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錢歌川主編

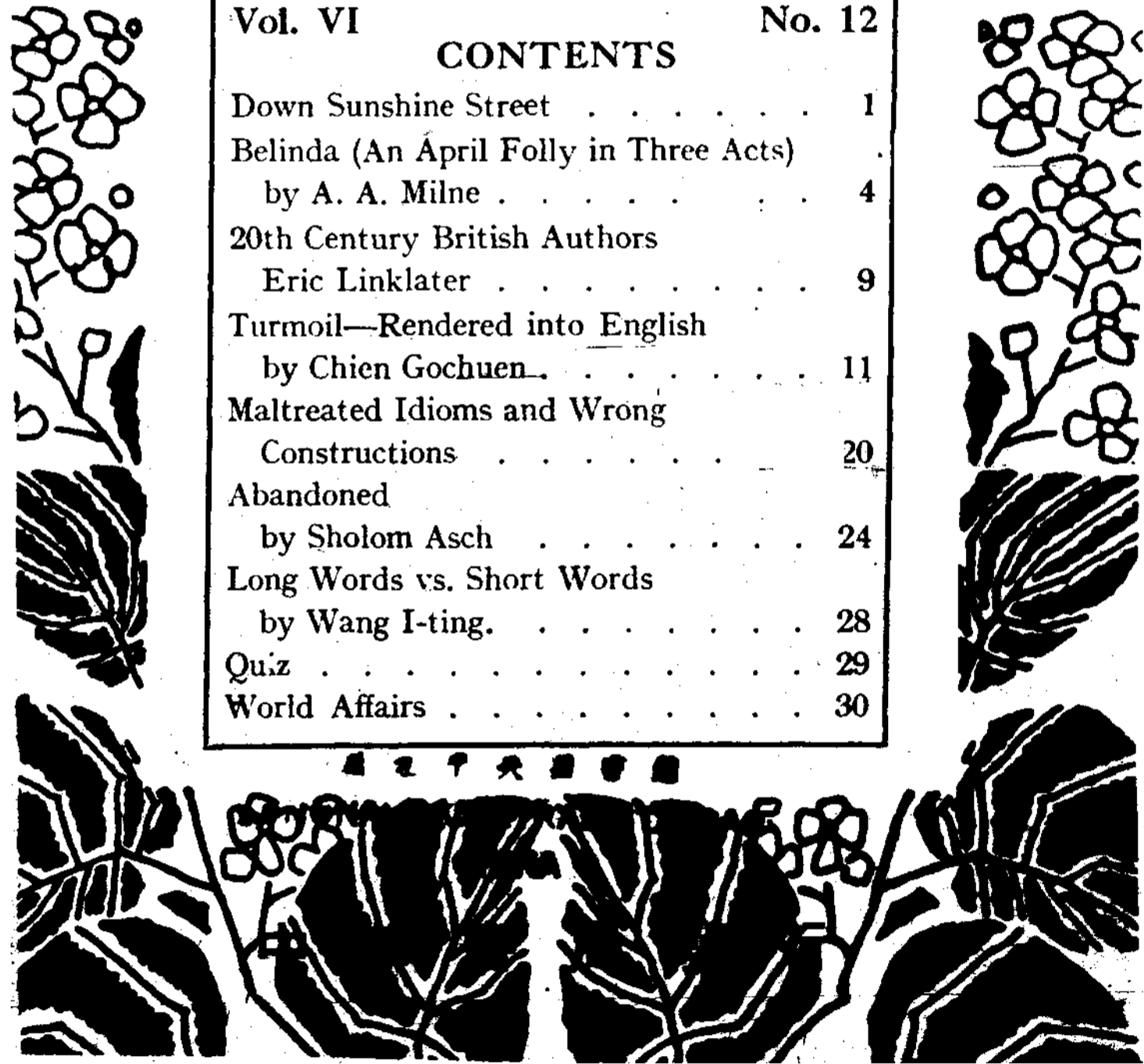
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CONTENTS

Down Sunshine Street	1
Belinda (An April Folly in Three Acts) by A. A. Milne	4
20th Century British Authors Eric Linklater	9
Turmoil—Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen	11
Maltreated Idioms and Wrong Constructions	20
Abandoned by Sholom Asch	24
Long Words vs. Short Words by Wang I-ting	28
Quiz	29
World Affairs	30

中華民國二十六年



中華書局發行

英文研究小叢書

錢歌川編著

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

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

DOWN SUNSHINE STREET

I went to view a picture exhibition the other day. Almost as soon as I entered the big room my eyes were caught by a landscape which seemed painted with sunshine. It appeared to irradiate¹ light and cheer, and as I looked at it, I felt a sudden surge² of joy and gladness.

Quite close to it was another picture, painted in a sombre³ mood. It was dark and forbidding.⁴ As I looked at it I felt depressed, almost as though the sunshine had gone, not only out of the sky, but out of life, leaving nothing but misery depression and failure and trouble.

I tell you that just to illustrate the wonderful way in which we respond to environment, impressions, thoughts, feelings, sensations. The things we look at, the things we think about, the feelings we cherish, the attitude we take towards life, all go to make us happy or miserable, bright or dull, inspiring or depressing.

There is an old saying that if we face the sunshine the shadows will fall behind us. I do not know who said it, but I think he meant that if we made up our minds to take a bright and sunny view of life we should be liable very seldom to depression or worry.

But there is more than that in it. Looking at the sun not only makes depression fly away at the moment, but it builds up in our hearts and minds the power to keep it away permanently. There was a time when people almost instinctively sought the shade in sunny weather. But in these hygienic days, when the

1. 發射, 照耀. 2. 波瀾. 3. 黯淡的. 4. 討厭的.

cult of the healing and invigorating rays is taught and practised everywhere, instead of seeking the shade people seek the sun, and sun-bathing is almost as popular as sea-bathing.

Letting the sunshine permeate⁵ the tissues of the body is said to endow them with power of resistance against those insidious⁶ germs which a low vitality⁷ is unable to resist, and which make us poor mortals the victims of influenza⁸ and all manner of other ailments equally disagreeable and dangerous.

Similarly, I am sure that, if we cultivate a sunny disposition, walk, as it were, on the sunny side of the road of life, bathe our minds and hearts, our thoughts and feelings, in sweet thoughts and warm affections, the microbes⁹ of pessimism, the virus¹⁰ of fear, the germs¹¹ of suspicion—all the things that war against our peace—will have little power over us.

Yet there are so many people who refuse to face the sunshine. If they don't turn their backs upon it, they shut their eyes and try to believe it is non-existent. Coming up to town the other day, a man I knew sat opposite me in the railway compartment. The morning was one of those that make poets and birds burst into song.

I said: "Isn't this the sort of morning that makes you glad to be alive? Look how everything shines!"

"It's only *a flash in the pan,"¹² he said. "You can't trust it. I've always noticed that when we get a spell¹³ like this we have to pay for it later on. Before April's over we'll have snow, or, at least, weeks of wretched east wind."

3. 穿入. 6. 潛伏的. 7. 體力, 生機, 活力. 8. 流行性感冒. 9. 微生物.
10. 病毒, 毒質. 11. 細菌. 12. 無濟於事, 無效. 13. 時間.

He may have been right, but, for myself, I preferred to rejoice in the sunshine while it was there, to get the best out of the lovely day while it lasted, and not to worry about east winds which might come next week.

You see, my friend was turning his back on the sunshine, and the long shadow of his own complaining and unthankful spirit sprawled in front of him and spoiled present joy. Surely there are enough dull days without making the bright ones dull too by an ungrateful, unappreciative, begrudging¹⁴ attitude.

In nature, of course, we can't make sunshine, but in life we can. We can make even dull days bright by our own inward brightness. We can keep our face to the sun, when most folk would think there was not a glint¹⁵ in our sky.

Once I went to visit a woman who had been in bed, unable to walk, for more than twenty years, I thought I should find a dolorous¹⁶ creature and instead I found a radiant¹⁷ one. You could see she face the sunshine, her face was so bright.

She said: "I have so much to be thankful for. You know, I can always look out of the window. I never tire of seeing green grass and green trees with the sunshine on them, and even the rain is beautiful. Besides, I have so many friends, and they are so kind. ~~I think~~ there is kindness in everybody if you only look for it."

She faced the sunshine, and yet there are lots of us who are as spry¹⁸ on our feet as robins,¹⁹ and yet spend half our days grumbling!

14. 懷惡的. 15. 耀亮, 光輝. 16. 悲傷的, 痛苦的. 17. 快樂的, 光芒四射的. 18. 有生氣的. 19. 知更鳥.

BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

By A. A. MILNE

春 到 人 間

瓊 鳳 譯 註

ACT III

BELINDA (*nodding*). Yes, Jack.

白琳達 (點頭). 我知道, 你是傑克.

TREMAYNE. Who?

崔麥茵. 誰?

BELINDA. Jack TREMAYNE.

白琳達. 傑克崔麥茵.

TREMAYNE (*jumping up*). Good heavens, you know!

崔麥茵 (跳起來). 天啊, 原來你曉得!

BELINDA (*genitly*). Yes, Jack.

白琳達 (斯文貌). 是的, 傑克.

TREMAYNE (*angrily*). You've known all the time that I was your husband, and you've been playing with me leading me on?

崔麥茵 (生氣樣). 你一直就曉得我是你的丈夫, 可是你却和我開心, 誘我出醜?

BELINDA (*mildly*). Well, darling, you knew all the time that I was your wife, and you've been making love to me and leading me on.

白琳達 (柔和). 可是, 親愛的, 你一直就曉得我是你的妻子, 你却來和我講戀愛, 誘我出醜.

TREMAYNE. That's different.

崔麥茵. 那是有分別的.

BELINDA. That's just what the late Mr. TREMAYNE said, and then he slammed the door and went straight off to the Rocky Mountains and shot bears; and I didn't see him again for eighteen years.

白琳達。這話正是死去的崔麥茵先生從前說過的。他說過後把門一摔，毫不回顧的就到美國亂石山打熊去了。從即以後，我就有十八個年頭沒有再看見他。

TREMAYNE (*remorsefully*). Darling, I was a fool then, and I'm a fool now.

崔麥茵 (埋怨自己)。親愛的，我那時是一個傻瓜，而現在我仍舊是一個傻瓜。

BELINDA. I was a fool then, but I'm not such a fool now—I'm not going to let you go. It's quite time I married and settled down.

白琳達。我那時也是一個傻瓜，現在我倒不那麼傻了——我不能再讓你跑了。現在是該和我結婚，過過安定日子的時候了。

TREMAYNE. You darling! How did you find out who I was?

崔麥茵。你這可愛的人！你怎樣發現了我是誰的呢？

BELINDA (*awkwardly*). Well, it was rather curious, darling. (*After a pause*) It was April, and I felt all sort of Aprilly, and—and—there was the garden all full of daffodils—and—and there was Mr. BAXTER—the one we left in the library—knowing all about moles. He's probably got the M volume down now. Well, we were talking about them one day, and I happened to say that the late Mr. TREMAYNE—that was you, darling—had rather a peculiar one on his arm. And then he happened to see it this morning and told me about it.

白琳達 (囁嚅貌)。唉，這事相當奇怪的，親愛的。(稍停) 那正是四月裏的天氣，我那時覺得一切都帶來了春的消息，而——而——在花園裏開滿了水仙花——還有——還有那位霸克思特先生——就是我們把他一人丟在圖書館的那一位——他對於各式各樣的痣都有研究。現在他大概已經把 M 字母的那一章全翻遍了。言歸正傳吧，有一天我們在一起談起痣來，驢巧我說那位死去的崔麥茵先生——那就是你，親愛的——手臂上有一個很特別的痣，後來他驢巧在今天早晨看見了，就跑來告訴我的。

TREMAYNE. What an extraordinary story!

崔麥茵。多麼奇怪的一個故事啊！

BELINDA. Yes, darling; it's really much more extraordinary than that. I think perhaps I'd better tell you the rest of it another time. (*Coaxingly*) Now show me where the nasty lion scratched you. (*TREMAYNE pulls up his sleeve*). Oh! (*She kisses his arm.*) You shouldn't have left Chelsea, darling.

白琳達。是的，親愛的；實際上這事比我講的還要奇怪些。我想也許我最好把其餘的留到下回講給你聽（以軟語導之）現在給我看看那隻惡獅子抓你的地方。（崔麥茵捲起衣袖）哦！（她吻他的臂）你從前就不應該離開捷而西的，親愛的。

TREMAYNE. I should never have found you if I hadn't.

崔麥茵。假如我沒有離開的話，我就永不會像這麼尋着你了。

BELINDA (*squeezing his arm*). No, Jack, you wouldn't. (*After a pause*) I—I've got another little surprise for you if—if you're ready for it. (*Standing up*) Properly speaking, I ought to be wearing white. I shall certainly stand up while I'm telling you. (*Modestly*) Darling, we have a daughter—our little DELIA.

白琳達（撫他的手臂）不，傑克，你那樣是不能尋着我的。（稍停）我——我還有另外一件意外的事要告訴你——假若——假若你準備聽的話。（站起來）照理說，我應該穿起白衣服來，到教堂去悔罪。至少當我告訴你的時候，我必得站起來才對。（斯文的）親愛的，我們有了一個女兒，我們的小黛莉啊。

TREMAYNE. DELIA? You said her name was ROBINSON.

崔麥茵。黛莉啊？你說過她的名字叫魯濱遜。

BELINDA. Yes, darling, but you said yours was. One always takes one's father's name. Unless, of course, you were Lord ROBINSON.

白琳達。是的，親愛的，但是你也說過你的名字是那個。一個人總是用他父親的姓名的，當然，除非你是魯濱遜爵爺。

TREMAYNE. But you said her name was ROBINSON before you—oh, never mind about that. A daughter! BELINDA, how could you let me go and not tell me?

崔麥茵. 但是你說她的名字叫魯濱遜, 是在你問我的名字以前——哦, 別管那些吧. 一個女兒. 白琳達, 你從前怎麼能讓我走了, 也不告訴我一聲.

BELINDA. You forget how you'd slammed the door. It isn't the sort of thing you shout through the window to a man on his way to America.

白琳達. 你忘了你那時會大摔其門. 這種事是不便站在窗口上向一個要去美國打熊的人大聲呼喊來告訴他的.

TREMAYNE (*taking her in his arms*). Oh, BELINDA, don't let me ever go away again.

崔麥茵 (把她按在懷裏) 哦, 白琳達, 永遠別讓我再離開你.

BELINDA. I'm not going to, Jack. I'm going to settle down into a staid old married woman.

白琳達. 我不會的, 傑克. 從此我要做一個年長而清醒的結了婚的女人, 安心過日子了.

TREMAYNE. Oh no, you're not. You're going on just as you did before. And I'm going to propose to you every April, and win you, over all the other men in love with you.

崔麥茵. 哦, 不, 你不要. 你還是與從前你過的日子一樣過好了. 而我則在每年四月裏都來向你求婚一次, 把你從所有那些愛你的人們中間戰勝過來.

BELINDA. You darling!

白琳達. 你真可愛!

DELIA and DEVENISH come in from the garden.

黛莉納與戴文尼思從花園入.

TREMAYNE (*quietly to BELINDA*). Our daughter.

崔麥茵 (安靜的向白琳達說). 我們的女兒.

DELIA (*going up to TREMAYNE*). You're my father.

黛莉啊 (走向崔麥茵). 你是我的父親.

TREMAYNE. If you don't mind very much, DELIA.

崔麥茵. 假若你不太嫌棄的話, 黛莉啊.

DELIA. You've been away a long time.

黛莉啊. 你會離開了好久啊.

TREMAYNE. I'll do my best to make up for it.

崔麥茵. 我將要盡力來彌補這個過失.

BELINDA. DELIA, darling, I think you might kiss your poor old father.

白琳達. 黛莉啊, 親愛的, 我想你應該吻你可憐的父親一下.

(*As she does so, DEVENISH suddenly and hastily kisses BELINDA on the cheek.*)

(當她吻他的時候, 戴文尼思忽然間很快的走來親吻白琳達的臉頰.)

DEVENISH. Just in case you're going to be my mother-in-law.

戴文尼. 正好在這種情形之下, 你要做我的岳母了.

TREMAYNE. We seem to be rather a family party.

崔麥茵. 我們現在很像是一個家庭聚會.

BELINDA (*suddenly*). There! We've forgotten Mr. BAXTER again.

白琳達 (忽然間)啊! 我們又把霸克思特先生忘了.

BAXTER (*who has come in quietly with a book in his hand*). Oh don't mind about me, Mrs. TREMAYNE. I've enjoyed myself immensely. (*Referring to his book*) I have been collecting some most valuable information on (*looking up at them*) lunacy in the—er—county of Devonshire.

霸克思特 (他手裏拿着一本書, 靜悄悄的來了). 哦, 不要管我, 崔麥茵太太, 我在那裏過得非常舒服 (指他的書) 我已經蒐集一些最有價值的材料, 是關於帝王穴的——哼——瘋子的. (看看他們).

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

ERIC LINKLATER

B. 1899

I think that the smaller an ~~island~~ on which an intelligent man is born, the more cosmopolitan¹ he becomes in later life. We have two writers to-day who were born in the *Orkney Islands,² Edwin Muir, the austere³ poet and critic, and Eric Linklater, the writer, whom it is not so easy to define. Both are excellent Europeans. Each represents an aspect of the Scottish character; Muir its quiet, patient, subjective⁴ side, with *still waters running deep;⁵ Linklater its cousin-ship to the Gallic⁶ spirit, with a delight in rhetoric and *Rabelaisian humour.⁷ Both, being Scots, are metaphysicians.⁸

Eric Linklater was born in 1899. Both his father and grandfather were master mariners. He would have followed the same profession had he not been handicapped by bad eyesight. The same disability found him out when, as a boy of fifteen during the last war, he enlisted in the *4th Gordons.⁹ Later, he enlisted again in the *Black Watch,¹⁰ and was wounded at Passchendaele soon after his nineteenth birthday. After that he became a medical student at Aberdeen University, but showed his originality, and his gift for divagation,¹¹ by taking his *M. A.¹² instead of his medical degree. This aberration¹³ *secured him a job¹⁴ on the *Times of India*, which he relinquished¹⁵ in order to wander about Asia Minor, coming to rest for a time in Vienna, and in Venice. After that, a

1. 四海爲家的 (視世界爲一家, 不受國家觀念束縛). 2. 奧克尼羣島 (蘇格蘭北部). 3. 樸實嚴肅. 4. 主觀的. 5. 深謀寡言, 大智若愚之風. 6. 法蘭西. 7. (按 Rabelais 爲富於想像力之法國諷刺幽默家, Rabelaisian humour 即類於 Rabelais 派的幽默). 8. 純正哲學者. 9. 英軍第四團. 10. 蘇格蘭高地軍第四十二團. 11. (離了正宗的) 旁系. 12. = Master of Arts 文學碩士. 13. 散行, 逸出正道. 14. = made him secure a job. 15. 辭掉, 放棄.

*Commonwealth Fellowship¹⁶ sent him to America for two years, during which time he wrote **Poets' Pub*,¹⁷ a promising extravaganza¹⁸ that already showed his love for a wandering, rollicking¹⁹ life and a precise, academic literature. He had learned to wear pedantry with an air of nonchalance,²⁰ and to display it with satiric gestures.

Then he fell seriously ill, owing, as he said "to my hazardous²¹ and assiduous²² researches into the matter of bootlegging."²³ The phrase is characteristic. His humour works in that grandiose²⁴ way. The book written during this illness, **Juan in America*,²⁵ was a success, and supplied him with sufficient funds to set off on his wanderings again, the wanderings of a hilarious²⁶ scholar. He is still on the road, *though at present he is in a soldier's uniform again,²⁷ and his luggage, both mental and material, is scattered about the world, in odd places and corners, where he appears at unexpected moments to replenish²⁸ a spirit seldom in need of such refilling. All his work offers a commentary on his wanderings, and brings the harvest of his travels home to his own mill, a metaphysical mill. Read **The Men of Ness, Magnus Merriman*,²⁹ his autobiographical excursion called **The Man on my Back*,³⁰ and his recent *Socratic symposium,³¹ **The Cornerstones*,³² to see how close he grinds his corn, and what substantial food it offers to the reader whose mind and soul are hungry in a world of confusion, war, terrible loss and astonishing discoveries. Here is a man who has explored the nature of the virtue of courage, and has found it joyful.

16. (大學研究生的) 聯邦獎學金. 17. 氏之著作, 一九三〇年出版. 18. 幻想曲, 狂文. 19. 嬉戲的, 鬧要的. 20. 冷靜的. 21. 冒險的. 22. 堅忍的, 勤勞的. 23. 違禁私販酒類. 24. 誇張的. 25. 氏之著作, 一九三一年版. 26. 快樂的. 27. (編者按, 本文係寫於1943年, 尙在戰爭時期). 28. =refill. 29. 皆爲氏之著作, 分別於一九三二, 一九三四年出版. 30. 氏之著作, 一九四一年出版. 31. 蘇格拉底式的哲學論壇 (即以一間一答方式討論問題). 32. 氏之著作, 一九四一年出版.

TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

動搖——(續)

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

胡國光臉色全變了，陸慕游也愕然。全場的眼光，團團的轉了一圈以後，終於集注在胡國光的身上。

全場中七十多人的囁囁的小語，頃刻積成了震耳的喧音。主席高叫『靜些，』似乎也沒有效；直到這第一次的驚奇的交頭接耳，自己用完了力量，漸漸軟弱下去，於是方由林子冲最後一聲的『靜些，』奠定了會場的秩序，然而已經五六分鐘過去了。林委員皺着眉頭，向臺下找那位抗議者，卻已經不見了。他更皺緊了眉頭，高聲喊道：

『剛才是那一位提出異議，請站起來！』

Hearing this, Hu Kuo-kwang's face paled and Lu Mu-yu, too, was at a loss. All the eyes of the assemblage concentrated on Hu Kuo-kwang at last after they had roved all round the hall.

The whispers of the more than seventy persons in the assembly hall momentarily sounded like a clamour. The chairman shouted "Order!" but in vain. After the first gust of curious whispers had weakened and died down, the auditorium was restored to order by Lin Tzu-chung's final command, though more than five minutes was already passed.

The chairman, with his brows knitted, searched for the protester among the gathering, but he could not find him. He then shouted, still frowning:

"Please stand up, the one who raised the objection just now!"

沒有回答，也沒有人站起來。林子冲更高聲的再喊第二次，仍舊沒有反應，他詫異地睜大了眼，胡國光臉上回復了活氣；他想，這正是自己說話的機會。但是林代表第三次變換句法地又喊了。

『剛才那一位說胡國光是劣紳的，請快站起來呀！』

這一句話是被懂得了，一個人站起來；胡國光認得就是綽號『油泥鰍』的南貨店老板的倪甫庭。

『你說胡國光是劣紳，就請當衆宣佈他的罪狀。』

『他，胡國輔劣紳。全縣人都知道。劣紳！』『油泥鰍』哆着嘴，只是這麼說。

林子冲笑起來了。胡國光見是自己的機會，毅然站起來聲辯。

No answer; no one stood up. Lin Tzu-chung shouted this still more loudly for the second time, but still there was no reply. His eyes opened wide, curiously.

This had given life to Hu Kuo-kwang again, and he thought it was the opportunity to clear himself. But the chairman shouted for the third time with a changed phrase:

“The man who has just said that Hu Kuo-kwang is one of the debased gentry, must stand up, please.”

This was understood, and a man accordingly stood up. Hu Kuo-kwang knew that the man was no other than I Fu-ting, the proprietor of a grocer's shop, who was nicknamed Oily Yellowtail.

“You say Hu Kuo-kwang is one of the debased gentry, then you will announce to us his guilt openly!”

“He, Hu Kuo-kwang, is one of the debased gentry. The whole town knows it. One of the debased gentry!” said Oily Yellowtail, with a foolish gape.

Lin Tzu-chung laughed. Hu Kuo-kwang seized the opportunity and stood up to clear himself.

「主席，衆位同志，我就是胡國光，原名胡國輔。攻擊我的倪雨庭，去年私賣日貨，被我查出，扣留他三包糖，以此恨我，今天他假公濟私，來搗亂來了。國光服務地方十多年，只知盡力革命，有何劣跡可言？縣黨部明察秋毫，如果我是劣紳，也不待今天倪雨庭來告發了。」

「油泥鰍」被胡國光揭破了他的弱點，滿面通紅，更說不出話來。

「去年抵制劣貨的時候，你就假公濟私，現有某某人證，你還不是劣紳麼？」

“Chairman, comrades. I am Hu Kuo-kwang, whose former name was Hu Kuo-fu. The man who has made an attack on me, is I Fu-ting. He bears me a grudge because I discovered his smuggling of Japanese goods and distrained his three packages of sugar last year; so that he is now using public opinion for his own advantage and to make trouble in the meeting. I have been working for the social service more than ten years; I only know how to make myself useful to the revolution, and no bad behaviour can be mentioned against me. The town headquarters of the party knows everything in detail, and if I am one of the debased gentry, it would not have waited for I Fu-ting's accusation today.”

The Oily Yellowtail, whose shortcomings had been exposed by Hu Kuo-kwang, could not speak another word but felt his face burn with shame.

“You made personal profits out of public affairs when we boycotted Japanese goods last year, and now we have proved that by a living witness, how can you say you are not one of the debased gentry?”

這個人聲音很高，但並未站起來。

胡國光心裏一跳。抵制日貨的時候，他確做了許多手脚。幸而陸慕游很巧妙的幫了他一手，他冷冷的說：

「請主席注意，剛才不起立的發言人就是黑板上次多數十八票的孫松如。」

林子冲看了黑板一眼，微笑。而孫松如又代替了胡國光受會衆的注目了。

全場忽然意外的沉默起來。

「請黨部代表發表意見罷。」指定委員的趙伯通挽回了僵局。

鼓掌，響起來了，胡國光也在內。

The man uttered these words in a rather loud voice, but did not stand up.

Hu Kuo-kwang was astonished by this, because he had actually done something evil when they boycotted Japanese goods. Luckily Lu Mu-yu who had dexterously lent him a hand, said coldly:

"I beg to call the chairman's attention to this fact: the mover who did not stand up just now is Sun Sung-yu, the next best candidate with eighteen votes on the blackboard."

Lin Tzu-chung glanced at the blackboard and smiled. And now Sun Sung-yu, instead of Hu Kuo-kwang, had become the target of the assemblage's eyes.

The assembly hall fell into a startling dead silence.

One of the nominated committee, Chao Pai-tung, broke the silence by saying: "May I ask the representative of the party to give his opinion?"

There was applause and among the clappers was Hu Kuo-kwang.

「兄弟是初到此間，不很明瞭地方情形，」林子冲慢慢的說「關於胡國光的資格問題，剛才有幾位發表意見，都牽涉到從前的事，兄弟更屬全無頭緒。現在問我的意見，我是簡捷的兩句話；此案請縣黨部解決，今天的會照舊開下去。」

許多手舉起來表示贊成。最後舉起來的是胡國光。

於是繼續開會，但似乎剛才的緊張已經使大眾疲倦，全場呈現異常的鬆懈和不耐。林子冲補致了訓話；會員沒有演說，新選的執行委員竟連答詞都忘了。

"I came here just a little time ago, so that the conditions of the district are not very well known to me," said Lin Tzu-chung slowly. "As to the qualifications of Hu Kuo-kwang, I am at a loss about them, because according to those who expressed their opinions just now, we have to consider his conduct in connection with former happenings. As to my own opinion, I have only a single suggestion to make—that we should put the affair in the hands of the town headquarters of the party to solve, and keep on with our meeting as before."

Many hands were lifted to show approval, and Hu Kuo-kwang lifted his after all the others.

So the meeting went on, but it seemed the tension had exhausted the gathering and there appeared to be a state of laxity and impatience in the assembly hall. Lin Tzu-chung was late in giving his instructional address, and the members made no speeches. The newly elected executive committee even forgot their inaugural addresses.

胡國光神志很頹喪。他覺得當場解決，沒有委員，倒也罷了；現在交縣黨部辦；萬一當真查起舊事來，則自己的弱點落在別人手裏的，原亦不少，那時一齊發作，實在太危險了。想到這裏，他打了個寒噤。

「你不用擔憂。到我家裏坐坐，商量個好法子罷。」

陸慕游雖然自己得意，卻尚不忘了分朋友之憂。

(待續)

Hu Kuo-kwang was displeased, as he thought he had rather settled the thing on the spot, because his failure to be elected a member of the committee was far better and safer than to be put in the hands of the town headquarters of the party in case they should actually enquire into his former behaviour; this would be very dangerous, for he knew that many of his shortcomings were known to others and could easily be discovered then. At the thought he gave a shudder.

"It's no use to be anxious. Come to my house with me and we may think of a satisfactory way out."

Lu Mu-yu, though at the apex of his delight in success, shared the anxiety of his friend.

LORD KNOWS WHERE

It is recorded that a group of Mark Twain's friends at a rather well-known New York club were discussing one day while he has gone the question of who was the best-known American. Richard Watson Gilder maintained it was Mark Twain, and as it was his birthday, some one suggested that they send him a letter of congratulations. They wrote several pages of friendly nonsense, stamped the letter and addressed it "Mark Twain, Lord Knows Where". Several Weeks later Gilder received a card from Twain in London inscribed: "He did. Mark Twain."

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 29

1. The common toad moults or sheds its outer skin several times a year. After the skin is sloughed the toad swallow it. This swallowing of the sloughed skin, according to the United States Biological Survey, is merely incidental to shedding. Toads, says that authority, are rather clumsy in their actions and movements and apparently they swallow the loose skin in their efforts to free themselves from the incumbrance.
2. Originally all varieties of the banana and plantain produced seeds. Owing to centuries of cultivation, however, the seeds have almost completely disappeared from those varieties grown especially for the fruit. Occasionally edible bananas contain a few rudimentary seeds, but they will not grow. Such varieties, according to the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, are propagated by means of sprouts, suckers or bits of the rootstalk containing buds or eyes. Varieties of the banana that are grown especially for the fiber or for ornamental purposes usually produce seeds and they are reproduced by planting the seeds because it is more economical than other methods of propagation. Formerly it was customary to classify the various kinds of bananas and edible plantains into several species; now they are all generally regarded as more varieties of the same species, *musa sapientum*, which literally means fruit of knowledge, probably alluding to a statement by Theophrastus about a fruit eaten by the ancient wise men of India.
3. There are few persons who have not some time in their lives written a letter and put several crosses in it to suggest kisses. Although there is no positive evidence on the subject, it is said that the origin of this symbol dates back to the time when but few could read, and still fewer could write. Wills, deeds, and all other documents had to be signed somehow, so those who could not write simply *made their mark*. Since that was during an age when religious symbols were very much in vogue these marks usually take the form of a cross. After having made such a mark the signer would ~~often~~ kiss it as a pledge of good faith and as an act of reverence. Thus the cross marked on paper became associated with the kiss. One authority suggests that it was from motives of reverence that the shape of the cross used was that of the cross of St. Andrew, which resembles the letter X, and not that of the cross of Calvary. It is more probable, however, that the form of the cross used in signatures took no definite form at first.

4. The eagle as a national emblem is not peculiar to the United States. It is the emblem of several modern countries and was the principal device on the standards of a number of ancient nations. The eagle became our national emblem when it was placed on the Great Seal adopted by the continental Congress on June 20, 1782. It was first suggested as part of the seal by William Barton, a private citizen of Philadelphia. Barton's eagle, however, was crested and was not the American or bald-headed variety. Charles Thomson, secretary of Congress, who modified the design, put the eagle as the central figure in the device and specified that it should be an American eagle. Benjamin Franklin thought the eagle was too common for a national emblem. He preferred the turkey, a peculiarly American bird. In a letter dated January 26, 1784, Franklin wrote to his daughter as follows: "For my part, I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly: you may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing-hawk; and, when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish, and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him, and takes it from him. With all this injustice he is never in good case; but, like those among men who live by sharpening and robbing, he is generally poor, and often very lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward; the little kingbird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district."
5. Rainfall is measured by the inch. An inch of rain is the amount of precipitation on a surface to the depth of one inch. When we say the annual rainfall of a certain State is ten inches, we mean that there is enough precipitation on it each year to cover the entire surface, if it were perfectly level, to the depth of ten inches. A parabolical vessel, chin exposed away from buildings, trees and other interfering objects, will collect the average amount of rainfall. All rain gages, no matter how complicated, are based on this principle. Contrary to popular belief, rain falling straight down will not fill an exposed receptacle more quickly than rain falling at an angle, as when it is accompanied by a wind. The fact that the rain is blown slightly in one direction will not affect the total amount of water falling into the vessel. "The amount of catch,"

according to the United States Weather Bureau, "is independent of the angle of slope of the falling rain." On this subject the United States Bureau of Standards says: "The effect of gravity (and hence the vertical component of the velocity of fall) is the same no matter what the angle of fall. Hence, if all other conditions except angle be the same, the amount of rain which falls into a vessel will not be affected by the angle of fall, but will remain constant. An angle denotes the presence of wind. In order that above conclusion may remain valid the wind must not be of sufficient intensity to modify the size of the drops, and, moreover, the wind must be uniform and horizontal. Gusts modify the result in either direction." Precipitation in the form of snow, sleet and hail in melted, poured into a rain gage, and then measured and recorded in the same manner as rainfall.



IMPROVING ON THE DICTIONARY

Rose: A guy who is here today and there tomorrow.

—*Samuel E. Clarke.*

Conscience: The thing which hurts when everything else feels good.—*The Beacon.*

Death Ray: The look one woman gives another who is wearing an identical outfit.—*The Wyatt Way.*

Friends: Persons who stick together till debt do them part.—*Wilcox Antenna.*

Health: What people are always drinking to before they fall down.—*Four Hundred and Four.*

Middie Age: That period when a man begins to feel friendly toward insurance agents.—*The Wyatt Way.*

Racopteur: A person who has a good memory and hopes other people haven't.—*The Burning Question.*

Successful Bridge: The triumph of mind over chatter.

—*Four Hundred and Four.*

Traitor: Any California doctor advising a change of climate for his patients.—*Wilcox Antenna.*

Willpower: The ability to eat *one* salted peanut.

—*Beacon.*

MALTREATED IDIOMS AND WORNG CONSTRUCTIONS

Confusion of Idioms

An idiom (the word is derived from the Greek, and means "private") has been defined as "a form of expression, construction, phrase, etc., peculiar to a language, a peculiarity of phraseology approved by usage. There are an immense number of English idioms—a fact which the Englishman regards with complacency and the foreign student with sensations compounded of hopelessness and exasperation. For the whole point about idioms is that they are grammatically indefensible. They are sometimes very similar in form but different in meaning. The confusion of one idiom with another is one of the main causes of error. Here are some examples:

1. *Incorrect:* I followed his orders in the settlement of the matter.
Correct: I *obeyed* his orders (or *followed his directions*) in the settlement of the matter.
2. *Incorrect:* I said so at the spur of the moment.
Correct: I said so *on the spur* of the moment (or *at a moment's notice*).
3. *Incorrect:* We never leave him all the year long.
Correct: We never leave him all the year *round* (or *all day long*).
4. *Incorrect:* I am sorry to say my father enjoys ill health.
Correct: I am sorry to say my father *suffers* ill health (or *enjoys good health*).

5. *Incorrect:* Mine-owners find their employees with coal.
Correct: Mine-owners find their employees *in* coal (or *supply their employees with coal*).
6. *Incorrect:* It took me a great deal of trouble to do this.
Correct: It *cost* me (or *I took*) a great deal of trouble to do this.
7. *Incorrect:* This amount is sheer gain.
Correct: This amount is *clear* gain (or *sheer loss*).
8. *Incorrect:* He set light of his father's plans.
Correct: He set light *by* (or *made light of*) his father's plan.
9. *Incorrect:* The debate was now coming to a close.
Correct: The debate was now *drawing* to a close (or *coming to an end*).
10. *Incorrect:* This appointment is in his disposal.
Correct: This appointment is *at* his disposal (or *in his gift*).

The Infinitive and the Verbal Noun

Sometimes either an infinitive or a preposition followed by a verbal noun can follow this class of words; and we may say "accustomed *to walk*" or "accustomed *to walking*", "afraid *to go*" or "afraid *of going*", "decide *to say*" or "decide *upon staying*", "desirous *to succeed*" or "desirous *of succeeding*". But often only the latter construction is admissible; and we cannot say "prevented *to go*" for "prevented *from going*", or "successful *to win*" for "successful *in winning*". Other examples are as follows:

1. *Incorrect:* She aims to preserve her beauty.
Correct: She aims *at preserving* her beauty.
2. *Incorrect:* He is too much addicted to tell lies.
Correct: He is too much addicted to *telling* lies.
3. *Incorrect:* He is bent to speak ill of others.
Correct: He is bent *on speaking* ill of others.
4. *Incorrect:* I missed the chance to go to the play.
Correct: I missed the chance *of going* to the play.
5. *Incorrect:* Most writers commence to write at midnight.
Correct: Most writers commence *writing* at midnight.
6. *Incorrect:* He takes much delight to help people in affliction.
Correct: He takes much delight *in helping* people in affliction.
7. *Incorrect:* You shall despair to attain your object.
Correct: You shall despair *of attaining* your object.
8. *Incorrect:* You have no excuse to be late.
Correct: You have no excuse *of being* late.
9. *Incorrect:* She is fortunate to gain the prize.
Correct: She is fortunate *in gaining* the prize.
10. *Incorrect:* He has the gift to attract a great audience.
Correct: He has the gift *of attracting* a great audience.
11. *Incorrect:* I was hindered to go to the meeting yesterday.
Correct: I was hindered *from going* to the meeting yesterday.

12. *Incorrect:* There is still hope to reform him.
Correct: There is still hope *of reforming* him (but *I have no hope to succeed*).
13. *Incorrect:* Scholars are intent to find out the truth.
Correct: Scholars are intent *on finding* out the truth.
14. *Incorrect:* I found myself under the necessity to act against my principles.
Correct: I found myself under the necessity *of acting* against my principles.
15. *Incorrect:* What is your object to study English?
Correct: What is your object *of studying* English?
16. *Incorrect:* The girl persists to laugh during the wedding.
Correct: The girl persists *in laughing* during the wedding.
17. *Incorrect:* It is easy for the boy to find a pretext to play truant.
Correct: It is easy for the boy to find a pretext *for playing* truant.
18. *Incorrect:* Bad weather never can prevent me to go to school.
Correct: Bad weather never can prevent me from going to school.
19. *Incorrect:* My purpose to return home is to see my mother.
Correct: My purpose *of returning* home is to see my mother.
20. *Incorrect:* He is always remiss to pay his debt.
Correct: He is always remiss *in paying* his debt.

ABANDONED

BY SHOLOM ASCH

遺棄

羅書肆譯註

(Continued from the Previous Issue)

Old man Kradnick, the "master" of the thieving gentry, got up slowly, approached the baby, examined it, and slapped Kulock on the back.

"Fine husky¹ little chap!... He'll² climb through a transom³ nimbly enough, all right..... Who's the mother?"

"May she burn like a fire!... She ran away, taking the candlesticks with her."

"And left you the kid?"

"Yes."

"That's⁴ bad... That's bad."

The old man scratched his head. The younger Kradnick approached and said to Kulock: "That's right... I guess you'll have to give up the profession now, and become a nurse... A fine trick she played you, eh?"

年老的克乃得利克，小偷夥黨中的首領，慢慢地站起來，走近那孩子，仔細地看，又在古洛克的背上拍了一巴掌。

「多麼壯實的小傢伙!...他將來爬過門窗一定很快當，好的...誰是他的媽呢?」

「該雷打火燒的!她拿了銀燭台跑啦。」

「她把孩子留給你嗎?」

「是的。」

「糟糕...糟糕。」

老頭子搔他的頭。年輕的克乃得利克走上來，對古洛克說：「好得很...我想你現在可以不幹這一行了，當奶媽去...她和你開的這個玩笑可真不錯，呃?」

1. (偏語) 強有力的. 2. -he will. 3. 門頂窗. 4. -that is.

"Don't you be breaking your head about me...The Lord⁵ is a provider, and Kulock is Kuleck!"

He took up the infant in his arms and started across the town. It seemed to him that people were pointing their fingers, and laughing, at him.

When he reached the wood on the outskirts⁷ of the town, he seated himself on a stone.

Round about⁸ not a soul⁹ was to be seen. The branches of the trees murmured sadly, as they shed their yellow leaves...the sound of a distant stream was faintly audible,¹⁰ as it gurgled¹¹ and splashed among the stones.

Burih put down the child near him, and regarded it with a feeling of bitterness.¹² The baby stared at him silently, sucking its hand and looking as if *absorbed in meditation.¹³ Kulock hadn't the least idea¹⁴ what to do with¹⁵ the child. For a fleeting moment¹⁶ he thought of abandoning it, but immediately a feeling of pity for the helpless mite,¹⁷ for his own flesh and blood,

「你是不是想挨揍...這是命中注定的。古洛克還是古洛克!」

他抱起孩子，走出城去。他覺得人們在對他指手畫腳，在嘲笑他。

當他走到城郊的樹林前面，他在一塊石頭上坐下來。

周圍沒有看到一個人。黃葉落下來的时候，樹枝淒涼地簌簌作響...遠處的溪流在亂石間激盪的潺潺聲隱約可聞。

伯利將孩子在身邊放下，心裏很難過地望着他。孩子默然地向他凝視，手指放在嘴裏吮吸着，好像在沉思的樣子。古洛克一點也不知道將孩子怎麼辦才好。他忽然想到拋棄這孩子，但是對於稚弱無能的嬰孩，對於自己的血肉的憐憫心，即刻打消了他心中的

5. 上帝. 6. 主宰. 7. 郊外 (常用複數). 8. 四週. 9. 人. 10. 可聽見.
11. 潺潺而流. 12. 痛苦, 悲哀. 13. 凝神沉思, 冥想. 14. 一點也不知道. 15. 處置.
16. 一剎那間. 17. 小孩.

drove the thought from his mind. He took the child in his arms again, and pressed its little body close to him, examining, meanwhile, all its features. He thought he recognized his own, in them, and felt a glad warmth in all his limbs at the idea.

"Little Kulock!" he cried to the baby: "Yes, you're a little Kulock, all right; and you'll be a fine chap too, I'll bet. You'll climb through transom, and ventilators,¹⁸ and garret-windows...break off locks, and steal calf-skin leather...And then you'll have children...and their mother will desert them... But—will you wander with your children from house to house begging for bread?...Who are you?...A Kulock, like me...you...I."

He laid the child down near the river-bank, and stood behind a tree to see what it would do...It pushed about with its legs, sucked its hands and whimpered,¹⁹ as if in play. "Mam-m-a...mam-m-a."

He stole behind another tree, farther away, but he could still hear its cries. He glided thus from tree to tree farther and farther away, till he heard and saw nothing more

這個念頭。他又抱起孩子，將他的小身體緊貼着自己，同時細看孩子的面貌。他想他在孩子的面貌上看出了他自己的容顏，他想到這裏，全身感覺到一陣愉悅的溫暖。

『小古洛克!』他向孩子喊道，『是的，你是一個小古洛克，好的；我敢說你將來也會長成一個了不起的人。你會爬進門窗，通風管和頂樓的天窗...打開鎖，偷出細絨的皮革.....然後你會生孩子...孩子們的母親會遺棄他們...但是——你會帶着你的孩子們四處流浪，沿門乞食嗎?...你是誰?...一個古洛克，像我...你...我。』

他將孩子放在靠近河岸的地方，他站在一棵樹後面看孩子怎樣動作.....那孩子雙腳亂踢，吮吸他的一隻手，嗚嗚地哭喊，好像在玩耍着，『姆——姆——媽...姆——姆——媽。』

他溜到較遠的另一棵樹後面，但是他仍然能夠聽到孩子的哭聲，他這樣從一棵樹，溜過另一棵樹，走得很遠很遠了，直到聽

18. 通風管. 19. 哭泣, 嗚咽.

... Then he took to his heels.²⁰ But even as he ran, the infant's cries kept ringing in his ears. "It might be rolling down into the river," he thought suddenly... His head ached, and he felt a gnawing at his heart... But he kept on running...

Presently he stopped, looked around, and quickly retraced his steps.

He found the child crying aloud. He took it up in his arms, and approached the huts on the outskirts of the wood... Passing from door to door, he begged in a broken²¹ voice: "Give an orphan²² a little milk... give an orphan a little milk..."

(Concluded)

20. 逃跑. 21. 悲傷的. 22. 孤兒.

Note:—Sholom Asch (or Ash) was born in Poland in 1880, and is today regarded as one of the most gifted Yiddish writers. He has written plays, novels, and short stories. "Abandoned" is a story highly characteristic of the nervous style of this writer, brief, intensely dramatic, and of compelling interest.

A housewife interviewing a prospective maid was exerting herself to make the job sound attractive. As a final inducement she said, "And we have no children, Maggie. That will make your work lighter." Maggie grinned broadly. "I'll take the place, ma'am," she decided, "but I'm awfully fond of children, so don't restrict yourself on my account."

—Pat Moore.

不到哭聲，看不見孩子為止...然後他急忙逃走。但是甚至他在跑的時候，孩子的哭聲仍在他的耳中發響。『孩子或許會滾到河裏去，』他忽然這麼想...他的頭發痛了，他覺得心如刀割...可是他繼續地跑着。

不久他停下來，四處一望，又迅速地轉身向原處跑。

他發覺孩子在放聲大哭。他抱起孩子，走近森林外邊的村舍。他以悲傷的聲調，沿門求乞，『送一點奶給沒有娘的孩子吃吧...送一點奶給沒有娘的孩子吃吧.....』

LONG WORDS *vs.* SHORT WORDS.

BY WANG I-TING. (王翼廷)

At her feet he bowed, he fell, he lay down: at her feet he bowed, he fell: where he bowed, there he fell down, dead.

—*Judges¹ V: 27.

The above is the most beautiful verse in the English Bible, I think. It is poetry in prose and prose in poetry. There are 25 words in seven clauses, and strangely enough all the words are monosyllabic!²

Many Chinese students of English have a wrong conception that the longer the words they use in their writings, the better their English would appear. That is not true. On the contrary, the shorter one's words, the better one's English. As a rule, the short words are not only handier to use, but also more powerful in effect. This is especially so in English, where the native words Anglo-Saxon³ are short, while the long words are foreign Latin or French.

Jesus used "fire," "water," "salt," and "light" such common objects seen in everyday life to preach the greatest truths in the world.

Which is better English in the following?

A great fire.

A disastrous conflagration.

A man fell.

An individual was precipitated.

(Often seen in newspapers).

1. 士師記. 2. 單音字. 3. 盎格魯薩克遜語.

<p><i>With my best wishes and kindest regards.</i> (At the end of a letter).</p>	<p><i>I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assur- ance of my highest consideration.</i> (At the end of a diplomatic despatch).</p>
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Doubtless, those on the left column are better than those on the right.

Don't use the words which you see once or twice in newspapers or periodicals. They may be novelties,⁴ the usage of which has not yet been sanctioned by standard authors.

Do use the words the meaning of which you are quite sure. Have a copy of a good dictionary in hand to consult when you *come across⁵ a new word.

4. 新花樣. 5. 遇見.

QUIZ

1. What creature swallows its skin?
2. Do bananas ever produce seeds?
3. Why do small crosses signify kisses?
4. How did the eagle become the national emblem of the U. S.?
5. How is rainfall measured?

(Answers will be found on page 17)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Fate Of UNO Capital To Be Decided

The *UNO¹ may know by the night of Dec. 9 where its capital will be established.

*The 54-nation Site Committee,² after many surprises and upsets, meets again at 10.00 *GMT³ with the choice of *San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston and New York⁴ offers before it.

Big Four To Start Talks On Germany

*The Big Four foreign minister council⁵ agreed on Dec. 6 night to begin the preliminary talks on a German peace settlement tomorrow morning.

The purpose of the *initial⁶ discussions, which are to be *wound up⁷ next week, is to outline the programme of work covering probably seven or eight points for a commission of Big Four diplomatic experts assigned to lay the groundwork for another council session in Europe early next year.

With all but a few minor technical points finally agreed upon in the European satellite⁸ peace treaties the Big Four also agreed that it would be impossible to sign the treaties here and that the actual signing probably would take place at their next session in Europe.

*The committee of the deputy foreign ministers⁹ informed the council that it would take at least a month to put the treaties into proper formal language.

After that they will be circulated¹⁰ among all the 21 nations which attended the Paris peace conference and those nations are expected to participate in the final signing.

1. = United Nations Organization. 2. (45 個國家組成的研討大會會址之委員會). 3. = Greenwich Mean Time. 4. 舊金山, 費城, 波士頓及紐約. 5. 四國外長會議. 6. 初步的討論. 7. 結束. 8. 隨從, 附從. 9. 外長代表委員會. 10. 通傳, 通告.

Tonight's session produced one very unusual decision on the part of the foreign ministers. They agreed to keep completely secret, at least for the present, a discussion they had on a report made by their committee of naval experts. This was concerned presumably with the distribution of the portion of the Italian fleet among the great powers but persons who normally disclose as to what goes on in the council meetings declined to state whether any decisions were reached or why silence was ordered on the subject.

Communist Party Change Position

The Chinese Communist Party has no intention of overthrowing¹¹ of Kuomintang government by revolutionary means, nor will it yield to the Government on pressure, Communist spokesman *Wang Ping-nan¹² told the press on November 25. The conflict between the Government and the Communist Party, he added, can only be solved by negotiations.

The spokesman said that in the opinion of the Communist Party, no talks were possible any longer on the basis of the P.C.C.'s¹³ old resolutions. This chapter, he said, has been closed by the convocation of the National Assembly and by the split in the opposition ranks following the participation in the Assembly of the *China Youth Party,¹⁴ the *Social Democratic Party¹⁵ and a number of *non-partisan delegates.¹⁶ A new chapter must therefore be started and negotiations can only be conducted on an entirely new basis.

The following conditions prerequisite¹⁷ to such negotiations were enunciated¹⁸ by the spokesman:

- 1)—cessation of hostilities;
- 2)—organization of an *inter-party¹⁹ conference similar in nature to the P.C.C.;

11. 推翻. 12. 王炳南. 13. 政協的. 14. 青年黨. 15. 社會民主黨. 16. 無黨無派代表. 17. 必須預先解決的. 18. 發言, 說明. 19. 黨派之間的.

3)—formation of a *coalition government;³⁰

4)—convocation of the National Assembly on a new basis.

He further stated that in his party's view, the possibility of future negotiations also depended on one external factor *to wit:²¹ discontinuation by the United States Government of all material and moral support to the National Government.

In reply to a question, the spokesman denied all knowledge of General George C. Marshall's rumoured intentions to visit Yenan in the near future.

Women's Suffrage Motion Tabled At Nanking Meet

Safeguarding of women's suffrage²² was demanded on Dec. 4 in a strongly-worded motion²³ tabled²⁴ by some 100 women delegates in the National Assembly headed by *Miss Wu Chih-mei.²⁵

*On the ground that²⁶ women, comprising half of the total population, should be entitled to equal privileges as men and share equal responsibility to the country, the clause²⁷ reading "Women should have seats²⁸ in the National Assembly, the *Legislative Yuan²⁹ and *Control Yuan³⁰ and have the right to participate in various kinds of meetings," should be added to *Article 131 of Chapter 12 of the Draft Constitution.³¹

The women delegates proposed that in order to facilitate smooth enforcement of fundamental law of the country, rights of women to participate in various meetings must be safe-guarded to enable them to discharge their duties to the country.

Nanking Replies To Soviet Attack On Sino-American Pact

A government spokesman, *commenting on³² an Izvestia³³ article attacking the *Sino-American Treaty³⁴ said today that "China is not giving the United States more than it is prepared to give any other nation."

20. 聯合政府. 21. to wit = namely. 22. 選舉權, 參政權. 23. 動議.
24. 提出. 25. 伍智梅女士. 26. 以... 為根據. 27. 條款. 28. 席位.
29. 立法院. 30. 監察院. 31. 憲法草案第十二章一百三十一條. 32. 評論.
33. (蘇聯報名). 34. 中美商約.

Defending the treaty, the spokesman said that it was based on *the principles of reciprocity³⁵ and equality, adding "the treaty only makes possible U.S. trade in China on a reciprocal basis."

He said that "while China is unable, at present *to take advantage of³⁶ all sections of the treaty, the nation will later enjoy its full benefits."

No Re-entry To China For Stateless

Stateless residents of China may visit other countries, but they will have difficulty in returning to this one, a responsible Foreign Office source told the Associated Press on December 4.

In an effort to rid China of its large stateless population, the government is urging such people either to accept Chinese citizenship or that of the country of their origin, this source said.

The most effective weapon of persuasion is the refusal to grant re-entry permits to those who seek to leave China.

35. 互惠原則. 36. 利用

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