

Chung Hwa

English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

錢歌川主編

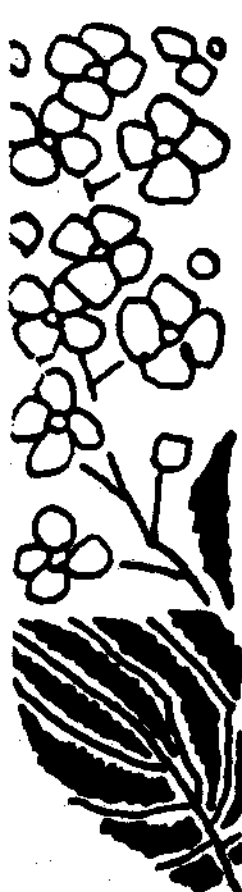
Vol. V

No. 4

CONTENTS

China Can Also Help Us by Donald M. Nelson	
The Last Coin of Mr. Baer by Gerald Kersh	
20th Century British Authors Virginia Woolf	
Common Errors in Grammar and Syntax	
Passages for Learning by Heart The Sun	
Quiz	
Belinda (An April Folly in Three Acts) by A. A. Milne	16
Disillusion—Rendered Into English by Chien Gochuen	20
World Affairs	31

贈
送
講
義
介
紹



中華書局出版

外國文字辭典

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 新式英華雙解詞典 | 張壽等編
精裝八·一〇
(定價) |
| 新式英華詞典 | 沈彬等編
精裝五·四〇 |
| 英華萬字字典 | 張士一等編
精裝二·四〇
並裝一·五〇 |
| 英華雙解字典 | 陸費執編
精裝二·七〇 |
| 英華正音詞典 | 楊錦森等編
精裝六·六〇
陸費執編
精裝三·五〇 |
| 中華漢英大辭典 | 嚴獨鶴等編
精裝五·四〇 |
| 實用英漢漢英詞典 | 李儒勉編
精裝四·二〇 |
| 模範英文成語辭典 | 桂紹吁編
精裝二·一〇
張慎伯編
精裝二·一〇 |
| 袖珍英漢縮語辭典 | 陸費執編
精裝二·一〇
陳懋烈編
精裝二·一〇 |
| 中華英漢商業辭典 | 李天註編
精裝八·一〇 |
| 德華字典 | 馬君武編
精裝二·七〇 |
| 模範日華新辭典 | 黃鑑村編
精裝二·七〇 |

上海照定價二〇〇倍發售·外埠另加運費

CHINA CAN ALSO HELP US

BY DONALD M. NELSON¹

China has become one of the *Big Powers.² This fact not only affects the fate and future condition of Asia but is of tremendous importance in our own lives in America.

When Japan is defeated, the present great organizing force in the Orient will be eliminated.³ A *commercial vacuum⁴ will be left in the areas formerly dominated by Japanese trade, where one billion⁵ two hundred million people live. This must be filled by Chinese industry, or chaos will follow, with the *resultant horrors⁶ of unemployment and shortages of goods.

The Chinese are highly intelligent people and realize that they can be a great power *only if they are a strong industrial nation.⁷ They have *every intention⁸ of being one. What they lack in *natural resources⁹ they *make up¹⁰ in manpower and willingness. They will need our help, just as we needed the capital of England when we were building our own industries after *the Civil War.¹¹ But they will neither need our charity¹² nor want it. Charity and imperialism¹³ often *go hand in hand,¹⁴ and nothing *could be worse for our postwar relations than the thought that we were imperialistic-minded.¹⁵

We will help China because it is a *sensible business¹⁶ policy. We shall not come as philanthropists:¹⁷ we expect to make business investments¹⁸ that will be *sound and profitable.¹⁹

China has coal resources adequate for many years to come, and she will have the *iron ore²⁰ of Manchuria and the *water power²¹ of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers. She is the world's greatest producer of tungsten,²² holds second place in antimony²³

1. 美國戰時生產局前任主席, 1944年以協理中國促進戰時生產被派來華。 2. 強國。 3. 消除。 4. 商業的空虛。 5. 十億 (1,000,000,000)。 6. 可怕的結果。 7. 只要中國能成爲一個強大的工業國。 8. 極想。 9. 自然的資源。 10. 補足。 11. 美國南北戰爭。 12. 施捨; 賑濟。 13. 帝國主義。 14. 携手並進。 15. 帝國主義的居心。 16. 有理性的事情。 17. 博愛家。 18. 投資。 19. 健全而有利的。 20. 鐵礦。 21. 水力。 22. 鎢。 23. 銻。

and fourth in *tin refining.²⁴ The country also has mercury²⁵ in exportable amounts and is self-sufficient in manganese.²⁶ There is, however, almost no discovered petroleum²⁷ and little copper.

After a thorough survey I am convinced that China can replace the Japanese in the cheap *textile trades.²⁸ This is one of the greatest essentials in Asia because it is a business that supplies the billion people who earn no more than 40 cents a day. There is plenty of technical skill in China, and before the war there were the beginnings of a textile industry. When she was the world's fourth largest producer of cotton, China had 5,000,000 spindles.²⁹ Even when the Japanese drove the Chinese back from the seacoast, many of the plants were transported inland and are still operating. The endless resourcefulness of the Chinese in maintaining these and other factories in the face of the most astounding difficulties makes it plain that no nation is better equipped to make the turnover³⁰ from agriculture to industry.

The greatest of all plans for China concerns the damming³¹ of the Yangtze Kiang. This great river is compressed³² by high cliffs near the city of Ichang³³ at the geographical center of China, an ideal dam site. By use of locks,³⁴ river navigation³⁵ will be made possible from the China Sea to Chungking, a distance of approximately 1,500 miles. The dam would provide a water supply for farm lands *in drought periods,³⁶ and, more important, would act to *halt floods³⁷ that have devastated the lower Yangtze for centuries.

Dr. John Savage, chief engineer of the *United States Reclamation Service³⁸ and regarded by many as the world's *foremost hydroelectrical engineer,³⁹ has reported that the largest hydroelectrical development in the world can be constructed at the Yangtze Gorges.⁴⁰ He says that the dam will have a *generating capacity⁴¹ of 10,500,000 kilowatts a year—twice as much as the present total of TVA, Grand Coulee, Boulder and Bonneville.

24. 錫的提煉. 25. 水銀. 26. 錳. 27. 石油. 28. 紡織業. 29. 錠.
30. 轉變. 31. 堰; 壩. 32. 壓緊. 33. 宜昌. 34. 水閘. 35. 航行. 36. 在天旱的時候.
37. 阻止洪水. 38. 美國開拓隊. 39. 最前邊的水電工程師. 40. 峽.
41. 發電的能力.

Completion of the full power program might well be extended over decades. The first power units will supply the beginnings of industry, and additional units can be added as industry grows. The Chinese themselves will build the dam, and the cost of the hydroelectric units can be liquidated⁴² as the project advances.

Dr. Savage estimates that the whole project could be built at a cost of one billion dollars. The equipment and engineering costs might well be financed by a loan from our government to the Chinese government. Under a plan of gradual development the initial investment of this country would not need to be great, and the Chinese government will naturally finance part of the venture.

The Yangtze Gorges Dam will stimulate the erection of *metallurgical industries⁴³—steels, ferroalloys,⁴⁴ aluminum,⁴⁵ tin; it will provide power for the *electrification of railroads;⁴⁶ and it will create an industry for the production of *nitrogen fertilizers.⁴⁷ China is predominantly an agricultural nation (85 percent), with most of its farms as small as an acre or two. An abundant supply of low-cost fertilizer would be of enormous benefit.

China is also a nation trained in handicraft.⁴⁸ Before the war, the Japanese swamped the American market with knick-knacks⁴⁹ which sold for small sums but in total amounted to big business. The Chinese could capture much of this with ease, because they are as deft as the Japanese and far beyond them in beauty and imagination of designs.

It is my idea that the financing and operation of the new Chinese industries should be shared by Americans and Chinese. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese leaders with whom I have discussed the matter favor such a plan. In the beginning, American capital might amount to 60 or 70 percent, with an agreement that—over a period of, say, ten years—part of the American interest would be purchased by the Chinese until they controlled the properties. This would overcome the fear in all borrowing countries of putting themselves in the hands of their creditors.

42. 清償; 清算. 43. 冶金的工業. 44. 鐵的合金. 45. 鋁. 46. 鐵路的電化. 47. 液氮肥料. 48. 手工業. 49. 零物; 玩具 (或譯作 nicknack).

Experts maintain that after the war we must almost double our own national income for *full utilization⁵⁰ of our facilities and resources. Obviously we can't do that from inner expansion of trade alone; we shall need to export *on a huge scale.⁵¹ A great part of our present industry is centered in *capital goods⁵²—plants producing planes, locomotives, machine tools, Diesel engines, road equipment. We must find a market for these capital goods, and the home market is fairly well saturated.⁵³ Much will be sold to replace destroyed equipment in countries already industrialized, but that will take up only part of the slack.⁵⁴ Therefore we must export to countries now poor and eager for industrialization.

An obvious question is whether we are making a mistake by building up a nation that may eventually become an industrial rival. The history of Canada reveals the fallacy⁵⁵ of that theory. As Canada industrialized, our trade with her mounted *by leaps and bounds.⁵⁶ Our exports to Canada were \$455,446,000 in 1915; in 1940 they climbed to \$744,231,156. The United States sells almost as much to fewer than 12,000,000 Canadians as it does to the 120,000,000 people in Latin America. In short, with Canada's economic development has come greater productivity,⁵⁷ a higher income level and higher purchasing power.

Trade is not always a *two-way proposition;⁵⁸ sometimes it is three-way. One cannot think in terms of China and the United States simply swapping commodities—it will not always be possible to get Chinese materials in return for the machines we have supplied. But China can sell textiles to Malaya,⁵⁹ and Malaya can supply rubber to us and so obtain American dollars with which to pay China. For these dollars we can then sell the Chinese some of our capital equipment. This means, in effect, that we get rubber in exchange for machinery.

The industrialization of China is not China's problem solely; it is our own. For we also are going to have to live in a postwar world.

50. 充分利用. 51. 大規模. 52. 重要的貨物. 53. 飽和. 54. 蕭條.
55. 謬見. 56. 迅速的. 57. 生產力. 58. 有往有來的事業. 59. 馬來亞.

THE LAST COIN OF MR. BAER

BY GERALD KERSH

培爾先生的最後一文錢

羅書肆譯註

Life lays down strange path which the feet of man must tread in the dark.

When Baer told me this tale I felt full of awe and tears. Baer does not lie. He is a good man, and his clear eyes are full of plain, strong truth.

I know Baer. He has the heart of a saint¹—fresh and pure as a deep well, *in spite of² all the hard, sad years of his life.

We met on the stairs of time: I was on my way up; he was on his way down. I was young. He was old, and poor—so poor that he did not know when luck would send him a meal and a bed.

His coat was thin; wind and rain bit right through it. Yet he could bear his head high and face³ life with a fine calm.

It is sad when a man is too weak to work, too strong to die, and too proud to beg....sad, yet great. Baer was a great man. This is what he told me:

人生定下了奇怪的道路，人類必須在黑暗中在這條路上走。

培爾告訴我這個故事的時候，我感覺到充滿了恐懼和眼淚。培爾沒有說謊。他是一個好人，他的明亮的眼睛裏充滿了率直而堅強的真誠。

我瞭解培爾。他有聖潔的心——和一口深井一般的清新、純潔，雖然他一生過着坎坷、悲慘的日子。

我們在「時間」的階梯上相遇：我在往上走；他在往下走。我那時還年輕。他却老而且貧困——他貧困到不知道命運會在什麼時候給他一餐飯和一宿之地。

他的外衣很薄；不能蔽風雨。然而他仍能高高地昂起頭來，泰然自若地活下去。

一個人太疲弱而不能工作，太堅強而不願死，太自傲而不願乞憐的時候，是很悲慘的——悲慘然而偉大。培爾是一個偉大的人，下面是他告訴我的故事。

1. 聖人. 2. 不顧, 縱使. 3. (v.) 面對

It has been the will of Fate—or what you like—that all I make had to be broken. All that I ever got, I lost. Well, let it be like that.

All is gone—all but⁴ what was mine as the gift, the gift to me, of God.

What I have not lost is best of all. That I cannot lose. I mean, my soul. If a man keeps his soul, all can be got back *in the end;⁵ so that in the end that man has won, not lost.

(That was how Baer spoke—in short, clear words.)

I was born in Russia,⁶ long years ago. My father was ill. My mother was tired with too much work.

When I was nine years old I went to work to help to feed six of us. I worked and had no rest for sixteen years. This was in the time of the Tsar.⁷

On the dawn of my twenty-fifth birthday there came a Pogrom.⁸ There was race-hate.⁹ The men rose and ran to kill Jews.¹⁰

By then I had a wife and a son of two. We all lived in one small home, for we were poor.

Soldiers came. There was an officer. He was young. There were eight soldiers. I tried to fight. What

這是命運的意旨——或者隨你說是什麼都可以——我所做的一切必須破敗。我所得的一切，我都失掉了。好吧，就讓它那樣吧。

一切都沒有了——只剩下我孑然一身，這是上帝的恩賜，給我的恩賜。

我所沒有失掉的是一切之中的最好的。那是我不能失掉的。我是說我的靈魂。如果一個人保存着他的靈魂，結果一切都能弄回來的；所以結果這個人還是勝利了，並沒有失敗。

(這就是培爾所說的——簡單明瞭的話。)

我在若干年以前出生在俄國。我的父親病了。我的母親因過度的工作而疲憊不堪。

在九歲的時候，我便去工作，幫助維持六口之家的生活。我毫無休息地工作了十六年之久。這是在沙皇時代。

在我二十五歲生日的那天清早，發生了一次殺戮猶太人的暴動。這是種族的仇恨。俄國人羣起追殺猶太人。

那時候我有一個妻子和一個兩歲的兒子。因為我們很窮，大家都住在一所小屋裏。

兵士們來了。有一個官長。他很年輕的。還有八個兵士。我想

4. =except. 5. 最後. 6. 俄國. 7. =Czar, 俄羅斯皇帝, 沙皇. 8. 一團體或一階級之大殺戮 (特指俄國對於猶太人之殺戮). 9. 種族的仇恨. 10. 猶太人.

could I do? The officer cut me down. See this scar on my head; it was a sword.

I lay like a dead man all day long. They thought I was dead. When I *came back to life,¹¹ it was night. I was weak. I struck a light. May they rest in peace, they were all dead....my son, my wife, my father and mother, and brothers.

I must not tell you the things that had been done. I was mad for a time. Then friends helped me. Soon I went away, right away; out, right out of that land.

I went to Germany.¹² I lived again. I found another wife. It is the will of God that man must have a family and not live alone.

I loved my wife, but she died.... may she rest in peace....and there were left to me two sons. The first was Mark, and the younger one was Haim.

Mark went to fight for Germany in the year 1918 when the war was almost done. He was shot on the last day of the war. May he rest in peace.

Haim grew up to be a fine young man. We lived, he and I, like friends, with each other, day and night.

抵抗。可是我有什麼辦法呢？那個官長把我砍倒了。你看我頭上的這個疤痕；那是用刀砍的。

我像一個死人似的躺了一整天。他們以為我死了。當我甦醒過來的時候，已經是夜晚了。我軟弱無力。我擦燃一根火柴一看。願他們安息，他們都死了...我的兒子，我的妻子，我的父親，母親和兄弟們。

我不要告訴你後來的情形怎樣。有一個時候我發狂了。幸而朋友們來幫助我。不久我就走了，遠遠地走了；走出來了，走出了俄國。

我到了德國。我照常生活。我又找到一個妻子。這是上帝的意旨，男人必須有一個家，不應該單獨生活。

我很愛我的妻子，但是後來她死了...願她安息！...給我留下兩兒個子。大兒子叫馬克，小兒子叫海姆。

在一九一八年大戰快要結束的時候，馬克去為德國作戰，他在大戰的最後一天被打死了。願他安息。

海姆長成一個漂亮的青年人了。他和我彼此終日相依，住在一起，像朋友一樣。

11. 甦醒. 12. 德國

Then Hitler¹³ came. Haim read books. He read books of all sorts. He was a boy with brains¹⁴ who read all things.

One day police came to the house and found books by a man named Marx,¹⁵ with the name of Haim written in them. They took Haim away.

They beat me till I could not stand or see, and then took Haim to a camp.¹⁶ I sat and hoped. A year went. News came. Haim was dead. I did not know how he had died. May he rest in peace with the others.

You will ask why I did not die, too. I do not know. I lived. They took all I had and let me go away. I went to France.¹⁷ "Let it be in God's hands to do with me what he wills," I said.

I had no food. I was starving.

In my hand, held tight, was one franc.¹⁸

This was in Paris.¹⁹

In Paris there is a park, the *Parc Monceau.²⁰ On a bench in this park, late one day, I sat and saw the sun go down, and asked why it was God's will that I should live, I, of all those I loved... live and mourn.

Then came a man and sat next to me. He spoke. He cursed²¹ Fate.

於是希特勒出來了。海姆愛讀書。隨便什麼書都讀。他是一個能讀各種書籍的聰明的孩子。

有一天警察到家裏來了，發現了一個名叫馬克斯的人著的幾本書，書裏面寫有海姆的名字。他們便把海姆抓走了。

他們把我打得站不起來，眼睛也看不見了，然後把海姆送到集中營去。我坐待着，希望他早日釋放出來。過了一年，有消息來了。海姆死了。我不知道他是如何死的。願他和其餘的人在一起安息。

你也許會問爲什麼我沒有死。我不知道。我仍活着。他們拿走了我所有的一切，把我趕走。我走到法國。我說，「讓上帝來決定要把我怎麼辦就怎麼辦好了。」

我沒有東西吃，我在挨餓。

在我的手裏緊緊地捏着的只有一個法郎。

這是在巴黎。

巴黎有一座公園，名叫蒙索公園。有一天傍晚，我坐在這座公園的一條長凳上，靜看紅日西沉，我正在想爲什麼上帝的意旨叫我活着，在我所愛的那些人之中，只有我活着，... 活着而悲悼。

這時候有一個人走來了，坐在我的旁邊。他說話了。他咀咒命運。

13. 希特勒. 14. 智慧. 15. 馬克斯. 16. 集中營. 17. 法國. 18. 法郎 (法國錢幣名). 19. 巴黎. 20. 蒙索公園. 21. 咀咒.

He had been a great man, once, he told me. He was a Russian.²² He had been a general, I think he said; some great man in the army before the Revolution.²³

He had more money than he could spend.... houses, jewels, furs, horses, all things a man can buy if he has wealth. Now, he told me, he starved like a dog and had no home.

He shook his head, and made a tired sign with his hand. I stared. I saw his face. My heart beat so that I thought it would burst.

This man who sat next to me in rags was the man who had led the soldiers in that Pogrom, and the same one who had cut me down with his sword in the dawn of that black day so long ago!

I knew that face as I knew my own face. I had thought of it more times than I could count. I had seen it in dreams. I had thought: "If God would send me that man to kill!"

But there he was, *in front of my eyes,²⁴ weak and poor as I was, with no bread and no roof, just like me.

My heart beat slow again. I was calm. I do not know why. I looked at him, straight in the eyes, and put my finger on the scar on my head, and said, in Russian:²⁵

他告訴我，他從前是一個大人物。他是一個俄國人。我想他說過他當過將軍，在俄國革命以前的軍隊裏的大人物。

他曾經有多得用不完的錢... 房屋，珠寶，毛衣，馬匹，以及一個有錢的人能夠買到的一切東西。他告訴我，現在他却像一條喪家之犬似的挨餓。

他搖搖頭，作了一個疲乏的手勢。我注視了他，看到他的臉。我的心跳得那麼厲害，我覺得它快要爆裂了。

坐在我旁邊的這個衣衫襤褸的人，就是在那一次大殺戮中率領兵士們到我家裏去的那個軍官，就是多年以前，在那不祥的一天的清早，用刀砍倒我的那個人！

我熟悉那個面孔就像熟悉我自己的面孔一樣。我曾經屢次想到過它，我在夢中也夢見過它，我曾這樣想：「但願上帝把那個人送來給我報仇！」

但是這兒就是他，就在我的眼前，和我一樣的疲弱，窮困；沒有麵包吃，沒有地方住，正和我一樣。

我的心又跳得慢些了。我鎮定了。我不知道這是什麼緣故，我眼睜睜地望着他，用手指摸着我頭上的疤痕，用低語說道：

22. 俄國人. 23. 俄國大革命. 24. 在眼前. 25. 俄語.

“Do you know me?”

He shook his head and said, “No.”

“No,” I said. “You do not know me. But I know you.”

My hands went up. My eyes were on his throat. It would not have been hard to kill him. He was thin and frail.

But then, being weak and tired, he began to cry.

And I, too, felt my eyes filling with tears—tears not for those whom I had loved and who were dead and gone—not tears for my own hurts—but tears of shame and pity for the whole world, for the whole world where men get tired and weak.

For the whole world of men who suffer in their souls and who do things not knowing what they do. Poor world! Poor man!

I *felt for²⁶ him as for a lost child, a weak and wild child who has kicked into pieces a great gift from a loving father, and who now sits and weeps over the bits which he can never mend.

“I am ill,” he said, “I am hungry.”

I *could not help it.²⁷ I do not know why I did it. It was something stronger than me. The franc was held tight in my hand. I gave it to him, and said: “Eat, then,” and left the park.

『你認識我嗎?』

他搖搖頭說,『不認識。』

『不認識,』我說,『你不認識我,我却認識你。』

我的雙手舉起來。我的眼睛盯住他的喉管。要殺死他一點也不費事。他疲弱得很。

可是因為太軟弱,太疲乏了,他開始哭起來。

我也覺得我的眼睛裏充滿了眼淚——不是爲了我所愛的、死去的那些人而流淚——不是爲了我自己的痛苦而流淚——而是爲了整個的世界,爲了使人們變得疲乏而軟弱的世界,流出羞慚和憐憫的眼淚。

爲了整個世界上的人們,他們的靈魂感覺痛苦,而他們在作着他們自己也莫名其妙的事。可憐的世界! 可憐的人類!

我可憐他就像可憐一個流離失所的孩子,一個軟弱而放蕩的孩子,他將他可愛的父親的一件最好的禮物踢成粉碎了,現在坐在這兒,望着他決不能補好的許多碎片痛哭。

『我病啦,』他說,『我餓啦。』

我忍不住了,我不知道該爲什麼那樣做。那是一種比我自己更堅強的力量。那個法郎緊緊地捏在我的手裏。我把它給了他,說道:『去吃吧。』然後,我離開了公園。

26. 同情於。 27. 忍不住了。

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

VIRGINIA WOOLF

1882-1941

An *intellectual aristocracy¹ is one which is likely to *outlast any other kind of exclusiveness.² *Landed proprietors³ and plutocrats⁴ may vanish from the structure of human society, but snobbery⁵ will always find a niche.⁶ This on moral and humane grounds is to be regretted. Artistically, it has always produced certain exquisite results. Much of the finest literature of the eighteenth century was made *within such an enclosure,⁷ and in our own time we have the productions of the *Bloomsbury school,⁸ known to an *irreverent outside world⁹ as the Highbrows.¹⁰ Their goddess,¹¹ their *Pallas Athena,¹² was Virginia Woolf.

By *birth and up-bringing¹³ she was trained for the part.¹⁴ Born in 1882, she was the daughter of a *pivotal literary figure¹⁵ of the later Victorian age, Sir Leslie Stephen, editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. She was *related both to¹⁶ the Darwin and the Strachey families. Her early life at home in London was thus saturated¹⁷ in culture. The great writers of that day *frequented her father's house,¹⁸ and she sat at their feet. When in 1915 she published her first novel, *The Voyage Out*, the influence of one of those early mentors,¹⁹ George Meredith, was plain. But

1. 知識的貴族社會。 2. 比其他任何一種獨占還要持久些。 3. 地主。 4. 財閥。 5. 縝紳架子。 6. 壁壘；遮所。 7. 在這樣一個範圍之內。 8. 布洛孟伯利派 (Bloomsbury 爲倫敦地名，往時乃名流集居之地)。 9. 不恭的外界。 10. 聰穎睿智的人；自命不凡的人。 11. 女神。 12. 智慧的女神 (出希臘神話)。 13. 生長。 14. 脚色；職分。 15. 文學上的要人。 16. 都有關係。 17. 飽和。 18. 常到她父親家裏去。 19. 師傅；指導者。

even in this *first essay²⁰ in fiction, Virginia Woolf's originality shone with that *elusive, amber glow²¹ which never left her work. From this beginning, her work offered a challenge²² to the accepted canons²³ of the technique of fiction-writing. Bloomsbury supported that challenge, and before her second book appeared, she was already the mascot²⁴ of the school of critics who proposed to carry the methods of the *French impressionist painters²⁵ into the making of English novels.

Controversy was inevitable, for Mrs. Woolf's work, as it developed along its own line, tended more and more to outstrip²⁶ the understanding of the general reader. That tendency is too subtle, of too complicated an origin, to be discussed briefly here. A profound examination of aesthetic²⁷ is involved. Sufficient to say that Mrs. Woolf, by precept²⁸ and example, challenged the realistic school of fiction, in which character is the *predominant feature;²⁹ character seen from the outside, and judged by its action and environment rather than by the mystery of personality from which it springs. Mrs. Woolf went even beyond personality. She wanted to dissociate³⁰ emotion and even physical sensation altogether from individual identity. The *people* in her books tended to dissolve into a general mist of sensibility, and this solution, compounded of human nature and the beauties, terrors, substances and essences of the universe *at large,³¹ was held up by her fragile hand against the light of the sun. It was as though an invalid³² were examining her medicine before taking it, with valetudinarian³³ over-keenness of vision fancying in that glass forms and shapes that in fact were not there.

She was, in short, completely feminine in her work. She distrusted architecture, and was bored with the making of bricks. She thus made her stories by a deliberate avoidance of monumental

20. 初試. 21. 捉摸不定的琥珀一般的熱情. 22. 挑戰. 23. 法典. 24. 幸運者. 25. 法國印象派的畫家. 26. 凌駕. 27. 美學. 28. 教訓. 29. 有勢力的特色. 30. 分解. 31. 一般的. 32. 病人. 33. 虛弱的; 病的.

stability. The stream of consciousness was never arrested, and no selection, for representative purposes, was made from it. In this, she followed Proust and Dorothy Richardson, but she did it with a delicate, keen-sighted artistry that gave her work a tantalisingly³⁴ contradictory quality. Here was a body of novels that avoided story, characterization, crisis. Little of them could be remembered after reading. Yet in the reading, detail after detail went by under an intense light, the light of a mind stripped of illusion and clumsiness. Further, the author's senses worked with that added intensity which one feels in convalescence,³⁵ during the first walk after a long illness. The world looks diminished, intensified, everything framed and isolated. That abnormal appreciation of the passing phenomenon³⁶ is expressed by Virginia Woolf in a prose as lucid as her vision. Her work is therefore something new in *English letters,³⁷ something which even her own idolater³⁸ cannot spoil.

34. 可望而不可即地. 35. 輕快. 36. 現象. 37. 英國文學. 38. 偶像崇拜者; 溺愛者; 尊崇者.

COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

The Pronoun

a. Non-agreement of the relative.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | { | <p><i>Incorrect:</i> He is one of the greatest men that has ever lived.</p> <p><i>Correct:</i> He is one of the greatest men that have ever lived.</p> |
| 2. | { | <p><i>Incorrect:</i> Tom is one of those boys who is constantly trying to annoy the teacher.</p> <p><i>Correct:</i> Tom is one of those boys who are constantly trying to annoy the teacher.</p> |

3. { *Incorrect:* This is one of the strangest sights that ever was seen.
Correct: This is one of the strangest sights that ever were seen.
4. { *Incorrect:* Mr. Koo's oration was among the most eloquent that has been delivered in this country for many years.
Correct: Mr. Koo's oration was among the most eloquent that have been delivered in this country for many years.
5. { *Incorrect:* This is one of the finest paintings there is in the hall.
Correct: This is one of the finest paintings there are in the hall.

b. Relative pronoun in the wrong case.

1. { *Incorrect:* I will discuss the matter with the man whom I know is responsible.
Correct: I will discuss the matter with the man who I know is responsible.
2. { *Incorrect:* They asked me whom I thought was the thief.
Correct: They asked me who I thought was the thief.
3. { *Incorrect:* The man, whom they believed was the cause of the trouble, left the country.
Correct: The man, who they believed was the cause of the trouble, left the country.
4. { *Incorrect:* Whom do you suppose made us a visit?
Correct: Who do you suppose made us a visit?
5. { *Incorrect:* A boy who I thought to be honest deceived me.
Correct: A boy whom I thought to be honest deceived me.
6. { *Incorrect:* Here comes my uncle, who John told me he had met yesterday.
Correct: Here comes my uncle, whom John told me he had met yesterday.

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

THE SUN

The sun is the *mighty source¹ from which proceed² all the forces which *set in motion the earth³ and its life. It is its heat which causes the wind to blow, the clouds to ascend,⁴ the river to flow, the forest to grow, fruit to ripen, and man himself to live.

Everything which moves, circulates,⁵ and lives on our planet⁶ is the child of the sun. The most *nutritious foods⁷ come from the sun. The wood which warms us in winter is, again, the sun in fragment,⁸ every inch, every pound of wood, is formed by the power of the sun. The mill⁹ which turns under the impulse of wind or water revolves only by the sun. And in the black night, under the rain or snow, the blind and noisy train which darts¹⁰ like a *flying serpent¹¹ through the fields and rushes along above the valleys, *this modern animal¹² produced by *human industry¹³ is still a child of the sun; the coal from the earth which feeds its¹⁴ stomach is solar work¹⁵ *stored up¹⁶ during millions of years in the geological strata¹⁷ of the globe.¹⁸

—by Camille Flammarion

1. 最大的來源。 2. 起因; 起始。 3. 使地球轉動。 4. 上昇。 5. 循環。
6. 遊星 (指地球)。 7. 營養的食物。 8. 斷片。 9. 風車。 10. 衝過。 11. 飛蛇。
12. 指火車而言。 13. 人類的工業。 14. 指火車的。 15. 太陽的工作。
16. 貯藏起來。 17. 地層 (單數爲 stratum)。 18. 地球。

QUIZ

1. Do crows fly in a straight line?
2. What great poet is said to have been killed by a tortoise dropped from the sky by an eagle?
3. How did kibitzer originate?
4. Is Denmark in Scandinavia?
5. What is meant by, "Possession is nine points of the law"?
6. What is the Ananias Club?
7. What is a sundowner?
8. How did the wake originate?
9. Why are newspapers called gazettes?
10. Who discovered that the earth is a sphere?

(Answers will be found on Page 27)

BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

春 到 人 間

By A. A. MILNE

瓊 鳳 譯 註

DELIA. Didn't you tell him there was going to be a Me?

黛莉啊. 你是不是已經告訴過他, 你已經懷了我呢?

BELINDA. Oh no!

白琳達. 哦, 我沒有提起!

DELIA. I wonder why not?

黛莉啊. 我不明白你為什麼不提起呢?

BELINDA. Well, you see, if I had, he might have wanted to stay.

白琳達. 不過你要知道, 假若我告訴了他, 他也許要留下來不走了.

DELIA. But ——

黛莉啊. 但是 ——

BELINDA (*hurt*). If he didn't want to stay for *me*, I didn't want to stay for *you*. (*Penitently*) Forgive me, darling, but I didn't know you very well then. (*DELIA jumps off the table and hugs her mother impetuously.*) We've been very happy together, haven't we?

白琳達 (有點難過樣). 假若他不願意爲了我而留下來, 我也不願意他爲了你而留下來. (懺悔貌) 原諒我, 親愛的, 那時候我並不深知你啊. (黛莉啊從桌上跳下來緊緊的抱着她母親) 我們兩娘女在一起總算很快樂的了, 可不是嗎?

DELIA (*going back to her seat*). I should think we have.

黛莉啊 (回到她的座位去了). 我覺得我們確是很快樂.

BELINDA. I don't want to *deny you¹ anything, and, of course, if you'd like a step-father (*looking down modestly*²) or two ——

白琳達. 我不願意在任何事上去違反你的意思, 真的假如你喜歡有一個繼父的話 (雙目靦然下垂) 或者兩個 ——

DELIA. Oh, you *have* been enjoying yourself.

黛莉啊. 哦, 你一向都能自尋快樂的.

1. 拒絕你 2. 羞慚地.

BELINDA. Only you see how awkward it would be if Jack *turned up³ in the middle of the wedding, like—like *Eugene Aram.⁴

白琳達. 只是你要知道, 假如我正和別人舉行婚禮的時候, 你父親突然回來了, 那是多麼狼狽的一件事啊, 好像幽金亞拉姆的事一樣。

DELIA. *Enoch Arden,⁵ darling.

黛莉啊. 親愛的, 好像愛惱克阿登。

DELINDA. It's very confusing their having the same initials. Perhaps I'd better call them both E. A. in future and then I shall be safe. Well, anyhow it would be awkward, darling, wouldn't it? Not that I should *know him from Adam⁶ after all these years—except for a mole on his left arm.

白琳達. 因為他們的名字的首字都是一樣的, 所以非常混亂. 也許將來我最好把他們兩個都附 E. A. 那倒妥當些. 唉, 無論如何, 那是很狼狽的事, 如果你爸爸恰回來了, 是不是, 黛莉啊? 經過了這麼許多年, 我會一點也不認識他了——若不是他的左臂上有一顆痣的話。

DELIA. Perhaps Adam had a mole.

黛莉啊. 也許亞當的臂上也有一顆痣呢。

BELINDA. No, darling; you're thinking of Noah. He had two.

白琳達. 不會, 親愛的; 你想到諾阿吧, 他有兩顆呢。

DELIA (*thoughtfully*). I wonder what would happen if you met somebody whom you really did fall in love with.

黛莉啊 (沉思貌). 我不知道事情會變得怎樣, 假若你真的愛上了一個人的話。

BELINDA (*reproachfully*). Now you're being serious, and it's April.

白琳達 (責難的口氣). 你現在認真起來了, 可是現在是四月天氣啊。

DELIA. Aren't these two—the present two—serious?

黛莉啊. 是不是這兩個——現在的這兩個——很真認呢?

BELINDA. Oh no! They think they are, but they aren't a bit, really. Besides, I'm doing them such a lot of good. I'm sure they'd hate to marry me, but they love to think they're in love with me, and—I love it, and—and *they* love it, and—and we *all* love it.

3. 現出; 到來. 4. 故事中的人名. 5. 丁尼孫詩中的人名. 6. 從開始就知道.

白琳達。哦，沒有的事。他們以為自己是很認真的，但實際上一點也不。而且我給他們嘗了許多甜頭，我確信他們不真與和我結婚的，不過他們喜歡想着他們是愛我的——我也喜歡他們能這樣，還有——他們也愛這一套，可以說我們都愛這一套。

DELIA. You really are the biggest, darlinest baby who ever lived. Do say I shan't spoil your lovely times.

黛莉娜。你真是世上第一個最大最可愛的孩子了。你說吧，要我不要破壞你那些美滿的姻緣。

BELINDA (*surprised*). Spoil them? Why, you'll make them more lovely than ever.

白琳達 (驚異貌)。破壞它們，為什麼說這樣的話呢？你會使它們變得比以前更可愛些。

DELIA. Well, but do they know you have a grown-up daughter?

黛莉娜。好吧，他們知道你有一個已經成人的女兒嗎？

BELINDA (*suddenly realizing*). Oh!

白琳達 (忽然驚覺了)。哦！

DELIA. It doesn't really matter, because you don't look a day more than thirty.

黛莉娜。這倒沒有多大關係，因為你看去至多不過三十歲。

BELINDA (*absently*). No. (*Hurriedly*) I mean, how sweet of you—only—

白琳達 (神不守舍樣)。不。(急忙的口吻) 我是說你真好——只是——

DELIA. What?

黛莉娜。只是什麼？

BELINDA (*playing with her rings*). Well, one of them, Mr. Baxter—Harold—(*she looks quickly up at DELIA and down again in pretty affectation, but she is really laughing at herself all the time*) he writes statistical⁷ articles for the Reviews—percentages and all those things. He's just the sort of man, if he knew that I was your mother, to work it out that I was more than thirty. The other one, Mr. Devenish—Claude—(*she looks up and down as before*) he's rather, rather poetical. He thinks I came straight from heaven—last week.

7. 統計的。

白琳達 (玩着戒指)。就是他們中間一個，霸克思特先生——哈羅 (她很快的看了黛莉柯一眼，隨即又俏皮的放下眼簾，實際上她確實時常在對自己發笑) 他在雜誌上寫那些統計學的文章——百分率 and 那一類的東西。他就是這樣一個善於統計的人，假如他知道我是你的母親的話，他會算出來我有三十多了。另外一個戴文尼思先生——克諾德 (她像剛才一樣眼簾上下溜轉着) 他比較上是頗有詩意的。他想着我是從天上掉下來的——剛剛在上禮拜掉下來的。

DELIA (*jumping up*). I think I'd better go straight back to Paris. 黛莉柯 (跳起來了)。我想我最好立刻就回巴黎去。

BELINDA (*jumping up and holding her firmly by the arms*). You will do nothing of the sort. You will take off that hat—(*she lets go of one arm and begins to take out the pin*) which is a perfect duck,⁸ and I don't know why I didn't say so before—(*she puts the hat down on the table*) and let me take a good look at you (*she does so*), and kiss you (*she does so*), and then we'll go to your room and unpack and have a lovely talk about clothes. And we'll have tea.

白琳達 (也跳起來緊緊地捏着她女兒的臂膊)。你千萬不可以做那樣的事。你要把那頂帽子取下來 (她抽出一隻手來開始打開帽上的別針) 這真是一頂可愛的帽子。我奇怪我為什麼起先沒有這樣說過。 (她把帽子放在桌上) 讓我好好的看你一眼 (她這樣做了)，讓我親親你 (她這樣做了)，然後讓我們到你房間裏去，先打開行李，再從容來談談服飾的事情。談過我們好一塊吃茶。

BETTY comes in.

白 蒂 入

BELINDA. And now here's Betty coming in to upset all our delightful plans, just when we've made them.

白琳達。現在白蒂來了，她要推翻我們一切愉快的計劃，正當我們剛安排好。

DELIA. How are you, BETTY? I've left school.

黛莉柯。你好嗎，白蒂？我離開學校了。

BETTY. Very nicely, thank you, miss. You've grown.

白蒂。很好，謝謝你，小姐。你的身軀兒又長了。

8. 可愛的人或物，此處指帽，如云 What a duck of a bonnet! 這帽真可愛。

DISILLUSION

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

幻 滅

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

這女子原來是慧女士，她來了快一月了。她終究在此地找到了職業，是在一個政府機關內辦事。她也是到南湖去，無意中卻遇見了靜。

王女士終於不見，但差輪卻放汽管向上流開走了。待到船靠文昌門外布局碼頭，又僱了車到南湖時，已經是下午二點鐘。南湖的廣場擠滿了鎗刺和旗幟，巍巍然孤峙在鎗刺之海的，是閱兵臺的尖頂。

滿天是烏雲，異常陰森。軍事政治學校的學生隊伍中發出雄壯的歌聲，四面包圍的陰霧，也似乎動搖了。飄風不知從那一方吹來，萬千的旗幟，都獵獵作聲，忽然轟雷般的掌聲起來。軍樂動了，夾

This was Hui, who had been there nearly a month; she had at last found a job in some government office. She was also going to the South Lake that morning and met Ching unexpectedly.

Wang did not appear, but the whistle was blowing and then the boat left to go up the river. When the steamer reached the Puchu wharf outside the Wen-chang gate, they landed. It was two o'clock in the afternoon when they got to the South Lake after a ricksha journey from the wharf. The square was thick with rifles and bayonets as well as flags and banners. A steeple of the review platform roof towered above the sea of bayonets.

Dark clouds covered the whole sky, which looked very grave and gloomy. A touching song was heard from the students of the military and political school, and the enshrouding gloomy darkness seemed to be pierced by the sound. A vague wind set the innumerable flags and banners rustling. Amid a sudden

着許多高呼的口號，誓師委員到場了。靜和慧被擠住在人堆裏，一步也動不得。

軍樂聲，掌聲，口號聲，傳令聲，步伐聲，錯落地過去，一陣又一陣，誓師典禮按順序慢慢地過去。不知從什麼時候下起頭的雨，此時忽然變大了。天上像開了大窟窿，盡情的傾瀉。許多小紙旗都被雨打壞了，只剩得一根光蘆柴桿兒，依舊高舉在人們手中，一動也不動。

「我再不能支持了！」慧抖着衣服說，她的綢夾衣已經溼透，黏在身上，變成一個新鮮的「模特兒」。

「怎麼辦呢？又沒個避雨的地方，」靜張望着四面說。

「也像你那樣穿厚呢衣服，就不怕了。」慧悻悻地說：「我們走罷，」她囁嚅地加了一句，她們身後的人層，確也十分稀薄了。

因為衣服的質料厚，靜還不顯得怎樣狼狽，然而也已裏外全溼，

thunder of clapping hands, military music and shouting, the envoy who was to address the army arrived. Ching and Hui were pressed among the crowds and could not move a step.

The noises of military music, of clapping hands and tramping feet as well as the voices shouting and giving orders, were all mingled and passed gust by gust. The ceremony went slowly according to plan. The drizzle which had come on unnoticed became suddenly a heavy rain as if the sky had opened in big holes and let the water down in torrents. Many a banner was washed away leaving a bare stick still held motionless in the bearers' hands.

“I can't stand any longer!” said Hui, shaking her clothes, her drenched silk frock sticking to her body and making her a fresh model for artists.

“What shall we do?” asked Ching looking round. “There's no shelter hereabouts.”

“If I were wearing a thick wool dress like you I should not trouble.” Hui was vexed. “Shall we go?” she added in a whisper. The crowds behind them were certainly thinner than before.

Ching agreed with Hui's suggestion, because she also had got drenched, though her thick dress

她同意了慧的提議。那時，全場的光簷柴桿兒一齊搖動，口號聲像連珠礮的起來，似乎誓師典禮也快完了。

參加誓師典禮回來後，靜女士病了，主要原因是雨中受涼。但誓師典禮雖然使靜肉體上病着，卻給她精神上一個新的希望，新的慰安，新的憧憬。

過去的短短的兩個多月，靜女士已經換了三次工作，但每一次只增加了些幻滅的悲哀，理想中的光明熱烈的幻象，漸漸模糊了，僅不至絕望。現在誓師典禮給她的悲壯的印象，又從新燃熱了她的希望。

她和王趙二女士本是一月二日就到了漢口的。那時，她自覺滿身是勇氣，滿眼是希望。她準備洗去嬌養的小姐習慣，投身最革命的工作。東方明和龍飛已是政治工作人員了，向她誇說政治工作之重要；那時有一個政治工作

kept her more comfortable than her companion. The bare sticks of the pennons and banners all swayed, then the shouting broke out like the rattle of machine guns; it seemed that the ceremony of the address was drawing to an end.

When she came back from the ceremony of addressing the army Ching fell ill; chiefly through catching cold in the rain. The ceremony, though it caused her bodily illness, gave her a new hope, a new solace and a new longing of the spirit.

During the past two short months or so, Ching had changed her work three times, but every time added to her sorrow of disillusion, and the bright and fervent vision of her ideal became blurred if not despairing. Now the ceremony gave her a moving impression which once more lit her hope.

She had come to Hankow with Chao and Wang on the second of January when she was full of courage and hope. She had been ready to wash out her aristocratic habits and devote herself to the work of revolution. Tunfang and Lung who now shared in the political work boasted its importance to her. Just then there was established a committee for training

人員訓練委員會成立，招收「奇才異能，遺大投艱」之士，靜的心怦怦動了。便去報了名。筆試的一天，她滿懷高興，到指定的筆試處去。一進了場，這就背骨一冷；原來她料想以為應試者該都是些英俊少年的，誰知大不然，不但頗有些腐化老朽模樣的人們捏着筆唧唔不止，並且那幾位青年，也是油頭光臉，像所謂「教會派」。應試人中只她一個女子，於是又成了衆「考生」視線的焦點：有幾位突出餓老鷹的眼，骨碌骨碌地儘瞧；有幾位睜大了驚異的眼睛，猶如村童見了「洋鬼子」。試題並不難，然而應試者仍不乏交頭接耳商量，直到灰布軍服斜皮帶的監試員慢慢地從身後走來，方纔咳嗽一聲，各自歸了原號，這些現象，靜女士看着又好笑又好氣，她已經失望，但還是忍耐着定心寫自己的答案。

persons in political work, calling for those of 'unusual talent and capacities, who could undertake hard and lofty tasks.' Ching was attracted by this and enlisted. On the day of the written examination she went to the place in high spirits. As soon as she entered the room she felt a cold shiver down her spine, because she thought at first the candidates would all be promising youths, but the fact was quite different, and most of them were old fellows who were humming and chanting all the time, and even the rest, though very young, were beautifully dressed and seemed to belong to the so-called missionary school. She was the only female among all the candidates, so that she became the focus of the eyes of her fellow examinees. Some stared at her with an avid vulture glare, and others opened startled eyes wide like country lads seeing a 'foreign devil.' The examination questions were not difficult but still the examinees consulted each other till the invigilator in grey uniform and Sam Browne was quite near them, then they coughed and sat erect again. This made Ching laugh and feel angry and disappointed, but she bore it and wrote her own examination paper without taking much notice of them.

「翻閱參考書本不禁止。但是儘抄三民主義原文也不中用，時間不早了，還是用心想一想，快做文章罷。」靜忽聽得一個監試員這麼說。

場中有些笑聲起來了。靜隔座的一位正忙着偷偷地翻一本書，這纔如夢初醒的藏過了書，把住了筆，啾啾啾搖起肩膀來，靜不禁暗地想道：「無怪東方明他們算是出色人才了，原來都是這等貨！」

那天靜女士回到寓所後，就把目睹的怪相對王女士說了，並且歎一口氣道：「看來這委員會亦不過是點綴革命的一種官樣文章罷了，沒有什麼意思。」

「那也不盡然。」王女士搖着頭說，「我聽東方明說，他和委員會的主持者談過，知道他們確主張認真辦事，嚴格甄錄。無奈應試者大抵是那一類脚色——冬烘學究，衙門蛀蟲，又不能剝奪他們

Suddenly Ching heard a member of the examination board say: "You're allowed to consult the reference books, but I must warn you that it is useless to copy all from the text of the Three Principles. Your time will be up soon, I think it's better to think carefully by yourselves and write your composition quickly."

A slight laughter burst out among the assemblage. The one who sat beside Ching and was busy looking into a book, was then aroused as he hid his book and took up the pen and began to sway his body, humming. Ching could not help thinking: "It is not strange that Tunfang and that lot become outstanding; they are all such fellows as these."

Ching told Wang what she had seen that day when she returned home. "The committee seems to be a sort of red tape to tie up the revolution," she said with a sigh. "It's meaningless."

"That's not quite right," replied Wang shaking her head. "Tunfang told me that he had talked with the head of the committee, so he knew that they want to take things seriously and select their helpers strictly. Unfortunately most of the candidates are those people—stupid book-worms and political boring-beetles. You can't deprive them of

的考試權，只好讓他們來考。這班人多半是徒勞，一定不取的。」

兩天後，考試結果發表了，果然只取了五名——三名是正取，二名是備取：靜女士居然也在正取之列。這總算把她對於委員會的懷疑取消了。於是她又準備去應口試。

出於意外，口試的委員是一個短小的說話聲音很低的洋服少年，並不穿軍裝。他對每個應試者問了十幾道的問題，不論應試者怎樣回答，他那張板板的小臉總沒一些表示，令人無從猜摸他的意向。

「你知道慕沙里尼是什麼人？」那短小的「委員」對一位應試者問了幾個關於黨國的大問題以後，突然取了這常識測驗的法兒了。他在紙上寫了慕沙里尼的譯名，又寫了西文拼法。

「慕——沙——里——尼... 他是一個老革命家！」應試者遲疑地回答。

「他是那一國人？死了麼？」

「他是俄國人，好像死得不久。」

their right to be examinees, you have to let them come and be examined. But I think they will lose their labour and fail without doubt.”

The result of the examination was published two days later. Certainly only five were passed—three of them were the real successes, two were only reserved failures, and Ching was among the successes. This removed her doubts of the committee. She then prepared for the oral examination.

The oral examiner was unexpectedly a short person with a low voice in European dress, not in uniform. He asked every examinee more than a dozen questions, and whatever the answer was there was no expression at all on this small face, from which people could discover nothing.

“You know what kind of a person Mussolini is?” the short person suddenly took up the method of common-sense measurement after asking a few questions about the party and state, as he wrote the transliteration of Mussolini as well as the English spelling on a piece of paper.

“Mus-so-li-ni.... He was an old revolutionary!” the other replied with hesitation.

“What is his nationality? Is he dead?”

“He is a Russian. I think he died recently.”

「季諾維夫是什麼人？」口試委員毫無然否地換了題目。

「他是反革命，白黨。」應試者搶着回答，顯然自以為有十二分的把握。

口試委員寫了「季諾維夫」四個字。

「哦，先前是聽錯做謝米諾夫了。這...這季諾夫，該是英國人罷。」應試者用了商量的口吻了。

「安格聯。」口試委員再寫。

「這賣國奴！這漢奸！他是北京的海關監督！」應試者爽快地答。

「許是奉天人罷？」口試委員追問一句，臉上的筋肉一根也不動。

「是。」應試者回答，遲疑地看着口試委員的臉。

靜女士忍不住暗笑。

五個人的口試，消磨了一小時。最後，短小的口試委員站起身來宣布道：「各位的事情完了。結果仍在報上發表。」他旋轉脚跟要走了，但是四個人攔住了他：

“Who is Zinovieff?” The examiner changed the subject without showing any sign of yes or no about the previous question.

“He is a counter-revolutionary, a white Russian,” replied the examinee without hesitation as if he were quite sure.

The examiner wrote down the name in Chinese.

“Oh, I misheard it for Shieminoff just now. This...this Zinoff, I think, should be an Englishman?” replied the examinee in a questioning tone.

“Engels?” the examiner wrote again in Chinese.

“He is a traitor! the betrayer! He is the superintendent of the Customs House in Peking!” the other replied briskly.

“Is he a native of Mukden?” the examiner asked again without moving a muscle of his face.

“Yes,” the other answered looking at the examiner doubtfully.

Ching could not help laughing secretly.

It took an hour for the oral examination of these five. The short person at last stood up and proclaimed that their business was finished and the result would be published in the paper as before. He turned about and was about to go away, but the four men held him up with a number of questions.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 15

1. It is commonly believed that the crow flies forward in a straight line, hence the phrase *as the crow flies*, meaning in a straight line from starting point to the objective or place of destination. The saying, however, is the result of careless observation, for the crow does not usually fly forward in a straight line, but zigzags considerably. Sometimes the shortest and quickest route from one point to another is called a *bee-line*, referring to the fact that a bee flies in a direct or almost direct line when seeking its hive.
2. Aeschylus (525-456 B. C.), Athenian tragic poet and father of Greek drama, is said to have been struck on the head and killed by a tortoise which fell from the claws of an eagle soaring in the sky above. Eagles, according to an ancient myth, drop tortoises on stones to break the shell and make the meat accessible. Aeschylus, early writers tell us, had been warned that he would meet his death by something falling on him, whereupon he sought safety in the fields, only to be killed by an eagle which mistook his bald head for a rock and dropped a turtle on it. The story possesses all the earmarks of a fable and was probably a pure fabrication.
3. A kibitzer is a person who meddles in the affairs of other people, particularly one who, while not a player himself, makes suggestions and gives unasked-for advice to card players. By extension the term is applied to any individual who is always ready to give advice on any subject whether he knows anything about it or not. *Kibitzer* is supposed to be derived through Yiddish from German *Kibitz*, the name of the Old World bird variously known in English as lapwing, peewit and green plover. This bird, it is said, not only stands around in the fields and watches farmers work, but

by its shrill cry scares game away upon the approach of hunters. Accordingly in the sixteenth century card players in Germany applied *kibitzer* to on lookers who by their comment annoyed the players and gave their opponents information.

4. *Scandinavia* has two distinct geographical meanings. In one sense it refers to the Scandinavian peninsula in northern Europe which comprises Norway and Sweden but not Denmark and Finland. The term is also applied to all the countries where the Scandinavian languages prevail; that is, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, together with the adjacent islands, including Iceland. Finland, which forms the base of the Scandinavian peninsula in the far north, is sometimes grouped with the Scandinavian countries for convenience because Scandinavia has exercised a marked cultural influence on the Finns for nearly eight centuries. Although there are many Scandinavians in Finland, Finnish itself is not a Scandinavian language and differs greatly from that group of tongues.
5. This is merely an old popular saying and does not refer to any actual principle of law or set of legal points. It means simply that, in a dispute over property, possession is a decided advantage. By extension the saying expresses the enormous advantage that those in power have over those trying to oust them. The number nine is not particularly significant in this connection. In fact the original saying was, "Possession is *eleven* points of the law." Nine, like seven and eleven, is a favorite number in folklore and popular phrases. An English lawyer once facetiously enumerated the nine points of the law as follows: A good deal of money, a good deal of patience, a good cause, a good lawyer, a good counsel, good witnesses, a good jury, a good judge, and good luck.

6. A person who deliberately tells untruths is said to be a member of the Ananias Club. It is an old phrase which President Roosevelt popularized by applying it to persons who knowingly distorted the truth. In colloquial speech an Ananias is a liar. Ananias was a follower of the Apostles and a member of the first Christian community at Jerusalem. The Bible says that these early Christians "had all things common." According to *Acts 5*, Ananias sold a piece of land and conspired with his wife Sapphira to keep back part of the price instead of contributing it all to the common fund and taking an equal chance with the others. For their falsehood and hypocrisy both of them were miraculously punished by Peter with sudden death.
7. *Sundowner* is a slang name applied to doctors, dentists, lawyers and persons of other professions who work in salaried positions during the day and practice their professions in the evening. The word is particularly associated with professional people in the Government service at Washington. At one time many ambitious young clerks in the civil service turned to other occupations after office hours. Though not as common as formerly, the practice still survives. In Australia *sundowner* is applied to a tramp, who wanders from one station to another and generally arrives at sundown, doing odd jobs for his food and lodging.
7. A wake is a vigil with a corpse, the word being derived from *waecan*, Anglo-Saxon for a watching. Originally this particular kind of a vigil was called a *liche-wake*, from *lic*, a corpse, to distinguish it from the medieval English wake or revel held in country parishes to celebrate the anniversary of the church's dedication. In many countries it is customary for relatives, friends and neighbors of the deceased to sit up nights with a corpse until the funeral has been held. Such wakes are very ancient and it is not known

definitely whether they are of Christian or heathen origin. They may have originated in the ancient superstition that unless carefully guarded, a corpse was in danger of being carried away by evil spirits.

9. The first newspapers to be called gazettes were printed in Italy during the sixteenth century. *Gazzetta* was the Italian form of the name, while *gazette* was the French spelling. These early gazettes were single sheets of paper containing a summary of current events, and they were notorious for their untrustworthy information. In 1611 Randle Cotgrave defined *Gazette* or *gazzetta* as "a bill of news, or a short relation of the general occurrences of the time, forged most commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed every month, into most parts of Christendom." Such a news sheet was printed at Venice as early as 1536, and thirty years later the Venetian government began to issue an official gazette known as *Notizi Scritte*. Since *gazzetta* was the name of a small coin struck off at Venice in those days, it is generally believed that the news bulletins were so called because one *gazzetta* was the usual price for the privilege of reading them or hearing them read.
10. That the earth is a sphere was one of the discoveries made by Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher who lived in the sixth century B. C. The researches of Anaximander had prepared the way for the discovery, and the doctrine of the spherical form of the earth was taught by Parmenides, who was associated with the Pythagoreans. Pythagoras himself clearly understood that the sun, moon and planets have motions of their own independent of the rotation of the earth. Plutarch attributed the discovery that the earth is a sphere to Thales of Miletus, who preceded Pythagoras by a generation, but it is now known that Thales, like his contemporaries, conceived the earth as a flat disk.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Felix Gouin Announces Formation of New French Cabinet

M. Gouin,¹ new President of the *French Provisional Government² announced the formation of a *tripartite coalition Cabinet³ which *is charged with⁴ lifting France out of the *acute economic crisis⁵ and drafting a new constitution.⁶ He said that after six days of political crisis, the Cabinet is composed of six Communists, six Socialist, five Popular Republicans, one non-party member and himself, who, despite his Socialist affiliation,⁷ is regarded in the office as over and above all parties.

Big-Three Accord on Trusteeship of Korea Reported

The Moscow radio said that the Russian plan for trusteeship⁸ of Korea, which will limit it to a maximum of five years. It announced: "The American proposals⁹ suggested that trusteeship should be set up in Korea for five years with the possibility of a five year extension envisaged. Thus the four-power trusteeship might last 10 years."

Sino-Siamese Amity Treaty Concluded

A new chapter in the history of relations between China and Siam was written when the *Sino-Siamese Treaty of Amity¹⁰ was signed in Bangkok¹¹ on January 23, thus renewing the *ties of friendship¹² long existing between the two nations.

RAF Men Protest Against Delays in Repatriation

As a protest¹³ against unreasonable delays in repatriation¹⁴ arrangements, 4,000 R.A.F. men ceased to work at the Seletar Airfield in Singapore and presented demands to Sir Keith Park, the *Air Marshal.¹⁵ The men express their willingness to carry on mails and other essential services. Some shouted slogans, "Java is not our business. We want to return to England."¹⁶

1. 古恩. 2. 法國臨時政府. 3. 三黨聯合內閣. 4. 負...之責. 5. 嚴重的經濟危機. 6. 憲法. 7. 加入; 入會. 8. 託治. 9. 提案. 10. 中暹友好條約. 11. 曼谷. 12. 友誼的聯繫. 13. 抗議. 14. 送還. 15. 空軍總司令. 16. 爪哇不關我們的事, 我們要回英國去.

Kuomintang CEC and CSC to Hold Plenary Session on March 1

The Standing Committee the *Central Executive Committee¹⁷ of the Kuomintang¹⁸ at a meeting decided to convoke the Second *Plenary Session¹⁹ of the 6th Central Executive and Supervisory Committees at Chungking on March 1.

Japanese General Elections Fixed for End of March

It is reliably learned that the Japanese Cabinet has decided to hold the long-delayed *general elections²⁰ on March 31. The official announcement of the election day will be made public on March 1.

Secret Yalta Agreement on Port Arthur, Dairen Revealed

The establishment of *joint Sino-Soviet control²¹ over *Port Arthur and Dairen²² as *free ports²³ was agreed to by the late President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin at Yalta,²⁴ and was subsequently acknowledged in the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship²⁵ with slight modifications,²⁶ Secretary of State James F. Byrnes revealed on January 29. The disclosure of this secret Yalta agreement was made after Byrnes made known a last minute decision of the Big Three leaders to award the *Kurile Island,²⁷ and Sakhalin²⁸ to Russia.

Kim Koo Admits Rift in Korean Government

*Kim Koo²⁹ admitted a split³⁰ in his organisation and confirmed the report that *Kiusic Kim³¹ and Yaksan Kim³² two *members of the State Council³³ *walked out³⁴ of the National Preparatory Committee. Kiusic Kim was reported to have left the Committee because Kim Koo aligned himself completely with the rightists³⁵ and refused to give the leftists³⁶ a place in the "Provisional Government." Kiusic Kim will try to unite all political parties, it is reported.

17. 中央執行委員會. 18. 國民黨. 19. 全會. 20. 普選. 21. 中蘇共管. 22. 旅順與大連. 23. 自由港. 24. 雅爾達(會議). 25. 中蘇友好條約. 26. 修正. 27. 千島羣島. 28. 庫頁島. 29. 金九. 30. 分裂. 31. 金奎植. 32. 金若山. 33. 國務員. 34. 退出. 35. 右派. 36. 左派.

中華書局發行

四大雜誌

(止截底月三 · 折八價特)

新中華

半月刊
每冊二百元

發揚民族精神
灌輸現代知識
提倡學術風氣
注重戰後建設

小朋友

半月刊
每冊八十元

用故事與圖畫
啓發兒童智慧
語文思想並重
養成健全國民

中華少年

月刊
每冊一百廿元

灌輸科學常識
注重身心修養
介紹最新發明
闡發宇宙神祕

中華英語半月刊

初級每冊五十元
高級每冊一百元

以語學爲基幹
以趣味爲中心
寓文學於語學
寓新知於時論

CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY

中華英語半月刊

第五卷 第四期

不許轉載

編輯者 中華英語半月刊社
主編人 錢歌川

發行者 中華書局有限公司
代表人 姚毅桐

印刷者 中華書局永寧印刷廠
上海澳門路四六九號

定閱處 上海河南路中華書局定書處

定價 零售每冊一百元
預定半年 十二冊 一千二百元

郵費 平寄免收 掛號每冊三十元

中華民國三十五年二月二十日出版

內政部雜誌登記證警字第九八九八號
中華郵政登記認爲第一類新聞紙類上海郵政管理局執照第二四七四號

戰時邊疆 的故事

大公報記者徐盈著

定價一元八角

本書所述多半爲邊疆工作者的故事。包括「報告」、「漢夷一家」、「方委員」、「我的哥哥在段上」、「藏家小姐」、「梁金山」、「三六九一公里」、「東北角」等篇。文筆生動，刻畫入微。抗戰以來，開發西部，其中之艱辛與成果，就此可見一斑。響應蔣主席「中國之命運」中所號召之「屯墾員」，堪以此爲參考。

中華書局出版

特0423(35,2.)

印度概觀

· 王福時譯 ·
· 定價一元 ·

F. R. Moraes, Robert Stimson: Introduction to India

本書出版後，在印度風行一時，英印人士咸認爲對印度之忠實介紹，因原著者一爲英人，一爲印人，故所探觀點甚爲調和。全書共分十一章：
(1)印度地理一瞥，(2)人種博物院，(3)印度歷史一瞥，(4)七十萬個鄉村，(5)印度城市巡禮，(6)閒話印度婦女，(7)五百六十二個小朝廷，(8)自甘地出現後，(9)走在中國前面的印度婦女，(10)生活在印度工廠中，(11)印度的動植物。讀此對於印度之歷史、地理、人種、王公、工業、動植物等，可以瞭然，爲介紹印度之良好通俗讀物。

中華書局發行

特0416(35,1.)