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LET'S CULTIVATE CHEERFULNESS!

By ALBERT RAUB

If we *make up our minds to it¹, every one of us can be at least fairly cheerful under most circumstances, no matter how adverse and discouraging they may appear *for the time being². By how much we do this, by so much we increase our own happiness and the happiness of those around us. Charles Lamb once said, "A laugh is worth a thousand groans³ in any market."

The famous Dr Johnson maintained that the habit of looking on the bright side of things is "better than \$5,000 salary a year."

A famous bishop once wrote, "For every misfortune⁴ there generally might be a worse one. If you break your leg, be thankful that it was not your neck." There are few people who find things just as they would like to have them in this world. Annoyances, vexations, and trials are incident to life itself. We may allow them to fret⁵ and irritate us so that they sour our dispositions and make us and everyone else unhappy, or we can rise above them and be cheerful in spite of them.

It is a good idea to cultivate a habit of cheerfulness; to look for the virtues, not the faults of those around us. It is still better to refrain from *brooding over⁶ the past, but instead to study how the future can be made better. If we are to succeed at all we must beware of depression and low spirits. We must not permit ourselves to indulge in *dark moods⁷, because things are not just as we would like to have them.

In the busy, bustling world of today there is danger of our being so worried by *the wear and tear of daily life⁸ that we are in a chronic⁹ condition of irritability and peevishness¹⁰. In our

1. 決心如此。 2. 眼前, 暫時。 3. groans [grounz], 呻吟。 4. 不幸。 5. 激怒, 使起波浪。 6. 沉思。 7. 愁悶的心境。 8. 日常生活的磨折。 9. chronic [ˈkronik], 慢性的, 長久的。 10. 乖戾易怒的性格。

eagerness to succeed, we may so overtax¹ our energies, that our worries encroach² upon the necessary hours of sleep, and we become fretful³, fidgety⁴, and waspish⁵. In these days of confusion in the world we must guard against getting into a condition of constant anxiety and apprehension lest our affairs and the world in general are going wrong.

An excellent resolution to make is that we will leave our work behind us when the day is over and dispel⁶ thoughts of the day's cares and anxieties by a change of scene or a different type of work. If you can do this, you are fortunate. Rest, recreation, and good, wholesome amusements help to counteract⁷ the effect of hard labor and anxiety upon mind and body. If we do not recognize this fact and act accordingly, we are likely to suffer both mentally and physically.

It is better for one not to earn quite so much money but to enjoy life and to contribute to the happiness of others. If riches or any other success is gained at the sacrifice of friends and all enjoyment, better not be quite so successful, perhaps. There is no more pathetic object in the world than the unhappy, crabbed⁸ old man or woman who has devoted a lifetime largely to money or some other kind of success to the extent that he has little else to make him happy.

Cheerfulness is essential to happiness. Sensible habits and plenty of sleep are essential to cheerfulness. We cannot violate physical laws with impunity⁹. We are so constituted that we must have about so much rest, nourishment, and fun, in order to maintain our health and mental alertness. There is such an intimate relation existing between the body and mind, that the former cannot be *out of gear¹⁰ without affecting the latter.

1. 過度使用. 2. 侵佔, 蠶食. 3. 易於激怒的. 4. fidgety [ˈfɪdʒɪti], 煩躁不安的. 5. 脾氣暴躁的. 6. 驅散, 使消散. 7. 消除, 抵消. 8. 暴躁的. 9. 免脫處罰或惡劣的結果. 10. (齒輪) 脫齒, 運轉不靈, 失去常度.

THE WARRIOR AND THE FLY

戰士和蒼蠅

By LUSIN (魯迅)

DONE INTO ENGLISH BY TUNG SINAN (董星南)

Schopenhauer 說過這樣的話：要估定人的偉大，則精神上的大和體格上的大，那法則完全相反。後者距離愈遠即愈小，前者却見得愈大。

正因為近則愈小，而且愈看見缺點和創傷，所以他就和我們一樣，不是神道，不是妖怪，不是異獸。他仍然是人，不過如此。但也惟其如此，所以他是偉大的人。

戰士戰死了的時候，蒼蠅們所首先發見的是他的缺點和傷痕，噁着，營營地叫着，以為得意，以為比死了的戰士更英雄。但是

Schopenhauer says something to the effect that in the estimation of the greatness of man the greatness in spirit and the greatness in body are to be judged by laws that are quite contrary to each other. The remoter the body, the smaller it is, while the remoter the spirit, the greater it appears.

Just because of the fact that the nearer the distance, the smaller the spirit, and the more are the blemishes and scars exposed to the eye, he proves to be one like us, not a god, nor a monster, nor a rare beast. He is still a man—nothing more and yet he is a great man all the more for his being so.

When a warrior has fought to the death what the flies first discover about him is his blemishes and scars. They fall to nibbling and buzzing triumphantly in the belief that they are more heroic than the dead warrior. But since

戰士已經戰死了，不再來揮去他們。於是乎蒼蠅們即更其營營地叫，自以為倒是不朽的聲音，因為牠們的完全，遠在戰士之上。

的確的，誰也沒有發見過蒼蠅們的缺點和創傷。

然而，有缺點的戰士，終竟是戰士，完美的蒼蠅也終竟不過是蒼蠅。

去罷，蒼蠅們！雖然生着翅子，還能營營，總不會超過戰士的。你們這些蟲豸們！

the warrior has fought to the death he flaps them away no longer and as a result the flies keep on buzzing and buzzing all the more with the idea that the buzz is really an immortal voice, seeing that they excel the warrior far in perfection.

Indeed, no one ever discovers the blemishes and scars of the flies.

However, the warrior with blemishes is after all a warrior, while the flies are flies none the less for their perfection.

Get you gone, flies! In spite of the fact that you have been equipped with wings and can buzz and buzz, you shall never surpass the warrior, you low insects!

It is not familiarity but comparison that breeds contempt.

—G. K. Chesterton.

QUIZ

1. Why don't ducks get wet?
2. Are any two things exactly alike?
3. Which is the right bank of a river?
4. Why is it considered unlucky to walk under a ladder?
5. Why is the Lorraine cross the anti-tuberculosis emblem?

(Please turn to answers on page 22)

MODEL SENTENCES

張其春輯

QUESTIONS

- 6.01 *Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!* —Patrick Henry.
- 6.02 *Oh, is it all forgot?*
All school-days' friendship, childhood innocence?
—Shakespeare.
- 6.11 *Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?* —Shakespeare.
- 6.21 *What is man that he should fight against nature?*
—Burke.
- 6.22 *Oh, the widows! Now, what have they done that they should be the butts for the jokes that are made at their expense?*
—Max O'Rell.
- 6.23 *For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?*
—Bible.
- 6.24 *What woman would ever be lured into marriage, so much more dangerous than the wildest sea?*
—Stevenson.
- 6.31 *Use every man after his desert, and who shall 'scape whipping?*
—Shakespeare.
- 6.32 *Who knows not that truth is strong next to the Almighty?*
—Milton.
- 6.33 *Who knows but we may make an agreeable acquaintance with this interesting family?*
—Hook.

(Continued on page 23)

(Continued)

WHITE ROSES

By L. P. JACKS

白 玫 瑰

錢 歌 川 譯 註

"It was a joyful ending to what had been in some respects, a painful experience."

"I don't see the point of your story, Professor; and I *am at a loss¹ to imagine what it has to do with my introduction." This from the Pessimist.

"The story has only begun," said the Professor, who was sipping his tea.

"Those kisses at the end were *jolly hard lines on² a man who dislikes sentiment," said the Son of the House.

"I didn't find them so," answered the Professor. "But remember, they were only the kisses of a child."

"The best sort," growled the Pessimist.

"True," said our Hostess. "The judgments of children are the judgments of God. But let the Professor go on."

『對於到現在為止，在某些方面原是苦痛的經驗，而這却是一個愉快的收場。』

『教授，我不懂得你這故事的要點；它對於我說的楔子到底有什麼關係，我尤其不能了解。』那厭世家這樣說。

『故事剛剛開始呀，』教授一面呷着茶一面說。

『在末尾的那些接吻，對於一個不喜歡感傷的男人，却很是吃不消呀，』那家裏的兒子說。

『我倒不覺得怎樣，』教授回答了。『不過記住，那只是一個小孩子的接吻呀。』

『最好的一種，』厭世家呻吟說。

『真的，』我們的女主人說。『小孩的判斷就是上帝的判斷。但是讓教授繼續說下去吧。』

1. =am puzzled. 2. =very bad luck to.

"It was seven or eight months later," the professor resumed, "when on opening the *Times* one morning my attention was caught by an item of news relating to the town at which my two companions had alighted from train. The news itself was of no importance, but the name of the town printed at the head of the paragraph strangely *arrested me¹, and served to recall with singular vividness the incident of my former journey. I found myself repeating, in order and minute detail, everything that had happened in the carriage, some of the particulars of which I had forgotten till that moment. The end of it was that I became possessed with a strong desire to visit St Beeds, though I had *no connections whatever² with the place, and had never stayed there in my life. I knew, of course, that it was an interesting old town, with a famous Cathedral³, and I remember persuading myself at the time, and indeed telling my wife, that I ought to visit that Cathedral without

『那是在七八個月以後的事,』教授繼續說,『有天早上我把時報打開來一看,有一條新聞引起了我的注意. 那新聞中提到我上次同車的那兩母女在那裏下車的那個市鎮. 那新聞的本身並無關重要,但是那市鎮的名字,印在那標題上,奇怪地吸引了我,使我歷歷在目地回想到我前次旅行中所遭遇的事. 當時在那車廂中所發生的一切,從頭到尾,巨細無遺地,有些早遺忘的事,那時都一幕一幕地在我眼前演出來. 到了最後,我便發生了一種極強烈的願望,想要到聖比茲去看一趟,雖則那地方對我毫無關係,我生平也從來沒有到過那裏. 當然,我知道那是一個有趣味的古城,裏面有一個很著名的禮拜堂,我還記得那時我自己感覺到我應該刻不容緩地去遊覽那個禮拜堂,甚至把這意思,還告訴了我的妻子.

1. =arrested my attention. 2. =no connection at all. 3. 有bishop之 church.

further delay. As the day wore on the impulse grew stronger, and eventually overpowered me. I travelled down to St Beeds that night, and put up at one of the principal hotels.

"The next morning was spent in the usual manner of sight-seers in an ancient town. Reserving the Cathedral for the afternoon, I visited the old wall and the dismantled quays, and wandered among the narrow streets, reading history, as my habit is, from the monuments¹ with which the place abounded. About noon I found my way to the spacious market-place, and began inspecting the beautiful front² of the old Town Hall.

"I suddenly became aware of a man on the opposite pavement, who was watching me with some interest. What drew my attention to him was a large mass of white roses which he was carrying in a basket; for, as you know, I have been for many years an enthusiastic rosegrower, and there is nothing which attracts the mind so rapidly as any circumstance connected

當天過了些時，那衝動愈來愈強烈了，終於把我克服。我就在當夜乘車到了聖比茲，在一家大旅館裏住下了。

【第二天上午依照一般的觀光客在一個古城中慣常的游覽辦法度過了。把那禮拜堂留在下午去逛，我游覽了那古老的城牆，和空餘殘架的埠頭，我又到那些窄狹街巷中徜徉，照我的老脾氣，去讀那些這城中很多的紀念碑上的歷史。快到中午時分，我走出到一個寬廣的市場上來了，便開始來賞玩那古市政廳的美麗的正面。

【我突然注意到街道那邊的一個人了，他正頗為熱心地在望着我。他之所以惹起我的注意的，是他用籃子提着的那一大把白玫瑰；如你知道的，我多年來就是一個熱心種植玫瑰的人，而世界上再沒有別的什麼東西，比和我們的癖好有關的事，更要迅速地

1. 有歷史性之遺跡或紀念物。 2. 建築物的正面，常有彫刻等裝飾。

with one's hobby. The man was dressed in good clothes; and it was that prevented me at first from recognizing him as the person who had met my two companions at the station seven months before.

"Seeing that I had observed him he crossed the street.

"'You remember me?' he said. 'Well, I have been looking for you all over the town. Had I known your name I should have asked at the hotels.'

"'But how did you know I had arrived?' I asked.

"'My wife told me you were here.'

"'She must have seen me, then,' I said.

"'Yes, she saw you. She saw you arrive last night at the station. And she saw you later, standing under an electric lamp, in front of the Cathedral.'

"This struck me as odd, for I had purposely waited till near midnight before going to the Cathedral, that I might see the exterior in the light of the moon; and I had been confident that not a soul was about¹.

吸引我們的心了。那人衣服穿得很好；就是這個關係，使我起初沒有認出他就是在七個月以前到車站上來接我那兩個旅伴的人。

『看見我注意到了他，那人便走過街來。』

『你還記得我嗎？』他說，「哎呀，我把你滿城都找到了。如果我曉得你的名字的話，我就會要到各家旅館裏去問你的。」

『但是你怎樣曉得我來了？』我問。

『我的老婆告訴我你到了這裏。』

『那末，她一定看見了我。』我說。

『是呀，她看見了你。她看見你昨天晚上到車站的。她後來又看見你站在那禮拜堂前面的電燈下面。』

『這使我覺得很是奇怪，因為我故意等到差不多快到夜半的時候，才到那禮拜堂去，那樣我好在校潔的月光下去看看那禮拜堂的外表；而我確信那時周圍闕無一人。』

1. 在周圍。

“‘How is she?’ I asked, for I remembered my previous impression that she was an invalid.

“‘Oh, much better,’ he answered; ‘in fact, quite restored. It’s a great comfort.’

“‘It was very kind of her to send you to look for me,’ I said. ‘Perhaps I shall have the pleasure of seeing her later on in the day—and your daughter as well. You remember I congratulated you on your two sweethearts?’

“‘Yes,’ he answered, ‘and you were not far wrong in that. But wouldn’t you like to *take a turn¹ round the old town first? It’s a wonderful place and full of interest. And I know it through and through.’

“I was greatly puzzled by his manner. His speech and address were certainly remarkable for a working man; and I confess that for a moment the thought crossed my mind that he was some sort of impostor, and that I should be well advised to have nothing to do with him. I suppose it was his basket of roses that reassured me.

「『她現在怎樣?』我問, 因為我想起她從前給我的印象是一個病人。

「『啊, 好多了,』他回答說;『實際, 完全康復了。這是很可安慰的。』

「『特意要你出來找我, 她真是太親切了,』我說。『也許今天等會我可以去看她一下——以及你的女兒。你還記得我祝賀你有了兩個愛人的一回事嗎?』

「『記得的,』他回答說,『那一點你並沒有說錯。現在你要不要先在這古城中去游覽一個圈子呢? 這是一個很了不起的地方, 趣味盎然。而我對於這地方却知道得清楚極了。』

「我對於他的態度很有點迷惑。他的言辭風采確是不像一個工人; 老實說我一時心裏真有點覺得他是一個騙子, 而我應當不要理他才好。使我終於對他不懷疑的, 我想就是因為他那一籃玫瑰花。

1. 散步; 游覽。

“Well,” I said, “I’ve seen a good deal already. But I’ve no objection to seeing it all again. I’ll put myself in your hands.”

“Splendid!” he cried. “It’s an ideal day, and I’m hungering for sunlight and beauty, and thirsting for the peace of ancient memories. And it will please my wife to know that I’ve *taken you round¹. *What do you say to² going up the river first? There’s a glorious reach³ beyond the bridge. And the sun’s in the right position to give you the best view of the Cathedral.”

“Nothing would please me better,” said I; and we set off at once toward the river.

“On passing a certain building he bade me carefully examine the roof, the form of which was remarkable. While I was engaged in so doing, unconscious for a moment of his presence, I suddenly seemed to hear him groan behind me; and turning round I saw that he was holding tight to the iron railings on the other side of the footwalk, and swaying his body backward and forward, as though he were in pain.

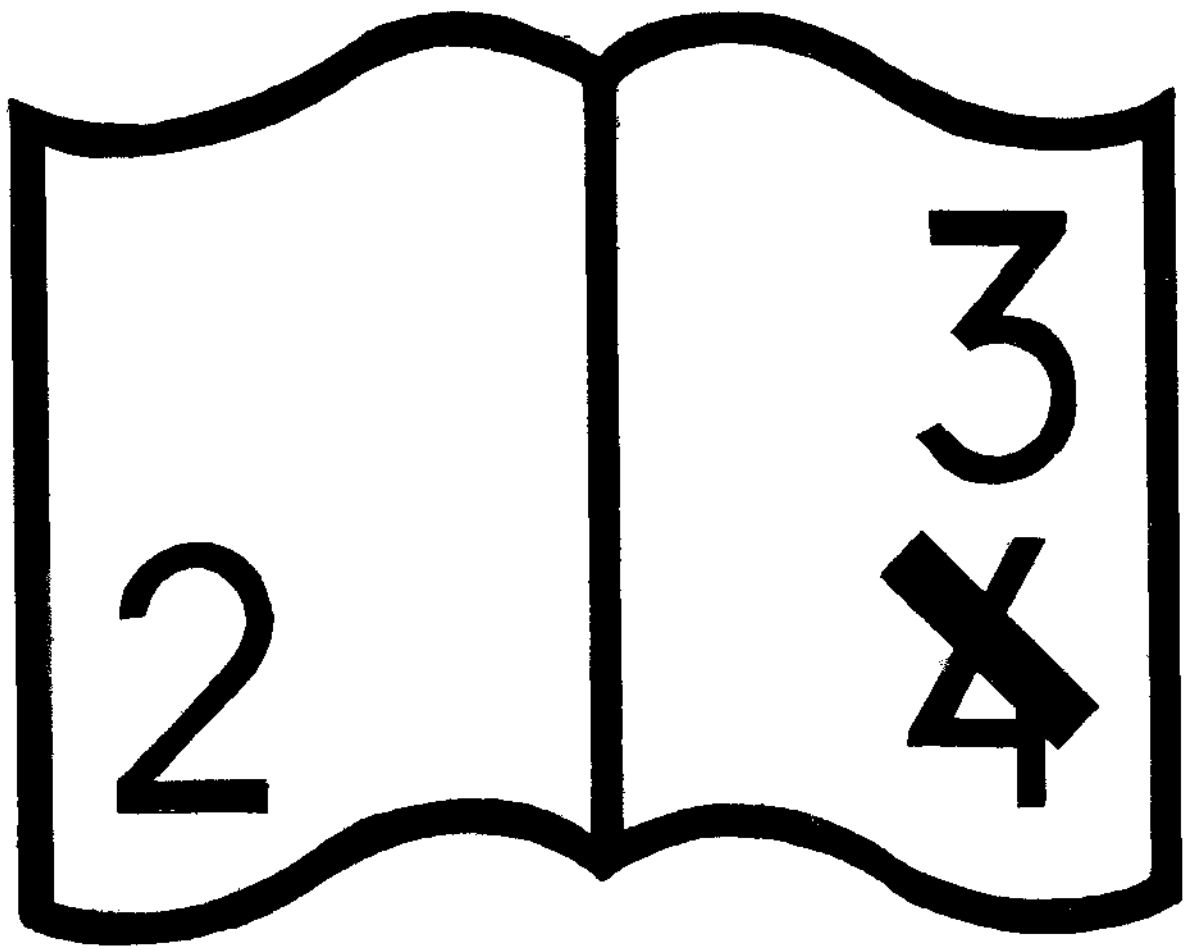
「『好吧,』我說,『我已經看過不少了。不過我並不反對去再看一遍。一切唯馬首是瞻吧。』」

「『好極了!』他叫出來,『今天真是理想的天氣,而我又正久矣乎不見日光和美了,渴望着懷舊的和平。我老婆知道我會帶你游覽,她一定會很高興的。我們先到河邊去看看好不好?那橋頭的眺望極其美麗。而太陽也恰到好處使你可以看到那禮拜堂的最好景色。』」

「『那再好沒有了,』我說;我們馬上便向河邊走去了。」

「當走過某一個建築物的時候,他要我仔細看一下那個屋頂,那形式是很可注目的。當我正在細看的時候,一時忘却了他的存在,我突然好像聽見他在我背後呻吟;回頭一看,我發見他正在人行道的那邊,用手緊捏鐵欄杆,前後在擺動他的身體,好像很是痛苦的样子。」 (待續)

1. = shown you round. 2. (徵求意見時常用的成句) 3. 江河的曲折處



编码错误

ON TALKIE ENGLISH

美國電影英語

第三 關於政治及選舉者

以下想就社會各部門，分別將其獨特的用語舉出，以見一斑。第一且從政治方面着手。在美國中央政府並不叫 Central Government。而叫 administration 或是 Federal Government。他們單說 governments 並不是說政府，而是指公債票即 government securities。

國會也不說 Parliament，而說 Congress，因此候補作議員不說 stand for parliament，而說 run for Congress。美國國會由 Senate (參議院) 及 House of Representative (衆議院) 而成，參議院議員叫 Senator，衆議院議員叫 Representative 或 Congressman，國會議事廳爲 Capitol，其所在地稱爲 Capitol Hill，各州的州議會便叫作 state house。

內閣是 cabinet，但閣員不說 minister，而叫 secretary，例如內政部長爲 Secretary of the Interior，海軍部長爲 Secretary of the Navy，財政部長爲 Secretary of the Treasury，勞工部長爲 Secretary of Labor，陸軍部長爲 Secretary of War，國務卿爲 Secretary of State，但郵政、司法兩部長則不稱 Secretary 而稱 General，即 Postmaster-General 和 Attorney-General。各部在英國稱 Office, Ministry, 或 Department，在美國便一律稱 Department。

在政黨中除最近 Wallace 組織的第三黨外，有對立的民主黨 (Democratic Party) 和共和黨 (Republican Party=G.O.P.=Grand Old Party)。他們所謂 machine 也可指 party 而言，政府黨叫 ins，在野黨叫 outs，表示政綱的字除 platform 外，當有 ticket 一字。政綱的一項目不說 item，而說 plank。

floor 指議員席或發言權。floor-leader 為院內總務 (但 floor-walker 為商店中的招待員)。get (或 have) the floor 意為得到發言權, 或起立發言。take the floor 為發言而起立, 或參加討論。

故作冗長的演說以妨礙議事, 及那種妨礙議事的議員叫作 filibuster, 這個字也可作動詞用。

事先運動議員, 以便使議案得以通過, 叫作 lobby。名詞有 lobbying 和 lobbyist。

選舉上的投票 vote 一字用於州選, elect 才是指選舉大總統。選區英國叫 division, constituency, 而美國則普通說 district 或 (voting) precinct。還有一個特別的字是專為選區作出來的, 即所謂 gerrymander。從前在 Massachusetts 州的州長 Elbridge Gerry 在 1811 年為其黨的方便, 而改正了那州的選區, 其改正選區的地形, 頗似 salamander (火蛇), 故當時的人便把 Gerry 和 (sala) mander 二字結合攙來造了一個新字, 叫作 gerrymander, 以後大家使用這個字來指為自己那黨的利益而改正選區的事, 有時又指不正當的選舉法而言。

ticket 一字也頗有趣, 原是投票用的選舉票的意思, 轉而為公認候補者的名簿, 至於 the democratic ticket 一類的說法, 則又有政綱或主義的意思了。

stump 原為斷株, 樹樁之意, 因為大家在美國新開闢的土地上多半就站在那些切斷的樹樁上去演說, 所以這字便成為選舉演說的意思了。遊說中或在競選演說中, 叫作 on the stump。出去遊說或作競選演說, 則為 take (或 go on) the stump, 又可作動詞用如 stump the country。但美國俗語對於 stump 一字所用的意思, 却又完全不同, 應特別注意, 例如 on the stump 處困難之境, up a stump 進退維谷。I am stumped 我簡直沒有辦法。It's a case of stump with us, 真沒有辦法。

soap-boxer 雖不一定與選舉有關, 也是指那些站在肥皂盒子上的街上演說者。

spellbinder 除 eloquent speaker, orator 即雄辯家之意外, 又可作在選舉中獲得大勝利解。

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR

文 法 雜 拾

ELLIPSIS (省略法)

I. 省去 **be, have** (在 **Co-ordinate Clause** 中)

The ringleader was hanged and his followers imprisoned. (首魁已處絞刑, 其黨徒盡下獄). (*were imprisoned*)

He is dead, and I alive. (他死了, 而我却活着). (*am alive*)

The years have passed and the appointed time come. (過了幾年那約定的時間到來了). (*has come*)

在上面所舉出的幾個 compound sentences 中, 其第二個 clause 的 **be** 或 **have** 可以省略, 如括弧中斜體的 *were, am, has* 三字. 照文法上應該只能略去同樣的動詞, 不過照這種簡單的句子, 看前後文的關係決不會發生什麼誤會. 所以雖人稱與數不同, 還是可以省略, 因為一見就明白的. 但如係法律文件需要確實嚴密, 則還是不宜省略.

2. 省去「主詞 + 動詞」(在 **Subordinate Clause** 中).

從屬文的主詞和動詞, 如能從主句中看得出來的時候, 便可省去. 又動詞 **to be**, 與主句無關係的話, 也可略掉, 例如:

The balls, when wet, do not bounce. (球濕的時候, 跳不起來).

When in doubt, play trumps. (你懷疑的時候, 就出令牌).

像這樣的說法, 是把動詞的 **are** 省去了, 主詞則和主句相同, 所以也用不着說出來, 即 *when they are wet, when you are in doubt*. 如果從屬文的主詞, 與主句的主詞不一致時, 也照這樣省略, 意思便不明白了, 而且容易誤會, 如:

For, though summer, I knew...Mr Rochester would like to see a cheerful hearth.—*C. Bronte*. (因為我知道雖是夏季羅先生還是喜歡看見一爐愉快的火).

一句中的 *though summer* 原是從屬文, 如果不省略的話, 應作 *though it was summer*, 其 *was* 雖可無條件地略去, 但主句的主詞為 **I**, 而不是 *it*, 這樣的省略, 實不能說是妥當的. 又如:

I have now seen him, and though not for long, he is a man who speaks with Bismarckian frankness.—*Times*. (我現在已經會見他了, 雖則晤談不久, 我覺得他是一個有俾斯麥一般率直地說話的人)。

其中的 though not for long, 原應作 though *I did not see him for long*, 然而這個句子, 却並不是 I have now seen him 的從屬文, and 常是連接 co-ordinate clause 的接屬詞, 即從一個文句移到另一文句的銜接字。所以這個 though-clause 成爲第二個 co-ordinate 的一部份, 其主詞與動詞, 非在 he 以下的文中現出來不可, 但這個例句中 though 以下的意思却不是 though *he is not a man of Bismarckian frankness for long*.... 正當的說法, 應如:

I have now seen him, though not for long; and he is a man who... 或 I have now seen him, and though I did not see him for long, I perceived that he was a man who....

3. 省去接續詞的 *that*.

聯結 noun clause 的 *that* 也時常略去, 例如:

I told him I did not know his mate Bill.—*Stevenson*. (我告訴了他我並不認識他的朋友皮爾)。

在 I did 前面本有一個 *that*, 現在略去了。但是這種到底何時可略, 何時就不可略呢? 這個一部分要看文句的聲調如何, 一部分則依照關於主句的動詞慣常的用法如何而定。讓我們先檢討一下主句的聲調:

I know *that* my Redeemer liveth.

(我知道我的救主是存在的)。

I know I can trust you.

(我知道我可以信賴你的)。

這兩句話都是所謂 good English, 但是在第二句上也加用一個 *that*, 在文法上雖是很對, 却很少有人這樣說, 尤其是 colloquial English 是不需要這樣說的。

又 *that* 的省略與否, 與 idiom 也有關係, 例如把 you know 這個事實, 作爲 object, 放在 presume 之後時說 I presume you know, 而放在 assume 之後時則要加 *that*, 即 I assume *that* you know. 這完全無理由, 全憑習慣。

現綜合各種習慣用法, 約可分爲三類, 即 (1) 以不將 *that* 略去爲佳者, (2) 以將 *that* 略去爲佳者, (3) 由前後文的關係, 視聲調而決定取捨者。

(To be concluded)

(Continued)

TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE ECLIPSE BY MAO TUN

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

動搖

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

『好了，時候不早，我們上聚豐館喫夜飯去，是我的東。』

陸慕游請胡國光喫飯，早已極平常，但此次或許有酬功之意。

『不忙，還有一件事呢。那解放婦女保管所內自然要用女職員，最好把素貞弄進去。可是我不便提出來，你去找朱民生，托他轉請孫舞陽提出來；是婦女協會保舉，便很冠冕，一定通得過。此事須得即辦，你立刻找朱民生去，我在這裏等候回音。』

“That’s good; but would you like to go to the Chü Feng restaurant to dine with me as it is not early now.”

It was quite ordinary for Lu Mu-yu to invite Hu Kuo-kwang to dinner, but this time it might be out of thanksgiving.

“Wait. There is another thing. The Bureau for taking Charge of Released Women will, of course, need some women clerks, and it is best to make Su-chên one of them. But it is not convenient for me to suggest this. You had better go and see Chu Ming-sen and ask him to induce Sun Wu-yang to propose it. It will be magnificent and pass without fail, if she is recommended by the women’s association. This must be done as quickly as possible; you go at once to see Chu Ming-sen and I’ll wait for you here.”

『一同去找朱民生，就同到聚豐館去，不是更好麼？』

『不，我不願見孫舞陽，我討厭她那不可一世的神氣。』

『朱民生近來和孫舞陽不很在一處了，未必就會碰着她，還是同去走走吧！』陸慕游仍是熱心的勸着。

『不行，不行。』胡國光說的很堅決。『有我在旁，你和朱民生說話也不方便。』

『好吧，你就在這裏等着。』

『不忙。』胡國光忽又喚住了拿起帽子將走的陸慕游。『你說朱民生近來不很和孫舞陽在一處，難道他們鬧翻了麼？』

『也不是鬧翻，聽說是孫舞陽近來和方羅蘭很親密，朱民生有些妒意。』

胡國光鼻子裏哼了一聲，也不說什麼；他自然有些眼熱，並且

“It is better for us to go together and we can drop in at the Chü Feng restaurant after we have seen Chu Ming-sen.”

“No, no. I don't want to see Sun Wu-yang. I hate her look of dignity.”

“Sun Wu-yang is not often with Chu Ming-sen of late. We might not come across her. Why not go with me?” urged Lu Mu-yu earnestly.

“No, no, no,” said Hu Kuo-kwang firmly. “If I am there it will be inconvenient for you to talk with Chu Ming-sen.”

“Well then, you stay here and wait.”

“Just a moment;” Hu Kuo-kwang called back Lu Mu-yu who had taken his hat and was about to go out. “You said Sun Wu-yang is not often with Chu Ming-sen of late; have they quarrelled?”

“No, they didn't quarrel; it is only because Sun Wu-yang is now on good terms with Fang Lo-lan and Chu Ming-sen feels rather jealous.”

Hu Kuo-kwang said nothing, but hummed; he was, of course, envious of Fang Lo-lan, whom he

自從第一次訪方羅蘭碰了釘子後，他到如今還懷恨，總不忘找機會報復。

陸慕游走後，胡國光就進了客廳後的套門，在側門口就遇着素貞，這漂亮少婦正懶懶的停在門邊，像已經偷聽了半天了。胡國光一把抓住了她的手，走進右房——她的臥室，同時涎着臉說：

『你都聽見了吧？我替你辦的事好不好？』

『謝謝你就是了。』婦人灑脫了手，媚笑着回答。

『那麼，你前天允許我的事，幾時——』

婦人第二次掙脫了胡國光的撈捕的手，瞟着眼說：『此時——不行！今晚上吧。』

不錯，陸慕游怕着老父，晚上決不敢不回家。

bore a grudge, and wished to have his revenge because he was given the cold shoulder by the latter during his first interview.

After Lu Mu-yu had gone, Hu Kuo-kwang stepped into the passage at the back of the drawing room and came across Su-chên at the side door. The beautiful widow was leaning on the door and seemed to have eavesdropped for a long while. Hu Kuo-kwang caught her by the hand, and drew her into the room on the right——her bedroom, and said suggestively:

“I suppose you have heard the whole story? Isn't it good what I did for you?”

“I can only say thank you,” replied the woman charmingly, getting out of his hold.

“Then how about the thing you promised me the other day and when——”

“Not now. Till tonight.” answered the woman looking askance as she got out of his hold for the second time.

All right: Lu Mu-yu was afraid of his old father and had to go home at night.

十天過去了，這十天內縣黨部的唯一大事便是解放了二十多個婢妾孀婦尼姑，都是不滿三十歲的。解放婦女保管所也成立了。撥了育嬰堂做所址。所長也委定了；就是婦女協會的忠厚有餘的劉小姐，錢素貞做了該所的幹事，算是直接負責者。

現在這縣城裏又是平靜得像死一般了，縣黨部委員們垂拱無事。方羅蘭却煩惱着一些事——

這是因爲方太太近來有些變態了；時常沈悶地不作響，像是心上有事。在方羅蘭面前，雖然還是照常的很溫柔的笑着，但是方羅蘭每見這笑容，便感到異樣的心往下沉。他覺得這笑容的背面有長

Ten days had passed. The only notable thing that was done by the town headquarters during this time was that more than twenty concubines, chamber-maids, widows and nuns, all under thirty years of age, were emancipated. The bureau for taking charge of released women was founded in the former orphan-asylum. The director of the bureau was appointed. That is the too faithful Miss Liu of the women's association. Chien Su-chên became the acting member of the committee of the bureau and directly in charge of affairs.

The town was now as quiet as death. None of the members of the town headquarters of the party had anything to do at all, except Fang Lo-lan, who was annoyed at something.

It was because Madame Fang had lately been a little eccentric and silent, as if she had something on her mind. She smiled softly as usual, however, in the presence of Fang Lo-lan, who felt uneasy whenever he saw this sort of smiling face. He felt there was

段的虛偽與勉強。他也曾幾次追詢她有什麼不快，而愈追詢，她愈勉強的溫柔的笑着，終於使得方羅蘭忍不住笑裏的冷氣，不再問了。她們中間，似乎已經有了一層隔膜，而這隔膜，在方太太大概是體認得很明白，並且以為方羅蘭也是同樣的明白，却故意假裝不會理會到，故意追詢她沈悶的原因，所以她愈被問，愈不說。

至於方羅蘭呢，他自信近來是照常的待太太，毫無可以使她不快之處，不但是照常，他自問只有更加親熱，更加體貼。而所得的回答却是冷，冷。他佯着的，是沒有真誠的喜氣沒有情熱的血在皮下奔流的臉；他吮着的，是兩片麻木的嘴唇，他擁抱她，種種的愛撫，種種的戲謔，但是她，像戲台上的戲子履行不可少的職務似的應酬着；像一隻很馴順然而陰沈地忍受人們的作樂的手指的

the smiling face. He had asked several times if there was anything wrong with her, but the more he asked, the more reluctant she was and the more softly she smiled, and Fang Lo-lan, not being able to bear any longer the coldness in the smile, did not ask any more. There seemed to be a veil between them, which Madame Fang probably perceived and believed that her husband also perceived, but feigned on purpose as if he did not comprehend, and kept on asking the reason of her coldness, so that the more she was asked, the less she would answer.

As to Fang Lo-lan, he had the confidence of treating his wife as well as usual, did nothing to irritate her; in fact he even treated her more warm-heartedly and tactfully than ever. But his reward was coldness, only coldness. What he caressed was a face devoid of real delightful expression, and without any hot blood running under its skin; what he kissed was two torpid lips. He embraced her with every endearment and jest, but she, like a professional actress on the stage, played her role in return like a tame cat accustomed

貓。她攤開了雙手，閉着眼，像一個劣等的小學生受到莫明其妙的責罰似的，接受方羅蘭的愛的揉擦，沒有熱烈的反應，沒有沈醉的表示。唉，她是變了。爲什麼呢？方羅蘭始終不明白，且也沒法子弄明白。

他偶而也想到這或者就是愛的衰落的表示；但是他立即很堅決的否認了；他知道方太太沒有愛人，並且連可以指爲嫌疑的愛人都沒有，她是沒有半個男朋友的。至於他自己。——難道自己還不能信任自己麼？——的確沒有戀愛的喜劇；除了太太，的確不曾接觸過任何女人的肉體。

to be played with. She opened her arms and shut her eyes, like a bad boy in primary school taking his mysterious punishment, to receive her husband's caresses, without any fervent response or intoxicating expression. Alas, she had changed! But why? Fang Lo-lan could not understand it at all, and there was no way in which he could find out the cause.

He sometimes thought it might be a sign of decaying love, but he put this out of his mind at once, for he knew his wife had no other love, not even any one who could be reckoned as a suspect. She had actually not a single man friend. As to himself—could not he believe himself?—He had certainly not played any part in the love comedy. He had not touched any woman's body except his own wife's. (To be continued)

The art of professional story-tellers in Japan has always been popular. Even today some theatres, where singers, dancers, jugglers and story-tellers entertain crowds of people seated about on the ground, are serious rivals of the cinema. The majority of the tales told are comic full of subtle irony and sarcasm. Here is an example: A man was repairing a door of his house, and needing a hammer, he called his little son. "Go over to the neighbour's and ask him to lend me a hammer!"—"yes, daddie!"—"Daddie sent me to ask you if you would lend him a hammer?"—"Well, that depends! Is he using bamboo nails, or iron nails?"—"Iron nails."—"Well, nothing doing. I won't let him use my hammer on iron nails."—"Daddie, the neighbour wouldn't lend me a hammer."—"The miserable old crank! Go and bring me our own hammer, then!"

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 4

1. Ducks and certain other waterfowl don't get wet because their feathers are kept in an oily condition by small oil glands. Oil is a repellent of water. During a rain, or while paddling about in a pond, ducks frequently bend back and rub oil on their heads from the glands at the base of the tail. They then oil their feathers with their heads. Ducks are proverbial for their ability to shed water and "it runs off like water from a duck's back" is an ancient simile. In addition to being supplied with oil, the feathers of a duck are exceedingly close together, a fact that aids considerably in keeping out water.
2. So far as science has been able to discover, there are no two objects in the world exactly alike, no matter whether they are natural or artificial. No two leaves or snowflakes, no two objects manufactured by man, are exactly alike. Scientists believe that even each infinitesimal atom composing the elements differs from all the rest.
3. Many people find it hard to distinguish between the right and the left bank of a stream. The right bank of a river is the bank to the right of a person looking down stream, that is, in the direction of the current. Nanking, Shanghai are on the right bank of the Yangtse River. The left bank, of course, is the bank to the left of a person looking in the same direction. Hankow, Ichang are situated on the left bank of the Yangtse River.
4. There is an old superstition, still quite common, that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder leaning against a building, tree or other object. It is generally assumed that this superstition was originally merely the natural outgrowth of the danger incident to walking under ladders; that is, a taboo was placed on walking under ladders for the simple reason that it was a dangerous practice. But it is also considered unlucky to walk on a ladder lying on the ground and it is probable that the association of ladders with ill luck goes back to ancient wood magic. One writer suggests that the superstition may have arisen from the fact that in early times culprits were often hanged from ladders propped against buildings. Those who believe in the superstition say that ill luck will follow a person who walks either under or over a ladder, unless he stops to make a wish, in which event his wish will come true and no ill luck will befall him. In England the superstition has a special provision, namely, if an unmarried woman walks under a ladder she will not be married within a year.

5. The double-barred cross used as the emblem of the fight against the white plague is the old patriarchal cross, which during the Middle Ages was known as the cross of Lorraine. In this type of cross the lower horizontal arm is longer than the upper, thus combining the Greek and Roman types. The patriarchal cross is frequently met with in Byzantine art and dates back at least to the ninth century, when it became the emblem of the Eastern branch of the Christian church. It is still regarded as the emblem of the Greek or Orthodox Catholic church and forms part of the heraldic arms of a patriarch, being carried before him during processions. The same type of cross is also known as the archiepiscopal cross because it figures in the heraldic arms of an archbishop of the Roman Catholic church and is carried before him in processions in his own ecclesiastical province. Joan of Arc, who was born in old Lorraine, carried a cross of Lorraine when she raised the siege of Orleans in 1429. Like the Latin cross, the cross of Lorraine symbolizes hope and humanity. It is the emblem of the fight against the white plague, but its adoption for that purpose by anti-tuberculosis workers was purely accidental and had no specific reference to its previous history. When the International Conference on Tuberculosis met in Berlin in 1902 a Parisian doctor named Sersiron suggested that the ancient cross of Lorraine be made the distinctive badge of the war against the white plague. The suggestion was adopted and four years later the National Tuberculosis Association of the United States formally adopted the double-barred cross as its emblem. It was not until 1912, however, that it was standardized as the emblem of anti-tuberculosis work in America. In 1940 the Free French (later Fighting French) committee directed by General Charles de Gaulle adopted as its emblem a blue banner bearing the Cross of Lorraine in red, flown on the same staff with the tricolor.

MODEL SENTENCES—Questions (*Continued from page 5*)

- 6.34 Confusion on confusion, *who* should enter the room *but* our two great acquaintances from town? —*Goldsmith.*
- 6.35 Ladies, you are not merry: gentlemen, Whose fault is this? —*Shakespeare.*
- 6.41 O death, *where* is thy sting? O grave, *where* is thy victory? —*Bible.*
- 6.51 Ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky and the earth; but *how is it* that you do not discern this time? —*Jesus.*

A GLOSSARY OF FAULTY DICTION

S

- Scarcely.**—Do not use it with a negative expression.
- Seem.**—Do not use it with *can't*.
- Seldom.**—Do not add *ever* or *or ever*. *Seldom if ever* and *seldom or never* are correct.
- Self.**—Do not use *self* as a personal pronoun; say, not *self and wife*, but *my wife and I*.
- Self-confessed.**—Omit *self*; one person cannot confess for another.
- Sideways.**—In formal writing, prefer *sidewise*. See *lengthways*.
- Sight.**—A *sight* or a *sight of* is very crude for *many*, *much*, a *great deal of*: A great many (not a *sight*) of them.
- Sir.**—Must be used or used alone with a Christian name. Say *Sir John*, or *Sir John Smith*.
- So.**—Colloquially used to intensify an adjective. In formal writing it should be used only when a corresponding *that* or *as* follows: "We drove so slowly that we could see the country well." "We drove slowly so as to see the country." Abuse of *so* as a vague coordinating connective: "So we went to Bloomfield, which is the country seat, and so we stayed here all night." (Strike out *so*). Abuse of *so* as a subordinating connective: "You may go, so you keep still." (Use *provided*) So you do only that, I shall be satisfied. (Use *though*.) Beware of falling into the "so-habit".
- Some.**—Not to be used as an adverb. She was somewhat (not *some*) better the next day. Wrong: He studied *some* that night. Say, He did some studying that night.

Somewheres.—Very crude. Use *somewhere*.

Species.—Has the same form in singular and plural. He discovered a new species (not *specie*) of sunflower.

Such.—(1) To be completed by *that*, rather than by *so that*, when a result clause follows. “There was such a crowd that (not *so that*) he did not find his friends”. (2) To be completed by *as*, rather than by *that*, *who*, or *which*, when a relative clause follows. “I will accept such arrangements as (not *that*) may be made”. “He called upon much soldiers as (not *who*) would volunteer for this service to step forward”.

Superior.—Followed by *to*, not *than*.

Sure.—Avoid the crude adverbial use: I will surely (not *sure*) come. He surely (not *sure*) was happy.

Suspicion.—A noun. Never to be used as a verb: I suspect (not *suspicion*) they are very poor.

T

Take and.—Often unnecessary, sometimes crude. Redundant: “He took the ax and sharpened it”. Better: “He sharpened the ax”. Crude: “He took and nailed up the box”. Better: “He nailed up the box”.

Tasty.—Vulgar for *delicious*, *tasteful*, *exquisite*, and the like: This is a delicious (not *tasty*) piece of beef. The whole arrangement was very tasteful (not *tasty*).

Tend.—In the sense of “look after”, it should not be followed by *to*; *attend* needs *to*: The shepherds tended their sheep. I shall attend to your wants in a moment.

That there.—Vulgarism. Do not use for *that*: I want that (not *that there*) box of berries.

There is, there are.—Avoid the unnecessary use. Crude: There are seventeen senators voted for the bill. Better: Seventeen senators voted for the bill.

These sort, these kind.—Ungrammatical.

This here.—Do not use *this here* for *this*.

Those.—Do not carelessly omit a relative clause after those. Faulty: He is one of those talebearers. Better: He is a talebearer. Or, He is one of those talebearers whom everybody dislikes.

Those sort, those kind.—Ungrammatical.

Through.—Do not use for a verb, in the sense of *done, finished, angered*, and the like: I am done (not *through*) with you.

Through with.—Do not use *through with* or *over with*. Say, *over, done, finished, or ended*.

Till.—Do not carelessly misuse for *when*: I had scarcely gone when (not *till*) he came. This word may be used interchangeably with *until*.

Transpire.—Pompous for *happen*. The word means only "come out", "become known": The secret transpired. The sale of the property occurred (not *transpired*) last Thursday.

Try.—Do not use it as a noun. Use *to*, not *and*, after *try*: I shall try to see you again before I go.



SNAPPY COMEBACK

They were having one of those dandy marital arguments and the little pal was getting to the tearful stage. "How can you talk to me like that," she wailed, "after I've given you the best years of my life?"

"Yeah?" returned the husband, unimpressed by her emotion. "And who made 'em the best years of your life?"

CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS

俚俗用語例解



Oar; To put in one's: to break into a conversation uninvited.
插嘴。

“She always puts her oar in before her turn.”
沒有輪到她說話的時候，她總愛插嘴。

Oats; To sow one's wild: to indulge in youthful excesses, wild and uncontrolled. 少年放蕩。

“He says he's *sowing his wild oats* before he settles down, but if he doesn't be careful he'll be a physical wreck.”
他說他在結婚以前，他是很放蕩的，但如果他不當心，他的身體就弄壞了。

Odds; By long: by a great difference. 遙勝。

“There's no doubt that he is a better man *by long odds*.”
無疑地他強多了。

Odds and ends: stray articles: casual pieces of information. 雜碎; 零星斷片。

“Oh, he's just helping with *odds and ends* in the office.”
啊，他只是在公司打打雜。

Off and on: at intervals. 一暴十寒。

“I see him *off and on*.” 我看他是一暴十寒的。
“My father is painting again *off and on*.”
我父親斷續地在畫着。

Out cold; One is: unconscious. 失去知覺。

“When he was thrown out of the car in the accident, he was *out cold* for nearly an hour.”
在出事的當時，他被拋出車外，幾乎有一個鐘頭失去了知覺。

P

Paces; To put one through his: to make a person show what he knows or what he can do. 使人盡量地發揮才幹。

"The manager certainly knows how to put his men *through their paces*."

那經理確是懂得充分利用他手下的人，使他們都能各盡所長。

Pain in the neck; A: a disgusting fellow. 討厭的人。

"Don't ever invite him to the party; he's *a pain in the neck*."

不要請他到會，他是一個討厭的傢伙。

Paint the town red; To: a drunken spree causing disturbance and annoyance to others. 酗酒滋事。

"On their way home from the all night party, they *painting the town red*."

喝了一晚的酒在回家的路上，他們大吵大鬧。

Palmy days: happy days that were. 豪華愉快的時代。

"Remember those *palmy days* we had, I wonder if we'll ever have them again."

記住我們從事那種黃金時代，我恐怕不會再有那種時候了。

Pat on; To stand: to stand by an opinion without altering it. 意見不變。

"My decision is made and I'll *stand pat on* that."

我已經決定了，不會再改變我的意思。

Pebble on the beach; Not the only: an encouragement; not to be discouraged with a failure. 還有更好的機會。塞翁失馬。

"That appointment you just missed getting is *not the only pebble on the beach*. Don't lose heart; another chance will come along, just as good"

你剛才所失掉的這個機會，也不是唯一的。不要失望；不久當會有更好的機會到來的。

Pecker up; To keep one's: not to be discouraged; keep one's spirit up. 不要灰心；放振作些。

"Don't let yourself get depressed; *keep your pecker up*, with your talents and quality of work, you're bound to be selected as one of the branch managers."

不要灰心喪氣，應鼓起精神振作一下，以你的才幹你一定會被選為一個分局經理的。

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

III. "FOR" OF PURPOSE AFTER VERBS

(II) Object of Exertion

Some **toil** for money, others **for** fame.

After Verbs of *Exertion* (*to work, toil, strive, struggle, etc.*),
For of Purpose means *to get, to obtain, to gain, to win, etc.*

- (a) **To strive for:**—We should *strive for* the truth.
- (b) **To struggle for:**—All creatures *struggle for* existence.
- (c) **To fight for:**—The Americans *fought for* independence.
- (d) **To contend for:**—It is a prize worth *contending for*.
- (e) **To compete for:**—All nations *compete for* commercial ascendancy.
- (f) **To run for:**—Three candidates *ran for* the presidency.
- (g) **To scramble for:**—People *scramble for* the best places.
- (h) **To reach for:**—I saw a hand *reaching out for* my watch.
- (i) **To try for:**—What do you think of my *trying for* the prize?
- (j) **To work for:**—He is too proud to *work for* his bread.
- (k) **To toil for:**—Those men *toil and moil for* a mere pittance.
- (l) **To write for:**—I do not *write for* money.
- (m) **To read for:**—Lovers of reading do not *read only for* a degree.
- (n) **To live for:**—He has little that is worth *living for*.
- (o) **To die for:**—Such a glory is worth *dying for*.

Etc.

etc.

Also in the following Idioms:—

- (*p*) **To come in for:**—The navy *came in for* a share of the glory.
- (*q*) **To go in for:**—Are you *going in for* the prize?
- (*r*) **To be in for it:**—I am sorry I undertook the work, but I am *in for it* now.

Note 1:—The nouns derived from these verbs are followed by *for*.

There was a sharp **contest for** the prize.

The fittest will survive in **the struggle for** existence.

When the door opens, there is always a **scramble for** the best places.

Note 2:—The verb *to contend* is followed by *for*, the verb *to contest* is transitive; while the verb *to dispute* may be used either transitively or intransitively. Compare:—

- { The prize was sharply **contended** (*or disputed*) **for**.
- { The election was sharply **contested** (*or disputed*).

Note 3:—Some of the above verbs are followed by *After* of Pursuit.
Carlyle **strives after** effect.

Note 4:—The verbs *to strive*, *struggle*, *fight*, *contend*, etc., are also followed by *with* or *against*. Compare:—

- { **To strive for** (*or after*) the ideal.
- { **To strive with** (*or against*) fate.
- { **To struggle for** existence.
- { **To struggle with** (*or against*) difficulties.
- { **To fight for** liberty.
- { **To fight with** (*or against*) the enemy.

Note 5:—The verb *to reach*, when used intransitively may be followed by *at*, *for* or *after*.

Why **reach at** impossible things?

WORLD AFFAIRS

Mahatma Gandhi Assassinated In New Delhi

*Mohandas K. Gandhi¹, the 78-year-old saint of India, was assassinated² January 30 while on his way to *evening prayers³.

The spiritual leader of the Hindus⁴ was killed by a Hindu who *fired two pistol shots⁵ at him *at close range⁶, then tried to shoot himself with the same gun, but failed, and was captured.

A few minutes after news of Gandhi's assassination spread throughout the country, riots⁷ broke out in Bombay⁸, and it was feared his death *may set the whole subcontinent of India ablaze with warfare between Hindus and Muslims⁹.

As Gandhi approached *the grounds of Birla House, palatial estate of the millionaire Birla brothers¹⁰ where evening prayers were to be held, the assassin¹¹ suddenly hurried in his direction, stopped a short distance away and fired two shots at Gandhi before stupefied people nearby could prevent him.

Then he fired a bullet¹² at his own head, but it *only grazed the scalp¹³. A group of people rushed upon him and beat him severely before police arrived and arrested him.

The assassin gave his name as Ram Naturam, a Hindu name. He was wearing a military uniform.

The dying Gandhi, *his body a frail wisp from fasting¹⁴, was carried into Birla House, the mansion of one of India's greatest industrial magnates¹⁵, in the arms of his weeping disciples¹⁶. It was in this house that he underwent his fifteenth fast in 35 years early this month.

There he died at 3.45 p.m. New Delhi time (8.15 p.m. Shanghai time), *a martyr to the cause to which he had dedicated his life¹⁷—India's freedom.

1. 甘地. 2. 刺殺. 3. 晚禱. 4. 印度人民. 5. 發出二顆手鎗子彈. 6. 極近距離. 7. 暴亂. 8. 孟買. 9. 會使整個印度大陸燃起印回之間戰爭之火. 10. 在柏拉別墅寓邸, 富翁柏拉弟兄之產業. 11. 刺客. 12. 子彈. 13. 僅僅擦傷頭蓋. 14. 彼之身體因絕食已成為瘦弱之一把骨. 15. 大王, 偉人. 16. 門徒. 17. 一個為其畢生致力之主義而犧牲的烈士.

Ceylon To Get Independence In Midnight Ceremony

*The British Crown colony of Ceylon¹ is to achieve her independence as a separate member of *the British Commonwealth² in ceremonies beginning at midnight February 3.

The flag of the new Dominion³ at that hour will be hoisted alongside *the Union Jack⁴, and the independence of the new Dominion will be proclaimed.

*Sir Henry Monck Mason-Moore, the new Governor-General will be sworn in⁵.

*The Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duchess, will open on behalf of the King the Ceylon independent Parliament on February 5⁶.

A general holiday has been proclaimed throughout the island. The Cabinet of the Dominion will be invested⁷ on February 4.

Yugoslavs May Recognize Greek Rebels

*Dozin Simic, Yugoslav Ambassador to Turkey⁸, was reported here in Ankara⁹ on January 18 to have been summoned by *Marshal Tito, Yugoslav Prime Minister¹⁰, to a special meeting of Yugoslav envoys to discuss possible repercussions¹¹ if Yugoslavia recognizes *the Greek "Provisional Government"¹² headed by *the guerrilla leader, General Markos¹³.

Simic, who left on January 18 for Belgrade¹⁴ by way of France, told journalists before leaving that "further United States military aid to Greece would have *the gravest consequences¹⁵."

Asked if that meant war Simic answered "Yes, but the responsibility would not fall on Yugoslavia."

1. 英國殖民地錫蘭。 2. 不列顛共和邦。 3. 自治領。 4. 英國國旗。 5. 新總督摩爾爵士將宣誓就職。 6. 格羅斯特公爵, 暨公爵夫人, 將代表英王主持錫蘭獨立國會之開幕典禮。 7. 授與, 任命。 8. 南斯拉夫駐土耳其大使多辛心密克氏。 9. 安卡拉(土耳其首都)。 10. 南斯拉夫首相鐵托元帥。 11. repercussions [ˈri:pə-ˈkʌʃənz], 反響。 12. 希臘臨時政府。 13. 遊擊軍領袖馬可斯將軍。 14. 貝爾格萊德(南斯拉夫首都)。 15. 最嚴重的後果。

Believe Albanian Artillery Aided Greek Guerrillas

*The United Nations Balkans Committee¹ in a statement issued here in Salonika² on the night of January 31, said it was "extremely probable" that guerrillas in Greece received "*active support³" in the form of *artillery fire⁴ from Albanian territory⁵ during their *Christmas eve⁶ attack on Konitza⁷.

The Committee also found that the large ammunition consumption noticed by the Committee's observers was "*out of proportion with the transport which the guerrillas might normally be expected to dispose of⁸, especially in mountainous country".

The Committee did not agree, however, with the observers' opinion that *medical posts⁹ were established, equipped and stuffed¹⁰ by *foreign countries beyond the frontiers of Greece¹¹ to administer¹² to wounded guerrillas.

1. 聯合國巴爾幹委員會。 2. 薩羅尼加(希臘東北重要港名)。 3. 正在進行的援助。 4. 砲彈, 軍火。 5. 阿爾巴尼亞國土。 6. 聖誕前夜。 7. 柯尼柴(希臘西北部地名)。 8. 與遊擊軍正常之交通情形所能處理者不相稱。 9. 醫藥站。 10. 充以人員。 11. 在希臘北境之外國。 12. 醫治。

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