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WHAT'S A TRULY EDUCATED MAN?

By GLENN GARDINER

Education is not measured by the number of years spent in school. Not by *the courses completed.¹ Nor by *the credits acquired.² Education begins at the cradle³ and is still incomplete at the grave.⁴

There are more significant marks of an educated man than the diplomas⁵ and degrees⁶ he holds. True education is measured by four *distinctive characteristics.⁷

First, an educated man is distinguished by his **openmindedness*.⁸ The ignorant man closes his mind, and thus shuts out much more than he shuts in.

In *a world of constant change,⁹ only the open-minded person can *keep abreast of¹⁰ the march of time. The open-minded man *goes on learning.¹¹ Education never ceases so long as the mind is open. The curtain of further enlightenment falls the moment self-satisfaction closes the mind. Schooling¹² has failed if it has not opened the mind to the satisfactions and delights of never-ending *quest for¹³ new knowledge and truth.

The *second mark* of an educated man is his *tolerance*.

The snobbery¹⁴ of race, creed,¹⁵ nationality or *collegiate degree¹⁶ has no place in the qualities of a truly educated man.

An educated man appraises¹⁷ an idea for its truth, regardless of the source of the idea. A wise man has said that "most people, when they think they are thinking, *are merely rearranging their prejudices."¹⁸

i. 學完的課程. 2. 得到的學分. 3. 搖籃. 4. 坟墓. 5. 文憑. 6. 學位. 7. 顯明的特性. 8. 虛心, 坦率. 9. 常變的世界. 10. 與...齊驅並進. 11. 不斷地學習, 學習不輟. 12. 訓練, 教育. 13. 探究, 探求. 14. snobbery ['snɒbəri], 勢利性. 15. 教條, 信條. 16. 學位. 17. appraises [ə'preɪzɪz], 評價. 18. 不過是重理其偏見而已.

In a world that is filled with intolerance, educated people must *set an example of¹ tolerance. *Blind adherence to tradition, to prejudices and to selfish feelings² will never make a better world.

The *third mark* of an educated man is his **fidelity to truth*.³

A truly educated man is not *swept off balance⁴ by appeals to emotions, selfish interests, or *class-consciousness.⁵ He develops convictions based upon facts and straight thinking. He sees through the protestations⁶ *of selfish groups, parties and organizations.

An educated man disciplines⁷ himself to the rule of deciding and acting on the basis of "what's right, not who's right."

The *forth mark* of an educated man is a highly developed sense of his *social responsibility*.

Those who have been more fortunate in the acquisition⁸ of knowledge and skills have higher *responsibility for leadership⁹ a higher *obligation to serve society.¹⁰

Civilization cannot rise above the calibre¹¹ of its leadership. No matter how much technical knowledge a man may acquire, if he does not use this knowledge for purposes that serve society, his so-called education may be a menace¹² rather than a good. Mere technical and scientific education reached its highest levels in Germany. But, it was unbalanced education, because it lacked *the sense of social responsibility.¹³ Knowledge can be dangerous in the mind which disregards its obligations to society.

A man who is truly educated, *in the broad sense of the word,¹⁴ has an impelling desire to leave the world a better place in which to live.

1. 樹立一種...的榜樣. 2. 盲目的跟從傳統、偏見、和自私. 3. 忠於真理. 4. 被使精神錯亂. 5. 階級意識. 6. 反對, 異議. 7. 訓練. 8. 所得, 獲得. 9. 領導的責任. 10. 服務社會的義務. 11. calibre ['kælɪbə], 價值. 12. menace ['menəʃ], 威脅, 恐嚇. 13. 對社會的責任感. 14. 在該字之廣義上說.

CRIME NEVER PAYS

By D. H. BARBER

犯罪何益

流星譯註

Richard Green gazed at the lawyer with amazed incredulity.¹

“You mean that there isn't a penny for me?” he asked. “Not a single penny?”

The kindly, white-haired old lawyer shook his head sadly.

“I'm very sorry to have to give you such bad news,” he said. “But your Uncle Percy was a peculiar man. He made a new will² practically every month, and right up to *the last³ you were to inherit a considerable sum. But only a fortnight ago he came into the office and made a fresh will, leaving the whole of his property to the Society for the Propagation of Enlightened Vegetarianism.”

Richard rose unsteadily to his feet.

理查格林驚疑地注視着律師。

「你是說沒有一個辨士留給我的嗎？」他問。「一個辨士都沒有嗎？」

那仁慈的白髮斑斑的老律師悲傷地搖搖頭。

「我只能告訴你這樣不好的消息，很是抱歉。」他說，「但你帕西叔叔是個很怪的人。他實際上每個月都要另外寫過一張新的遺囑，就在上一個遺囑裏你還可以承受一筆頗大的數目。但兩個禮拜前他到這事務所來寫過了一張新的遺囑，便把他所有的財產都留給「進步素食主義推廣會」了。」

理查搖搖晃晃地站起來。

1. incredulity [ˌɪnkriˈdjuːlɪti], 疑心, 不信. 2. 遺囑. 3. = the last will.

"This is an awful blow," he said. "He always *made me a decent allowance,¹ as you know, and *time and again² he said that I would have nothing to worry about after his death. I dare say it will *do me good³ to earn my own living; but, relying on getting something from the old boy, I am heavily in debt."

"Moneylender⁴?" asked the lawyer looking grave.

Richard gave a short laugh.

"If it was moneylenders," he said, "I should just tell them that they couldn't get blood out of a stone. No, what worried me is that I have borrowed a hundred pounds from my old landlady—her life savings. I invented a new type of carburettor,⁵ and used the money for that. It was a failure, but I knew *I could square the money with the old lady gradually⁶ while Uncle Percy lived and continued my allowance; and if he died, I thought I was certain to be his heir.⁷ The landlady hasn't

『這是個可怕的打擊,』他說。『你曉得的,他常常給我一些適度的津貼,並且屢次和我說他死之後我可以不必去憂慮什麼。本來藉我的能力來謀自己的生活是於我有益的;但一向指望着可以從這老頭子得到一點什麼以致我現在負了很大的債。』

『是負的貸款牟利者的債嗎?』律師嚴正地問。

理查笑了一笑。

『假如是貸款牟利者我倒可乾脆告訴他們休想從石頭裏抽出血來了。但不是這樣;使我感覺煩惱的是我借過我那年老的女房東一百鎊——是她一生的積蓄。我為發明一種新型的碳化器用了這些錢的,而那事已失敗了。我知道帕西叔叔活着繼續給我津貼時我能够慢慢償清那女房東的;即使他去世了我也相信我一定是他的繼承人。女房東晚近日子過得很

1. 給我一個頗豐的定期用度。 2. 累次,常常。 3. 於我有好處。 4. 貸款牟利者。 5. 碳化器。 6. 我能慢慢地償付女房東的錢。 7. heir [eə], 繼承人, 嗣子。

been doing well lately, and if I can't let her have that hundred pounds, I think she'll *be sold up¹—”

The old lawyer shook his head sadly.

“I wish I could help you,” he said. “But at the moment it is quite impossible—.”

A clerk came in and whispered something, and old Mr Fairace went out of the room with *a muttered apology.² Richard stared gloomily in front of him, and his eye lighted on the big safe³ in the corner.

The door was slightly open, and he could just see the corner of a big cashbox.

A mad impulse seized him. He walked quietly over to the safe, took out the cashbox, and slipped it under his coat.

Probably *the seasoned⁴ thief gets to *a state of mind⁵ when he can steal with a light laugh, because habit is a great thing. But this was the first crime Richard had committed.

窘，如果我不能把一百鎊還她，我想債權人便要拍賣她的財產了——』

老律師悲傷地搖搖頭。

『我但願能夠幫你的忙就好』他說。『但這時候實在沒有辦法——。』

一個職員進來低聲說了些話，老律師法拉斯先生便道一聲歉出去了。理查沒精打彩地望着他面前。後來看上了角上的一個大保險箱子。

箱子的門微微開着，他剛好看見裏面一只大錢盒子的角。

一個狂烈的衝動攫住了他。他靜悄悄地過去那保險箱前，取出那錢盒子，藏到大衣底下。

也許慣於行竊的老賊碰到這種可以從容行竊的機會一定要非常激動，因為習慣的力量是驚人的。但理查這還是第一次犯罪。

1. (債務人) 被變賣財產清償 (債權人). 2. 一聲道歉. 3. 保險箱. 4. 老賊. (seasoned 爲「有經驗的」). 5. 一種很激動的心情，非常激動.

As he had said good-bye to old Mr Fairace he was half inclined to confess what he had done and restore the box. It seemed a shame to rob such a decent old fellow. But he managed to restrain the impulse, and presently found himself sitting in an Underground train with the box, wrapped in a newspaper, on his knee.

"I won't take it to my rooms," he said, "because as soon as they find it gone I suppose they will suspect me, and the police will go straight there."

But where else could he take it? He realized that crime is not nearly so simple as it looks. He thought of his club which was free-and-easy sort of place; but even there he felt it would cause comment if he asked the waiter for a chisel¹ and prised² the box open in front of the other members.

It was at this moment that he noticed the train had sped past the station where he meant to alight,³

當他向老法拉斯先生告辭的時候，他幾乎想要承認自己的罪行把錢盒歸還主人，因為劫掠這麼一個年老可敬的人像是很可恥的。但他却竭力遏止了這種衝動，祇見他帶着這只錢盒用報紙包好放在膝蓋上坐了一班地下鐵道的火車。

『我不能把這盒子帶回家裏去』他說，『因為當他們一發覺盒子不見了他們一定會懷疑我，警察一直就會到那裏去。』

但旁的有什麼地方他可以拿去呢？他感到犯罪實際並不那麼簡單。後來他想起了他的俱樂部，那是一個很自由閑散的場所，但即使就在那裏，如果他去問工役，要把鑿子來公然在別人面前撬開錢盒一定會惹人物議。

正在這樣想時他發覺他乘的車飛快地駛過了他原要下去的車站，於是 he 想起一個新的主意。

1. chisel [ˈtʃɪzəl], 鑿子. 2. -prised, (用棒子) 撬動. 3. 下車.

and this gave him an idea. Why not sit in the train until it got out into the country, and then find a quiet field where could break the box open with a heavy stone?

He left the train, carrying the guilty parcel, and gave up his ticket at the barrier. Then he strode¹ towards the exit.²

"Stop that man!" shouted the man who had taken his ticket and a porter stepped in his path.

Richard's heart thumped.³ For a moment he *dallied with the idea⁴ of knocking the porter down and making a dash for it. But the porter was a big man, so Richard crept⁵ back to the barrier.

"This ticket is only to Piccadilly," said the collector. "Sevenpence to pay."

Richard paid up, and then walked blushing from the station. New houses had sprung up, and he had a long, weary walk before he found a secluded field.

爲什麼不乾脆就坐在車上等它駛到了鄉下，然後找一塊僻靜的田野在那裏弄塊石頭把錢盒打開呢？

他帶了那有罪的包裹離了火車，並把車票在過柵欄的地方繳交了，逕向出口處走去

『別讓他走了！』那個收車票的人高聲喝道，接着有個脚伕攔住了他的去路。

理查心裏砰砰跳動，他想了一下要衝上前去把脚伕擊倒。但脚伕是個彪形大漢，理查只好慢慢回去柵欄那裏。

『這張票只到皮卡地利埠的』，收票的人說。『還要付出七個辨士。』

理查補付了七個辨士，然後臉紅耳赤地離開車站。處處都是新的房子，走盡許多長而累人的路程之後才到了一個偏僻的田野。

1. strode [stroud], (爲 stride [straid] 之過去式) 大步, 闊步, 邁步. 2. 出口. 3. thumped [θʌmpt], (心臟很厲害地) 跳動, 重擊. 4. 禁絕着這種思想, 反覆的想着. 5. crept [krept], (爲 creep [kri:p] 之過去式) 爬行

"All I need now," he told himself, "is a stone—a big, sharp stone to bash¹ the thing open with."

He searched in all the hedges, and found an old brick. He smashed the brick down on the tin box, but the only result was to cut his finger and break the brick. At last he found a stone; but still the tin-box would not come open.

After an hour's futile² effort, during which he cursed heartily, he buried the box in the hedge and decided to return to his lodgings, and come back next day armed with a chisel.

『我現在所需要的是一塊石頭——一塊大而尖利可以用來敲開盒子的石頭。』他自言自語道。

他找遍樹籬各處，尋到了一塊舊磚頭。他用力將這舊磚頭擊到那洋鐵的盒子上面，但結果只是弄破了手指和碰碎了磚頭；最後他找到了一塊石頭，但那盒子依舊敲不開來。

心裏連連詛咒地費盡力氣敲了一個鐘頭以後，他便把盒子埋在樹籬下面，決意回去住所，第二天他帶了一柄防身的鑿子，回到家裏。

(To be concluded)

1. 粉碎, 錘擊. 2. futile ['fju:tail], 無用的, 細微的.

A HUMBUG

Some of Darwin's boy friends once plotted a surprise for the naturalist. They slew a centipede, glued on it a beetle's head, and also added to its body the wings of a butterfly and the long legs of a grass-hopper. Then they put the new insect in a box and knocked at the great man's door. "We found this in the fields," they cried with eager voices. "Do tell us what it can be." Darwin looked at the strange compound and then at the boys' innocent faces. "Did it hum when you caught it?" he asked. "Oh yes, sir," They answer quickly, nudging one another, "it hummed like any thing." "Then," said the philosopher, "it is a humbug."

CUPID IN RUSSIA

By JEAN EFFEL

Comrade Cupid¹ is dead in Moscow. At least he appears to have been banished,² to the eyes of the Western European visitor, accustomed to flirtation³ in various forms. The high moral standards of the Russian capital would astound⁴ a Parisian or any big-city American visitor. Today this city, with a population double that of Paris, is undoubtedly one of the "cleanest" in the world, where the daily contacts between men and women are marked by a decorum⁵ and reserve⁶ worthy of *the Puritans of old.⁷

There are no prostitutes⁸ strolling on Moscow's streets. Men and women, young and old, never kiss in public or walk in the city with arms around each other's shoulders—*gestures of affection⁹ so commonplace¹⁰ among even the most respectable couples¹¹ in other countries. *At best¹² the visitor will see a pair of Moscow's young sweethearts promenading¹³ arm-in-arm, like some sedate,¹⁴ long-married couple.

I observed a typical incident on the Kaliningrad airfield, while waiting for the departure of the plane taking me to Moscow. Here a young, attractive Russian girl was *saying farewell to¹⁵ one-armed Russian soldier; obviously they were lovers. Just before the plane *took off,¹⁶ the girl handed the soldier an apple which she had stored in her handbag¹⁷ until the last minute. In return, the soldier smilingly handed her *a sheaf of¹⁸ flowers he had just picked in neighboring grass patch.¹⁹ The presence of

1. Cupid ['kju:pɪd], 愛情之神. 2. 放逐, 驅除. 3. 調情, 賣弄風情. 4. astound [ə'staʊnd], 使震驚. 5. decorum [di'kɔ:rəm], 禮貌, 禮儀. 6. (談話中之) 顧慮, 忌諱. 7. 古時的清教徒. 8. 妓女. 9. 親愛的姿態. 10. 普通, 平淡無奇. 11. 夫婦, 對偶. 12. 至多(最了不得時也不過是). 13. promenading [ˌprɒmi'neɪdɪŋ], 遊步, 散步. 14. sedate [si'deɪt], 安靜的. 15. 告別. 16. 起飛. 17. 手提包. 18. 一束. 19. patch [pætʃ], 一塊地.

other passengers preparing for the departure apparently embarrassed¹ them so much that they bade each other good-by without a single embrace² and the girl quietly entered the plane with the other travellers. Throughout the trip the girl remained *immersed in³ her own thoughts, gazing somewhat sorrowfully out of the window, or at the small bouquet⁴ of dandelions⁵ she held in her hand. I offered her some cigarettes and chocolate. She refused them, politely, but firmly.

During my two weeks stay in Moscow, I saw everywhere the same evidence of extreme reserve, a reticence⁶ *tantamount to⁷ prudery.⁸ The casual flirtation of western European cities or the United States is non-existent in the city. That swift exchange of glances between a man and a woman on the street which in Paris or New York merely signifies "you're a delightful eyeful" or "I am glad you like my style," are just an unknown quantity in Moscow. The girl or woman in Moscow would simply not understand such a manifestation of love or admiration or would pretend she did not. Should your gaze *linger on⁹ her too long, she will, in fact, begin to wonder whether this attention is prompted by a smudge¹⁰ on her nose!

Sit down on a park bench next to a Moscow woman and she will either give you a chill glance or move away. She simply does not find anything unusual in such a move. Should you venture to ask her the time of day or how she feels about the weather, she will simply reply that the time is midday and that this particular day is not as hot as last Sunday.

*Do not believe for a moment¹¹ that the apparent indifference and reserve of Moscow's male population toward women means

1. 使感覺窘迫. 2. 擁抱. 3. 沉浸於. 4. bouquet ['bukei], 花束, 一束花. 5. dandelions ['dændilaɪən], 蒲公英. 6. reticence ['retisəns], 緘默不語. 7. 同意義於, 等於 (tantamount ['tæntəmaunt] 同義的). 8. prudery ['pru:dəri], (過於避嫌疑而出的) 假貞節. 9. 戀戀不捨, 依依不捨. 10. smudge [smʌdʒ], 污點, 染污. 11. 決不要相信.

that the latter are unattractive. On the contrary, the women are very pretty some of them stunning¹—well-built, *auburn-haired² girls from Moscow, women from the north with ivory skins and superb³ blue eyes, dark-flashing eyes and brilliant smiles.

Nevertheless, the men give them hardly a glance in the streets, however beautiful they may be. *To this day⁴ I do not know whether this masculine apathy⁵ results from sheer lack of interest or the belief that any gesture of admiration or flirtatious glance would be ill-mannered.

It is noteworthy, also, that in a recent exhibition of approximately 2,000 contemporary paintings in Moscow there is not a single nude.⁶ During my visit to the city I casually loaned the woman manager of my hotel a sketchbook of mine filled with nude studies of *Adam and Eve in Garden of Eden.⁷

She promptly returned it with the acid⁸ comment: "Here, I am returning your lewd⁹ stuff—we in Russia do not *go in for¹⁰ Pornography."¹¹ I may add that the pictures are entirely harmless and in a city like Paris would not even cause a nun¹² of St Sulpice *to bat an eyelash.¹³ I must also state for the record that my Russian friends in Moscow do not consider this woman hotel manager a particular ill-tempered prude.¹⁴

Perhaps the attitude of the men is most puzzling of all. Their reserve in matters of sex in public *goes to extremes.¹⁵ After reading a recent copy of *Life* on a plane journey over Russia I handed it to two Russian officers sitting nearby. Pages containing photographs of pretty *"pin-up-girls"¹⁶ were passed by with hardly a glance—apparently as uninteresting to these two

1. stunning [stʌnɪŋ], 使人吃驚, 使人眩惑. 2. 紅褐色頭髮的. 3. superb [sju(ɪ)'pɜ:b], 上等的, 華美的. 4. 直到現在. 5. apathy ['æpəθi], 冷淡無情. 6. nude [nju:d], 裸體像. 7. 在伊甸園中的亞當和夏娃. 8. 酸溜溜的. 9. lewd [lju:d], 淫蕩的, 淫亂的. 10. 謀求, 嗜好. 11. pornography [pɔ:'nɒgrəfi], 淫亂的文字或敘述. 12. 女僧, 尼姑. 13. 動一動睫毛. 14. 假貞節者. 15. 趨於極點. 16. 常被 人將她的畫片釘在壁上鑑賞的女子).

Russians as the pages filled with English text, which they could not understand. Only once did they stop and give a page a close scrutiny.¹ It contained an advertisement of a motorcycle factory.

Why this modesty is so marked in Russia is a mystery to me. The reason possibly is that in the Soviet Union the women, with a few exceptions, are on a totally equal footing with the men. Women everywhere are doing so-called men's jobs. They run streetcars and buses and handle ticket sales in railway stations. In fact, in Moscow, the cleaning of the sewage system is principally carried out by women. I say one of them emerge from the depths, her face blackened with dust and grime² her legs encased in huge hip boots.

On the other hand, the Russians are completely baffled³ by the Western conception of what is the correct thing in relations between *the sexes.⁴ An interesting example of this lack of understanding occurred while I was in Vienna last year. Members of the French Women's Military Corps were invited to spend a social evening with a number of Russian officers. No doubt the French guests behaved neither better nor worse than they would have behaved with hosts of their own nationality. At the end of the evening the Russians, who had neglected flirtatious activity, politely escorted the French girls home. They were astounded when the girls bade them farewell at the doorstep and did not invite them in for a cup of tea or other refreshment.

This does not mean that the foreigner in Moscow cannot *strike up a pleasant acquaintance or friendship with⁵ a Moscow girl during his visit to the city. However, an "affair" is not consummated⁶ as it would be, let us say, in Paris, London or

1. scruting ['skru:tini], 觀察. 2. grime [graim], 玷污. 3. baffled ['bæfɪd], 淆亂. 4. 男女兩性. 5. to strick up an acquaintance with = to make an acquaintance with. 6. consummated ['kɒnsəmeɪtɪd], 成就, 完成.

New York. For example, a Moscow girl would be offended if you offered to pay for her cup of tea or luncheon. She always pays her share. She will never accept a present unless she is able to return it at the next possible opportunity in some form or other.

I, myself, presented a girl with one of then highly popular French *toilet articles.¹ Almost immediately she gave a gift—a small bouquet of dahlias² and *tiger lilies,³ tied to a small stick. On another occasion I presented a Moscow girl with a small bottle of lavender⁴ I had brought from Paris. The next day she presented me with a bag of oranges.

I returned to France rather puzzled over the exact *status of Comrade Cupid⁵ in the USSR. I must confess, however, that the relations prevailing between the sexes in the Russian metropolis⁶ came as a great surprise to a traveller who was accustomed to the shattering effects of war and postwar chaos on the moral standards of other European countries.

1. 化粧品. 2. dahlias ['deiljəz], 天竺牡丹 (植物名). 3. 虎皮百合 (植物名). 4. =lavender water (一種香水名稱). 5. 愛情的地位. 6. metropolis [mi'trɒpəlɪs], 首都.

QUIZ

1. Why do fish come to the surface?
2. Which is lighter, a steel or a wooden ship?
3. How much blood does the body contain?
4. What do the letters "D. F." after "Mexico" mean?
5. Do stones grow?

(Please turn to page 21)

Weapons, however beautiful, are instruments of ill omen, hateful to all creatures. Therefore he who has Tao will have nothing to do with them.—Lao-tze.

JARGON OF THE UNDERWORLD

美國下流社會的口語

Here is part of a list of words and phrases used in the underworld, and compiled by John Wilstach.

- Anchor**—Stay of execution. 執行猶豫。
- Behind the Eight Ball**—In a tough spot. 陷於困境。
- Belch**—Complaint. 告發。
- Big Store**—Gambling house. 賭場。
- Boomer**—High-class traveling crook. 高級的流動騙子。
- Bug**—Burglar alarm. 盜警。
- Build**—Initial confidence talk. 起頭的密談。
- Buried**—Imprisoned. 下獄。
- Gold Meat Party**—Wake or funeral. 守夜或葬儀。
- Cooler**—Marked cards. 有標記的紙牌。
- Creep Joint**—Gambling joint that moves nightly. 每夜移動的聯合賭窟。
- Cross-Lifts**—Ocean liners. 大洋郵船。
- Drop**—Hiding place for hooch. 密藏威士忌酒的地方。
- Dropper**—A hired killer. 僱來的刺客。
- Elbow**—Detective. 暗探。
- Fall Money**—Reserve of cash kept for obtaining release after an arrest. 留下現金以備抓去時保釋之用。
- Front Man**—Representative who poses as big shot of a mob. 裝作流氓頭子的代表人。
- Heat Is On**—Prohibition officers in the neighborhood. 附近有禁酒巡官。
- Hook-Up**—Certain immunity. 某種特許。
- Hot Squat**—Electric chair. 電刑椅子。
- Junk**—Narcotics. 嗎啡白面等麻醉性的毒物。
- Kipped**—Guarded by a watchman. 被衛兵看守着。

- Kiting**—Giving a check without sufficient funds in the bank.
開空頭支票。
- Lifeboat**—A pardon, or another trial. 赦免或再審。
- McCoy**—Genuine goods; a person dependable. 真的東西; 可靠的人。
- Mouthpiece**—A lawyer. 大律師。
- Needed an Out**—Needed an alibi. 需要被告聲辯當時並不在場。
- On Ice**—In the penitentiary. 在監牢中。
- Paper Manger**—Passer of bad checks. 使用空頭支票的人。
- Pay-Off**—Division of spoils. 分贓。
- Rap**—Complaint; also jail sentence. 控訴; 判徒刑。
- Re-Loading**—Victimising a prospect a second time. 再度經過探索。
- Right D.A.**—Reasonable District Attorney. 公正的地廳檢察官。
- Rumble**—Attention. 注意。
- Spring**—Liberate from the big house. 釋放。
- Street-per-cent**—Percentage paid to one who brings in trade.
給介紹生意者分的成數。
- Stiff Racket**—Death. 死。
- Taken**—Swindled, or chiseled out of money. 欺騙, 或騙錢。
- Tank**—Bullet-proof car. 防彈汽車。
- Torpedo**—An imported killer. 從外埠僱來之兇手。
- Topped**—Bumped off. 殺害。
- Uncle**—A receiver of stolen goods. 接收贓物者。
- Unfinished Business**—A wounded rival. 一個受傷的敵手 (本想結果他的性命而尚未結果也)

(From *New York Times*)

更正:——高級八卷八期五頁末二行 “much unreluctant”
更正為 “very reluctant”。

A GLOSSARY OF FAULTY DICTION

E

Each.—This word is often used illogically: They followed each other out of the door. (Whom did the first follow?). They outdid each other in generosity. (If A outdid B, how could B outdo A?).

Edify.—Pompous for *instruct*, especially in a moral or spiritual sense. Replace it by simpler expressions, such as *cheer, comfort, help*: She said that the sermon had helped her (not *edified* her).

Either.—This word means "one of two": do not use it as a plural: Either of these books is (not *are*) good. Either for any; neither for none. None (not *neither*) of the three.

Electrocute.—A badly-formed word, not yet adopted as good usage. But as no other single word expresses the same idea, it may ultimately become good English.

Elegant.—Should refer to something choice. We speak of "elegant manners," "an elegant house," not "an *elegant* time."

Eliminate.—Carelessly used for several words, which it is better to distinguish from one another, as: *remove, prevent, extract, withdraw*. The word is better avoided as pretentious and usually inexact: In future all such misunderstandings will be prevented (not *eliminated*). Henceforth this candidate is out of (not *eliminated from*) the race.

Else.—Follow with *than*, not *but*: Nothing else than this will be satisfactory. In conjunction with *anyone, everybody, somebody*, and similar words, *else* should be given the sign of possession when the possessive case is used: *Anybody's else coat* is not the correct form. There is some good usage to contradict this, but the best authorities stand firmly for *Anybody else's coat*.

Endorse.—Pompous for *approve*: I heartily approve of (not *endorse*) the plan.

Enthuse.—Not yet admitted into good English, although it fills a need met by no other word. The objection is that it is a “back-formation” from a noun. It can be avoided by saying *become* or *be enthusiastic*, which are longer but safe from criticism: The audience became enthusiastic (not *enthused*) at what he said.

Entitled.—Mistakenly use for *authorized*, *privileged*. You are authorized (not *entitled*) to take out two books at once.

Equally as.—Should not be used for *equally* or *as...as*: Incorrect to say “A is equally as good as B”. Correct: “A is as good as B”; “A and B are equally good”.

Etc.—An abbreviation for the Latin *et cetera*, meaning *and others*. Et means *and*. Therefore do not write *and etc.* Do not spell it *ect*.

Every.—Do not use it with *place*, in the sense of *everywhere*.

Every so often, once in so often.—Vulgarisms. In general so should not be used when no direct comparison is intended.

Every which way.—Vulgarism for *every way*, *various ways* or *all directions*.

Evolute.—Do not use this word to signify biological development: Darwin taught that man evolved (not *evoluted*) from lower animals.

Excellent.—Do not use a modifier for excellent, such as *very*, *quite*, *most*. Do not use this word loosely to describe anything of which you think highly.

Expect.—Means *to look forward to*. Hardly correct in the sense of *suppose*.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN
 TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

動 搖

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

八.

我們不要笑陸慕游作事荒唐無聊，委實是『春』已經到了。嚴冬之象徵的店員風潮，已經過去了；人人從緊張，凜冽，苦悶的包圍中，鬆回一口氣來，怡怡然，融融然，來接受春之啓示了。

在漸熱的太陽光照射下的各街道內，太平景像的春之醉意，業已洋洋四溢，頸間圍着紅布的童子團，已經不再值勤，卻蹲在街角和一些泥面孩子擲錢賭博。他們頸間的紅布已經褪色，確沒有先前那樣紅得可怖了。藍衣的糾察隊呢，閒到沒有事做，便輪替着告假，抱了自己的孩子在街頭彳亍。

VIII.

Lu Mu-yu should not have been laughed at for his profligacy for, as a matter of fact, the spring had come. The disturbance of the shop assistants which symbolized the severe winter had already passed. Everybody was released from the the siege of tension, desolation and agony, and grew joyous and cheerful to welcome the revelation of the spring.

In the streets, flooded with warm sunlight, the peaceful and intoxicating spring was overflowing. The red-scarfed boy guards were not on duty any longer, but squatted in the corners of the streets to gamble with the guttersnipes. The red cloths round their necks had faded and were certainly not so crudely red as before. The blue uniformed pickets had nothing to do, so they asked leave by turns to stroll about the streets holding their children in

挺着怪樣稜標的朋友們早已不見。這使得街頭的野狗也減輕了追逐吠叫的職務，現在都懶散地躺在太陽光裏了。

春的氣息，吹開了每一家的門戶，每一個閨闈，每一處暗陬，每一顆心。愛情甜蜜的夫妻愈加覺得醉迷迷的代表了愛之真諦；感情不合的一對兒，也愈加覺得忍耐不下去，要求分離了各自找第二個機會。現在這太平的縣裏的人們，差不多就接受了春的溫暖的煽動，忙着那些瑣屑的愛，憎，妒的故事。

在鄉村裏卻又另是一番春的風光。去年的野草，不知在什麼時候，已經重復佔領了這大地。熱蓬蓬的土的氣息，混着新生的野花的香味，佈滿在空間，使你不自覺的要伸一個靜極思動的懶腰。各種的樹，都已抽出嫩綠的葉兒；表示在大宇宙間，有一些新的東

their arms. No bullies with pikes could be seen, and the homeless dogs therefore were relieved of their duty of chasing and barking and all lazily lay down in the sunshine.

The breath of spring opened the gate of every house, the door of every living room, every dark corner and every closed heart. The loving couples were drunk with their love and those who were not getting on very well in their matrimonial relations lost patience and wished for divorce so as to seek other mates. The people in the peaceful town were now stirred by the warm soft spring and busy providing stories of love, hate and jealousy.

In the country there was another side of the spring. The grass of last year had covered the good earth again, no one knew when. The warm smell of the soil mixed with the fragrance of the new grown grass, spread all through the air, which sent a thrill of unconscious movement through human bodies after long stillness. Every kind of tree sprouted with tender green leaves, showing that new things were in making in the

西正在創造中，一些新的東西要出來改換這大地的色彩。

所以如果你看見『春』在城裏只從人們心中起引了游絲般的搖曳，而在鄉村中卻轟起了熱情的火山般的爆發，要知道是不足為奇的。

從去年臘尾，近郊南鄉的農民已經有農民協會。農民果然組織起來了，而謠言也就隨之發生。最初的謠言是要共產了。因為其時農協正在調查農民的土地。但這謠言隨即變而為『男的抽去當兵，女的拿出來公。』所以南鄉的農民也在恐慌中度過了可憐的舊年節。其間還發生了搗毀農協的事情，有勞縣農協派了個特派員王卓凡下鄉查察。

universe, that new things were coming out to change the colour of the earth.

So it was not strange that the spring should explode like a vehement volcano in the country while there was only a slight tremor in people's minds in town.

The farmers of the southern suburbs had formed a farmers' association since the end of last year. As the farmers had been organized the rumours accordingly circulated. The first rumour was that a state of communism was carrying on, for the farmers' association was then beginning the investigation of the lands belonging to the farmers. The rumour now took another form—that the men should be conscripted and the women given out as public property. So the farmers had also passed their poor new year in a panic. During that time an attempt occurred to smash up the farmers' association, and the town farmers' association had to despatch Wang Cho-fan, an agent, to go down to the country to investigate the case.

(To be continued)

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 13

1. Fish generally come to the surface when the water becomes foul and deficient in oxygen. Usually the upper layers of water are richer in the element. Popularly fish are supposed to come to the surface to fill their air bladders with air. The chief function of the air bladder, which seems to be homologous with lungs in higher vertebrates, is to adjust the specific gravity of fish and to aid them in maintaining their equilibrium. There is no connection in most fish between the air bladder and the respiratory system, the air bladder being a blind sac that is filled with gases absorbed from the blood. All fish respire by means of their gills. However, in a few species—the blowfish and the fresh-water gars, for instance—the air bladder is connected with the gullet by a duct and it serves as an accessory or supplementary organ of respiration. Ichthyologists suppose that such fish come to the surface and protrude their snouts occasionally in order to gulp down air, which becomes mixed with the water passing through the gills.
2. A steel ship is lighter than a wooden ship of the same dimensions. This is because steel is so much stronger than wood, weight for weight, that a great deal more wood must be used in building a ship of equal dimensions and strength. Welded steel ships are faster in the water than riveted steel ships because rivet heads increase the friction. Welded ships weigh about 13 per cent less than riveted ships, because weldings weigh less than rivets, and in welded ships it is not necessary for the plates to overlap.
3. The average normal adult human body contains from eight to ten pints of blood. Of course the quantity varies with the size and physical condition of the individual. Fat persons have relatively less blood than lean ones. Blood is composed of about 78 per cent water and about 22 per cent solids. Weighed measure for measure blood is slightly heavier than water. A pint of blood weighs about one pound and the number of pints of blood in a body can be computed roughly by dividing the weight in pounds by 12. Thus a person weighing 144 pounds has about average normal adult person is about $1/12$ th (8.3 per cent) of the body weight. Normal, healthy persons may lose as much as a third of their blood without fatal results.

4. In 1933 the Mexican government advised all nations that the name of the capital of the republic had been changed from "Mexico City" to "Mexico, D. F." *D. F.* after *Mexico* is the abbreviation of *Distrito Federal*. The capital of Mexico, like the capital of the United States, is situated in a federal district governed by the central government, and when referring to their national capital Mexicans say *Mexico, D. F.*, just as Americans say *Washington, D. C.* Although the name of the city is now simply *Mexico*, not *Mexico City*, outside the republic it is sometimes almost necessary to refer to the capital of that country as Mexico City to distinguish it from the country. Likewise in the United States many people refer to the capital as Washington City to distinguish it from Washington State.
5. No belief is more firmly fixed in the minds of many people than that loose rocks, stones and boulders grow larger, especially if they are in the right kind of soil. The notion that unattached stones grow in size and even multiply in numbers as the result of their growth has existed in parts of England for centuries. Rock or stone is formed in several way: some rock, such as sandstone, is formed by sediment in water; others, igneous crystalline rock for instance, were formed geological ages ago when the earth was a molten mass; still others, such as metamorphic rock, were formed under pressure, heat or chemical action. Stones and rocks, which generally are comparatively small fragments of rock and stone formations, may contain some of the elements contained in living things, but they are inanimate and not alive according to any ordinary definition of life. Consequently they do not grow in the biological sense of the term. Some rocks, however, do get larger. A stone may gradually get slightly larger as the result of absorbing water. Stones may also get larger by accretion; that is, they get larger because of the addition of material from without. Likewise they may expand with heat without contracting again to their former size. The belief that stones grow may have originated as follows: Freezing and thawing of the ground causes loose rocks to work up toward the surface. This is because water expands when it freezes, and a rock or boulder is lifted slightly by ice that forms under it. When the ice melts the stone does not settle back into its original position, due to soil that has worked its way beneath. The rocks removed from a field in later years are often larger because the larger rocks work to the surface more slowly than smaller ones. It is easy to see how processes like these might have created the impression that the rocks grow in size.

STARS

The stars have helped to keep men humble since the dawn¹ of human intelligence.

Silent and immense, they have taught men how small and insignificant² they are, how brief their little day.

The Chaldeans³ looked up at the stars and *bowed in reverence;⁴ and today, when Man has won for himself *undreamed-of⁵ power, wresting⁶ from Nature so many of her secrets, making himself supreme in all the earth, our astronomers,⁷ searching the heavens with their telescopes⁸ and *prying into⁹ the uttermost depths of space, are humbled ~~by~~ increased knowledge of the Universe with its countless array¹⁰ of silent worlds.

There are more stars than we may count. A clear night will reveal at least 4,000, but the camera will discover two millions, Astronomers believe there are *in all¹¹ something like 50,000 million stars, most of them about as big as our sun, though the diameter of some may be 200 times greater.

Greater than we can imagine, older than we can ever know, more numerous than *the mind of man can conceive,¹² more remote than our little minds can ever hope to understand, the stars fill us with *wonder and awe¹³ whenever we think of them. If it were possible to fly to the nearest at 400 miles an hour our journey would last millions of years.

*The stars and the planets¹⁴ swinging in space have long impressed all thinking men. For centuries astrologers¹⁵ have looked

1. 初現, 發端. 2. insignificant [ˌɪnsɪgˈnɪfɪkənt], 渺小, 不重要. 3. (亞洲西南部幼發拉底河區域的一種古代民族). 4. 尊敬地鞠躬. 5. 沒有夢想到的. 6. 扭取. 7. 天文學家. 8. 望遠鏡. 9. 探究, 窺探. 10. 陣列, 排列. 11. 總共. 12. 人類心靈所能構想的. 13. 驚奇和畏懼. 14. (planets 是指太陽系裏的九大行星; star 是指宇宙間所有像太陽那樣的星球, sun 的本身就是一個 star). 15. astrologers [æsˈtrɒlədʒəz], 占星家.

up into the night sky and grouped the stars into constellations:¹ *Andromeda, Cassiopeia, Corona Borealis, Leo, Gemini, Orion, Hercules,² *and the rest.³

Children and astronomers keep watch upon the stars. Astronomers know more about them, but both have much to learn, and both keep the spirit of wonder.

*Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,*

Was the thought which came to Jane Taylor as she peeped through her bed-room window in the old house at Lavenham; and Keats has reminded us that even the learned astronomers are filled with awe when they come upon an unknown star:

*They felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet *swims into his ken.⁴*

Could anything stir us more than setting eyes for the first time since the birth of the Universe on a continent in the sky, perhaps a planet bigger than our earth, perhaps *a galaxy of⁵ stars dwarfing⁶ our *Solar System,⁷ perhaps *a nebula of⁸ flaming gas, the beginning of *a host of⁹ blazing worlds?

Through all the years our poets and thinkers have given the stars new names. Robert Browning calls them the pale populace¹⁰ of heaven. Longfellow thought of them as the forget-me-nots of the angels. Shakespeare speaks of them as candles of the night. To Wordsworth they were mansions built by Nature.

Now, what is the Star that we think of at this season?

1. constellations [ˌkɒstiˈleɪʃənz], 星宿, 星羣, 星座. 2. 仙女星座, 仙后星座, 北冠星座, 獅子星座, 雙子星座, 獵戶星座, 力士星座. 3. 及其他. 4. 出現在眼界內, 爲其所認識. 5. 一羣 (galaxy ['gæləksi], 銀河, 天河.) 6. 阻其成長. 7. 太陽系. 8. 一片, 一陣 (nebula ['nebjələ], 星雲, 星霧). 9. 大羣的, 無數的 host [hɒst], 大軍, 大衆. 10. populace ['pɒpjələs], 平民, 庶民.

CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS

俚 俗 用 語 例 解

J——(續)

Jib; The cut of one's: one's personal appearance. 服裝。

"I don't like the *cut of his jib*. He dresses too loudly."

我不喜歡他的服裝。他穿得太華麗了。

Jiffy; In a: in a short time. 立刻; 馬上。

"Wait a bit. I'll be with you *in a jiffy*."

等一會, 我馬上就來。

Jittery; To get: nervous, ill at ease. (noun: jitters) 偏促不安的;
神經過敏的。

"I wonder what has happened to him. I'm getting *jittery* thinking about him."

我不曉得他怎麼了。想起他來我就不安。

Jitterbug; To: (used as a noun or a verb) a rough dance, full of action, popular among the young people of America. 美國最近所流行的亂來的跳舞。

"He *jitterbugged* with a girl whom he met at the theater."

他和在戲院裏所遇到的那女郎胡亂地瞎跳。

K

Keeps; For: permanently. 永遠地。

"He has given it to me *for keeps*."

他永遠地把那個給我了。

"He is now back from the army *for keeps*."

他現在從軍隊中退伍回來了。

Kettle of fish; A: confused state, a muddle. 一團糟, 混亂狀態。

“The family is now in a *pretty kettle of fish* as the old man died suddenly without leaving a will.”

那老頭突然死去, 未留下一個遺囑, 現在他家裏弄得一團糟。

Kick against; To: to rebel, to protest. 反抗。

“What are you *kicking against*? It's too late now; the matter is definitely settled.”

你反抗什麼? 那已經太遲了; 事情已經完全決定了。

Kick up dust; To: to create disturbance. 煽起騷動。

“If he fails to meet his promise, we'll *kick up dust*.”

如果他不履行他的諾言, 我們就要煽起騷動。

Syn: to kick up a row.

Kick over the traces; To: to get out of control, to become insubordinate. 不能駕馭; 變得不順從了。

“His son *kicks over the traces* so often, he doesn't know what to do with him.”

他的兒子常常不順從他, 他簡直不曉得對他怎樣辦。

Kick out of; To get a: to get fun and enjoyment. 感到好玩快樂。

“He gets such a *kick* playing with my things I hate to take them away from him.”

他把我的東西玩得那樣起勁, 我不願去拿掉他的。

Kick-off; From the: from the very beginning. 從頭。

“The goods sold like hot cakes from the very *kick-off*.”

那貨物一開頭就非常暢銷。

Kid; To: to deceive. (i.e. No kidding!) 欺騙。

“You are not *kidding me*, are you? I want the straight facts.”

你不是騙我的吧? 我請你照實給我說。

Knock out; A: that produces extreme astonishment. 出乎意外令人驚異的事。

“That news is a *knock out*. Who'd ever have thought it.”

那消息真出乎意外, 誰也沒有想到。

Syn: a peach.

Knock about; To: to travel or to do a thing without definite aim.

漫無目的地行動。

“What’s he doing these days?”

他近來做些什麼？

“Oh, just *knocking about* the country.”

啊，只是漫無目的地到處跑着。

Knock off; To: to discontinue, to cease work. 停止工作。

“Let’s *knock off* and get a bite to eat somewhere.”

讓我們停止一下工作，好到什麼地方去吃一頓飯。

“It’s not yet time to *knock off*.”

現在還未到停工的時候。

Know; In the: having inside information. 知道內幕。

“What’s the outcome of the controversy?”

那辯論的結果怎樣？

“I’m afraid I can’t tell you, but your uncle ought to be *in the know*. He’s one of the company officials.”

我恐怕不能告訴你，但是你的叔叔應該知道得很清楚。他是那公司裏的職員。

Know the ropes; To: to be well acquainted with conditions.

洞悉情形。

“You *know the ropes*. Tell me what I should do with this report.”

你知道得挺清楚。告訴我這個報告要怎樣辦。

(To be continued)

ALL CHANGE

The ticket inspector told passenger after passenger that he was in the wrong train.

“Are you sure you are not in the wrong train yourself, Mr Inspector?” asked a quiet voice politely.

He was!

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

I. "FOR" OF DESTINATION

(I) Local Destination.

My father has **left for** Kyôto

The Preposition *For* indicates Destination after Verbs denoting Departure:—

- (a) **To depart for:**—He intends to visit Kyôto prior to his *departure for* China.
- (b) **To leave for:**—The new governor has *left for* his post.
- (c) **To start for:**—Let us *start for* home, for it is getting late.
- (d) **To set out for:**—On leaving school, I *set out for* Tokyo.
- (e) **To sail for:**—The ship *sails for* Hongkong on Monday.
- (f) **To set sail for:**—The fleet at once *set sail for* Port Arthur.
- (g) **To embark for:**—The army has *embarked for* its destination.
- (h) **To entrain for:**—The Russian troops *entrained* at Moscow *for* the front.

Also after Participle denoting Destination:—

- (i) **To be bound for:**—The ship is *bound for* Shanghai.
- (j) **To be destined for:**—These goods are *destined for* China.
- (k) **To be booked for:**—My luggage is *booked for* Kobe.

Etc.

etc.

For after the following Verbs joins the notion of Endeavour:—

- (l) **To make for:**—At the cry of "Shark!" the swimmers *made for* the shore.

(m) **To strike for:**—On hearing the news, I at once *struck for* home.

(n) **To bear up for:**—The ship made all sail and *bore up for* Nagasaki.

Etc.

etc.

Note 1:—After the verbs *to go, come, proceed,* etc., destination is indicated by the preposition *to*. Compare:—

{ The regiment **leaves for** the front in a few days.

{ The regiment **proceeds to** the front in a few days.

Note 2:—*For* by itself is sometimes used in the sense of “*destined for.*”

These guns are **for** the new warships.

I must get teachers **for** the new school.

(2) **For = destined for (some one)**

Whom is that letter for?

For before a Noun or Pronoun of Person indicates the Person for whom anything is destined or intended.

Her : is something **for you**.

Here is news **for** your brother!

Whom is that letter **for**? Is it **for** me?

Whom are these pictures **for**?—They are all **for you**.

Surely they can not be all **for me**; they must be **for somebody else**.

For of Destination is consequently used after the following verbs:—

(a) **To make something for someone:**—The earth was *made for* man.

- (b) **To leave something for someone:**—He has *left* a note *for* you.
- (c) **To intend something for someone:**—I *intended* the position *for* you.
- (d) **To reserve something for someone:**—I have *reserved* a task *for* you.
- (e) **To put aside something for someone:**—If you want the book, I will *put* it *aside* *for* you.

Etc.

etc.

Note:—From this use of *for* arises its dative meaning of *favour*.

Compare:

{ This house was **built for** me.
 { He has **built** this house **for** me. (To be continued)

The millionaire was young and eligible; he had remained a bachelor because, as he said: "I won't marry till I find the most beautiful girl in the world."

One day he found her. Seated at the window of his compartment in the California Express, headed for Hellywood, he saw her lying on the green meadow, just as Nature formed her, taking a sun bath. The millionaire jumped up and pulled the emergency-stop cord. He hastened to the spot where she lay, proposed marriage immediately, and went home with her to meet her folks. Father, mother and brother were hesitant to give their consent at first but did so gladly when the millionaire showed himself disposed to be generous. The two young people were married and went abroad to live.

Many years passed. One day the millionaire found himself riding on the same California Express from which he had first seen his wife. When the train was almost in view of the meadow where she had lain, a conductor entered his compartment and pulled down the window shades.

"What's the idea?" asked the wealthy traveller.

"It is only for five minutes."

"But why?"

"Orders from the railway company," explained the conductor. "Ten or twelve years ago some crazy millionaire saw a naked girl lying on the fields, stopped the train, ran over to the girl, married her, presented her folks with a million dollars and left. Since then every time the Express passes, all the girls of the district take a sun bath on the same field."

WORLD AFFAIRS

Molotov Says Secret Of Atomic Bomb No Longer America's Alone

*Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister,¹ claimed here in Moscow on November 6 that secret of the atomic bomb no longer belonged to the United States alone, and *called upon anti-Imperialist forces² to foil³ the plan of capitalistic aggression “by uniting in a mighty army to which the capitalists can never produce an equal.”

At the same time he declared that “the countries of the world may rest assured that the Soviet Union will till the end defend the interests of peace,” and after recalling that the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States “successfully co-operated during the war,” he asked: “Why cannot they co-operate again after the war.”

Molotov, speaking at a special meeting *in celebration, of⁴ the 30th anniversary of the Russian revolution, used these words about the atom bomb: “In expansionist circles in the U.S.A. a peculiar sort of illusion is widespread. Placing no faith in their internal strength, they rely on the secret of the atom bomb, although this secret has long ceased to exist.”

President Truman's Message To Congress At A Glance

Warning *the United States Congress⁵ that its decision on *the aid to Europe program⁶ might be it's last chance to preserve a world “fit for free peoples.” President Truman called on November 17 for measures in the United States to:

1.—ration consumer products in short supply, which basically affect *the cost of living.⁷

2.—Impose price controls on certain *key commodities⁸ to halt⁹ what he called “alarming” inflation¹⁰ in the United States.

3.—Regulate speculative trading on grain and other commodity exchanges.

1. 蘇聯外長莫洛托夫。 2. 號召反帝國主義者的力量。 3. foil [foil], 擊敗。
4. 慶祝。 5. 美國國會。 6. 援歐計畫。 7. 生活費。 8. 主要商品。 9. 遏止。
停止。 10. 通貨膨脹。

These measures are considerably more radical¹ than anything President had been expected to propose.

*In effect² they mean the revival *at one stroke³ of the wartime control structure which had been rapidly dismantled⁴ over the past two years.

Announcing these measures, the President declared: "The future of the free nations of Europe hangs in the balance. The future of our country is *in jeopardy.⁵"

"The action which you take will be written large in the history of this nation and of the world."

U.S. Church Leaders Urge Crusade For Cooperation With USSR

Alarmed at the "shocking amount of suspicion, hatred and hysteria which has arisen between the United States and the Soviet Union," 16 *American Protestant Church leaders⁶ made public a statement on the night of November 9 calling upon all Christians⁷ to join in a "great spiritual crusade"⁸ for peaceful cooperation between the two countries.

They maintain that war is not inevitable, and despite wide differences of opinion, attitudes, habits, philosophies and cultures, peaceful cooperation between the United States and Russia is possible.

They urged all Christians in the United States to "mobilize⁹ all resources of religion and all moral forces" and express the hope that "through a program of information exchange, the interchurch could help bring reason where hysteria prevails, understanding where there is confusion, and faith where there is despair."

Two-In-One Egg Weighing ½ Pound Found In Japan

A giant¹⁰ egg, weighing half a pound, and containing another egg was found in the *Toyama prefecture,¹¹ according to a local newspaper November 9.

1. 根本的。 2. 實則, 實際上。 3. 一舉而廢。 4. 解除, 破壞。 5. =in danger. 6. 美國基督教新教的領袖們。 7. 基督徒。 8. crusade [kru:'seid], 十字軍。 9. 動員。 10. 碩大的。 11. (日本本洲) 頭山縣。

Boths eggs were found with complete whites¹ and yolks² with the inside *egg shell³ softer than usual.

5-Month Baby Found Inside Body Of 11-Year Brother

The discovery of a healthy, five-month-old baby living inside the body of its 11-year-old *twin brother⁴ was reported by Romanian⁵ newspapers November 9. They said that the brother was operated⁶ on for what was believed to be a two-year-old *stomach ailment⁷ and Dr Emil Stoian, military surgeon, found a foetus⁸ embedded beneath the boy's liver,⁹ feeding from the liver and *blood vessels.¹⁰ The unborn child was about eight inches long and was *"perfectly formed."¹¹ The cause of the case was not known but surgeons said the child apparently started growing five months ago.

1. 蛋白. 2. 蛋黃. 3. 蛋殼. 4. 孿生兄弟. 5. 羅馬尼亞的. 6. 施手術.
7. 胃病. 8. foetus ['fi:təs], 胎兒. 9. 肝臟. 10. 血管. 11. 形體完整.

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