon be involved in war. Her mother told her in the first letter that the rich had removed almost to the last man, and that she herself was advised by Ching's uncle to go to Shanghai

封快信；勸母親決定主意到上海來。但是母親的第二封信，九月十日的，說已經決定避到省裏大姨夫家去，省裏有海軍保護，是不怕的，況且大姨夫在海軍裏還有熟人；這封信，附帶着又說：「你大病初愈，不宜勞碌，即在醫院中靜養，不必回省來；且看秋後大局變化如何，再定行止。」因此，猩紅症的隔離療養期雖然滿了，靜還是住在醫院裏；因為思念着家鄉，思念着母親，她更熱切地留心時事。

戰事的正確消息，報紙上早已不敢披露了。黃醫生每天從私人方面總得了些來，但也不怎樣重要。最新奇有趣的消息，卻是靜的舊同學

to avoid the war. Ching then replied to her mother by express post asking her to make up her mind to come. But her mother's second letter, dated September the 10th, informed her that she was going to her uncle's place in the provincial capital, which was defended by the navy, and there was no cause for fear. Her uncle knew somebody in the navy; it made the affair safer. She added: "You are newly recovered from a serious illness and must not work. You had better stay in the hospital and get a good rest. You need not come home. Wait and see what the situation becomes after autumn, then decide what to do." So she stayed in the hospital though the time of isolation treatment was over. She paid great attention to current affairs on account of longing for her home and missing her mother.

They no longer dared announce the real news of the war in the papers. But Dr. Huang always got some from private sources, though none of importance. The most novel and interesting news was conveyed by Li, one of her

李克傳來的。雙十節那天，靜在院內草場上散步，恰遇李克來訪友，正撞見了，這短小的人兒不知從什麼地方探聽得許多新聞。靜當下就請他常來談談。——前月她派人到從前的二房東處取行李，得了抱素留下的一封信，知道他已回天津去了，所以靜女士現在沒有祕密行蹤之必要了。

從李克那裏，靜又知道院內新來了兩個女同學，一位是大敵史俊的戀人趙赤珠，一位是鬧過三角戀愛的王詩陶。靜和這兩位，本來不大接談，但現在恰如「他鄉遇故知」居然親熱起來，常到他們那裏坐坐了。每天下午二時左右，趙女士王女士的病房裏便像開了個小會議，李克固然來了，還有史俊和別的人；靜總在那裏消磨了半點鐘，聽完李克的新

fellow students. On national anniversary day Li called on his friend and unexpectedly met Ching, who was taking the air in the lawn compound. This short person got a lot of news somewhere. Ching asked him to have a chat. She had sent someone to fetch her belongings from the lodging-house last month and got a letter left by Pao informing her of his going back to Tientsin, so she had no need to keep the secret of her stay in the hospital any longer.

She learnt also from Li that two other fellow students of hers had come into hospital: one was Chao, the sweetheart of Shih, the Cannon; the other was Wang, who had been involved in the triangular love affair. Ching had scarcely talked with them before, but now became suddenly intimate and always went to see them, as if they were old friends met in a foreign country. In the sick-room of Chao and Wang there was a meeting at about two every afternoon. Li of course was there; and Shih and others. Ching would always spend half an hour there to finish hearing

聞·黃醫生有時也來加入發揮他的理論·

革命軍佔領九江的第二天，趙王二女士的病房裏格外熱鬧；五六個人圍坐着聽李克的新聞·王女士本來沒有什麼病，這天更顯得活潑靚麗；兩顆星眸不住的在各人臉上溜轉，一張小嘴掛着不滅的微笑，呈露可愛的細白牙齒·她一隻手挽在她的愛人東方明的肩上，歪着上半身，時時將脚尖點地，像替李克的報告按拍子·龍飛坐在她對面，一雙眼睜着她，含有無限深情·大家正在靜聽李克講馬迴嶺的惡戰，忽然龍飛按住王女士的腿，說，「別動！」王女士一笑，有意無意的在龍飛肩頭打了一下·在場的人們都笑起來了·史俊伸過一隻手來推着東方明道：「提出抗議！你應該保障你的權利！」

Li's news. Dr. Huang sometimes joined in to display his own theories.

On the day after the capture of Kiukiang by the revolutionary army, there was excitement in the sick-room of Chao and Wang. Five or six persons were surrounding Li to hear news. Wang had not been very ill, and this day she was unusually lively and charming. Her starry eyes roved ceaselessly from face to face, and a perpetual smile on her lips showed her ivory teeth. One of her arms encircled the neck of her lover, Tunfang, and she leaned against him. She tapped the floor with her toes from time to time as if to beat time to Li's reports. Lung sitting opposite gazed at her with deep affection. When people were listening quietly to Li's reports on the bitter fight at Mahoenieng, Lung suddenly pressed down Wang's thigh, saying, "Don't make a noise!" Wang smiled as she tapped at Lung's shoulder half intentionally. All the people there laughed. Shih stretched his arm and nudged Tunfang, saying: "Protest! You should defend your rights!"

「那天會場上，史大敵的提議失敗了，你們看他老是記着，到處利用機會和王詩陶作對呢！」李克停頓了報告，笑着說。

「赤珠！我就不信沒有男同志和你玩笑。」王女士斜睨着趙女士，針對史大敵的話。

「大家不要開玩笑了，談正事要緊。」東方明解紛，截住了趙女士嘴邊的話語。

“The Cannon’s suggestion was rejected during the meeting the other day. You see he would die of being a pressman and catch the opportunity to oppose Wang everywhere!” said Li with a laugh, putting his report aside for a while.

“Chao, I don’t believe there isn’t a male comrade to play with you,” said Wang to her friend, pointing Shih’s remarks.

“You must stop playing; it’s important to discuss the proper matter,” mediated Tunfang, stopping the words on the tip of Chao’s tongue. *(To be Continued)*

QUIZ

1. How were the Nobel prizes established?
2. What birds cannot walk or hop?
3. What causes a person to blush?
4. How did greenhorn originate?
5. How did cynosure originate?
6. How did Hello originate?
7. What is asbestos composed of?
8. What does the apple of the eye mean?
9. Can we do anything to make our baby a girl or a boy?
10. Isn’t the last child in a large family apt to inherit a different character from the first-born?

(Answers will be found on Page 58)

BELINDA

春 到 人 間

BY A. A. MILNE

瓊 鳳 譯 註

CHARACTERS

人 物

Belinda Tremayne. 白琳達崔麥茵太太。
Delia (*her daughter*). 黛利阿 (她的女兒)。
Harold Baxter. 哈羅赫克思特。
Claude Devenish. 克諾德戴文尼。
John Tremayne. 約翰崔麥茵。
Betty. 白蒂。

The action takes place in Belinda's country-house in
Devonshire at the end of April.

地點：在帝王穴白琳達的別莊裏，時間：四月尾。

ACT I

第 一 幕

*It is a lovely April afternoon—a foretaste of summer—in
BELINDA'S garden.*

時間是四月裏一個晴和可愛的下午——一個帶來了初夏意味的
天氣——在白琳達的花園裏。

BETTY, a middle-aged servant, is fastening a hammock—its
first appearance this year—between two trees at the back. In
front of these there is a solid oak garden-table, with a com-
fortable chair on the right of it and a straight-backed one on

the left. There are books, papers, and magazines on the table. BELINDA, of whom we shall know more presently, is on the other side of the open French-windows which lead into the garden, talking to BETTY.

中年的女僕白蒂，她在花園的那頭，兩顆樹中間拴帆布吊床——這算是今年第一次拿出來用的。樹前面擺着一張結實的橡木桌子，右邊一把安樂椅子，靠左的這把椅子有着直的靠背。桌上橫三豎四的擺了些書籍，報紙，雜誌等。白琳達——對於她，我們一會就會知道得更多的——此時正坐在通到花園裏的敞開的大窗戶裏邊和白蒂說話。

Belinda (*from inside the house*). Are you sure you're tying it up tightly enough, Betty?

白琳達 (在屋子裏)。白蒂，你確實把吊床拴緊了嗎？

Betty. Yes, ma'am;¹ I think it's firm.

白蒂。哦，太太，我想這拴得够牢了。

Belinda. Because I'm not the fairy² I used to be.

白琳達。因為我身子不像從前那樣輕巧了啊。

Betty (*trying the knots at the other end of the hammock*). Yes, ma'am; it's quite firm this end too.

白蒂 (走過去檢查了一下床那頭的結子)。是的，太太；這一頭也很緊的。

Belinda. It's not the ends I'm frightened of; it's the middle where the weight's coming. (*She comes into the garden.*) It looks very nice.

白琳達。我並不是怕兩頭的結子拴得不緊，而怕的是中間那載身體重量的地方。(她說着走到花園裏來了。) 這張吊床看過去到很不壞。

1. 即 madam 的普通叫法。 2. 原意為仙女，此處指年輕窈窕的女子。

Betty. Yes, ma'am.

白蒂. 是的, 太太.

Belinda (*trying the middle of it with her hand.*) I asked them at *the Stores¹ if they were quite sure it would bear me, and they said it would take anything *up to²—I forget how many tons. I know I thought it was rather rude of them. (*Looking at it anxiously.*) How does one get in? So trying³ to be a sailor!

白琳達 (用手在帆布床中間試了一試.) 我在鋪子裏問他們是不是這個吊床確能載得起我, 他們說可以載得起重到——我忘記了他們說過是多少噸了. 我知道我當時覺得他們是那樣說未免有點失禮. (她擔心地看着那張床.) 這怎麼坐得進去呢? 做得一個水手真不容易呀!

Betty. I think you sit in it, ma'am, and then (*explaining with her hands*) throw your legs over.

白蒂. 太太, 我覺得你頂好先坐進去, 然後 (她用手勢解釋給她聽) 把兩條腿伸過去就成了.

Belinda. I see. (*She sits gingerly⁴ in the hammock, and then, with a sudden *flutter of white,⁵ does what Betty suggests.*) Yes, (*Regretfully*) I'm afraid that was *rather wasted on you,⁶ Betty. We must have some spectators next time.

白琳達. 原來這樣, (她小心翼翼地坐進吊床中間, 然後按照白蒂告訴她的方法驀地裏雙腿向上一翻, 她成功了.) 是的, (有點遺憾似的像子) 白蒂, 我想, 倒有點可惜只讓你一個人看見我坐上來. 下次我們得有幾個觀眾才好呢.

Betty. Yes, ma'am.

白蒂. 是的, 太太.

1. 百貨店. 2. 直到. 3. 磨練的; 困苦的. 4. 小心謹慎地. 5. 舉起雙腿, 旋上吊牀, 衣裙飄飛, 一片白色. 6. 如此美觀的一幕, 只讓你一人看到, 未免可惜.

Belinda. Cushions. (*She arranges them at her back with Betty's help. With a sigh of comfort*) There! Now then, Betty, about callers.¹

白琳達. 把靠枕給我. (白蒂幫她墊在背後, 她得舒服的吐了一口氣) 好了! 現在我得告訴你關於客人來訪的事, 白蒂.

Betty. Yes, ma'am.

白蒂. 是的, 太太.

Belinda. If Mr. Baxter calls—he is the rather prim² gentleman—

白琳達. 假若霸克思特先生來訪的話, 他是一個很拘禮的人——

Betty. Yes, ma'am; the one who's been here several times before.

白蒂. 是的, 太太; 這位先生以前曾來過好多次的.

Belinda. Yes. Well, if he calls, you'll say, "Not at home."

白琳達. 就是他. 假若是他要來見我的話, 你就說, 『太太不在家』.

Betty. Yes, ma'am.

白蒂. 是的, 太太.

Belinda. He will say, "Oh—er—oh—really." Then you'll smile very sweetly and say, "I beg your pardon, was it Mr. Baxter?" And he'll say, "Yes!" and you'll say, "Oh, I beg your pardon, sir; *this way, please.*"

白琳達. 那麼他就會說的, 『哦——哦——真的不在家嗎?』你聽了可以和顏悅色地告訴他, 『對不起, 你是霸克思特先生嗎?』他就會說, 『正是!』你就說, 『哦, 真對不起, 先生, 請進來吧. 從這邊走.』

1. 來訪問的客人. 2. 拘謹的.

Betty. Yes, ma'am.

白蒂. 是的, 太太.

Belinda. That's right, Betty. Well now, if Mr. Devenish calls—he is the rather poetical gentleman—

白琳達. 那就成了, 白蒂. 現在啊, 假若戴文尼思先生來訪的話, ~~他是一個頗有詩意的人~~

Betty. Yes, ma'am; the one who's always coming here.

白蒂. 是的, 太太; 他時常來這裏的.

Belinda. Yes. Well, if he calls you'll say, "Not at home."

白琳達. 對了. 假若他來的時候, 你還是說, 『太太不在家.』

Betty. Yes, ma'am.

白蒂. 是的, 太太.

Belinda. He'll immediately throw down his bunch of flowers and dive¹ despairingly into the moat.² You'll stop him, just as he is going in, and say, "I beg your pardon, sir, was it Mr. *Devenish*?" And he will say, "Yes!" and you will say, "Oh, I beg your pardon, sir; *this way*, please."

白琳達. 他聽了會立刻丟去手裏拿的那一束花, 失望地想縱身跳到水里去尋死. 在他要這樣做的時候, 你得趕緊止住他, 說, 『對不起, 先生, 你就是戴文尼思先生嗎?』 他說, 『正是!』 你就說, 『哦, 對不起, 先生; 請進來吧, 從這邊走.』

Betty. Yes, ma'am. And suppose they both call together?

白蒂. 是的, 太太. 不過假若他們兩位先生同時來訪的話, 我應該怎樣辦呢?

Belinda. We won't suppose anything so exciting³, Betty.

白琳達. 我們不能把事情假設得那樣湊巧, 白蒂.

1. 潛入. 2. 激溝. 3. 令人興奮.

Betty. No, ma'am. And suppose any other gentleman calls?
白蒂. 我們是不能這樣假設的, 太太. 可是假若有一位別的客人來拜訪呢?

Belinda (with a sigh). There aren't any other gentlemen.

白琳達 (微微一嘆). 不會有別人來訪的.

Betty. It might be a clergyman, come to ask for a subscription like.¹

白蒂. 也許會有一個牧師來募捐那一類的事呢?

Belinda. If it's a clergyman, Betty, I shall—I shall want your assistance out of the hammock first.

白琳達. 假若是一個牧師來的話, 白蒂, 那我就要——要你先把
我扶出吊床來再說.

Betty. Yes, ma'am.

白蒂. 是的, 太太.

Belinda. That's all. To anybody else I'm not at home. Oh, just give me that little green book. (*Pointing to books on the table.*) The one at the bottom there—that's the one. (*Betty gives it to her.*) Thank you. (*Reading the title*) "The Lute of Love," by Claude Devenish. (*To herself as she turns the pages*) It *doesn't seem much for half a crown² when you think of the *Daily Telegraph*... Lute... Lute... I should have quite a pretty mouth if I kept on saying that. (*With a great deal of expression*) Lute! (*She pats her mouth back.*)

白琳達. 我的吩咐完了. 其他無論什麼人來, 都說我不在家. 哦, 你把那本小綠皮書遞給我. (指着桌子上的書) 就是壓在底

1. —so to speak (用於一句之尾上). 2. 花費兩個半先令所買到的東西似乎並不多.

下的那一本——對了，就是那一本。（白蒂把書遞給她。）謝謝你。（她唸着那書的名字），『愛的六絃琴』克諾德戴文尼思著。（她一面翻着書頁對自己說道）當你想到一個銅板賣那麼大一份「每日電聞報」，這本詩集賣兩塊半錢真未免太貴了。六絃琴，六絃琴，我要是不斷地說它，我到會有一個好看的小嘴呢。（她使勁把嘴唇翹得高高的說）六絃琴！（她輕拍着把嘴按下去了。）

Betty. Is that all, ma'am?

白蒂. 還有別的吩咐嗎？太太。

Belinda. That's all. (*Betty prepares to go.*) Oh, what am I thinking of! (*Waving to the table*) I want that review; I think it's the blue one. (*As Betty begins to look*) It has an article by Mr. Baxter on the "Rise of Lunacy¹ in the Eastern Counties"—yes, that's the one. I'd better have that too; I'm just at the most exciting place. You shall have it *after me,² Betty.

白琳達. 沒有了（白蒂預備要走開去了。）哦，我正在想着什麼呀？（她揮手向桌子）我要那本評論；我想是那本藍封皮的。（當白蒂開始尋找時。）那本評論裏有一篇文章叫『東郡癡狂之起源』是霸克思特先生寫的——是呀，就是那一本。最好你把它也拿給我。我正看得起勁。白蒂，等我看完了，你也可以拿去看的。

Betty. Is that all, ma'am?

白蒂. 還有別的事情嗎，太太？

Belinda. Yes, that really is all.

白琳達. 完了，這次真的沒有別的事了。

(*To be Continued*)

1. 精神錯亂；癡狂。 2. —after I get through with it.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 50

1. The Nobel prizes were founded by Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), a Swedish chemist and engineer, who invented dynamite and who amassed an immense fortune in manufacturing explosives and in exploiting the Baku oil fields. He directed in his will that the interest on the bulk of his estate of \$9,000,000 should be distributed each year in prizes to the persons, regardless of nationality, who were responsible for the most important discovery or invention in physics, the most important chemical discovery or improvement, the most important discovery in medicine or physiology, the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in literature, and the greatest contribution toward the fraternity of nations, the abolition or diminution of standing armies and the formation and increase of the peace congresses.
2. Humming birds, swifts, swallows and martins cannot walk or hop on a horizontal surface with any degree of ease. Of these the humming birds are the most helpless on the ground. Swifts, swallows and martins have small, weak feet, which are adapted only to perching and to clinging to perpendicular surfaces. These birds spend much time on the wing and it has been suggested that some of the swifts may spend the entire night in flight at great heights.
3. Blushing is the sudden reddening of the face, neck and breast as the result of nervousness or excitement. Certain vaso-motor nerves lie parallel with each artery and capillary and control the dilation and contraction of these blood vessels and the amount of blood which passes into them. Emotions such as shame, surprise, diffidence and consciousness

of guilt often excite the nervous system in such a manner that the vasomotor nerves are paralyzed, and during the suspension of their action an extra quantity of blood rushes into the blood vessels. It is this increased flow of blood which causes the skin to redden and produces the blush.

4. Greenhorn was originally applied to an ox with green or young horns and the term was so employed as early as 1460. Later newly enlisted soldiers or raw recruits were called greenhorns. As time passed greenhorn acquired the meaning of an inexperienced person or a novice, particularly a raw countryman easily imposed upon.
5. Cynosure is from the Greek and literally means dog's tail. It is correctly pronounced ('sinəzjuə or 'sai-) si-no-shoor, with the i long as in sign and the first syllable accented. The word is the old name of the constellation known as the Little Bear, and also of the North Star, which is the end of the tail of the Little Bear. Since seamen have for thousands of years guided their ships by the North Star, cynosure has come to signify anything which attracts attention or the object toward which all eyes are turned. Hence the popular phrase *the cynosure of all eyes* means simply the center of attraction.
6. This salutation first appeared in the English language as hollow or hollo, being usually pronounced with the stress on the last syllable. In the seventeenth century the common form was hillo, which was replaced late in the eighteenth century by hallo or halloo. By the middle of the nineteenth century this latter form had been supplanted by hullo. The spelling hello does not occur in literature until about 1880, when the word became the common salutation over the

telephone. Like most interjections the original source of the word is unknown. Holla, a closely related exclamation and salutation, is supposed to be derived from French ho, meaning ho, and là, there. There is no evidence to support the popular theory that hello is a corrupted form of hail to you. The French telephone greeting is allo, evidently an adaptation from the English.

7. Asbestos is a mineral occurring in long, silky, flexible fibers capable of being spun and woven into a kind of clothlike fabric which has a wide range of commercial uses because of its incombustible and insulating properties. The name is derived from a Greek word meaning inextinguishable or indestructible and was applied originally by the ancients to a fabulous stone which would produce an unquenchable flame when once set on fire. There are three important varieties of asbestos—anthophyllite, amphiboles and serpentine. The first two are silicates of lime and magnesia, and the third is a hydrous silicate of magnesia. Any of these varieties may contain iron and related elements. After being quarried or mined the rock is carefully combed by hand for the longest and finest fibers. In its natural state asbestos resembles bundles of spun glass. This “mineral flax” is then carded and woven on looms into textiles almost as readily as raw cotton or wool.
8. The apple of the eye is the symbol of that which is cherished and most precious and the phrase refers to anything extremely dear, greatly beloved or highly valued. It is very old and occurs a number of times in the King James version of the Bible. The original application of *the apple of the eye* is not clear, some supposing it to be a perversion of the pupil of

the eye, and others adhering to the theory that it originated in the notion that the pupil of the eye is a round object resembling an apple. In all probability the latter theory is correct, because in German the eyeball is called Augapfel, literally meaning eye apple, and it is used in the German Bible where the apple of the eye is used in English translations. One writer points out that the Biblical phrase is not correctly translated. The Hebrew word for apple is tappuah, which means fruit of fragrance and which is often applied to the peach, apricot, quince and other fruits as well as the apple. It does not occur in any of the Hebrew phrases usually translated the apple of the eye, as in Psalm 17:8, for instance. Three other Hebrew words, ishon, bath and babah, are rendered apple, and they signify respectively little man, daughter and hollow or hole, the latter being equivalent to gate or door. Thus we might have little man of the eye, daughter of the eye and gate of the eye. The phrase, therefore, according to this theory, may have originally referred to what seems to be the image of a human being reflected in the eye.

9. No. The sex is determined at the instant of conception by whichever of two types of sperm happens to fertilize the mother's egg. The parents can do nothing beforehand to determine their baby's sex.
10. No. So far as inheritance is concerned, the order of birth is not a factor. But environment is. The newest arrival finds parents, who are more experienced, often in better circumstances and there are older brothers and sisters to help in the training. This is why the youngest child frequently is more precocious and independent.

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG THREE CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

The first *formal session¹ of the conference between the British, United States and Russian *Foreign Ministers² has opened in Moscow.

A Russian communique issued early on the morning of December 17 said that the three Foreign Ministers—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. James Byrnes and M. Molotov—were present with their staffs,³ although an earlier report said that some members of Mr. Bevin's staff were still held up in Berlin *due to bad flying weather.⁴

KONOYE COMMITS SUICIDE—ADMITS GUILT

A statement from *Allied Headquarters⁵ in Tokyo announced that *Prince Konoye,⁶ former Japanese Premier,⁷ had *committed suicide.⁸ He had been listed⁹ by General MacArthur as a suspected *war criminal.¹⁰ In Tokyo, Prince Konoye's son revealed that his father *had written a note¹¹ just before *taking poison.¹²

In this last statement he said: "I have been gravely concerned with the fact that I have *committed certain errors¹³ in *handling State affairs¹⁴ since the *China incident.¹⁵ I cannot but feel special responsibility for the outcome¹⁶ of the China incident and for this reason I tried to attain understanding between the United States and Japan in the belief that such understanding alone could solve the China problem."

Referring to his suicide, Konoye said it was regrettable but he had been named as a war criminal. "I *cannot go through the humiliation¹⁷ of facing trial¹⁸ on that charge."¹⁹

1. 正式會. 2. 外長. 3. 僚屬. 4. 因天氣惡劣不能飛行. 5. 盟軍總部.
6. 近衛文麿. 7. 首相. 8. 自殺. 9. 列入. 10. 戰犯. 11. 曾寫了遺書.
12. 服毒. 13. 犯了錯誤. 14. 處理國事. 15. 中國事變. 16. 結果. 17. 不能忍受那種屈辱.
18. 審判. 19. 控告, 歸罪.

Mr. Joseph Keenan, U. S. Prosecutor¹ in Tokyo, made a statement on Prince Konoye's suicide saying that no person confined,² or about to be confined, has anything to fear unless his own conscience³ insists on emphasising⁴ his guilt.

TOKYO ORDERED TO BREAK WITH VATICAN

Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo has ordered the severance⁵ of *diplomatic relations⁶ between Japan and the Vatican⁷ in Rome. This is an extension⁸ of a previous directive⁹ issued by General MacArthur ordering the cessation¹⁰ of Japanese diplomatic representation¹¹ in foreign countries.

FORTY TOWNS WANT TO SITE U. N. O.

Two more towns in the United States have added their names to the list of applicants¹² who wish to provide the site¹³ for the *United Nations Organisation.¹⁴

There are now 40 names before the committee, but the final choice may not be recorded until the *full meeting of the General Assembly.¹⁵

ALLIES WILL CONTROL JAPAN THROUGH OWN CONSTITUTION

General MacArthur told Pressmen¹⁶ in Tokyo on December 19 that Allied control of Japan would be exercised as much as possible through the Emperor and the Japanese Government.

He reiterated¹⁷ his determination to *keep a firm hold on¹⁸ the Japanese people while affording them an opportunity to correct the error of their ways. The Allies wanted the formation of a peaceful and responsible government in Japan which would respect the rights of other States. In return, there would be no interference¹⁹ with the liberty or position of the people.

Japan would be *disarmed and demilitarised,²⁰ said the Supreme Commander, and the influence of militarism would be eliminated²¹ from her national life.

1. 檢察者. 2. 監禁. 3. 良心. 4. 鄭重宣言. 5. 斷絕. 6. 外交關係.
7. 梵蒂岡. 8. 補遺. 9. 命令. 10. 停止. 11. 代表. 12. 候補者. 13. 設立地.
14. 聯合國的機構. 15. 大會正式討論. 16. 新聞記者. 17. 反復聲明.
18. 把握. 19. 干預. 20. 解除武裝和解除軍備. 21. 除去.

TRUMAN STRESSES U. S. A. RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORLD PEACE

In a *message to Congress¹ on December 19, President Truman expressed his support for the *unification of the U. S. Army and Navy² into a single *fighting force.³ He said the formation of a *department of national defence⁴ would be the best means of keeping the peace.

The President declared: "Whether we like it or not, the victory which we have won has placed upon the American people the burden of responsibility for *continued world leadership."⁵

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTIONS ORDERED TO POSTPONE

A Tokyo message says General MacArthur has instructed the Japanese Government to *postpone general elections⁶ in Japan which were due to be held in January. Explaining this step, a correspondent says the Allied authorities presumably want more time to complete the list of politicians⁷ who will be *barred from standing.⁸

NEW U. S. SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES

General George *Marshall, special U. S. envoy to China,⁹ has arrived in Chungking *by way of¹⁰ Nanking, where he met President Chiang Kai-shek.

RESUMPTION OF SEA TRANSPORT TO CHINA

After the lapse¹¹ of just over four years, Britain is once again resuming ocean transportation of goods to China. The first two steamers *bound direct for¹² Shanghai are to *commence loading¹³ shortly. These mark the first sea communication between Britain and *China proper¹⁴ *since Pearl Harbor.¹⁵ *Shipping space¹⁶ and available commodities¹⁷ are both still too limited for the ships to fill up with only China-bound goods; demands have to be met *in accordance with¹⁸ their urgency and consequently steamers are to carry *priority requirements¹⁹ to Singapore and will *make their terminus call at Shanghai.²⁰

1. 向國會致辭 2. 美國海陸軍的合併. 3. 戰鬥力. 4. 國防部. 5. 繼續領導世界. 6. 將普選延期. 7. 政客. 8. 禁止當選. 9. 美國特派來華之特使馬歇爾. 10. 經由. 11. 經過. 12. 直駛. 13. 開始卸貨. 14. 中國本土. 15. 自從珍珠港事變以來. 16. 裝貨艙位. 17. 商品. 18. 依照. 19. 優先要求. 20. 最後來到上海

中華書局初版新書

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 哲學解蔽論……………孫渠著 定價一元二角 | 化學精華……………吳瑞年編 定價三元九角 |
| 韓非子參考書輯要……………陳啓天編 定價三元 | 化學與人生(科學常識叢書)……………惲福森編 定價六元 |
| 嗜隱居士七十自敘……………丁福保著 定價二元一角 | 實驗植物組織學……………彭世芳編 定價三元 |
| 小學科學教育實施法(教育叢書)……………吳鼎編 定價二元七角 | 地文航海術……………蔣鳳藻著 定價四元二角 |
| 小學低年級的活動(兒童教育叢書)……………董任堅 胡冠璣譯 定價三元三角 | 中西內科概要……………華實孚編 定價四元二角 |
| M. P. Stevens: The Activities Curriculum in the Primary Grades | 簡明齒科治療學……………陳朝政著 定價一元六角半 |
| 現行保甲制度……………李宗黃著 定價三元二角 | 害蟲與益蟲(農業叢書)……………樓人傑編 定價四元五角 |
| 中國民法繼承論(大學叢書)……………鄭國楠著 定價三元九角 | 蠶種製造(農業叢書)……………殷秋松編 定價四元八角 |
| 林直勉先生墨蹟……………馮康侯藏 定價一元六角半 | 糖果的製作(化學工業叢書)……………葉晉亮編 定價七角五分 |
| 八十七神仙卷……………徐悲鴻藏 定價十五元 | 模範學生字典……………張詠春編 定價三元 |
| 古算法之新研究續編(算學叢書)……………許純紡編 定價三元六角 | 唐人小說選(少年故事叢刊)……………金洪慶編 四冊定價二元七角 |
| 幾何難題分類解義……………根津千治著 高季可編譯 定價四元八角 | 太平天國革命故事……………方育庚編 定價六角 |
| 施·蓋·勒·新解析幾何學(高中文庫)……………周紹濂譯 定價四元二角 | 羅斯福(新中華叢書)……………新中華社編 定價一元八角 |

費運加另埠外售發倍十三百一價定照海上書各列上

中華書局發行

四大雜誌

(特價八折 · 三月底截止)

新中華

半月刊
每冊二百元

發揚民族精神
灌輸現代知識
提倡學術風氣
注重戰後建設

小朋友

半月刊
每冊八十元

用故事與圖畫
啓發兒童智慧
語文思想並重
養成健全國民

中華少年

月刊
每冊一百廿元

灌輸科學常識
注重身心修養
介紹最新發明
闡發宇宙神祕

中華英語半月刊

初級每冊五十元
高級每冊一百元

以語學為基幹
以趣味為中心
寓文學於語學
寓新知於時論

內政部雜誌登記證警字第九八九八號
中華郵政登記認爲第一類新聞紙類東川郵政管理局執照第九五三號

Chung Hwa English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

第五卷 第一期

不許轉載

編輯者	中華英語半月刊社
	主編人 錢歌川
發行者	中華書局有限公司
	代表人 姚毅相
印刷者	中華書局永寧印刷廠
	上海澳門路四六九號
定閱處	上海河南路中華書局定書處
定價	零售每冊一百元
	預定半年 十二冊 一千二百元
郵費	平寄每冊六元 掛號每冊三十元

中華民國三十五年一月五日出版

本期特大號零售二百元

(一三〇一七)